



Morrisons

Morrisons is a major British supermarket retailer, with more than 110,000 colleagues in 497 stores serving over 9 million customers every week. Morrisons operates its own sites making meat, fruit and veg, fish, bakery and fresh food products – 20 in all – and is unique in preparing and making more than half of the fresh food sold in its stores, supported by over 9,000 trained butchers, bakers, fishmongers, cheesemongers and other skilled in-store specialists. Morrisons currently offers its customers a range of nearly 70 seafood species, with its range of wild caught seafood covering more than 50 species.

2022

Number of wild-caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
54	66	26	12	100
Production Methods Used				
<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">• Rake / hand gathered / hand netted• Pots and traps• Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmed

Summary

As members of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition, Morrisons are working to support and ambition that all seafood sold in the UK comes from sustainable sources. They offer one of the broadest ranges of fresh seafood of any major UK supermarket and work with a range of partners, including Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, to help inform their approach to sourcing and support improvements in global fisheries.

Much of this broad range is sourced locally from mixed fisheries in the south west of the UK, an approach that supports Morrisons belief that encouraging consumption of a broader range of locally sourced species is pivotal to the sustainability of global fish stocks and the sustainability of food supply chains. Helping to reduce pressure on major commercial species, reduce transport miles and supporting thriving coastal communities.

Morrisons are partners of Project UK, a collaboration between the Marine Stewardship Council, the fishing sector and key industry stakeholders helping to support improvements within eight important UK British fisheries – more information on this work can be found here – <https://www.projectukfisheries.co.uk/>

In 2015, Morrisons became one of the first companies to disclose its seafood sourcing list through the Ocean Disclosure Project. This disclosure represents both wild caught and farmed fish and seafood used in Morrisons products and includes minor ingredients.

Morrisons has a tuna-specific policy stating that it will only source tuna from pole and line fisheries or fisheries that do not use fish aggregating devices (FADs). In support of this commitment to sustainable tuna, the retailer is also a member and participant in the Global Tuna Alliance. A collaboration across business working to ensure that ultimately meet the highest environmental and social standards – more information on the Alliance and its work can be found here – <https://www.globaltunaalliance.com/>

- <https://www.morrisons-corporate.com/cr/seafood/>
- <https://www.morrisons-corporate.com/cr/policy/>

Associated Fisheries



Aesop shrimp
Pandalus montagui

**Eastern Assessment
Zone – Davis Strait**

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Canada	<div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification</div><div>Recommended</div></div> <div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Measures are in place to minimize bycatch in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[LRQA, June 2022, MSC Public Certification Report for Canada Northern and Striped Shrimp](#)

<div></div> <div>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></div> <div>Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Well Managed</div></div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification</div><div>Recommended</div></div> <div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Best Choice 1</div></div>	▼
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<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	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes

<div></div> <div>American sea scallop <i>Placopecten magellanicus</i></div> <div>US Atlantic</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div>	Dredge	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	▼
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NOAA FSSI

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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on bycatch species.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

[SCS Global Services, October 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for US Atlantic Sea Scallop](#)



Anchoveta

Engraulis ringens

Peruvian Northern-Central

Fishery countries:

Peru

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3




Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with seabirds and marine mammals. Indirect impacts on ETP may also occur through impacts on food availability. Findings from the FIP suggest the fishery is unlikely to hinder the recovery of ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Main bycatch species are recorded by the FIP.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. Observer data gathered by the FIP showed no evidence of the fishery interacting with 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.

References

<div></div> <div>Angler <i>Lophius piscatorius</i></div> <div>Southern Celtic Sea and Bay of Biscay</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	▼
			Good Fish Guide Think 3	


Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery. Occasional interactions with marine mammals occur.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress – UK monkfish – gillnet/trawl](#)

<div></div> <div>Argentine anchovy <i>Engraulis anchoita</i></div> <div>North of 41°S to Santa Catarina</div> <div>Fishery countries: Argentina</div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	


Environmental Notes

- Occasional interactions with seabirds and marine mammals are known to occur within this fishery, but data is too limited to state whether this hinders their recovery.

- 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.

<div></div> <div>Argentine red shrimp <i>Pleoticus muelleri</i></div> <div>Patagonian: Argentina inshore</div> <div>Fishery countries: Argentina</div>			Bottom trawl	FIP	<div><div>FishSource Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div><div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div></div> <div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of public information on interactions with ETP species for this fishery.
- There is limited information on bycatch in this fishery but bycatch of hake is a risk.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

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

<div></div> <div>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></div> <div>Barents Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: Norway, ,</div>			Bottom trawl	Certified	<div><div>FishSource Well Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch</div></div> <div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- 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.

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Norway</p>	<p>Hook and line</p> <p>Longlines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- 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

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl
Gillnets and
entangling nets
Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Measures to record and reduce bycatch of marine mammals and sea birds in the gillnet and longline component of the fishery are needed.

- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest impact on the sea bed. However, the fishery operates at a depth where it is unlikely to impact vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Atlantic cod, Iceland, Bottom trawl \(otter\)](#), [Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#).

<div></div> <div>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></div> <div>Icelandic</div> <div>Fishery countries: Iceland</div>	<div>Midwater trawl</div> <div>Seine nets</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	<div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP 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

References

[Vottunarstofan Tún ehf, April 2017, Public Certification Report ISF Iceland Cod Fishery](#).

<div></div> <div>Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i></div> <div>Irish Sea</div>	<div>Midwater trawl</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	<div>▼</div>
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Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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 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

[Good Fish Guide – Herring, Irish Sea \(North\), Net \(pelagic trawl\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\).](#)



Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

NE Atlantic Spring
spawners

Fishery countries:
Denmark


			<div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification</div><div>Recommended</div></div>
			<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div>

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

- No additional notes.

<div><div></div><div><div>Atlantic herring</div><div><i>Clupea harengus</i></div><div>NE Atlantic Spring spawners</div><div>Fishery countries: Denmark</div></div></div>	Purse seine	Certified	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Well Managed</div></div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification</div><div>Recommended</div></div> <div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div>	▼
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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

- No additional notes.



Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

North Sea autumn
spawners

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic jackknife
Ensis directus

Dredge

Certified

Dutch coastal waters

Fishery countries:
Netherlands

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed, however the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure or function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

[MSC Public Certification Report for DFA Dutch North Sea ensis, January 2018](#)



Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:

Midwater trawl
Purse seine

Some product
from FIP fisheries

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Denmark, United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species but mackerel plays an important role in the marine food web so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Certification for this fishery was publicly suspended in March 2019 due to concerns regarding overfishing.
- In response to the suspension of the fishery, a supply chain-led initiative called the North Atlantic Pelagic Advocacy (NAPA) Group was formed by retailers and processors in the UK, and has since expanded to include European retailers and processors. NAPA aims to develop a shared solution to sustainability issues in the North East Atlantic fisheries for mackerel, herring and blue whiting, and is seeking a formal agreement on catch limits for North East Atlantic Pelagic fisheries that reflects the scientific advice.
- The fishery is now in an active FIP.

References

[FisheryProgress – Northeast Atlantic Ocean mackerel and herring – hook & line, trawl, and purse seine.](#)



Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced over the last five years but varies by Production Areas.

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, Norway.](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland and Norway, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) certification](#)

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway.](#)

 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> Norway Fishery countries: Norway	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Managed	▼
			Good Fish Guide Think 3	

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Escapes are a critical conservation concern in Production Areas 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced over the last five years but varies by Production Areas.

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, Norway](#)

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

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway](#)



Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has declined over the last

decade but varies by region.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References:

[FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland](#)

<div></div> <div>Blonde ray <i>Raja brachyura</i></div> <div>Irish and Celtic Seas</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Avoid 5</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery may occasionally interact with ETP species.
- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. Rays are caught as bycatch and are not directly targeted.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Blonde ray, Irish and Celtic Seas: All areas, Bottom trawl \(otter\)](#)

<div></div> <div>Blue mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i></div> <div>Ireland</div> <div>Fishery countries: Ireland</div>	Miscellaneous	Certified	<div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	▼
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					<div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1 </div>
					<div> Ocean Wise Recommended </div>

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is not an issue for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This is an enhanced fishery, which comprises a wild harvest (seed collection) followed by a grow-out phase.

References

[SAI Global, 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Ireland rope grown mussel](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Chilean mussel <i>Mytilus chilensis</i> </div> <div> Chile </div> <div> Fishery countries: Chile </div>	<div> Farmed </div>	<div> Certified </div>	<div> FishSource Managed </div>	<div>  </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div>	
			<div> Ocean Wise Not 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 mussels and unintentionally introduced species beyond their natural range may be a cause for concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

General Notes

References

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

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Chilean mussels](#)



Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Chum salmon

Oncorhynchus keta

Russia – Iturup Island
Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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

[SCS Global Services, February 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries](#)




Bottom trawl

Not certified or in

Sustainability



<div> <div></div> <div> Common dab <i>Limanda limanda</i> </div> </div> <div> Celtic Sea and English Channel </div> <div> Fishery countries: United Kingdom </div>	a FIP	not rated
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to skates and rays with this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Morrisons is currently working with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management.

<div> <div></div> <div> Common edible cockle <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> </div> </div> <div> Oosterschelde </div> <div> Fishery countries: Netherlands </div>	Rake / hand gathered / hand netted	Certified	<div> <div> FishSource Well Managed </div> <div> Ocean Wise Recommended </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> <div> </div> </div> <div> </div> </div>
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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

[Acoura Marine, August 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for OHV Dutch Waddenzee and Oosterschelde Hand Raked cockle](#)

<div> <div></div> <div> Cuckoo ray <i>Raja naevus</i> </div> </div> <div> Celtic Sea </div> <div> Fishery countries: United Kingdom </div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div> <div> Good Fish Guide Think 4 </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> <div> </div> </div> <div> </div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to ETP species including the angelshark and common skate, which have been affected by fishing in this area.
- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. This species is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Cuckoo ray, West of Scotland, Southern Celtic Sea, Western English Channel and Bay of Biscay: All areas, Bottom trawl \(otter\).](#)



Cupped oysters
nei

Crassostrea spp.

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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 oysters.
- Pacific oysters are non-native to the UK and may compete with native oyster species.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or chemical inputs are used to support farmed oysters.

General Notes

- Production is certified to the Friend of the Sea standard (a non-GSSI recognised aquaculture certification standard).

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Oyster, Pacific, oysters \(Farmed\), UK](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for farmed oysters, Worldwide](#)





Pots and traps

FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement



Edible crab

Cancer pagurus

Orkney

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Non-target species are usually released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Edible crab

Cancer pagurus

Southern North Sea

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Pots and traps

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

Good Fish Guide

Think 4



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Non-target species are usually released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide – Brown crab



Purse seine

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed



European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

<p>Bay of Biscay</p> <p>Fishery countries: Spain</p>	<div> <div></div> <div> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> </div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p> </div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div> <p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p> </div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- 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

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

References

[Bureau Veritas, April 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Cantabrian Sea Purse Seine Anchovy Fishery](#)

<div>  <p>European anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i></p> <p>Black Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Turkey</p> </div>	<p>Midwater trawl</p> <p>Purse seine</p>	<p>Not certified or in a FIP</p>	<div> <div></div> <div> <p>FishSource Needs Improvement</p> </div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div> <p>▼</p> </div> </div>
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			Seafood Watch Avoid	
Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Incidental capture of dolphins presents a risk in the Black Sea.
- The common bycatch species in the Black Sea is the Mediterranean horse mackerel.
- 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.

<div>  </div> <div> European anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> </div> <div> Northern Adriatic Sea </div> <div> Fishery countries: Italy </div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div> FishSource Needs Improvement </div> <div> Seafood Watch Avoid </div> <div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div>	<div>  </div>
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Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of dolphins is reported to occur in the European anchovy pelagic fisheries but information on impacts is limited.
- Other small pelagic species are caught as bycatch.
- 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.

References

[Seafood Watch Report for Atlantic sardine and European anchovy – Mediterranean and Black Seas: Pelagic Trawl and Purse seine, February 2014](#)



European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

NW Africa

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals and sharks 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

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

References

[FisheryProgress – Morocco anchovy – purse seine](#)



European hake

Merluccius merluccius

NE Atlantic northern
stock

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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



European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

Purse seine

FIP

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:

Morocco

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



Environmental Notes

- Available data is still limited, but work is underway in the Moroccan FIP to determine fishery interactions with ETP species. Initial evidence suggests the number of interactions is low.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low, but available data is still limited. Work is in progress in the Moroccan FIP to identify and quantify discards.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

[Fishery Progress – Morocco sardine – pelagic trawl and seine FIP](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Sardine, Northwest Africa: Zone A and B \(Central\), Net \(pelagic trawl; purse seine\), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5](#)

<div></div> <div>European plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i></div> <div>Celtic Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div></div> <div>European plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i></div> <div>North Sea and Skagerrak</div> <div>Fishery countries: Netherlands, United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	


			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to cause unacceptable impacts to ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div></div> <div>European plaice</div> <div><i>Pleuronectes platessa</i></div> <div>North Sea and Skagerrak</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	FIP	<div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div>	

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress - United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole - seine/trawl](#)

<div></div> <div>European plaice</div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource</div> <div>Managed</div>	▼
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Pleuronectes platessa

Western English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to ETP species including sharks, skates and rays.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

General Notes

- Morrisons has worked with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management of the mixed fisheries this species is sourced from.



European seabass
Dicentrarchus labrax

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

[FishSource – seabass/seabream, Turkey](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Seabass \(Farmed\), European Union and Turkey, GlobalG.A.P. certification](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass, Turkey](#)

			<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼		
<div></div> <div>European sprat</div> <div><i>Sprattus sprattus</i></div> <div>Baltic Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: Latvia</div>	Midwater trawl	Certified				

Environmental Notes

- Effects on ETP species are considered likely to be within acceptable limits.
- There is a management plan in place for the main bycatch species, Baltic herring.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Bureau Veritas, September 2022, MSC Re-assessment for LFPO Pelagic Trawl Sprat \(*Sprattus sprattus*\), Public Comment Draft Report](#)

<div></div> <div>European sprat</div> <div><i>Sprattus sprattus</i></div> <div>Celtic Sea and West of Scotland</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div>	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Good Fish Guide Think 4</div>	▼
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United Kingdom	
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Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with ETP species for this fishery.
- There is limited information on bycatch in this fishery but bycatch of herring is a risk.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery will form part of Project UK round 3.
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Sprat, whitebait, Pelagic trawl, West of Scotland, Southern Celtic Seas](#)

<div></div> <div>European sprat <i>Sprattus sprattus</i></div> <div>English channel</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on 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 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>Giant tiger prawn <i>Penaeus monodon</i></div> <div>Indonesia</div> <div>Fishery countries: Indonesia</div>	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Managed	▼
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					Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended
					Good Fish Guide Think 3
					Ocean Wise Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Giant tiger prawns are farmed in intensive and extensive systems that may require supplementary inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Although escapes do occur, giant tiger prawns are native to Indonesia therefore lowering the risk to wild populations. However, the use of wild-caught juveniles to supply or supplement the stock on some farms may present a risk.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. The use of illegal antibiotics is a particular concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist.



References:

[FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Tiger Prawn \(Farmed\), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) certification](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Tiger prawns, Vietnam, India, Indonesia All Areas, Farmed by Pond, improved extensive, Pond, semi-intensive](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn](#)

	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Managed	
Giant tiger prawn				

Penaeus monodon

Madagascar

Fishery countries:

Madagascar

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a risk
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger prawns \(Farmed\), ASC](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn](#)



Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Giant tiger prawns are farmed in intensive and extensive systems that may require supplementary inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Although escapes do occur, giant tiger prawns are native to Vietnam, therefore lowering the risk to wild populations. However, the use of wild-caught juveniles to supply or supplement the stock on some farms may present a risk.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. The use of illegal antibiotics is a particular concern.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger prawns \(Farmed\), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) certification](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn](#)

[Seafood Watch Report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Certified

FishSource





Penaeus monodon

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Giant tiger prawns are farmed in intensive and extensive systems that may require supplementary inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Although escapes do occur, giant tiger prawns are native to Vietnam, therefore lowering the risk to wild populations. However, the use of wild-caught juveniles to supply or supplement the stock on some farms may present a risk.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. The use of illegal antibiotics is a particular concern.

General Notes

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

References:

Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed), Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn

Seafood Watch Report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Gilthead seabream</p> <p><i>Sparus aurata</i></p> <p>Turkey</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>Turkey</p> </div>	<p>Farmed</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource</p> <p>Managed</p>	<p>▼</p>
			<p>Good Fish Guide</p> <p>Think 3</p>	

Environmental Notes

- Bream 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.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter are a concern with open net pens. But impacts from effluent are localized. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\), Europe, GLOBALG.A.P. certification](#)

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Great Atlantic scallop</p> <p><i>Pecten maximus</i></p> <p>Cornwall</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>United Kingdom</p> </div>	<p>Dredge</p>	<p>FIP</p>	<p>Good Fish Guide</p> <p>Think 4</p>	<p>▼</p>

Environmental Notes

- The FIP aims to identify interactions with ETP species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery. The FIP is working to understand the catch composition.
- Benthic impacts are the primary risk in this fishery. The FIP is working to assess the impacts of the fishery on habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems.


General Notes

- Morrisons support [Project UK Fisheries improvement](#) programme, helping deliver improvements and oversee the transition of the English channel fishery to third party certification.

References

[Cornwall Good Seafood Guide – Scallop](#)

[Fishery Progress – UK English and Western Channel great Atlantic scallop – dredge](#)

				<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	
				<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	
<div><div></div><div><div>Haddock</div><div>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</div></div><div><div>Barents Sea</div><div>Fishery countries: Norway, Russia</div></div></div> <div>Bottom trawl</div> <div>Certified</div>				<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	
				<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- 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.

<div>  </div> <div> Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> </div> <div> Barents Sea </div> <div> Fishery countries: Norway </div>	<div>Seine nets</div> <div>Gillnets and entangling nets</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div> FishSource Well Managed </div>	<div> <div>▼</div> </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div>	
			<div> Ocean Wise Recommended </div>	

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div>  </div> <div> Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> </div> <div> Barents Sea </div> <div> Fishery countries: Norway </div>	<div>Hook and line</div> <div>Longlines</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div> FishSource Well Managed </div>	<div> <div>▼</div> </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div>	


					<div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- 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.

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Haddock</div> <div>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</div> <div>Icelandic</div> <div>Fishery countries: Iceland</div> </div> </div>	<div>Bottom trawl</div> <div>Seine nets</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div> </div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div> </div> <div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div> </div> <div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> <div> </div> </div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Impacts will vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock
Melanogrammus
aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species, although there is a risk of seabird entanglement.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div></div> <div>Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i></div> <div>Irish Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to ETP species including sharks, skates and rays.
- Irish Sea cod may be caught as bycatch in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Haddock, Irish Sea, Bottom trawl \(otter\).](#)

<div></div> <div>Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i></div> <div>North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak</div> <div>Fishery countries: Denmark, United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

[Good Fish Guide - Haddock, North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak: Certified fleets only, Bottom trawl \(otter\).](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Haddock</div><div>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</div></div></div> <div><div>North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak</div><div>Fishery countries: Denmark, United Kingdom</div></div>	Seine nets	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</div>	▼
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Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Impacts from seine gear are less than those of bottom trawls.

General Notes

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

References

Good Fish Guide - Haddock, North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak: Certified fleets only, Net (demersal seine).



Hardenberg's anchovy

Stolephorus insularis

Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Purse seine

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

**Sustainability
not rated**



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Horned octopus
Eledone cirrhosa

Eledone cirrhosa

British waters

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Octopus is caught as bycatch in the trawl fishery.

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Morrisons has worked with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management of the mixed fisheries this species is sourced from.
- Sourcing is restricted to Cornwall.

References

[Cornwall Good Seafood Guide - Octopus](#)



Indian squid
Loligo duvauceli

Kerala

Fishery countries:
India

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- The impact of the squid fishery on ETP species is unknown, however, bottom trawls in India are considered a threat to sharks and sea turtles.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

[FisheryProgress - India Kerala shrimp and cephalopods - trawl](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Indian Squid, India, Bottom trawls](#)



Inshore squids nei
Loliginidae

NE Atlantic shelf

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Japanese carpet shell

Ruditapes philippinarum

Dredge

Certified

Poole Harbor

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

FishSource
Well Managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch include cockles and Manila clams.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, February 2018, MSC Public Certification Report The Poole Harbour Clam & Cockle Fishery](#)



Japanese flying squid

Todarodes pacificus

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

East China Sea,
Yellow Sea, Sea of
Japan and NW
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
China

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- There is a lack of information on stock status and mortality rates for Japanese flying squid in Chinese waters.
- This fishery was sourced from based on Fishery Improvement Programme participation, however progress within the programme has currently stalled.

References

[FisheryProgress - East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid trawl](#)





John dory

Zeus faber

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide

Think 4



Environmental Notes

- Bottom trawls can affect ETP species.
- This species is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on 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.

References

[Cornwall Good Seafood Guide – John Dory](#)

[Good Fish Guide – John dory, North East Atlantic, All areas, Bottom trawl \(otter\)](#)



Jumbo flying
squid

Dosidicus gigas

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:

Peru

Hook and line

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource

Managed

Seafood Watch

Good Alternative

Ocean Wise

Recommended



Environmental Notes


- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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 - Peruvian jumbo flying squid - jig](#)

<div></div> <div>Lemon sole <i>Microstomus kitt</i></div> <div>North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom, Netherlands</div>	<div>Bottom trawl</div> <div>Seine nets</div>	<div>Some product from FIP fisheries</div>	<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	<div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to ETP species in this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species in mixed fisheries.
- Bottom trawls and seine gear will directly impact on the sea bed, though impacts are greatest from bottom trawls.

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress - UK European plaice & lemon sole - seine/trawl](#)

<div></div> <div>Lemon sole <i>Microstomus kitt</i></div> <div>Western English Channel</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	<div>Bottom trawl</div>	<div>Not certified or in a FIP</div>	<div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 4</div>	<div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Cornwall Good Seafood Guide – Lemon Sole](#)



Lyrate hard clam
Meretrix lyrata

Ben Tre, Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Rake / hand
gathered / hand
netted

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP 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.



Megrim
*Lepidorhombus
whiffiagonis*

**West and Southwest
of Ireland, Bay of
Biscay**

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 3




Environmental Notes

- Bottom trawls can affect ETP species.
- This species is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Megrim, Celtic Sea, west and southwest of Ireland, Bay of Biscay: All areas, Bottom trawl \(otter\).](#)

<div data-bbox="270 1136 346 1184">  </div> <div data-bbox="270 1184 980 1282"> <p>Mitre squid <i>Loligo chinensis</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="270 1282 980 1377"> <p>Indonesian waters</p> </div> <div data-bbox="270 1377 980 1519"> <p>Fishery countries: Indonesia</p> </div>	<p>Handlines and pole-lines</p>	<p>FIP</p>
		<div data-bbox="1236 1519 1806 1662"> <p>Seafood Watch Avoid</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1236 1662 1806 1852"> <p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p> </div>

Environmental Notes

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to ETP species in this fishery.
- Bycatch of non-squid species is likely to be low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.


General Notes

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

References

FisheryProgress – Indonesia North Sumatra squid – handline

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Mitre squid, Indonesia, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Jig](#)

 Mussels	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Managed	▼
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Mytilus spp.

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Not 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

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

References

[Good Fish Guide – Mussels, Chilean \(Farmed\), Chile, Suspended Rope Culture and Bottom Culture](#)

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



Mussels

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Mytilus spp

Shetland Islands and
Scottish Mainland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is not an issue for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This is an enhanced fishery, which comprises a wild harvest (seed collection) followed by a grow-out phase.

References

[Acoura Marine, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced fishery](#)



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada:
SFAs 1-3,7

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



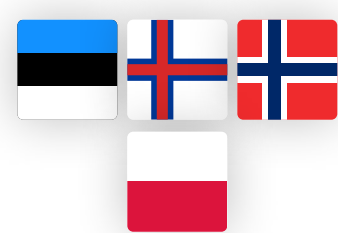
Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

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



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Estonia, Faroe Islands,
Norway, Poland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Management measures are in place to limit catch of redfish, which may include the endangered species, golden redfish. While catches are low in this fishery, there are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fisheries upon the golden redfish.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of Nordmøre sorting grids and other management measures.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

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

References

[DNG GL, March 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery](#)

[DNV GL, October 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery](#)

[DNV GL, November 2018, Public Certification Report for the Reassessment of the Faroe Islands North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery](#)

<div></div> <div>Northern prawn <i>Pandalus borealis</i></div> <div>Barents Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: Russia</div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Seabirds and marine mammals are present in the fishery area, but no reports of interactions were found.
- 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

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

<div></div> <div>Northern prawn <i>Pandalus borealis</i></div> <div>Icelandic inshore and offshore</div> <div>Fishery countries: Iceland</div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

[DNV GL, October 2018, Public Certification Report for the Initial assessment of the ISF Iceland Northern shrimp fishery \(inshore and offshore\).](#)



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Skagerrak and Norwegian deep

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Deep-sea species including the endangered roundnose grenadier are caught as bycatch.
- Bycatch is dominated by cod and saithe. Deep- sea species are also caught in this fishery. The use of sorting grids is mandatory and helps to reduce bycatch levels.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

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

References

[Good Fish Guide - Northern prawn, North Sea \(Norwegian Deep\), Skagerrak and Kattegat, Bottom trawl \(otter\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\).](#)



Western Greenland

Bottom trawl

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of Nordmøre sorting grids and other management measures.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures are in place to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes


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

References

[Acoura Marine, August 2018, Public Certification Report for the West Greenland Coldwater prawn fishery.](#)



FishSource

<div></div> <div>North Pacific hake <i>Merluccius productus</i></div> <div>NE Pacific</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div>	Midwater trawl		<div>Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on ETP species.
- Bycatch in 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>Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i></div> <div>Botney Gut–Silver Pit; Devil’s Hole; Firth of Clyde; Irish Sea East; Firth of Forth; Moray Firth; North Minch; Noup; South Minch</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	▼
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Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Fladen Ground

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented in Fladen Ground to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:
Ireland, United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species. In other areas, trawling for Norway lobster may interact with sharks, skates, and rays.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across part of the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress – Ireland Area 7 prawn – trawl](#)

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)



Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Labadie

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species. In other areas, trawling for Norway lobster may interact with sharks, skates, and rays.
- Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn – trawl](#)



Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

The Smalls

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species. In other areas, trawling for Norway lobster may interact with sharks, skates, and rays.
- Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl](#)



Pacific cod

Gadus macrocephalus

Bottom trawl

Certified

Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

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

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Pacific cod, United States \(Alaska\), Northwest / Northeast Pacific Ocean; Longlines, Pots, Bottom trawls; Marine Stewardship Council Certified BSAI and GOA Pacific cod](#)

			Certified	▼						
	Pacific cod <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> Aleutian Islands Fishery countries: United States	Hook and line Longlines Pots and traps								
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Pangas catfishes

nei

Pangasius spp.

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Small inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are required. Feed inputs are not required to be certified as sustainable or responsibly sourced.
- Pangasius is native to the Mekong and therefore escaped fish are unlikely to have direct impacts on local ecosystems. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter occurs on a relatively small scale when compared to the wider nutrient load in the Mekong. Nevertheless, the cumulative input of effluent from pond water exchange and the disposal of pond sludge contributes to the region's pollution problem. The improper disposal of sludge waste from pond bottoms is especially problematic. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards but discharge limits need improvement. Chemical inputs to Vietnamese pangasius culture are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)



Patagonian
scallop

*Zygochlamys
patagonica*

Argentina

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place, including the use of area closures to protect vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

References

[Organización Internacional Agropecuaria S.A. \(OIA\), September 2020, Public Certification Report Assessment against MSC Principles and Criteria for: Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea](#)



Peruvian calico
scallop

Argopecten purpuratus

Peru

Fishery countries:
Peru

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch



	Eco-Certification Recommended
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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

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

References:

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Peruvian Scallop](#), [Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified: Bivalve Standard](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> </div> <div> Alaska </div> <div> Fishery countries: United States </div>	<div> Purse seine 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>  </div>
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			Ocean Wise Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC 3rd Reassessment Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery.](#)

			FishSource Well Managed	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	Ocean Wise Recommended							
	Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	Pots and traps	Certified			▼						
Russia												
Fishery countries: Russia												

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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

[MRAG Americas, July 2021 \(Revised December 2021\), MSC Public Certification Report for VA-Delta Kamchatka Salmon Fisheries](#)
[SCS Global Services, February 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries](#)



Pouting

Trisopterus luscus

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



British waters

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to skates and rays with this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species of other whitefish fisheries.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Morrisons has worked with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management of the mixed fisheries this species is sourced from.



Rainbow Trout,
Steelhead Trout

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Escapes are unlikely to have a significant impact on wild trout populations. Producers are permitted to use lethal control on predators.
- Impacts on water quality depend on the farming method used. Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification. Some production is certified to the British Quality Trout standard (a non-GSSI recognised aquaculture certification standard).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Rainbow trout](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Handlines and
pole-lines

Some product
from FIP fisheries

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Eastern Atlantic
Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ghana

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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

[FisheryProgress - Ghana tuna - pole & line](#)



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Pacific
Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed




Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This fishery was part of the now complete Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine (TUNACONS) FIP.

 <p>Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></p> <p>Indian Ocean</p> <p>Fishery countries: Indonesia</p>	Handlines and pole-lines	FIP	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress, Indonesia Indian Ocean skipjack tuna - pole & line](#)

<div></div> <div>Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div> <div>Western and Central Pacific Ocean – WCPFC</div> <div>Fishery countries: Indonesia</div>	<div>Handlines and pole-lines</div>	<div>FIP</div>	<div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div> <div>Seafood Watch Best Choice</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	<div>▼</div>
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	<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div>


Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna – pole and line](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Sockeye salmon</div><div><i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i></div><div>Alaska</div><div>Fishery countries: United States</div></div></div>	<div>Gillnets and entangling nets</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div><div><div>FishSource</div><div>Well Managed</div></div><div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div></div><div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Best Choice 2</div></div></div>	<div>▼</div>
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Ocean Wise
Recommended

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

[MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)



Speckled shrimp

*Metapenaeus
monoceros*

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Spot shrimp

*Metapenaeus
brevicornis*

Gillnets and
entangling nets

FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on impacts on ETP species, but the FIP pre-assessment found no evidence of interactions with ETP species.
- Bycatch includes crabs and finfish species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Some aspects of the fishery are expected to be sustainable as the fishery is small-scale and uses trammel nets.
- But the fishery is data-poor and there is a lack of information on the stock health of spot shrimp.

References

[Fishery Progress – Bio Inspecta, June 2020, MSC Pre-Assessment Report for Indonesian shrimp](#)

[Fishery Progress – Indonesia South Kalimantan shrimp – trammel net](#)



Striped catfish

Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Small inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are required. Feed inputs are not required to be certified as sustainable or responsibly sourced.
- Pangasius is native to the Mekong and therefore escaped fish are unlikely to have direct impacts on local ecosystems. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.

- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter occurs on a relatively small scale when compared to the wider nutrient load in the Mekong. Nevertheless, the cumulative input of effluent from pond water exchange and the disposal of pond sludge contributes to the region's pollution problem. The improper disposal of sludge waste from pond bottoms is especially problematic. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards but discharge limits need improvement. Chemical inputs to Vietnamese pangasius culture are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

[FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Basa \(Pangasius bocourti & Pangasius hypophthalmus\), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for farmed pangasius, Vietnam, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified](#)



Wellington flying squid

Nototodarus sloanii

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



East and West NZ

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with marine mammals and seabirds but there are management measures in place.
- Information on bycatch is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

[OpenSeas New Zealand, May 2019, Arrow squid](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:
India

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

	<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div> </div>
	<div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div> </div>

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. 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:

[Good Fish Guide – King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\).](#)

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

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

<div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>Whiteleg shrimp</div> <div><i>Penaeus vannamei</i></div> <div>Indonesia</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Indonesia</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>Farmed</div> <div>Certified</div> </div>	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Managed</div> </div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification</div> <div>Recommended</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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	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 – King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4*](#)

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

<div>  </div> <div> Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> </div> <div> Thailand </div> <div> Fishery countries: Thailand </div>	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	

					Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended
					Good Fish Guide Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

[FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King_\(whiteleg\),_prawns, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) certification](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King.prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certification](#)

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

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

 <p>Whiting <i>Merlangius merlangus</i></p> <p>North Sea and Eastern English Channel</p> <p>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</p>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div> FishSource Well Managed </div> <div> Good Fish Guide </div>	<div>  </div>
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					Best Choice 2
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on EPT species.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery, but measures are in place to reduce bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[SFSAG Northern Demersal Stocks](#)

					
Witch flounder <i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	▼	
Icelandic					
Fishery countries: Iceland					

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes

					
Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Handlines and pole-lines	FIP		▼	
Indian Ocean					
Fishery countries: Maldives					
			FishSource Needs Improvement		
			Seafood Watch Avoid		

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes


- Interactions with ETP species are generally low, although some bycatch of sharks can occur.
- 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 – Maldives yellowfin tuna – handline

Good Fish Guide – Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean: All areas, Hook & line (handline).

 <p>Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i></p> <p>Indian Ocean</p> <p>Fishery countries: Sri Lanka</p>	Longlines	FIP	<div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div> <div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Improver 5</div>	▼
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Ocean Wise
Not 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

- This fishery is covered by the [Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish - longline FIP](#).
- Good Fish Guide has assigned this fishery a 'Red improver' rating to show that credible efforts to improve the issues in the fishery are underway. MCS does not recommend avoiding these sources, as they normally do for seafood rated 5 (red rated).

References

[Fishery Progress - Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish - longline](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean: FIP participants only, Hook & line \(longline\)](#)

<div><div></div><div>Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i></div><div>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</div><div>Fishery countries: Japan, South Korea, Vietnam</div></div>	<div>Hook and line</div> <div>Longlines</div>	<div>Some product</div> <div>from certified</div> <div>fisheries</div>	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	<div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress – Vietnam yellowfin tuna – handline](#)

[Marine Stewardship Council – Pan Pacific yellowfin, bigeye and albacore longline fishery](#)

[Marine Stewardship Council – SZLC CSFC & FZLC FSM EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna](#)



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

**Western and Central
Pacific Ocean**

Fishery countries:
Micronesia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Catch of other species includes tuna, marlin and swordfish.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Control Union Pesca Ltd, October 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for SZLC CSFC & FZLC FSM EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Fishery \(Yellowfin UoA\)](#)



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Purse seine

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed



Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
United States, South
Korea

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to ETP species with this fishery.
- 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

[Good Fish Guide, Yellowfin tuna, Western and Central Pacific, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\).](#)

[Seafood Watch, Yellowfin tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\).](#)



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