



## Giant Eagle

Giant Eagle, Inc. is among the top 40 largest private companies as ranked by Forbes magazine. Founded in 1931, the company is one of the nation's largest food retailers and distributors, and the leading supermarket retailer in its region with more than 470 stores throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and Indiana.

2021

Number of Wild-Caught Species	Number of Certified Wild-Caught Species	Number of Wild-Caught Species in a FIP	Number of Farmed Species	Number of Certified Farmed Species
55	19	10	8	6
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Midwater trawl</li> <li>• Bottom trawl</li> <li>• Dredge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purse seine</li> <li>• Gillnets and entangling nets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hook and line</li> <li>• Longlines</li> <li>• Handlines and pole-lines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rake / hand gathered / hand netted</li> <li>• Pots and traps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmed</li> </ul>

## Summary

Giant Eagle is committed to ensuring that all seafood products sold in its stores are harvested sustainably. We're proud to work with the nonprofit Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to create a sustainable sourcing strategy for our wild and farmed seafood. This includes limiting stock depletion by sourcing a broad variety of species, choosing species based on responsible fishery practices in addition to customer demand, forging partnerships that allow direct access to fishermen, and actively supporting many Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs). Giant Eagle commits to sell only seafood from fisheries that are managed by competent authorities and have a management plan in place that incorporates a science-based approach to ensure sustainability. We require full traceability to the point of landing or farm pond of all seafood sold fresh, frozen, or in value-added products.

Giant Eagle commits to educating its staff, suppliers and customers on seafood sustainability issues. Giant Eagle will make information available to customers in publications, in-store and online that empowers them to make responsible and informed purchasing decisions based on their own values regarding community, the environment and their health.

This profile covers all wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced in 2020.

# Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 <p><b>Alaska pollock</b> <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></p> <p><b>Gulf of Alaska</b></p> <p>Fishery countries: United States</p>	<p>Midwater trawl</p>	<p><b>Certified</b></p>	<p><b>FishSource</b> Well Managed</p> <p><b>Seafood Watch</b> Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>

**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.



Longlines

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



#### **Albacore**

*Thunnus alalunga*

**Indian Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**  
China

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

<p><b>Good Fish Guide</b> Think 3</p>
<p><b>Ocean Wise</b> Not recommended</p>

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna and billfishes is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource  
Managed



**Albacore**  
*Thunnus alalunga*

**North Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Taiwan

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Think 3
<b>Ocean Wise</b> Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



Longlines

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Albacore**  
*Thunnus alalunga*

**North Pacific - IATTC**

**Fishery countries:**  
Panama

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



### Environmental Notes

- There are potential risks to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but management measures are in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes several species of tunas, sharks, billfish and other fish species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Albacore

*Thunnus alalunga*

South Pacific - IATTC

Fishery countries:

China, Taiwan

Longlines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes tunas, sharks, billfish and other fish.

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Albacore

*Thunnus alalunga*

South Pacific -  
WCPFC

Fishery countries:  
Cook Islands

Longlines

FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

#### References

[Fishery Progress, Pacific Ocean tuna - longline \(StarKist\)](#)



Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource  
Managed



**Albacore**

*Thunnus alalunga*

South Pacific -  
WCPFC

Fishery countries:  
China, Fiji, Vanuatu

Seafood Watch  
Avoid

Good Fish Guide  
Think 3

Ocean Wise  
Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to seabirds and sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes tunas, sharks, billfish and other fish.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.



Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource  
Well Managed



**American angler**  
*Lophius americanus*

US North Atlantic  
South

Fishery countries:

United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**NOAA FSSI**  
4

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



Pots and traps

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**American lobster**  
*Homarus americanus*

**Bay of Fundy –  
Canada LFA 35**

**Fishery countries:**  
Canada

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Best Choice 2
<b>Ocean Wise</b> Recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact protected, endangered and threatened (PET) species. The risk to marine mammals of entanglement in lobster gear is considered low.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

[SAI Global, 2015, Bay of Fundy, Scotian Shelf and Southern Gulf of St Lawrence lobster \(Homarus americanus\) Trap Fisheries MSC Public Certification Report](#)



Pots and traps

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**American lobster**  
*Homarus americanus*

**Georges Bank and Off-Shore Nova Scotia**

**Fishery countries:**  
Canada

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Best Choice 2
<b>Ocean Wise</b> Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

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



Pots and traps

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



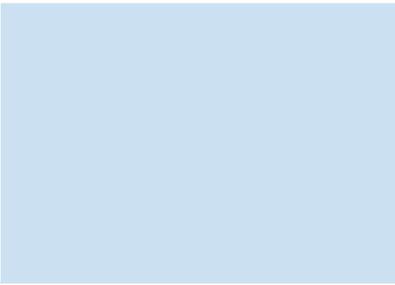
**American lobster**  
*Homarus americanus*

**Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank - US  
Georges Bank**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. However, entanglement in lines attached to traps presents a serious risk to the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale.
- 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



Pots and traps

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**American lobster**  
*Homarus americanus*

SE Cape Breton,  
Chedabucto Bay and  
Eastern shore

Fishery countries:  
Canada

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

## Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes

- No additional notes



### American sea scallop

*Placopecten magellanicus*

US Atlantic – Mid-Atlantic Bight

Fishery countries:  
United States

Dredge

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

**NOAA FSSI**  
4



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



**American yellow perch**

*Perca flavescens*

Lake Erie - Eastern Central Basin, Eastern Basin, Western Basin, Western Central Basin,

Fishery countries:  
Canada

Gillnets and entangling nets

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



**Argentine red shrimp**

*Pleoticus muelleri*

Patagonian: Argentina offshore industrial

Fishery countries:  
Argentina

Bottom trawl

**FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid



**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

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



**Atlantic cod**  
*Gadus morhua*

**Gulf of Maine**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

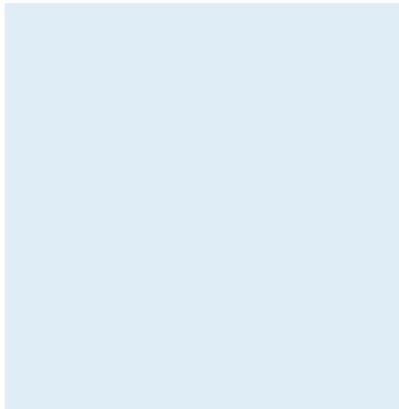
**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**NOAA FSSI**  
1



### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to 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. However, management measures are in place.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



Longlines

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Atlantic cod**  
*Gadus morhua*

Icelandic

Fishery countries:  
Iceland

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Atlantic cod

*Gadus morhua*

Longlines

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



#### Norwegian coastal

Fishery countries:

Norway

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



Midwater trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



## Atlantic mackerel

*Scomber scombrus*

### NE Atlantic

#### Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

#### Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

## Environmental Notes

- There are risks to protected, endangered and threatened (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

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



## Atlantic salmon

*Salmo salar*

### Canada

#### Fishery countries:

Canada

Farmed

Certified

#### FishSource

Managed

#### Seafood Watch

Avoid

#### Ocean Wise

Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Marine ingredients (herring, menhaden, anchovy) are sourced from fisheries that currently have no serious conservation concerns.
- There is an ongoing risk of impact that fish escaping from Canadian-sited farms may have on their wild counterparts (as evidenced by the higher numbers of escapees in Canadian rivers).
- The use of antibiotics was markedly high. The limited availability of registered pesticide therapeutants for the control of sea lice has resulted, at least twice, in the development of resistance to the few products permitted. There is potential for larger-scale, cumulative ecological impacts from effluents.

## General Notes

### References

[Seafood Watch, Canada Farmed Atlantic Salmon, Marine Net Pen](#)



### Atlantic salmon

*Salmo salar*

Farmed

Certified

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

### References

[FishSource, Salmon - Chile](#)

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

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

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Atlantic Salmon, Chile](#)



### Atlantic salmon

*Salmo salar*

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Farmed

Not certified or in  
an AIP

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

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

Aquaculture (AAA).

## References

[FishSource, Salmon - Chile](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Atlantic Salmon, Farmed](#)

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Atlantic Salmon, Chile](#)



### Atlantic salmon

*Salmo salar*

Faroe Islands

Fishery countries:

Faroe Islands

Farmed

Certified

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- There is a high risk of escape and a lower risk of competitive and genetic impact on wild species.
- Antibiotics have not been administered on Faroese salmon farms for more than ten years, but pesticide use for the treatment of sea lice is substantial, with several different treatment types being used in recent years. Regarding seabed habitat impacts of settling particulate wastes, two-thirds of sites operated with minimal or minor pollution levels and one-third of sites were "polluted" or "very polluted."

## General Notes

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

## References

[Ocean Wise, Salmon](#)

[Seafood Watch, Atlantic Salmon, Farmed, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified](#)



Dredge

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



## Atlantic surf clam

*Spisula solidissima*

NW Atlantic

Fishery countries:

United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
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



Longlines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



## Black grouper

*Mycteroperca bonaci*

Northern Gulf of  
Mexico and NW  
Atlantic southern

Fishery countries:

United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**NOAA FSSI**

4

### 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



#### **Black seabass**

*Centropristis striata*

**NW Atlantic northern stock**

**Fishery countries:**

United States

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**NOAA FSSI**  
4



### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Blue crab

*Callinectes sapidus*

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative



Mexico Gulf of Mexico

Fishery countries:

Mexico

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



Bottom trawl

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



#### Blue squat lobster

*Cervimunida johni*

Chilean southern

Fishery countries:

Chile

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



**Blue swimming crab**

*Portunus pelagicus*

**Java Sea**

**Fishery countries:**  
Indonesia

Pots and traps

FIP



**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**



**Caribbean spiny lobster**

*Panulirus argus*

**Western Central Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**  
Bahamas

Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



**Channel catfish**

*Ictalurus punctatus*

**US**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

Farmed

**Certified**

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended





### Environmental Notes

- Very low amounts of fishmeal and fish oil are used in the catfish feed, which is made primarily from agricultural crop-derived ingredients.
- Risks of escapes, competition with, and disease outbreaks to wild catfish are low.
- Environmental impacts from effulents and chemical use are minimal and well-regulated.

### General Notes

### References

[Seafood Watch, U.S. Farmed Channel Catfish Seafood Watch Report](#)



**Chum salmon**  
*Oncorhynchus keta*

Alaska - Bristol Bay

Fishery countries:  
United States

Gillnets and  
entangling nets

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

### Caveat

The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.

### References

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



### Chum salmon

*Oncorhynchus keta*

Alaska - Southeast  
Alaska

Fishery countries:  
United States

Purse seine

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 sea bed.

## General Notes

### Caveat

The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.

### References

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



### Chum salmon

*Oncorhynchus keta*

Russia - East  
Kamchatka

Fishery countries:  
Russia

Pots and traps

Not certified or in  
a FIP

FishSource  
Needs Improvement



## 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](#)



### Cuttlefishes nei

*Sepia pharaonis*

Thailand Gulf of  
Thailand

Fishery countries:  
Thailand

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Sustainability  
not rated



## Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Deep-sea mud shrimp

*Solenocera hextii*

India

Fishery countries:  
India

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Sustainability  
not rated



### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Flathead sole

*Hippoglossoides  
elassodon*

#### Gulf of Alaska

#### Fishery countries:

United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



#### Golden king crab

*Lithodes aequispinus*

#### Aleutian Islands

#### Fishery countries:

United States

Pots and traps

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**



Best Choice

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

**NOAA FSSI**  
4

### Environmental Notes

- Information on interactions with PET species is not available.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### General Notes

#### References

[Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, RFM Certification - Alaska Crab](#)



Pots and traps

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid



### Golden king crab

*Lithodes aequispinus*

**East Sakhalin**

**Fishery countries:**

Russia

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes

- No additional notes



### Golden king crab

*Lithodes aequispinus*

Pots and traps

FIP

#### Seafood Watch

Avoid

#### Ocean Wise

Not recommended



N Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:

Russia

## Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes

- This FIP entered MSC Full Assessment in March 2021.

## References

[Crab Catchers Association, Russian Far East Crab FIP](#)

[Marine Stewardship Council, Sea of Okhotsk crab trap](#)



### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

Certified

#### FishSource

Well Managed



Georges Bank

Fishery countries:

United States

#### Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species 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 the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



**Haddock**

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

**Icelandic**

**Fishery countries:**  
Iceland

Bottom trawl  
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.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Hard clams nei

*Meretrix spp.*

Gulf of Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

Rake / hand  
gathered / hand  
netted

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Sustainability  
not rated



### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



#### Indian squid

*Loligo duvauceli*

Kerala

Fishery countries:

India

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid



**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

- The impact of the squid fishery on PET species is unknown.
- Other species of squid are caught in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- Squid plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.
- This fishery is part of the [India Kerala shrimp and cephalopods – trawl FIP](#) and is under the work of the [Global Squid Supply Chain Roundtable](#).

### References

[Seafood Watch, March 2020, Squid, India/Indian Ocean, Thailand/Western Central Pacific, Indonesia/Western Central Pacific Bottom trawls, Jig, Cast nets](#)



### Japanese flying squid

*Todarodes pacificus*

Midwater trawl

FIP

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



East China Sea and Japan Sea

Fishery countries:  
China

### Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on protected, endangered and threatened (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](#)



Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Jonah crab**

*Cancer borealis*

**US Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**

United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Lyrate hard clam**

*Meretrix lyrata*

**Ben Tre, Vietnam**

**Fishery countries:**

Vietnam

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Not 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

- No additional notes.



#### Mahi-mahi

*Coryphaena hippurus*

Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:  
Taiwan

Longlines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes



#### Mitre squid

*Loligo chinensis*

Thailand Gulf of  
Thailand

Fishery countries:  
Thailand

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid



**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended



### Mussels

*Mytilus spp.*

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Farmed

Not certified or in  
an AIP

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 1



**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

## References

[Good Fish Guide, Chilean mussel](#)

[Seafood Watch, Mussels, Farmed](#)



### Northern brown shrimp

*Penaeus aztecus*

Bottom trawl

FIP

Northern Gulf of Mexico - Mississippi

Fishery countries:

United States

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**NOAA FSSI**  
4



## Environmental Notes

- There is potential for turtle interactions with this fishery, but excluder devices are fitted to nets for protection.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

### References

[Audubon G.U.L.F., Mississippi Shrimp FIP](#)



**Northern quahog**  
*Mercenaria mercenaria*

**Canada Saint Mary's Bay**

**Fishery countries:**  
Canada

Dredge  
Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



**Northern quahog**  
*Mercenaria mercenaria*

**US NW Atlantic Coast**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

Dredge  
Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**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



**Northern red snapper**

*Lutjanus campechanus*

**Northern Gulf of Mexico**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

Handlines and pole-lines

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**NOAA FSSI**  
3



**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



**Northern white shrimp**

*Penaeus setiferus*

Bottom trawl

**FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Northern Gulf of Mexico - Louisiana**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**NOAA FSSI**  
4

**Environmental Notes**

- There is potential for turtle interactions with this fishery, but excluder devices are fitted to nets for protection.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- [NOAA FSSI 4](#): The fishery is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring and the stock biomass is at or above 80% of the biomass that produces maximum sustainable yield.

**References**

[Fishery Progress, Louisiana shrimp - otter/skimmer trawl FIP](#)



**Octopuses nei**  
*Octopus spp.*

Pots and traps

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**Sustainability not rated**



**Thai waters**

**Fishery countries:**  
Thailand

**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



**Orange roughy**

*Hoplostethus atlanticus*

**East and South Rise**

**Fishery countries:**

New Zealand

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.



**Pacific cod**

*Gadus macrocephalus*

**Aleutian Islands**

**Fishery countries:**

United States

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended



<b>Ocean Wise</b> Recommended
<b>NOAA FSSI</b> 1.5

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals in this fishery, but there is a strategy in place to manage impacts.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, skates and sea birds, but there is a strategy in place to manage impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.



**Pacific cod**

*Gadus macrocephalus*

**Eastern Bering Sea**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

Bottom trawl  
Longlines

**Certified**

<b>FishSource</b> Well Managed
<b>Seafood Watch</b> Eco-Certification Recommended



**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

**NOAA FSSI**  
4

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, skates and sea birds, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



Longlines

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Pacific cod**  
*Gadus macrocephalus*

**Gulf of Alaska**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Best Choice 1
<b>Ocean Wise</b> Recommended
<b>NOAA FSSI</b> 3

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



Longlines

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Pacific halibut**  
*Hippoglossus stenolepis*

**NE Pacific - Alaska**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes



**Pacific ocean perch**

*Sebastes alutus*

**Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**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

- No additional notes



**Pangasius**  
*Pangasius spp.*

**Vietnam**

**Fishery countries:**  
Vietnam

Farmed

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

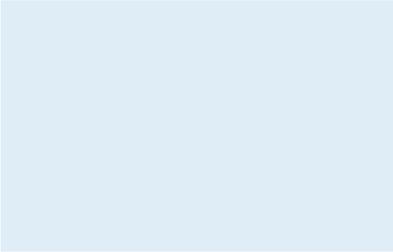
**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



**Environmental Notes**

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are not required to be responsibly sourced.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

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

**References:**

[Good Fish Guide - Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler](#)

[Ocean Wise ratings for catfish](#)

[Seafood Watch, Vietnam Sutchi Catfish \(Pangasius\) Report](#)



**Patagonian toothfish**

*Dissostichus eleginoides*

**South Georgia**

**Fishery countries:**

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Longlines

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



**Queen crab**

*Chionoecetes opilio*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

Russia

Pots and traps

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

**References**

[Fishery Progress, Barents Sea king crab – pot/trap \(Odyssey Seafood\) FIP](#)  
[Marine Stewardship Council, Russia Barents Sea Opilio Trap](#)



**Queen crab**

*Chionoecetes opilio*

Northern Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:  
Russia

Pots and traps

FIP

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

[Crab Catchers Association, Russian Far East Crab FIP](#)





Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Queen crab**

*Chionoecetes opilio*

NW Atlantic - Estuary and N Gulf of St Lawrence, Newfoundland and Labrador, S Gulf of St. Lawrence

Fishery countries:  
Canada

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to turtles and whales with this fishery. Please see the MSC link below.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- The MSC certificate was suspended for the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fishery on March 20, 2018.

**References**

[Marine Stewardship Council, MSC certificate suspended for Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fishery](#)



**Rainbow trout**

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

Chile

Fishery countries:  
Chile

Farmed

Certified

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



**Environmental Notes**

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.

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

### General Notes

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

### References

[FishSource - salmon, Chile](#)

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



#### Rainbow trout

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

Colombia

Fishery countries:

Colombia

Farmed

Certified

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



### Environmental Notes

- Data on the feed ingredients and sources are limited. Typical feed conversion ratios (FCR) of 1.35 for trout in raceways and 1.50 for net pens are used. Average fishmeal and fish oil inclusion levels in trout feeds are estimated to be 20.0% and 6.3% respectively. Information regarding the sustainability of the fishery sources of marine ingredients is very limited.
- The risk of escapes from raceway systems in Colombia is considered low and net pen is considered moderate. Regulations in Colombia regarding interactions with wildlife at aquaculture facilities are minimal, and there is no clear enforcement. There is limited disease reporting in Colombia; raceways and net pens are open systems that have an inherent risk of disease transmission and amplification.
- There is a lack of data on water quality, use of chemicals and effluent monitoring. While chemical use appears to be low, the legal system doesn't adequately manage its use. Due to the openness of the net pens, there is a greater risk of affecting non-target organisms.

### General Notes

### References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Trout, Columbia](#)



Certified

**FishSource**





Farmed

Managed

**Rainbow trout**

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

US

**Fishery countries:**

United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- Rainbow trout is fed a high energy diet with moderate amounts of fishmeal and fish oil (approximately 20% and 6%, respectively).
- Potential escapes pose no significant risk of additional ecological impacts.
- Regulatory oversight of effluent and chemical use in U.S. ponds and outdoor flowthrough raceways are strong, and the industry follows best practices to minimize disease.

**General Notes**

**References**

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Rainbow Trout, U.S.](#)



Farmed

**Not certified or in an AIP**

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

**Rainbow trout**

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

US

**Fishery countries:**

United States



## Environmental Notes

- Rainbow trout is fed a high energy diet with moderate amounts of fishmeal and fish oil (approximately 20% and 6%, respectively).
- Potential escapes pose no significant risk of additional ecological impacts.
- Regulatory oversight of effluent and chemical use in U.S. ponds and outdoor flowthrough raceways are strong, and the industry follows best practices to minimize disease.

## General Notes

### References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Rainbow Trout, U.S.](#)



### Red king crab

*Paralithodes camtschaticus*

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Russia

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes



### Red swamp crawfish

*Procambarus clarkii*

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Seafood Watch  
Good Alternative



Louisiana territorial sea

Fishery countries:

United States

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Skipjack tuna

*Katsuwonus pelamis*

Associated purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource  
Needs Improvement



**Eastern Atlantic Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**  
Senegal

<b>Seafood Watch</b> Avoid
<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Think 4
<b>Ocean Wise</b> Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles and sharks with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes billfish, bony fish, other tuna species and sharks. Some management measures are in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- This fishery is part of the [Eastern Atlantic tuna – purse seine FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

**References**

[Good Fish Guide - Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), East Atlantic](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)



**Skipjack tuna**  
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Eastern Pacific Ocean**

Associated purse  
seine

**FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Fishery countries:**

Panama

**Seafood Watch**

Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 4

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but management measures are in place.
- Bycatch includes yellowtail, mahimahi, rainbow runner, silky and oceanic white tips sharks, and manta rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- This fishery was part of the [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(TUNACONS\)](#) which entered MSC Full Assessment in October 2020.

**References**

[Good Fish Guide - Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Eastern Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)



**Skipjack tuna**

*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Eastern Pacific Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**

Ecuador, United States

Associated purse seine

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Seafood Watch**

Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 4

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but management measures are in place.
- Bycatch includes yellowtail, mahimahi, rainbow runner, silky and oceanic white tips sharks, and manta rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

[Good Fish Guide - Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Eastern Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)



Purse seine

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Skipjack tuna**  
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Indian Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**  
Seychelles, Spain

<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Think 3
<b>Ocean Wise</b> Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, fin fishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

[Good Fish Guide - Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Indian Ocean: Western \(FAO 51\), Eastern \( FAO 57\)](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)

 <p><b>Skipjack tuna</b> <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></p> <p><b>Western and Central Pacific Ocean - PNA</b></p> <p><b>Fishery countries:</b> Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, United States</p>	<p>Purse seine</p>	<p><b>Not certified or in a FIP</b></p>	<p><b>FishSource</b> Managed</p> <p><b>Seafood Watch</b> Avoid</p>	<p>▼</p>
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**Good Fish Guide**

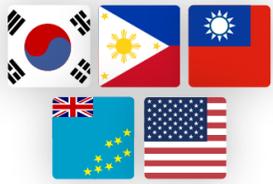
Think 4

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, billfishes and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.



Purse seine

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

**Skipjack tuna**

*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean – WCPFC**

**Fishery countries:**

South Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, Tuvalu, United States



**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery, but management measures are in place.
- Bycatch includes other tuna, but management measures are in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

[Good Fish Guide - Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Western and Central Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)



**Snappers nei**  
*Lutjanus spp.*

**Aru Bay, Arafura Sea  
and Eastern of Timor  
Sea**

**Fishery countries:**  
Indonesia

Longlines  
Handlines and  
pole-lines

**FIP**

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia snapper and grouper - bottom longline, dropline, trap, and gillnet \(ADI\)](#)



**Sockeye salmon**  
*Oncorhynchus nerka*

**Alaska - Southeast  
Alaska**

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

Purse seine

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Best Choice 2
<b>Ocean Wise</b> 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**

**Caveat**

The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.

**References**

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



**South Pacific hake**

*Merluccius gayi gayi*

**Chilean**

**Fishery countries:**

Chile

Midwater trawl

**Not certified or in a FIP**

<b>FishSource</b> Needs Improvement
--



**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



Longlines

**Not certified or in a FIP**

<b>FishSource</b> Managed
------------------------------



**Swordfish**

*Xiphias gladius*

**North Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**

Canada

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 3

**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes



**Swordfish**

*Xiphias gladius*

**Northeast Pacific**

**Fishery countries:**

Costa Rica

Longlines

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



Longlines

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



#### **Swordfish**

*Xiphias gladius*

**Northeast Pacific**

**Fishery countries:**

Ecuador

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes



### Swordfish

*Xiphias gladius*

South Atlantic

Fishery countries:

Brazil

Longlines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

## References

[Seafood Watch, 2016, Atlantic Ocean Swordfish, Albacore, Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna \(Longline\) Seafood Watch Report](#)



### Swordfish

*Xiphias gladius*

Southeast Pacific

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

Longlines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Avoid 5

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



Handlines and  
pole-lines

FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



## Swordfish

*Xiphias gladius*

### Southwest Pacific

#### Fishery countries:

Vietnam

#### Seafood Watch

Best Choice

#### Ocean Wise

Recommended

## Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

### References

[Fishery Progress, Vietnam swordfish - handline](#)



## Tilapia

*Oreochromis niloticus*,  
*Oreochromis spp*

### China

#### Fishery countries:

China

Farmed

Certified

FishSource  
Managed



#### Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 4

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

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

**References**

[Good Fish Guide, Tilapia](#)

[FishSource - Tilapia, China](#)

[Ocean Wise, Tilapia](#)

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Tilapia, BAP Standard: Tilapia Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\)](#)



**Walleye**

*Sander vitreus*

**Lake Erie western and central**

**Fishery countries:**

Canada

Gillnets and entangling nets

**Certified**

**FishSource**

Well Managed



**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



#### Walleye

*Sander vitreus*

#### Lake Waterhen

#### Fishery countries:

Canada

Gillnets and  
entangling nets

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



#### Warty swimming crab

*Portunus haanii*

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



#### White bass

*Morone chrysops*

Lake Erie, Lake Winnipeg

Fishery countries:

Canada

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



#### White perch

*Morone americana*

Lake Erie

Fishery countries:

Canada

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

Seafood Watch  
Good Alternative



**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes



Farmed

Certified

**FishSource**  
Managed



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

China

Fishery countries:

China

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Biosecurity measures minimise disease outbreaks and escapes.
- Chemical usage and effluent are monitored and limited.

## General Notes

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

## References

[FishSource - Shrimp, China](#)

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

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

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



Farmed

Certified

**FishSource**  
Managed



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

India

Fishery countries:

India

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

### References:

[FishSource - shrimp, India](#)

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

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

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



Farmed

Certified

**FishSource**  
Managed



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

**Indonesia**

**Fishery countries:**

Indonesia

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

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

## References

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

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

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



Farmed

Certified

**FishSource**  
Managed



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

<b>Ocean Wise</b> Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

**References**

[FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand](#)

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

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

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



Farmed

Certified

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Whiteleg shrimp**  
*Penaeus vannamei*

US

**Fishery countries:**  
United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



**Environmental Notes**

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease outbreaks are uncommon in U.S. shrimp aquaculture and as such the need for chemical use is demonstrably low. Risk of escape is considered low-moderate. Juvenile shrimp for stocking are sourced exclusively from domestic hatcheries in the U.S.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter.

**General Notes**

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

**References**

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

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

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



Farmed

Certified

FishSource  
Managed



**Whiteleg shrimp**  
*Penaeus vannamei*

**Vietnam**

**Fishery countries:**  
Vietnam

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

## References

[FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam](#)

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

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

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



Farmed

Not certified or in  
an AIP

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Avoid 5

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used.
- 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. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.

## General Notes

- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

### References:

[FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King Prawn, Asia: India, Vietnam and Indonesia](#)

[Ocean Wise, Shrimp](#)

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Whiteleg shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



### **Yellowfin sole**

*Limanda aspera*

**Bering Sea and  
Aleutian Islands**

**Fishery countries:**

United States

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**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](#)



#### Yellowfin tuna

*Thunnus albacares*

Atlantic Ocean -  
ICCAT

Fishery countries:  
Panama

Longlines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

FishSource  
Managed



### Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to PET species with this fishery. Longlines present a hazard to turtles, seabirds and sharks but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but the scale of the issue is not established.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Yellowfin tuna

*Thunnus albacares*

Atlantic Ocean -  
ICCAT

Fishery countries:  
Senegal

Associated purse  
seine

Not certified or in  
a FIP

FishSource  
Managed



**Seafood Watch**

Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 3

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes****References**

[Good Fish Guide - Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Atlantic](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)



Hook and line

FIP

**FishSource**

Managed

**Yellowfin tuna***Thunnus albacares*

**Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**

Vietnam

**Seafood Watch**

Best Choice

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to turtles, seabirds and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but the scale of the issue is not established.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

### References

[Fishery Progress, Vietnam yellowfin tuna - longline/handline FIP](#)



**Yellowfin tuna**  
*Thunnus albacares*

**Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**  
Vietnam

Longlines

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to PET species with this fishery. Longlines present a hazard to turtles, seabirds and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but the scale of the issue is not established.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Yellowfin tuna

*Thunnus albacares*

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

## General Notes

### References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna – handline \(AP2HI, IPNLF, MDPI\).](#)



### Yellowfin tuna

*Thunnus albacares*

Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean –  
WCPFC

Fishery countries:  
Indonesia

Longlines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Yellowfin tuna

*Thunnus albacares*

Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean –  
WCPFC

Fishery countries:  
Indonesia

Handlines and  
pole-lines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

FishSource  
Managed

Good Fish Guide  
Best Choice 2



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Yellowfin tuna

*Thunnus albacares*

Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean –  
WCPFC

Fishery countries:  
United States

Longlines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

FishSource  
Managed

Seafood Watch  
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide



Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes



#### Yellowleg shrimp

*Penaeus californiensis*

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative



Gulf of Tehuantepec

Fishery countries:

Mexico

### 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



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