Co-op

The Co-op is a leading convenience retailer with more than 2,500 stores across the UK – that's one in every postal area. As a member-owned co-operative, it is guided by principles that include open membership and concern for community. As set out in the Co-op Future of Food ambition, they are committed to caring for the environment ingredients are sourced from. To achieve this, the Co-op support credible certification where it drives change and work with key partners to take a restorative approach to ecosystems. Co-op members and customers care about protecting the marine environment - that's why Co-op source seafood using strict criteria as part of their Healthy Oceans strategy, making sure we have fish for the future and thriving marine ecosystems.

For the first time, this profile covers all the farmed and wild-caught seafood sourced by the Co-op in 2019.

2020

Number of wild-caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
20	68	30	6	100

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Purse seine
- Seine nets
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Pots and traps
- Miscellaneous
- Farmed

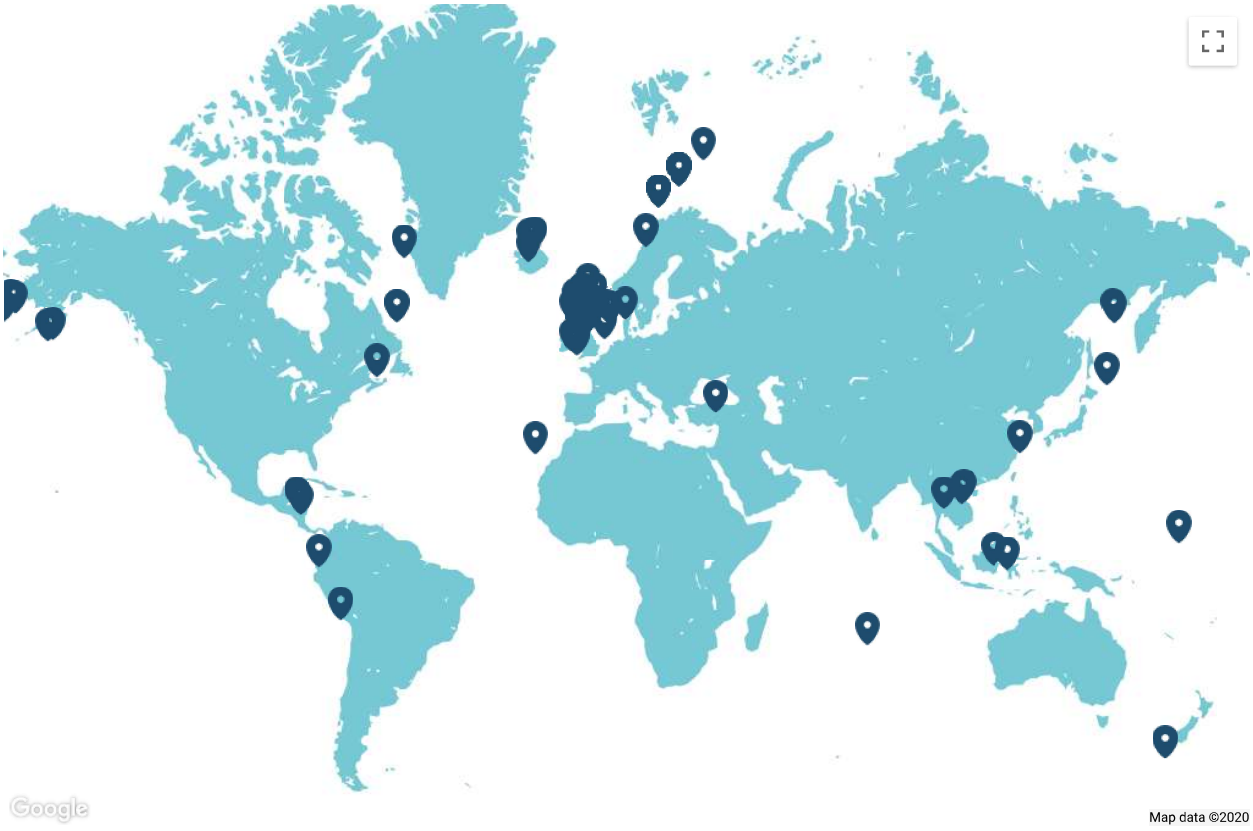
Summary

Co-op Food has a public policy to carefully monitor and control its fish supplies, applying this policy to all fresh, frozen and processed fish across its own-brand range. Aiming to source all its seafood from well managed farms and fisheries, Co-op has been working with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to understand risks in its seafood supply chain since 2012, and became one of the first companies to participate in the Ocean Disclosure Project in 2015. Co-op is also a member of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition (SSC), a partnership of UK businesses working together to support sustainable seafood, and ensures that all seafood is sourced and labelled in accordance with the SSC Codes of Conduct. Co-op Food supports several fishery improvement projects (FIPs) and notably increased its range of MSC certified products from 28 in 2015 to 63 in 2019.

https://www.coop.co.uk/

https://www.coop.co.uk/our-suppliers/farmers/fish

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
Alaska pollock *Theragra chalcogramma* **Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska** **Fishery countries:** U.S.	Midwater trawl	Certified	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 1 **Ocean Wise** Recommended **NOAA FSSI** 4	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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.

Alaska pollock
Theragra chalcogramma

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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.

Alaska pollock
Theragra chalcogramma

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch rates are thought to be higher than that of the pelagic trawl fishery.
- There is a lack of information regarding the impact of this fishery on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

American lobster
Homarus americanus

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Gulf of St. Lawrence South

Fishery countries:
Canada

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. The risk to marine mammals of entanglement in lobster gear is considered low.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Lobster traps are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes

Anchoveta
Engraulis ringens

Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal

Fishery countries:
Peru

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species but may impact food availability to PET species. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. However, anomalous environmental conditons observed since 2013 have been associated with an increased catch of non-target species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on habitats.

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.

References

Fishery Progress, Peruvian anchovy - small scale purse-seine

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- There are no reports of catches of PET species in the fishery.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. The fishery avoids vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

References

DNV GL, November 2019, Faroe Islands and Iceland North East Arctic cod, haddock and saithe fishery MSC 2nd Surveillance Report

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Barents Sea **Fishery countries:** Russia			Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Atlantic cod** *Gadus morhua* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Russia	Bottom trawl Longlines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Atlantic cod** *Gadus morhua* **Icelandic** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Midwater trawl Bottom trawl Seine nets Gillnets and entangling nets Longlines Handlines and pole-lines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 1 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Atlantic cod** *Gadus morhua* **North Sea** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Avoid 5 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species but occasional interactions with elasmobranchs (skates, rays and sharks), grey seals, and allis shad may occur.
- The main bycatch species include haddock,whiting and saithe, among others.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- The certification for this fishery was suspended in October 2019. An action plan is in place to rebuild the cod stock.

 **Atlantic cod** *Gadus morhua* **North Sea** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Seine nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement **Good Fish Guide** Avoid 5 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species but occasional interactions with elasmobranchs (skates, rays and sharks), grey seals, and allis shad may occur.
- The main bycatch species include haddock, whiting and saithe, among others.
- No information was found regarding impacts for this gear type.

General Notes

- The certification for this fishery was suspended in October 2019. An action plan is in place to rebuild the cod stock.

	Midwater trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	

Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

North Sea Autumn spawners

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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.

Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Denmark, U.K.

Midwater trawl

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- Certification for this fishery was publicly suspended in March 2019 due to concerns regarding overfishing.

Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Handlines and pole-lines

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information regarding impacts of mechanized lines on PET species for this fishery.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Certification for this fishery was publicly suspended in March 2019 due to concerns regarding overfishing.

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFFO RS-certified sources.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon.

General Notes

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

The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References:

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon

Ocean Wise ratings for Atlantic salmon

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon, but the use of non-chemical treatments for sea lice is increasing.

General Notes

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

The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

References:

Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed)

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway

FishSource - salmon, Norway

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFFO RS-certified sources.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon.

General Notes

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

The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References:

Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Europe, GlobalGap certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

Banana prawn
Penaeus merguiensis

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Environmental Notes

- No information was found regarding impacts for this gear type.

General Notes

This fishery was previously engaged in a FIP which has since become inactive.

Blue mussel
Mytilus edulis

Limfjord

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.

- Bycatch is not a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is highly unlikely to adversely affect the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Blue mussel
Mytilus edulis

Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is not an issue for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

This is an enhanced fishery, which comprises a wild harvest (seed collection) followed by a grow-out phase.

References

Acoura Marine, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced fishery

Edible crab
Cancer pagurus

Orkney

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Pots and traps

Some product from FIP fisheries

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Non-target species are usually released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

No additional notes.

European pilchard
Sardina pilchardus

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Available data is still limited, but work is underway in the Moroccan FIP to determine fishery interactions with PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low, but available data is still limited. Work is in progress in the Moroccan FIP to identify and quantify discards.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the Morocco sardine - pelagic trawl and seine FIP.
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to cause unacceptable impacts to PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

European seabass
Dicentrarchus labrax

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- 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, Global GAP certified

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea

Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

References:

Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed), Global, ASC

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands

Bottom trawl

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.
- All fish caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** France			**Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

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

- No additional notes.

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Greenland	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

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

- No additional notes.

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Norway	Seine nets Gillnets and entangling nets Hook and line Longlines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

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.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia, U.K.

Bottom trawl

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

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.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl
Seine nets
Longlines

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.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- 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

- No additional notes.

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Northern shelf** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Bottom trawl Seine nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Estonia	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 1 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-6**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	

Fishery countries:
Canada

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) - Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis), mutiple profiles.

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFA 10 Gulf of St Lawrence Sept-Iles

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) - Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis), Canadian waters, Shrimp Fishing Area (SFA) 10

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Western Greenland

Fishery countries:
Greenland

Bottom trawl

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.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Botney Gut- Silver Pit

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

South Minch

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Firth of Clyde, Irish Sea East, North Minch

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps, Firth of Forth, Moray Firth, Noup

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Fladen Ground

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.

- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Devil's Hole

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on PET species
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

The Smalls

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes whiting, haddock, and cod. Some of the fleet uses bycatch reduction devices.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Purse seine
Gillnets and entangling nets
Hook and line

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seahood 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 this fishery, the impact on PET species is not thought to be significant.
- Unwanted catch is minimal.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery, 3rd Reassessment Report

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - Iturup Island Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seahood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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.

General Notes

References

SCS Global Services, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries

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Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Escapes are unlikely to have a significant impact on wild trout populations. Producers are permitted to use lethal control on predators.
- Impacts on water quality depend on the farming method used. 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

Good Fish Guide - Rainbow trout

Red swamp crawfish
Procambarus clarkii

Chinese waters

Fishery countries:
China

Pots and traps

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in this fishery, but the introduced red swamp crawfish presents a risk to native crawfish species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
- This fishery takes place in natural freshwater systems and rice fields and is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

As an introduced species, the impacts of the fishery on native species and ecosystems need to be considered.

References

Fishery Progress, China crayfish - pot/trap

MRAG, 2016, Red swamp crayfish Pre-Assessment Report

FIP

FishSource

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

	Well Managed
Seafood Watch	Good Alternative
Good Fish Guide	Best Choice 2
Ocean Wise	Recommended

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.

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPFC

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

FishSource	Managed
Seafood Watch	Best Choice
Good Fish Guide	Best Choice 2
Ocean Wise	Recommended

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

This fishery is part of the Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna - pole and line FIP.

Sockeye salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska - Bristol Bay

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- 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 the Alaska Salmon Fishery

Wellington flying squid
Nototodarus sloanii

NZ Southern Islands

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Midwater trawl

FIP

Sustainability not rated

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.
- Midwater trawls may have an occasional but cumulative impact.

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.
- This fishery was in a FIP at the time of sourcing.

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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 but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Information on escapes is limited. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations if interbreeding does occur, however, interbreeding may still result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

The government has adopted a farm-based approach to aquaculture regulations and licensing.

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, ASC

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

FishSource - Shrimp, Ecuador

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Ecuador

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. Information on escapes from shrimp farms is limited. Whiteleg shrimp are native to Honduras, therefore lowering the environmental risk from escapes, however there is still potential for interbreeding with wild shrimp populations to result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

General Notes

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, ASC

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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, ASC

Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Nicaragua

Fishery countries:
Nicaragua

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Most shrimp culture in Nicaragua relies on inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. The sustainability of source fisheries is unknown, but certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Habitat conversion for Nicaraguan shrimp farms has affected areas important to shore birds. Escapes can occur during water exchanges and flooding incidences. Shrimp farmed in Nicaragua are native to the country and interbreeding with wild populations may result in reduced genetic fitness. Information on the use of wild shrimp populations as a source of stock is limited. Disease transfer from farmed shrimp to wild shrimp populations in Nicaragua has not been reported.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

References:

Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, ASC

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Nicaragua

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 4*

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, ASC

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4*)

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Yellowfin sole
Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

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

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