Hannaford

Hannaford celebrates and honors our bond with local farmers, suppliers and manufacturers, because it brings us together as a community. We're all linked by a shared concern for our earth and a desire to care for the diverse bounty she provides. That's why we work hard every day to make certain that what you find in our stores – from the foods we carry to the services we offer – demonstrates our care for this connection and our stewardship for our planet's natural resources.

What's important to our customers is important to us. From carrying 100% sustainable seafood and achieving zero waste goals in our stores, to fighting hunger in our communities and supporting local farms, we share your passion and commitment to making the world a better place. Together, we're Greater than Groceries.

2022

Number of Wild Fisheries Sources	Number of Fisheries Certified or in a FIP	Number of Fisheries Assessed as Low Risk by Nonprofit Science Partner	Number of Countries Where Farmed Seafood is Sourced	% of Farmed Finfish and Shrimp Sources Certified
36	25	11	12	100%

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Rake / hand gathered / hand netted
- Pots and traps
- Farmed

Summary

This profile covers all own-brand fresh, frozen, and canned wild-caught and farmed seafood sold by Hannaford in 2021.

Hannaford has a comprehensive sustainable seafood policy. We are committed to sourcing only seafood from fisheries and farms that are well managed to ensure that fish populations remain healthy and that fishing and farming methods have a minimal environmental and social impact. All seafood we sell, whether it’s fresh, frozen, or canned, must meet important sustainability criteria. We work with the Gulf of Maine Research Institute (GMRI), a nonprofit marine research institution, to help us maintain the credibility and transparency of our policy. For both wild-caught and farmed seafood, we will source a product if it has a certification benchmarked by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI), or if it is from an active fishery improvement project (FIP) or aquaculture improvement project (AIP). In cases where neither exists, we will only source a product if it assessed as low risk by GMRI. Low risk sources are managed by competent authorities and have management plans in place that incorporate a science-based approach to ensure sustainability. Specifically farmed molluscan shellfish such as oysters and clams are not required to have GSSI certification as the environmental impact of their operations are generally positive. We work closely with our suppliers to make sure we know where the seafood we sell comes from, and we require traceability to the source fishery or farm for every item we carry.

Hannaford is deeply concerned about the well-being of the men and women who contribute to bringing seafood to our stores. From harvesting to processing and distribution, we are committed to ensuring ethical recruitment and conditions of labor. This is a highly complex issue and spans many of our seafood supply chains. We are actively engaged in bringing together numerous stakeholders, NGOs, and other private sector companies to collaboratively address unsatisfactory human welfare conditions, the most egregious being slavery at sea. We will not knowingly sell seafood from illegal, unreported, or unregulated (IUU) sources. Hannaford also requires canned tuna suppliers to comply with the International Sustainable Seafood Foundation conservation measures, and encourages shrimp suppliers to buy from Seafood Task Force members when sourcing from Thailand. Hannaford's parent company, Ahold Delhaize, is a member of the Seafood Task Force, as well as the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability. Ahold Delhaize is also a signatory to the World Economic Forum Tuna Declaration. Through the Tuna Declaration, we are committed to pursuing traceability to the vessel for all fresh, frozen, and canned tuna from every country.

For more information on our seafood sourcing policy, please visit:

https://www.hannaford.com/about-us/sustainability

Associated Fisheries

Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
Acadian redfish *Sebastes fasciatus* **Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**Well managed**	⌄

Fishery countries:
United States

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have unacceptable impacts on ETP species. ETP species that may interact with the fishery include marine mammals, sea turtles and Atlantic sturgeon, but recorded interactions are low.
- This fishery does not pose a risk of serious harm to bycatch species. Major bycatch species include dogfish and skate, of which, thorny skate is overfished. There is a partial strategy in place to ensure the fishery does not hinder the recovery of thorny skate.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

Reference

SAI Global, 2016, MSC Assessment Final Report and Determination for US Acadian Redfish, Pollock and Haddock Otter Trawl Fishery.

Alaska pollock
Theragra chalcogramma

Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

Midwater trawl

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed, but occasional impacts may occur.

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 North

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

Well managed

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is a risk to ETP species including whales, dolphins, porpoise and seals, but mitigation measures are in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low, many species are retained.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.

American cupped oyster
Crassostrea virginica

Virginia

Fishery countries:
United States

Dredge

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.

American cupped oyster
Crassostrea virginica

Virginia

Fishery countries:
United States

Farmed

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Shellfish aquaculture is considered a highly sustainable practice because the overall environmental impacts of farming plankton-filtering species are minimal.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Farmed molluscan shellfish such as oysters and clams are not required to have GSSI certification as the environmental impact of their operations are generally positive.

References

Seafood Watch, Oyster, Farmed, Bottom culture

American lobster
Homarus americanus

Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank

Fishery countries:
United States

Pots and traps

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

- There are potential risks to ETP species with this fishery, but mitigation actions are underway.
- 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.

American sea scallop

Placopecten magellanicus

US Atlantic - Mid-Atlantic Bight

Fishery countries:

United States

Dredge

Certified

Well managed

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.

Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Canada

Fishery countries:

Canada

Farmed

Certified

Managed

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, Farmed, Canada

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Managed

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

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, Farmed

Seafood Watch, Farmed Atlantic Salmon, Chile

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Managed

Norway

Fishery countries:

Norway

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The GLOBALG.A.P. aquaculture criteria requires ingredients used in aquaculture feed to be traceable to species level, but criteria for the sustainable content of feed are lacking. ASC certification standards require feed ingredients to be responsibly sourced and traceable back to the country of origin and/or to the fishery where the raw materials were sourced.

- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. The GLOBALG.A.P. and ASC standards have measures in place to manage disease outbreaks and parasites.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon and are monitored and limited by the GLOBALG.A.P. and ASC standards.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management for licensing and disease management through the use of 13 Production Areas nationwide.

References

FishSource, Salmon, Farmed, Norway

Good Fish Guide, Atlantic salmon, Farmed; Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands; GlobalG.A.P. certification

Good Fish Guide, Atlantic salmon, Scotland and Norway, Marine open net pen, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Seafood Watch, Atlantic Salmon, Farmed, Norway, Marine net pen

Seafood Watch, Atlantic Salmon, Farmed, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified

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Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

United States

Fishery countries:
United States

Farmed

Certified

Managed

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, Atlantic salmon, farmed, United States (Maine)

Blue mussel
Mytilus edulis

Gulf of Maine

Fishery countries:
United States

Dredge

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Mussel farming has a benign ecological footprint, with little disturbance of sediments or aquatic vegetation during grow-out. Some mussel harvesting methods involve dredging, but long-term effects on the environment are rare.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.

Channel catfish
Ictalurus punctatus

US

Farmed

Certified

Managed

Fishery countries:
United States

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, Channel Catfish, Farmed, United States, Ponds

Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska - Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands and Chignik

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report

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Coho salmon
Oncorhynchus kisutch

Alaska - Southeast Alaska

Longlines

Certified

Well managed

Fishery countries:
United States

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is a potential for bycatch of chinook salmon with this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report

Golden king crab
Lithodes aequispinus

Aleutian Islands - east of 174°W

Fishery countries:
United States

Pots and traps

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

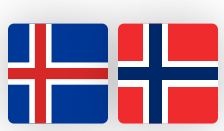
- Information on interactions with ETP species is not available.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

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

References

Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, RFM Certification: Alaska Crab



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Iceland, Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species, but available data is still limited.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Bottom trawl

Certified

Managed

Gulf of Maine

Fishery countries:
United States

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Purse seine

Certified

Well managed

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Norway

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch of cod is a risk for this fishery but measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- This fishery is unlikely to impact the sea bed.

General Notes

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

Hard clams nei
Meretrix spp.

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Sustainability not rated

United States

Fishery countries:
United States

Environmental Notes

- External feed is not provided to farmed clams.
- There is little evidence available to support negative effects of escaped clams on ecosystems or wild populations.
- Effluent may be released from the hatchery or nursery phases, but this is not considered to have any negative effects on the environment, and filter-feeding of clams during grow-out is often cited as improving water quality and/or nutrient cycling in the vicinity near farms. No

chemicals are known to be used during the grow-out phase of clam culture in North America.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Farmed molluscan shellfish such as oysters and clams are not required to have GSSI certification as the environmental impact of their operations are generally positive.

References

Seafood Watch, Clams, Farmed

Jonah crab
Cancer borealis

US Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United States

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.
- This fishery was in the Jonah Crab FIP from 2014-2017.

References

Gulf of Maine Research Institute, Jonah Crab Fishery Improvement Project

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Longfin squid
Loligo pealeii

NW Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, and rays with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- There is some risk of bycatch by bottom trawl gear.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Mahi-mahi
Coryphaena hippurus

Western and Central Pacific - WCPFC

Longlines

FIP

Sustainability not rated

Fishery countries:
Taiwan

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Taiwan Hsin-Kang mahi-mahi - longline

Malabar grouper
Epinephelus malabaricus

Makassar Strait - Flores Sea

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

Needs improvement

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish - dropline, longline, trap and gillnet

Northern quahog
Mercenaria mercenaria

US NW Atlantic Coast

Fishery countries:
United States

Miscellaneous

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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 assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.

Ocean quahog

Dredge

Certified

Well managed

Arctica islandica

US Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United States

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Habitat impacts in this fishery are not fully understood.

General Notes

- No additional notes

Pacific cod
Gadus macrocephalus

Eastern Bering Sea

Fishery countries:
United States

Longlines

Certified

Well managed

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

General Notes

- No additional notes

Pacific halibut
Hippoglossus stenolepis

NE Pacific - British Columbia

Fishery countries:
Canada

Longlines

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Sustainability not rated

Peruvian calico scallop
Argopecten purpuratus

Peru

Fishery countries:
Peru

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed scallops.
- The larval phase of scallops may be transported away from farm sites. But, scallops are mostly farmed within their native range and pose little risk from escapes. Predator control methods used are low-impact and there is little risk of direct or accidental mortality of predators and other wildlife.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter as no feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed scallops.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Farmed molluscan shellfish such as oysters and clams are not required to have GSSI certification as the environmental impact of their operations are generally positive.

References

Seafood Watch, Scallops, Worldwide, Farmed

Queen crab
Chionoecetes opilio

Eastern Bering Sea

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Needs improvement

Fishery countries:
United States

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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 assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.

Rainbow smelt
Osmerus mordax

Eastern New Brunswick

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Fishery countries:
Canada

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- 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

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.

Rainbow trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed | **Certified** | **Managed**

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

Seafood Watch, Rainbow trout, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified Salmon Standard

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Rainbow trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

United States

Fishery countries:
United States

Farmed | **Certified** | **Managed**

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, United States

Saithe
Pollachius virens

Bottom trawl | **Certified** | **Well managed**

Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank

Fishery countries:
United States

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPFC

Fishery countries:
Taiwan

Longlines

FIP

Managed

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

Fishery Progress, Pacific Ocean tuna - longline (Cheng Hung Seafood Frozen Produce Co., Ltd.)

Snappers nei
Lutjanus spp.

Aru Bay, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

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, Indonesia deepwater groundfish - dropline, longline, trap and gillnet

Sockeye salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska - Southeast Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

Well managed

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

Steamer clam (Sand gaper)
Mya arenaria

US Atlantic Coast - Massachusetts

Fishery countries:
United States

Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

Not certified or in a 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

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.

Summer flounder
Paralichthys dentatus

Northwest Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Managed

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, Gulf of Maine Research Institute.

Swordfish
Xiphias gladius

Northeast Pacific

Fishery countries:
Costa Rica

Longlines

FIP

Needs improvement

Environmental Notes

- The catch of at-risk or overfished turtles, seabirds, tuna, sharks, and other species is a major concern. Management is rated ineffective overall.
- There are some measures to reduce bycatch impacts, but they don't follow best practices, and their effectiveness is unknown. This fishery catches species that play an essential role in the food web, and more robust measures may be needed to protect the ecosystem.
- Drifting longlines have minimal habitat impacts.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Eastern Pacific large pelagics - longline (Martec)

Seafood Watch, Swordfish, Eastern Central / Northeast Pacific Ocean, Drifting longlines

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Swordfish
Xiphias gladius

Southeast Pacific

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Longlines

FIP

Sustainability not rated

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

References

Fishery Progress, Ecuador South Eastern Pacific swordfish - longline

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Tilapias nei
Oreochromis spp.

China

Fishery countries:

Farmed

Certified

Managed

China

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, Tilapia, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star

Tilapias nei

Oreochromis spp.

Farmed

Certified

Managed

Honduras

Fishery countries:

Honduras

Environmental Notes

- All fishmeal and fish oil is sourced from by-products.
- Although the possibility for escape is considered high, the invasiveness factor is considered low given the prior establishment of the species. There is no current data or evidence indicating that tilapia cultured by Regal Springs, Honduras at their floating cage culture sites in Lake Yojoa and Lake Cajon are causing population declines in wild fish through the amplification and retransmission of pathogens or parasites. There is evidence that tilapia cage culture operations in Lake Yojoa and Lake Cajon attract or interact with predators or other wildlife, but the concern for wildlife and predator mortalities due to these operations is low.
- There are moderate impacts from effluents beyond the farm boundaries. The government management system addresses the effluent water quality; however, there have been records of eutrophication and harmful phytoplankton blooms, which indicate that monitoring measures are not effective.

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

Seafood Watch, Tilapia, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star

Tilapias nei

Oreochromis spp.

Farmed

Certified

Managed

Mexico

Fishery countries:
Mexico

Environmental Notes

- Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet.
- Impacts from escapes, disease outbreaks, and interactions with predators and other wildlife are considered low.
- Chemical inputs are minimal and impacts from effluents beyond the farm boundaries are thought to be moderate.

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

Seafood Watch, Tilapia, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star

White hake
Urophycis tenuis

Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery is assessed as low risk by our nonprofit science partner, GMRI.

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Farmed

Certified

Managed

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

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The government has adopted a farm-based approach to aquaculture regulations and licensing.

References

FishSource - Shrimp, Ecuador

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2 & 3* certified

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

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Farmed | **Certified** | **Managed**

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 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. Impacts of individual farms are likely to be small but cumulative impacts may occur.

General Notes

- The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) has developed a coastal and marine spatial plan that identifies multiple aquaculture zones, but there is no evidence that it has been implemented at a province level.

References

FishSource, Shrimp, India

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2 & 3* certified

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:
India

Farmed | **Certified** | **Managed**

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 aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.
- Shrimp farms are managed by the Coastal Aquaculture Authority through the Coastal Aquaculture Authority CAA Act and Guidelines, which acknowledge the importance of zonal management.

References

FishSource, Shrimp, India

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2 & 3* certified

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star

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Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Managed

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 this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

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

References

FishSource - shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2 & 3* certified

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

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star

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Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

Managed

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Indonesia Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna - handline

Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Longlines

FIP

Managed

Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to ETP 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

References

Fishery Progress, Vietnam yellowfin tuna - handline

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