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 in which ingredients are sourced from. To achieve this, the Co-op support credible certification where it drives change. 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.

This profile covers all the farmed and wild-caught seafood sourced by the Co-op in 2020.

2021

Number of wild-caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
19	59	30	5	100

Production Methods Used

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

Summary

Overview

At Co-op, protecting oceans, fish stocks and livelihoods is key to ensuring members can enjoy seafood knowing it has been responsibly sourced. 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 our own-brand range, these standards have been in place since 2008 to ensure that all seafood is sourced from well-managed farms and fisheries, and minimising our impact on the marine environment.

Co-op aims to source all seafood from well managed farms and fisheries and has been working with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to understand the risk in seafood supply chains since 2012. Back in 2015 the Co-op were one of the first retailers to participate in the Ocean Disclosure Project and were also a founding member of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition back in 2011; a partnership of UK businesses working together to support sustainable seafood. Co-op are committed to ensuring that all seafood is sourced and labelled in accordance with the SSC Codes of Conduct.

Co-op also participated in SFP's bycatch audit program. Summary results can be found here: Bycatch Audit of Co-op's Wild Supply Chain.

Wild & Farmed Sourcing

As a minimum, Co-op support credible certification where it drives change and work with key partners to take a restorative approach to ecosystems. All farmed Co-op fish is certified to at least one of three independent schemes: Aquaculture Stewardship Council, Global Good Agriculture Practices and Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (4*). All Co-op irresistible Scottish Salmon is RSPCA assured meaning it must conform to high welfare standards.

In 2020, over 75% of Co-op wild-caught seafood products were Marine Stewardship Council certified. As well as meeting our commitment to improve seafood sustainability, this also makes us one of the top retailers in the UK selling sustainable fish. All Co-op tuna is sourced from Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) or MSC Certified and uses the pole & line method. We support FIPs as a key step towards sustainability and certification within a defined 5-year timeframe. We are innovating with the industry by supporting a number of UK FIPs though Project UK.

Our Human Rights Focus in Seafood

At Co-op, we champion the best labour standards in our supply chains, acting responsibly towards the workers who make our products and being proud of how we behave towards the people we do business with.

In our seafood supply chains we have identified three priority labour rights risks: Modern Slavery, Vulnerable Workers & Worker Voice. Fish and seafood sourced from Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam has also been identified as one of eight high risk areas in our Co-op Food own-label supply chains and has been prioritised for activity to drive continuous improvements in working conditions. Click here to find out more about our commitments to greater transparency and active involvement in industry collaboration and advocacy to collectively drive positive change in fish and seafood supply chains.

Beyond Co-op supply chains

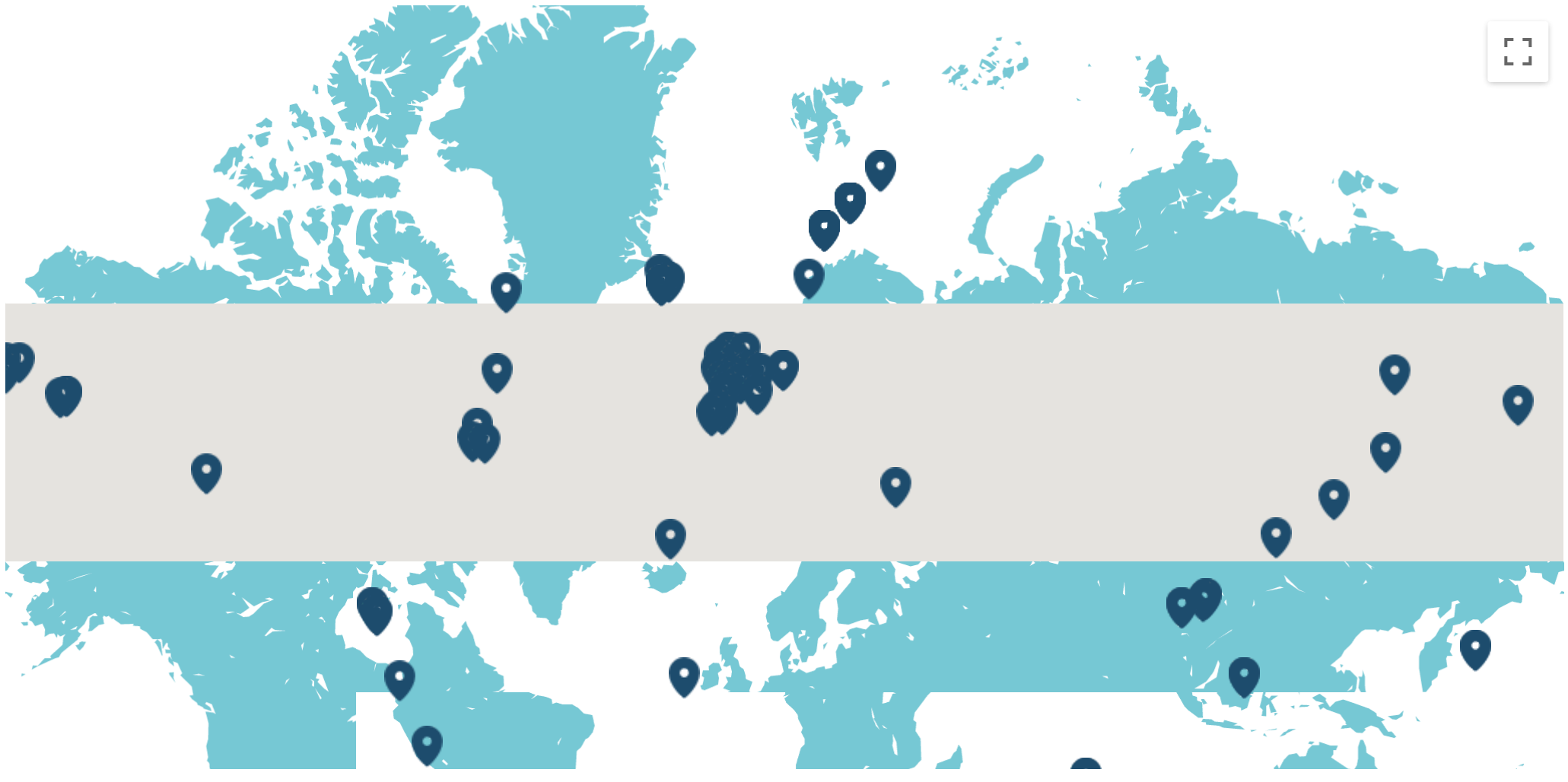
More than ever Co-op recognise that their customers care about protecting our oceans for future generations, that is why in 2019 Co-op signed up to the Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) to help the reduction of abandoned and discarded fishing gear, a thread to marine life and livelihoods globally. Co-op have also co-funded a PhD research project at Heriot-Watt University to investigate the effected of discarded fishing gear.

Co-op sit on several industry steering groups and governing bodies e.g.), Project UK, The Global Tuna Alliance, Seafood Ethics Action Alliance, and Marin Trust (marine ingredient certification). They continue to be committed not only to ensuring that their own seafood supply chains are responsible sourced, but also in working collaboratively with the industry to improve fisheries and aquaculture for the future.

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:** United States	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.
- 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 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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.

American lobster
Homarus americanus

Gulf of St. Lawrence South

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- The most significant environmental concern for this fishery relates to potential impacts on PET species. The risk of entanglement of the endangered North Atlantic right whale in lobster gear is a serious concern, although actual impacts of the fishery are thought to be low as management measures are in place to reduce the likelihood of the fishery interacting with whales.
- 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

Anchoveta
Engraulis ringens

Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal

Fishery countries:
Peru

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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 conditions 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:
Faroe Islands, France, Greenland, Spain

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- 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. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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 concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- 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. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

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
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- 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. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, however the degree of certainty regarding impacts is affected by limited publicly available scientific observer data and limited recording of PET species vulnerable to longline fishing.
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on bycatch species.
- Longline gear is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

DNV GL, 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for Oceanprom Barents Sea cod and haddock fishery

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- 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. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Gillnets and entangling nets

Longlines

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

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Midwater trawl

Seine nets

Handlines and pole-lines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

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.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

North Sea autumn spawners

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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, Norway, United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

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.
- In response to the suspension of the fishery, a supply chain-led initiative called the North Atlantic Pelagic Advocacy (NAPA) Group was formed by retailers and processors in the UK, and has since expanded to include European retailers and processors. NAPA aims to develop a shared solution to sustainability issues in the North East Atlantic fisheries for mackerel, herring and blue whiting, and is seeking a formal agreement on catch limits for North East Atlantic Pelagic fisheries that reflects the scientific advice.
- The fishery is now in an active FIP.

References

FisheryProgress, Northeast Atlantic Ocean mackerel and herring - hook & line, trawl, and purse seine.

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:

FishSource - salmon, Norway

Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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 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:

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland

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

Limfjord

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to assess the impact of mussel dredges on the sea floor.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Edible crab
Cancer pagurus

Orkney

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

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

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

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 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 - Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Good Fish Guide - Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 3* and 4* certification

Good Fish Guide - Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, GlobalG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass, Turkey

Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
France

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. However, there are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- 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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- 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	Seine nets Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

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

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Information on interactions with PET species is not yet adequate to assess the impact of the fishery, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, particularly golden redfish, 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.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Acoura Marine, August 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for FIUN Barents & Norwegian Seas Cod and Haddock Fishery

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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.
- 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Seine 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.
- Impacts will vary by gear type. 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

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Longlines

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, although there is a risk of seabird entanglement.
- 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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with seabirds and marine mammals may occur in the gillnet fishery. Some measures are in place to limit impacts.
- An MSC condition is in place to improve information on bycatch in the gillnet fishery.

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., April 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for ISF Iceland Haddock Fishery

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Northern shelf

Fishery countries:
Denmark, United Kingdom

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.

 **Japanese flying squid** *Todarodes pacificus* **East China Sea and Japan Sea** **Fishery countries:** China	Midwater trawl	**FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- The midwater trawl fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed, however, the combined impacts from the multi-gear fishery are unknown.

General Notes

- There is a lack of information on stock status and mortality rates for Japanese flying squid in Chinese waters.

References

[Fishery Progress, East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid - trawl]

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-7** **Fishery countries:** Canada	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFA 9 (Gulf of St Lawrence Anticosti)

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of PET species is low. This fishery interacts with spotted wolffish and northern wolffish, but the fishery is not thought to jeopardise survival or recovery of these two species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed. It is thought unlikely that this fishery will cause serious harm to identified sensitive areas.

General Notes

References
Lloyds Register, March 2020, MSC Final Public Report for Gulf of St Lawrence Northern shrimp trawl

Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFAs 13-15 (E Scotian Shelf)

Fishery countries:

Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- The trawl fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of the Nordmore grate.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

Lloyd's Register, September 2019, MSC 2nd Reassessment Public Certification Report for the Canada Scotian Shelf Northern Prawn Trawl and Trap Fishery

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 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
2.5

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

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

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 in this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

General Notes

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

References

DNG GL, 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Icelandic offshore

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species. While halibut is landed by the offshore fleet, regulations are in place to manage impacts on the species. No interactions with any other PET species are thought to occur.
- Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on bycatch species. The most commonly caught bycatch species are cod and Greenland halibut. Fishing area closures are implemented if catches of small redfish, cod or halibut exceed thresholds.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

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

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.

FishSource
Well Managed

North Pacific hake
Merluccius productus

NE Pacific

Midwater trawl

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Fishery countries:
United States

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, November 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for US and Canada Pacific Hake Mid-water Trawl Fishery

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Botney Gut-Silver Pit; Devil's Hole; Firth of Clyde; Irish Sea East; Firth of Forth; Moray Firth; North Minch; Noup; South Minch

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Farn Deeps

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5

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

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Fladen Ground

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

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

- The Irish fishery formally launched a FIP in September 2020.

References

FisheryProgress, Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

 **Norway lobster** *Nephrops norvegicus* **Labadie; The Smalls** **Fishery countries:** Ireland	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Avoid 5 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There is no information about 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

- The Irish fishery formally launched a FIP in September 2020.

References

FisheryProgress, Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

 **Pink salmon**	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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.
- 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
MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC 3rd Reassessment Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery.

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Hook and line

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
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.
- 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

SCS Global Services, 2017, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report

FishSource
Well Managed

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - Iturup Island Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Pots and traps

Certified

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 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:
United Kingdom

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

Sustainability not rated

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

 **Skipjack tuna** *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Eastern Atlantic Ocean** **Fishery countries:** France, Spain	Handlines and pole-lines	**FIP**	Needs Improvement **Seafood Watch** Good Alternative **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But the use of live fish for bait may affect baitfish populations.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line.

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Indian Ocean**	Handlines and pole-lines	**FIP**	**FishSource** Well Managed	

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Seafood Watch
Avoid

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

References

FisheryProgress, Indonesia Indian Ocean skipjack tuna - pole & line

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Maldives

Handlines and pole-lines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

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 - PNA

Fishery countries:
Solomon Islands

Handlines and pole-lines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But the use of live fish for bait may affect baitfish populations.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Western and Central Pacific, Hook & line (pole & line)

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPFC

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

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

References

FisheryProgress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna - pole and line

Sockeye salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka

Purse seine

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

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

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

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:

FishSource - Shrimp, Ecuador

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

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 - King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Honduras** **Fishery countries:** Honduras	Farmed	**Certified**	**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 - King prawn, Global, GLOBALG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras

Whiteleg shrimp	Farmed	**Certified**	**Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

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:

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certified

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Indonesia

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

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:

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Indonesia

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 - King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4*

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp]

[Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Nicaragua]

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Nicaragua

Fishery countries:
Nicaragua

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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 - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GlobalG.A.P.]

[Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Nicaragua]

Whiteleg shrimp
Litopeneaus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

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 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 - King prawns, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

 **Whiteleg shrimp** *Litopeneaus vannamei* **Thailand** **Fishery countries:** Thailand	Farmed	**Certified**	**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 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, GlobalG.A.P.

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:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Certified**	**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, GlobalG.A.P.

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Yellowfin sole
Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

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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