



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.

2020

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
53	17	10	10	8
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl • Dredge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purse seine • Gillnets and entangling nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hook and line • Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rake / hand gathered / hand netted • Pots and traps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmed

Summary

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 seafood sourced in 2019.

<https://www.gianteagle.com/about-us/sustainable-seafood>

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 <p>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></p> <p>E Bering Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	<p>Midwater trawl</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</p> <p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>

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*

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Midwater trawl

Bottom 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.
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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 angler

Lophius americanus

US North Atlantic
South

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Good Alternative

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

NOAA FSSI

4



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



American lobster

Homarus americanus

Bay of Fundy –
Canada LFA 35

Fishery countries:

Canada

Pots and traps

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 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](#)



American lobster

Homarus americanus

Gulf of Maine and
Georges Bank – US
Gulf of Maine

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of fin-fish, particularly cod, is a risk in this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Habitat impacts in this fishery are not well understood.

General Notes

- No additional notes





Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

American lobster

Homarus americanus

Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank – US
Georges Bank

Fishery countries:
U.S.

FishSource
Managed

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

Not certified or in a FIP

American lobster

Homarus americanus

Gulf of St. Lawrence
South

Fishery countries:
Canada

FishSource
Managed

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

American lobster

Homarus americanus

SE Cape Breton,
Chedabucto Bay and
Eastern shore

Fishery countries:
Canada

FishSource
Well Managed

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:
U.S.

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 - Western Basin, Western Central Basin, Eastern Central Basin, Eastern 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



Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Argentine red shrimp

Pleoticus muelleri

Patagonian:
Argentina offshore industrial

Fishery countries:
Argentina

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

- No additional notes.



Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

NOAA FSSI
1

Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Gulf of Maine

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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.



Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus

Midwater trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
U.K.

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.



Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Atlantic mackerel

Scomber scombrus

NW Atlantic

Fishery countries:

Canada

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
- 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

- No additional notes.



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, Atlantic Salmon, Northwest Atlantic Ocean](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Avoid

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 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](#)

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

	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	Seafood Watch	Avoid	Good Fish Guide	Think 4	Ocean Wise	Not recommended	▼
Chile											
Fishery countries:											
Chile											

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, Salmon - Chile](#)

	Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Farmed	Certified	Seafood Watch	Eco-Certification Recommended	Ocean Wise	Recommended	▼
Faroe Islands									
Fishery countries:									
Faroe Islands									

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- 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

[Seafood Watch, Faroe Islands Atlantic Salmon Report](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

US

Fishery countries:

U.S.



Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. But the use of fishmeal and fish oil in salmon farming in Atlantic North America is reported to be lower than that in other salmon-farming regions. Marine ingredients include herring, menhaden, anchovy sourced from fisheries in Atlantic Canada, Atlantic US and Gulf of Mexico, and Peru.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Management systems for containment are in place to reduce the risk of escapes and have greatly improved fish containment by farms in Maine (as evidenced by the very low numbers of escapees identified in Maine rivers). The primary concerns for disease are sea lice and Infectious Salmon Anaemia, however the risk of transmission to wild salmon appears to be low.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of antibiotics and of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for salmon farmed in Atlantic North America.

General Notes

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

References

[Seafood Watch report for farmed Atlantic salmon, Atlantic North America](#)



Atlantic surf clam

Spisula solidissima

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

NW Atlantic

Fishery countries:

U.S.

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



FishSource



Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

Managed



Black grouper

Mycteroperca bonaci

Northern Gulf of Mexico and NW Atlantic southern

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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



Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed



Black seabass

Centropristis striata

NW Atlantic northern stock

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative



Blue crab

Callinectes sapidus

Mexico Gulf of Mexico

Fishery countries:
Mexico

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Blue marlin

Makaira nigricans

Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Blue squat lobster

Cervimunida johni

Chilean southern

Fishery countries:

Chile

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.



Blue swimming crab

Portunus pelagicus

Java Sea

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Pots and traps

FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesian blue swimming crab – gillnet/trap](#)



Caribbean spiny lobster

Panulirus argus

Western Central Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Bahamas

Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Channel catfish

Ictalurus punctatus

US

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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 effluents and chemical use are minimal and well-regulated.

General Notes

References

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



Chilean mussel

Mytilus chilensis

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

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

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

References

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean mussels](#)



Chum salmon

Oncorhynchus keta

Purse seine

Certified

**Alaska - Southeast
Alaska**

Fishery countries:

U.S.

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

Pots and traps

Certified

**Russia - East
Kamchatka, West
Kamchatka**

Fishery countries:

Russia

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[MRAG America, June 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for Kamchatka River Salmon Fisheries](#)

	Chum salmon <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Purse seine Pots and traps	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
Russia – Iturup Island Sakhalin				Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
Fishery countries: Russia				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](#)

	Coho salmon <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Farmed	Certified	Seafood Watch Avoid	▼
Chile				Ocean Wise Not recommended	
Fishery countries: Chile					

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil in Chilean salmon feeds continue to be replaced by high levels of crop protein or oil ingredients, and also with by-products from land-animal processing. Data provided by major feed companies supplying Chilean farms and by Intesal show the feed conversion ratio (dry weight of feed to wet weight of fish) is 1.2 for coho salmon. From first principles, 1.56 MT of wild fish would need to be caught to produce 1 metric ton of farmed coho salmon.
- Large escape events continue to occur in Chile, although at a reducing frequency. Coho salmon show greater evidence of reproduction and establishment in Chile, and escaped fish have been shown to predate on wild fish. The open nature of net pen production systems leaves fish inherently vulnerable to infection. 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. Frequent treatment with antibiotics that are highly important for human medicine (and critically important to veterinary medicine) is not prudent, judicious, or justified when the risks are considered.
- Academic studies of soluble nutrients across all salmon farming regions indicate direct impacts at the site are unlikely, but the potential for cumulative impacts remains a moderate concern.

General Notes

References



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.



Flathead sole

Hippoglossoides elassodon

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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:
U.S.

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](#)



Golden king crab

Lithodes aequispinus

East Sakhalin

Fishery countries:

Russia

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Georges Bank

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Bottom trawl

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 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

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



**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 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](#)



Lake whitefish

Coregonus clupeaformis

Lake Huron, Lake
Winnipeg

Fishery countries:

Canada

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Mahi-mahi

Coryphaena hippurus

Eastern Pacific
Ocean

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

Longlines

FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Ecuador mahi-mahi - longline](#)



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



Mussels

Mytilus spp.

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Seafood Watch

Best Choice

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

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch report for farmed mussels, worldwide](#)

[Ocean Wise ratings for mussels](#)



Northern brown shrimp

Penaeus aztecus

Northern Gulf of Mexico - Mississippi

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Good Alternative

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



U.S.

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:
U.S.

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



Not certified or in

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Northern red snapper
Lutjanus campechanus

Handlines and pole-lines

a FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

NOAA FSSI
3

Northern Gulf of Mexico

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

NOAA FSSI
4

Northern Gulf of Mexico - Louisiana

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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

Bottom trawl

Certified

East and South Rise

Fishery countries:

New Zealand

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

Bottom trawl

Longlines

Certified

Aleutian Islands

Pots and traps

Fishery countries:

U.S.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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 directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



FishSource



Bottom trawl

Certified

Well Managed



Pacific cod

Gadus macrocephalus

Longlines

Eastern Bering Sea

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
3



Pacific cod

Gadus macrocephalus

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:

U.S.

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:
U.S.

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

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4



Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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 ocean perch
Sebastes alutus

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4



US West Coast

Fishery countries:
Canada

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

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 American -
Argentina

Fishery countries:

Argentina

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Patagonian toothfish

Dissostichus eleginoides

South American - Chilean - Chile South 47°S

Fishery countries:
Chile

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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 a risk, 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.



Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Queen crab

Chionoecetes opilio

Alaska - Eastern Bering Sea

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
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

- This fishery is certified through the Alaska Responsible Fisheries Management (RFM) Program.

References

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



Pots and traps

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Queen crab

Chionoecetes opilio

Northern Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

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](#)



Queen crab

Chionoecetes opilio

NW Atlantic -
Newfoundland and
Labrador

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes



Rainbow smelt

Osmerus mordax

Lake Erie

Fishery countries:
Canada

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in this fishery.
- 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

Not certified or in
an AIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative



**Rainbow trout,
Steelhead trout**

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil inclusion levels in Chilean trout feeds are estimated to be 12% and 5.7%, respectively. A feed footprint consisting of both total land and ocean area of 7.56 ha was calculated to be required to produce the feed ingredients necessary for 1 t of farmed fish.
- More than 500,000 farmed trout have escaped each year since the early 1990s, and the total number of escapes is potentially much higher due to undetected or unreported losses. Even though rainbow trout are established in the wild due to historical stocking, the escaped trout have contributed to the creation of feral populations that impact native fish through predation and resource competition. There's also some concern about the potential for the spread of disease from farmed trout to wild, native fish.
- Because of the open nature of net pen systems, virtually all waste discharges directly to the surrounding environment with little or no intervention. Monitoring day-to-day effluent discharges is not required in Chile, so availability of reliable data is limited. Literature suggests impacts beyond the immediate vicinity of farms are unlikely, but there is growing concern over the potential cumulative impacts in relation to the carrying capacity of the surrounding environment. Antibiotics are estimated to be used more than once per production cycle.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Chile Rainbow Trout Report](#)



**Rainbow trout,
Steelhead trout**

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Colombia

Fishery countries:

Colombia

Farmed

Certified

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 Report](#)



**Rainbow trout,
Steelhead trout**

Oncorhynchus mykiss

US

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Fishery countries:
U.S.

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, U.S. Farmed \(Net Pens\) Rainbow Trout Report](#)

[Seafood Watch, U.S. Farmed \(Raceways and Ponds\) Rainbow Trout Report](#)



**Rainbow trout,
Steelhead trout**
Oncorhynchus mykiss

US

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

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, U.S. Farmed \(Net Pens\) Rainbow Trout Report](#)

[Seafood Watch, U.S. Farmed \(Raceways and Ponds\) Rainbow Trout Report](#)



Snappers nei
Lutjanus spp.

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

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Longlines

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

**Sustainability
not rated**



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesian Longline Demersal Fish](#)

 Sockeye salmon <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> Alaska - Bristol Bay, Westward Alaska Fishery countries: U.S.	Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 Ocean Wise Recommended	▼
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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 <i>Merluccius gayi gayi</i> Chilean Fishery countries: Chile	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	▼
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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

 Swordfish <i>Xiphias gladius</i> North Atlantic	Longlines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch	▼
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Fishery countries:

Canada

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Swordfish

Xiphias gladius

Longlines

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Northeast Pacific

Fishery countries:

Costa Rica

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

Longlines

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Northeast Pacific

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

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

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

South Atlantic

Fishery countries:

Brazil

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

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Southeast Pacific

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

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.



Tanner crab

Chionoecetes bairdi

W Bering Sea

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Pots and traps

FIP

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

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



Tilapia

Oreochromis niloticus,
Oreochromis spp

China

Fishery countries:

China

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
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:

[FishSource - Tilapia, China](#)

[Seafood Watch, Global Aquaculture Alliance BAP Benchmarking Report \(2-, 3-, 4-star Tilapia Farms BAP Standards\)](#).

[Seafood Watch report for farmed tilapia, China](#)



Certified

FishSource



Walleye

Sander vitreus

Lake Erie western and central

Fishery countries:

Canada

Gillnets and entangling nets

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

China

Fishery countries:
China

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- 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

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

[FishSource - Shrimp, China](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:

India

Farmed

Certified

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 certification \(4*\)](#)

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

[Seafood Watch, India Farmed Giant Tiger Prawn and Whiteleg Shrimp Report](#)

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

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 certification \(4*\)](#)

[Seafood Watch, Indonesian Giant Tiger Prawn and Whiteleg Shrimp Report](#)

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed](#)

	Whiteleg shrimp	<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	Seafood Watch Avoid	Ocean Wise Not recommended	▼
Sinaloa-Nayarit								
Fishery countries:								
Mexico								

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery.
- 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

- No additional notes

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

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, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed](#)

[Seafood Watch, Thailand Farmed Whiteleg Shrimp Report](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

US

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- 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

[Seafood Watch, U.S. Farmed Whiteleg Shrimp Report](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, ASC](#)

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

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

[FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

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:

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns](#)

[Seafood Watch, Vietnam Giant Tiger Prawn and Whiteleg Shrimp Report](#)

[FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Yellowfin sole

Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:

U.S.

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

References

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



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Atlantic - ICCAT

Fishery countries:

Panama



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

Hook and line

FIP

FishSource
Managed

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

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

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

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 <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Longlines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	Ocean Wise Recommended	▼
Western and Central Pacific Ocean – WCPFC	Fishery countries: Marshall Islands						

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

- The [Marshall Islands bigeye & yellowfin tuna – pelagic longline FIP](#) entered MSC full assessment in December 2018 and achieved MSC certification in October 2019.

	Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Longlines	FIP	FishSource Managed	Seafood Watch Avoid	Good Fish Guide Think 3	Ocean Wise Not recommended	▼
Western and Central Pacific Ocean – WCPFC	Fishery countries: Micronesia							

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.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes billfish and other tuna species, and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Federated States of Micronesia yellowfin and bigeye tuna – longline](#)

	Yellowfin tuna	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Managed			▼
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Thunnus albacares

**Western and Central
Pacific Ocean -
WCPFC**

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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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