



Meijer

Meijer is a family-owned, privately-held retailer based in Grand Rapids, Michigan that proudly employs nearly 70,000 team members and operates 247 supercenters in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Wisconsin. Since 1934, Meijer is driven by the mission to be a good neighbor and actively supports local communities.

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
41	14	13	7	6
Fishing Methods Used in Associated Fisheries				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Midwater trawl• Bottom trawl• Dredge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purse seine• Seine nets• Gillnets and entangling nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hook and line• Longlines• Handlines and pole-lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pots and traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmed

Summary

Our customers desire to know that the seafood they purchase from Meijer comes from high-quality, sustainable sources. This requires us to keep an unwavering focus on governance, supplier partnerships, and support for continuous improvement efforts to provide the best quality seafood. Meijer works with the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) to help its farmed seafood suppliers achieve the GAA’s strict Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) certification. The Company encourages all of its wild-caught seafood suppliers to become certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative, and also sources from international fisheries involved with Fishery Improvement Projects (FIP).

This profile covers wild-caught seafood sourced by Meijer in 2019.

 <http://meijercommunity.com/sustainability/better-products/sustainable-seafood/>

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
<div></div> <div>Acadian redfish <i>Sebastes fasciatus</i> Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div> <div>NOAA FSSI 4</div>	▼

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have unacceptable impacts on PET species. PET 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


- [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.

Caveat

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

Reference

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


<div></div> <div>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></div> <div>Aleutian Islands</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	
			NOAA FSSI 4	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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.

<div></div> <div>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></div> <div>Gulf of Alaska</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
	Bottom trawl		Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



American lobster
Homarus americanus

Georges Bank and
Off-Shore Nova
Scotia

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



American lobster
Homarus americanus

Gulf of Maine and
Georges Bank – US
Gulf of Maine

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There are potential risks to PET 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.


<div></div> <div>American lobster <i>Homarus americanus</i></div> <div>Gulf of St. Lawrence South</div> <div>Fishery countries: Canada</div>	Pots and traps	Not certified or in a FIP	<div><div>FishSource Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div><div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div><div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div></div> <div>▼</div>
--	----------------	------------------------------	---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes

<div></div> <div>American sea scallop <i>Placopecten magellanicus</i></div> <div>US Atlantic – Mid- Atlantic Bight</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	Dredge	Certified	<div><div>FishSource Well Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div><div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div><div>NOAA FSSI 4</div></div> <div>▼</div>
---	--------	-----------	---

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.

<div></div>			
--	--	--	--


 <p>American yellow perch <i>Perca flavescens</i></p> <p>Lake Erie Western Basin</p> <p>Fishery countries: Canada</p>	Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	<div> <div></div> <div> </div> </div>
--	------------------------------	-----------	---	---------------------------------------

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

 <p>Argentine red shrimp <i>Pleoticus muelleri</i></p> <p>Patagonian – Argentina inshore, Argentina offshore</p> <p>Fishery countries: Argentina</p>	Bottom trawl	FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	<div> <div></div> <div> </div> </div>
--	--------------	-----	--	---------------------------------------

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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

 <p>Atlantic bay scallop <i>Argopecten irradians</i></p> <p>Massachusetts</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Dredge	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div> <div>NOAA FSSI 4</div>	<div> <div></div> <div> </div> </div>
--	--------	---------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy

Fishery countries:

Canada

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to 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



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](#)



Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Salmo salar

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

- 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.

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).

FishSource, Salmon – Chile

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

[Seafood Watch report for Salmon – Chile](#)

Spisula solidissima

Dredge

Certified

NW Atlantic

Fishery countries:

U.S.

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended



- 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.

- No additional notes



Longlines

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

Thunnus obesus

Western and Central Pacific

Fishery countries:

Fiji

FishSource

Managed

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

					Not recommended
--	--	--	--	--	-----------------

Environmental Notes

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



<div>  </div> <div> <p>Black grouper</p> <p><i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i></p> <p>Southern Gulf of Mexico</p> <p>Fishery countries: Mexico</p> </div>	<p>Handlines and pole-lines</p>	<p>Not certified or in a FIP</p>	<div> <div> <p>FishSource</p> <p>Managed</p> </div> <div> <p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>Good Alternative</p> </div> <div> <p>Ocean Wise</p> <p>Recommended</p> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>  </div> </div>
---	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	---

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, but available data is still limited.
- 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

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Blue crab</p> <p><i>Callinectes sapidus</i></p> <p>Mexico Gulf of Mexico</p> <p>Fishery countries: Mexico</p> </div>	<p>Pots and traps</p>	<p>FIP</p>	<div> <div> <p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>Good Alternative</p> </div> <div> <p>Ocean Wise</p> <p>Recommended</p> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>  </div> </div>
---	-----------------------	------------	--	---



Environmental Notes


- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Campeche blue crab – pot/trap & ring nets](#)

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Blue king crab</p> <p><i>Paralithodes platypus</i></p> <p>Western Kamchatka</p> </div>	<p>Pots and traps</p>	<p>FIP</p>	<div> <div> <p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>Avoid</p> </div> <div> <p>Ocean Wise</p> <p>Not recommended</p> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>  </div> </div>
---	-----------------------	------------	---	---

<div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Russia</div>					
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><div>Profile not yet complete.</div></div>					
<div>General Notes</div>					
<div>References</div> <div><div>Crab Catchers Association, Russia Far East Crab FIP</div></div>					
<div><div></div><div><div>Blue mussel</div><div><i>Mytilus edulis</i></div><div>Gulf of Maine</div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>U.S.</div></div></div>	Dredge	FIP	<div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Good Alternative</div></div> <div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div>	▼	
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><div>This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.</div><div>Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.</div><div>Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.</div></div>					
<div>General Notes</div>					
<div>References</div> <div><div>Fishery Progress, US Maine blue mussel – dredge/rake</div></div>					
<div><div></div><div><div>Blue swimming crab</div><div><i>Portunus pelagicus</i></div><div>Java Sea</div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>Indonesia</div></div></div>	Pots and traps	Not certified or in a FIP	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Needs Improvement</div></div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Avoid</div></div> <div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div>	▼	
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><div>This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.</div><div>Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.</div><div>This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.</div></div>					
<div>General Notes</div> <div><div>No additional notes</div></div>					
<div><div></div><div><div>Channel catfish</div></div></div>	Farmed	Certified	<div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Best Choice</div></div>	▼	

<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	
US	
Fishery countries: U.S.	Ocean Wise Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References


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

<div>  </div> <div>Chum salmon</div> <div><i>Oncorhynchus keta</i></div> <div>Alaska – Southeast Alaska</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	<div>Gillnets and entangling nets</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div>	<div> <div>▼</div> </div>
			<div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	
			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div>	
			<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div>	

<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <div>General Notes</div> <div>Caveat</div> <div>The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.</div> <div>References</div> <div>Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report</div>			
--	--	--	--

<div>  </div> <div>Coho salmon</div> <div><i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i></div> <div>Alaska – Southeast Alaska</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	<div>Longlines</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div>	<div> <div>▼</div> </div>
			<div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	
			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div>	
			<div>Ocean Wise</div>	

					Recommended
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <div>General Notes</div> <div>Caveat</div> <p>The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.</p> <div>References</div> <p>Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report</p>					

					<div>FishSource</div> <div>Needs Improvement</div>
<div>Cuata swimcrab</div> <div><i>Callinectes arcuatus</i></div> <div></div> <div>Lift nets</div> <div></div> <div>FIP</div> <div></div> <div>Eastern Gulf of California</div> <div></div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Mexico</div>					<div>▼</div>

<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <div>General Notes</div> <div>References</div> <p>Fishery Progress, Mexico Gulf of California swimming crab – pot/trap/ring net</p>					
--	--	--	--	--	--

					
<div>Duskytail grouper</div> <div><i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i></div> <div></div> <div>Longlines</div> <div></div> <div>FIP</div> <div></div> <div>Aru Bay, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea</div> <div></div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Indonesia</div>				<div>Sustainability not rated</div>	<div>▼</div>

<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profile not yet complete. <div>General Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Indonesian multispecies fishery captures Snappers nei, Groupers nei and other reef fishes. There is as yet no consensus as to the stock structure of these species. This profile may undergo restructuring in the future as new information comes to light. <div>References</div> <p>Future of Indonesian Fisheries, Aru, Arafura and Timor Seas snapper and grouper – handlines, bottom set longline</p>					
--	--	--	--	--	--

 <p>European seabass <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i></p> <p>Greece</p> <p>Fishery countries: Greece</p>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div> Seafood Watch Good Alternative </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Think 4 </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>▼</div> </div>
--	--------	----------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Impacts on water quality are localized and have not been shown to have cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Bass, seabass \(Farmed\), Europe](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea](#)

 <p>Golden king crab <i>Lithodes aequispinus</i></p> <p>Aleutian Islands</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Pots and traps	Certified	<div> FishSource Needs Improvement </div> <div> Seafood Watch Best Choice </div> <div> Ocean Wise Recommended </div> <div> NOAA FSSI 4 </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>▼</div> </div>
--	----------------	-----------	---	---------------------------------------


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](#)

 <p>Golden king crab <i>Lithodes aequispinus</i></p> <p>N Sea of Okhotsk</p>	Pots and traps	FIP	<div> Seafood Watch Avoid </div> <div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>▼</div> </div>
---	----------------	-----	--	---------------------------------------

Fishery countries:

Russia

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

Crab Catchers Association, Russian Far East Crab FIP



Greasy grouper

Epinephelus tauvina

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

Longlines

FIP

Needs improvement



Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This Indonesian multispecies fishery captures Snappers *nei*, Groupers *nei* and other reef fishes. There is as yet no consensus as to the stock structure of these species. This profile may undergo restructuring in the future as new information comes to light.

References

Fishery Progress, Aru, Arafura and Timor Seas snapper and grouper – handlines, bottom set longline

**Haddock**

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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.



Jumbo flying squid

Dosidicus gigas

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:
Peru

Hook and line

FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress - Peru jumbo flying squid - jig](#)



Lake whitefish

Coregonus clupeaformis

Lake Erie

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.



Lake whitefish

Coregonus clupeaformis

Lake Huron

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

<div></div> <div>Lake whitefish <i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i></div> <div>Lake Winnipeg</div> <div>Fishery countries: Canada</div>			Gillnets and entangling nets	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼
<div>Environmental Notes<ul style="list-style-type: none">Profile not yet complete.</div> <div>General Notes<ul style="list-style-type: none">No additional notes</div>						
<div></div> <div>Mahi-mahi <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i></div> <div>Eastern Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Ecuador</div>			Longlines	FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼
<div>Environmental Notes<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.</div> <div>General Notes</div> <div>References<p>Fishery Progress, Ecuador mahi-mahi - longline</p></div>						
<div></div> <div>Mahi-mahi <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i></div> <div>Eastern Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Panama</div>			Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼

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.

<div></div> <div>Mussels <i>Mytilus spp.</i></div> <div>Chile</div> <div>Fishery countries: Chile</div>	Farmed	Certified	<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</div>	
			<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	

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

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

References

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

[Ocean Wise ratings for mussels](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Mussels, Chilean \(Farmed\)](#)

<div></div> <div>Nile tilapia <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i></div> <div>Mexico</div> <div>Fishery countries: Mexico</div>	Farmed	Certified	<div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div>	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	
			<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	

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.
- There is a lack of any chemical used in farming operations as verified by the ASC audits. There are moderate impacts from effluents beyond the farm boundaries but there is farm-level effluent management along with the increased monitoring required for ASC certification.

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 report for farmed tilapia, Mexico](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Tilapia \(Farmed\), ASC](#)

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Nile tilapia</p> <p><i>Oreochromis niloticus</i></p> </div> <div> <p>Honduras</p> </div> <div> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>Honduras</p> </div>	<p>Farmed</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>Good Alternative</p>	<p>▼</p>
			<p>Good Fish Guide</p> <p>Best Choice 2</p>	
			<p>Ocean Wise</p> <p>Recommended</p>	

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 report for farmed tilapia, Honduras](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Tilapia \(Farmed\), ASC](#)

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Northern brown shrimp</p> <p><i>Penaeus aztecus</i></p> </div> <div> <p>Northern Gulf of Mexico – Texas</p> </div> <div> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>U.S.</p> </div>	<p>Bottom trawl</p>	<p>FIP</p>	<p>FishSource</p> <p>Well Managed</p>	<p>▼</p>
			<p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>Good Alternative</p>	
			<p>Good Fish Guide</p> <p>Think 4</p>	
			<p>Ocean Wise</p> <p>Not recommended</p>	
			<p>NOAA FSSI</p> <p>4</p>	

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

[Fishery Progress, US Texas shrimp – otter trawl](#)



Northern pink shrimp

Penaeus duorarum

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Good Alternative

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

NOAA FSSI

4



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Gulf of Mexico northern pink shrimp – otter trawl](#)



Pacific cod

Gadus macrocephalus

Bottom trawl

Hook and line

Certified

Aleutian Islands

Longlines

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise

Recommended

NOAA FSSI

4




Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div></div> <div>Pacific cod <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i></div> <div>Gulf of Alaska</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	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

- 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.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes

<div></div> <div>Pacific halibut <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i></div> <div>NE Pacific – Alaska</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	Longlines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to 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

--	--

 <p>Pacific ocean perch <i>Sebastes alutus</i></p> <p>Gulf of Alaska</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Best Choice</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div> <div>NOAA FSSI 4</div>	▼
--	--------------	---------------------------	--	---

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

 <p>Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i></p> <p>Alaska – Southeast Alaska</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	▼
---	---	-----------	--	---


Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on PET species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.


General Notes

References

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

 <p>Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i></p>	Pots and traps	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	▼
---	----------------	-----------	--	---

<div>Russia – West Kamchatka</div> <div>Fishery countries: Russia</div>				
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <div>General Notes</div> <div>References</div> <div>MRAG Americas, September 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for VA-Delta Kamchatka Salmon Fisheries</div>				

<div></div> <div>Queen crab</div> <div>Chionoecetes opilio</div> <div>Pots and traps</div> <div>FIP</div> <div>Sustainability not rated</div> <div> <div>Barents Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: Norway</div> </div>	<div></div>
---	-------------

<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profile not yet complete. <div>General Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This fishery was in the Barents Sea king crab – pot/trap (Odyssey Seafood) FIP in 2018. It entered MSC Full Assessment in March 2019. <div>References</div> <div> Fishery Progress, Barents Sea king crab – pot/trap (Odyssey Seafood) FIP Marine Stewardship Council, Russia Barents Sea Opilio Trap </div>	
---	--

<div></div> <div>Queen crab</div> <div>Chionoecetes opilio</div> <div>Pots and traps</div> <div>Not certified or in a FIP</div> <div> <div>NW Atlantic – S Gulf of St. Lawrence</div> <div>Fishery countries: Canada</div> </div>	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div> </div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Avoid</div> </div> <div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div> </div>	<div></div>
--	---	-------------

<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are risks to right whales with this fishery. Please see the MSC link below. This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. <div>General Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MSC certificate was suspended for the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fishery on March 20, 2018. <div>References</div>	
---	--



Red grouper
Epinephelus morio

**Gulf of Mexico and
NW Atlantic –
Southern Gulf of
Mexico**

Fishery countries:
Mexico

Handlines and
pole-lines

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Habitat impacts in this fishery are not well understood.

General Notes

- No additional notes



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](#)



Snappers nei
Lutjanus spp.

**Makassar Strait –
Flores Sea**

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Environmental Notes

- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

<div></div> <div>Sockeye salmon <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i></div> <div>Alaska – Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, Copper– Bering, Prince William Sound, Southeast Alaska, Westward Alaska</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.S.</div>	<div>Purse seine</div> <div>Gillnets and entangling nets</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco–Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	<div>▼</div>
---	--	----------------------	--	--------------

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.](#)

<div></div> <div>Swordfish <i>Xiphias gladius</i></div> <div>Southwest Pacific</div> <div>Fishery countries: Vietnam</div>	<div>Longlines</div> <div>Handlines and pole–lines</div>	<div>Not certified or in a FIP</div>	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 4</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	<div>▼</div>
--	--	--	---	--------------

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes



Tilapia

Oreochromis niloticus,
Oreochromis spp

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



China

Fishery countries:
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 infomation available regarding impacts of Chinese tilapia production on wild species, includings 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](#)



Walleye

Sander vitreus

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Lake Erie western and
central

Fishery countries:
Canada

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 <i>Sander vitreus</i> Lake Winnipeg Fishery countries: Canada	Gillnets and entangling nets	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼
---	--	------------------------------	---------------------------	--	---

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes

	White bass <i>Morone chrysops</i> Lake Erie 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 <i>Morone americana</i> Lake Erie Fishery countries: Canada	Gillnets and entangling nets	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	▼
---	--	------------------------------	---------------------------	---	---

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

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

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:

[Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India](#)

[FishSource - Shrimp, India](#)

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

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

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

[FishSource – Shrimp, Indonesia](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

Public information on zonal approaches to planning and production of shrimp farming in Thailand is limited.

References:

[FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand](#)

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

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

- [Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns](#)
- [Seafood Watch, Vietnam Giant Tiger Prawn and Whiteleg Shrimp Report](#)
- [FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Yellowfin sole

Limanda aspera

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Hook and line

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

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](#)



Back to top

Profile Download

ODP profiles from previous years are available to download as PDFs below.

2018

[Download PDF](#)

2019

[Download PDF](#)

- [Why Participate?](#)
- [How ODP Works](#)
- [What's Included?](#)
- [About Us](#)
- [News](#)
- [Privacy policy](#)
- [Terms of use](#)
- [About Us](#)



Ocean
Disclosure
Project



© Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
www.sustainablefish.org