



Morrisons

Morrisons is British-born and bred. We're proud to have grown from a simple market stall in 1899 to one of the largest retailers in the UK today. We're the only British supermarket to buy fresh products directly from fishermen and farmers, process through our own manufacturing sites, and distribute through our own network. By controlling the whole supply chain, we know where our food comes from, and we can provide our customers with what they want, when they want it, at the right price. We are a team of food makers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers, all with fresh food at our heart. Our colleagues across the business work hard each day to deliver great service. With fully trained craftspeople, including butchers, bakers, fishmongers, and cheesemongers, we have more skilled specialists on hand to prepare fresh food in-store than any other retailer.

2024

Number of wild-caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

53

72

20

13

98

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Purse seine
- Hook and line
- Pots and traps
- Farmed
- Bottom trawl
- Seine nets
- Longlines
- Miscellaneous
- Dredge
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Handlines and pole-lines

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



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 Aesop shrimp <i>Pandalus montagui</i> Eastern Assessment Zone - Davis Strait Fishery countries:	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended

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](#)



Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed



Alaska pollock

Gadus chalcogrammus

Aleutian Islands, E

Bering Sea

Fishery countries:

United States

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 1



Ocean Wise
Recommended



NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on 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.



Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Alaska pollock
Gadus chalcogrammus

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia



Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on ETP species. But some impacts on Steller sea lions and Short-tailed albatross may occur. There are measures in place to avoid interactions with ETP species.
- Bycatch of herring and juvenile pollock occurs in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1



Alaska pollock

Gadus chalcogrammus

Midwater trawl

Certified

W Bering Sea
Navarinsky

Fishery countries:

Russia

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery may represent a conservation concern for sea lions and endangered seabirds, but only one ETP species (short-tailed albatross) was observed interacting with a trawl.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. There are several bycatch mitigation measures in place for the fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide, Alaska pollock, Bering Sea \(West\): Navarinsky, Net \(pelagic trawl\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#)

	American lobster <i>Homarus americanus</i>	Gulf of St. Lawrence South - Canada LFAs 23-26A,B	Pots and traps	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	Good Fish Guide Think 3	
---	--	---	----------------	------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with ETP species are low. But entanglement in lobster gear presents a risk to marine mammals, in particular to the critically endangered North Atlantic Right whale. Management measures such as seasonal closures are in place to reduce the risk of interactions with the species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Global Trust Certification, February 2021, Maritime Canada inshore lobster trap fishery Public Certification Report](#)

	Anchoveta <i>Engraulis ringens</i>	Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal	Purse seine	FIP	FishSource Managed	
---	--	--	-------------	------------	------------------------------	---

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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.

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, Peruvian anchovy – small scale purse-seine](#)



Angler

Lophius piscatorius

Bottom trawl

FIP

Southern Celtic Sea
and Bay of Biscay

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery.
- There is potential for the fishery to have high quantities of bycatch, but there is insufficient data.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place to protect vulnerable deep-sea habitats.

General Notes

References

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

[Good Fish Guide – White monkfish, Celtic Seas \(South\), Bay of Biscay, Bottom trawl \(beam\)](#)



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Faroe Islands, Greenland,
Norway, Russia, Spain,
United Kingdom

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish. Scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.
- 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, including the use of area closures.

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 4

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Blue skate and spiny dogfish have been recorded in the catch but catches of these ETP species are low and gear measures are in place to minimize mortality. There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish. Catches in this fishery represent less than 3% of catches of golden redfish in the area. But, scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.
- 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, including the use of area closures.

General Notes**References**[Lloyd's Register, September 2020, Arkhangelsk Trawl Fleet Norwegian & Barents Seas Cod, Haddock & Saithe, Public Certification Report](#)**Atlantic cod***Gadus morhua***Barents Sea**

Fishery countries:

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified**FishSource**

Well Managed



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, 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.



Longlines

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, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls. Catches of the endangered Northern wolffish represent a bigger concern for this fishery. Management measures are in place to reduce overall interactions with ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. The main bycatch species in this fishery are haddock, spotted wolffish and Patagonian squid. 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

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

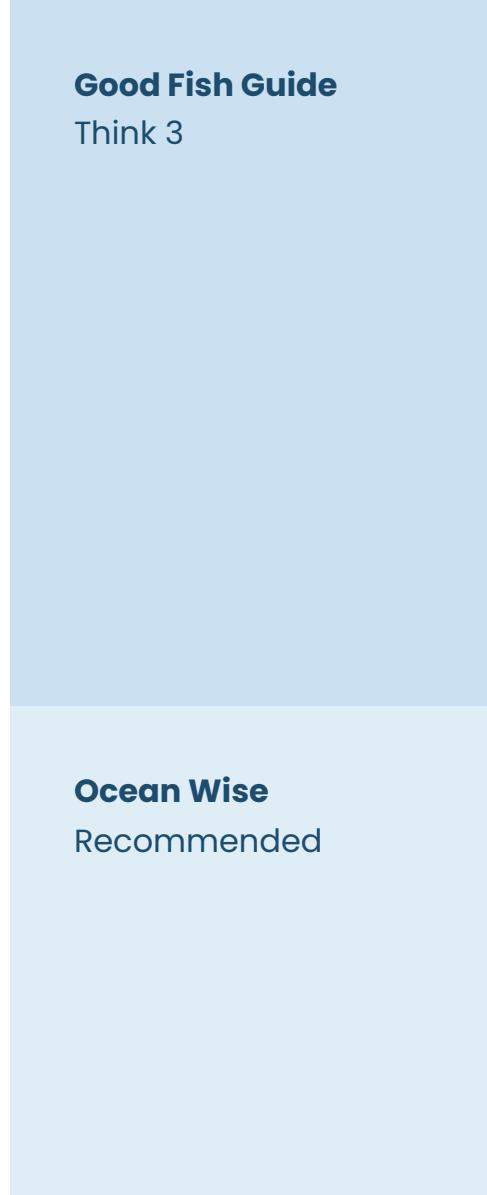
Iceland

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Good Fish Guide

Think 3



Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of the vulnerable spotted wolffish and beaked redfish is a concern.
- 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 directly 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 \(MSC\)](#)



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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. Gillnets and longlines will have less impact on the sea bed than bottom trawls.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Net \(gill or fixed\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Hook & line \(longline\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#)



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Midwater trawl
Seine nets
Handlines and
pole-lines

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.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Bycatch species include wolffish and redfish. 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

[Global Trust Certification, December 2022, Public Certification Report ISF Iceland Cod Fishery \(Reassessment\)](#)



Atlantic chub

mackerel

Scomber colias

Seine nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:

Spain

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Seine nets

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

Baltic Sea Central

Fishery countries:

Denmark

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is thought to be low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [North East Atlantic mackerel](#) and [Atlanto-Scandian herring FIP](#).

References

[Good Fish Guide - Herring, Baltic Sea \(Central\) \(Subdivisions 25-29 and 32\) excluding Gulf of Riga: All areas, Net \(pelagic trawl; purse seine\)](#)



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

Midwater trawl

Certified

English and Bristol
Channels

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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

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

References



Atlantic horse

mackerel

Trachurus trachurus

Purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Sahara-Mauritania

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic mackerel

Scomber scombrus

Midwater trawl

NE Atlantic

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement



Good Fish Guide

Think 3

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 a FIP.

References

	Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	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 - Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, Open net pen, marine, GlobalG.A.P.](#)

[Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Norway, Marine Net Pens](#)

	Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	▼

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Marine ingredients are sourced from fisheries that currently have no serious conservation concerns.
- 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 - Atlantic Salmon, Europe: UK, Scotland, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Atlantic salmon, Europe: Scotland and Norway, Open net pen, marine, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Marine Net Pens](#)



Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Marine ingredients are sourced from fisheries that currently have no serious conservation concerns.
- 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 - Atlantic Salmon, Europe: UK, Scotland, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Atlantic salmon, Europe: Scotland, Norway, Faroe Islands, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.](#)

[Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Marine Net Pens](#)



Banana prawn

Penaeus merguiensis

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Gillnets and
entangling nets

FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement



Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of data regarding impacts for this gear type.

General Notes

References

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



Bearded brotula

Brotula barbata

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Mauritania

Fishery countries:

Mauritania

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Blackspot

seabream

Pagellus bogaraveo

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Greece

Fishery countries:

Greece

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Blonde ray

Raja brachyura

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5



Irish and Celtic Seas

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- This fishery may occasionally interact with ETP species including blue skate and flapper skate.
- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. Bycatch can include juvenile skate
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Some management measures are in place.

General Notes

References



Caramote prawn

Penaeus kerathurus

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Spain Gulf of Cádiz

Fishery countries:

Spain

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Chilean mussel

Mytilus chilensis

Farmed

Certified



Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

FishSource

Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Chilean mussel, Chile, Culture, bottom, Culture, suspension](#)

[Seafood Watch, August 2020, Marine Mussels, *Mytilus* spp, *Perna* spp., Worldwide, On and Off Bottom Culture](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations, Chilean mussel, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified Bivalve Standard](#)

	Chilean mussel <i>Mytilus chilensis</i>	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Managed
Chile				Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1
Fishery countries: Chile				Ocean Wise Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Chilean mussel, South America, Chile, Culture, bottom, Culture, suspension](#)

[Seafood Watch, August 2020, Marine Mussels, *Mytilus* spp, *Perna* spp., Worldwide, On and Off Bottom Culture](#)

	Coho salmon <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed
				

Alaska - Prince
William Sound

Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
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

[MRAG Americas, April 2019, 3rd Reassessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report](#)



**Common
cuttlefish**
Sepia officinalis

Bottom trawl

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

**Not certified or in
a FIP**



Environmental Notes

- Bycatch may include ETP species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Some management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Common cuttlefish, English Channel and Celtic Seas: Cornwall IFCA District \(0-6nm\), Bottom trawl \(otter\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Common cuttlefish, English Channel and Celtic Seas: Offshore \(beyond 6nm\), Bottom trawl \(otter\)](#)



Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

**Sustainability
not rated**



Common dab
Limanda limanda

Celtic Sea and
English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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 has worked with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management.



Common sole

Solea solea

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Atlantic Iberian waters

Fishery countries:
Spain

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Common sole

Solea solea

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Morocco

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



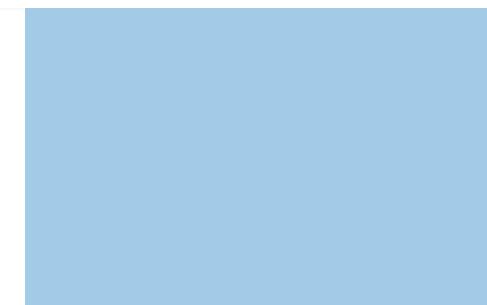
Cuckoo ray

Raja naevus

W Scotland, southern
Celtic Seas, and

western English
Channel, Bay of
Biscay

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to ETP species including blue and flapper skate, which are occasionally caught.
- There is a risk of bycatch in this fishery. Cuckoo ray is caught as bycatch in demersal fisheries targeting other species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Some management measures are in place to protect 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.

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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

References:

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

	European anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Well Managed
	Bay of Biscay			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2

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

[Good Fish Guide – European anchovy, Bay of Biscay: All areas, Net \(purse seine or ring\)](#).

	Purse seine	Certified	FishSource Well Managed
	European anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>		Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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](#)



Midwater trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Needs Improvement



European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

Black Sea

Fishery countries:

Turkey

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sea turtles, seabirds, sharks and rays but bycatch in purse seine gear is infrequent.
- Bycatch species include sprat and 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.



European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

Purse seine

NW Africa

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource

Managed

Seafood Watch

Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

Recommended



- Bycatch of marine mammals and sharks may occur but purse seine gear has not been linked to significant bycatch of these ETP species. More information is needed to fully assess the threat to ETP species.
- Management measures are in place to limit bycatch by fisheries operating in Morocco.
- 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

[Good Fish Guide – European anchovy, Northwest Africa: Zone North, A and B: All areas, FAO 34: Atlantic, Eastern Central, Net \(purse seine or ring\)](#)

 <p>European hake <i>Merluccius merluccius</i></p> <p>NE Atlantic northern stock</p> <p>Fishery countries: Spain</p>	<p>Bottom trawl Longlines</p>	<p>Not certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>
			<p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>

Environmental Notes

- Longlines are associated with bycatch of vulnerable species, including sharks and seabirds.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Some parts of the fleet have implemented bycatch mitigation measures.
- Impacts vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – European hake, Northern stock \(North Sea, Celtic Seas, Bay of Biscay \(north\)\): North Sea and Celtic Seas, Hook & line \(longline\)](#)

 <p>European hake <i>Merluccius merluccius</i></p> <p>NE Atlantic northern stock</p> <p>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</p>	<p>Gillnets and entangling nets</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>
			<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays with this fishery. Measures are in place to reduce the likelihood of interactions with marine mammals.
- The fishery uses gillnets with a larger mesh size than the legal requirement to reduce bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Cornwall Good Seafood Guide - Hake](#)

[Cornish hake gill net](#)



Purse seine

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed

European pilchard
Sardina pilchardus

**Cantabrian Sea and
Atlantic Iberian
waters**

Fishery countries:
Spain

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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.

References

[Good Fish Guide - Sardine, Cantabrian Sea and Atlantic Iberian waters, Net \(purse seine or ring\)](#)



European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Midwater trawl
Seine nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



Environmental Notes

- Available data on interactions with ETP species is still limited. Commonly reported bycatch in the area includes sharks and rays, sea turtles, marine mammals, and sunfish.
- No more than 3% of the total catch for Moroccan small pelagic fisheries is allowed to comprise bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery was covered by the [Morocco sardine – pelagic trawl and seine FIP](#), which is now listed as 'INACTIVE' as it did not meet reporting requirements.
- 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 - Sardine, Northwest Africa: Zone A and B \(Central\), Net \(pelagic trawl; purse seine\)](#)



European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

Southern Celtic Seas
and English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



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 plaice

Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and
Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Netherlands

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



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. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

[Control Union, October 2019, MSC Public Certification Report – Principle 2 for Joint demersal fisheries in the North Sea and adjacent waters](#)

	European plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Managed
	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. Beam trawls are associated with higher impacts on the sea bed than otter trawls. Some management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

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.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Plaice, English Channel \(West\), Bottom trawl \(beam\)](#)

	European seabass <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated
	Morocco Fishery countries: Morocco			

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p>European seabass <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i></p> <p>Turkey</p> <p>Fishery countries: Turkey</p>	<p>Farmed</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Managed</p>
			<p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>

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, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Seabass, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine, GlobalG.A.P.](#)

[Seafood Watch, July 2020, Gilthead Seabream, European Seabass and Meagre, European Union, Turkey, Egypt](#)

 <p>European sprat <i>Sprattus sprattus</i></p> <p>Baltic Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Estonia</p>	<p>Midwater trawl</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species.
- Sprat is often caught together with herring, either as the target species or 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.



European sprat

Sprattus sprattus

Midwater trawl

Certified



Baltic Sea

Fishery countries:

Latvia

Species Overview

FishSource

Managed

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Management measures are in place for the main bycatch species, Baltic herring.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery withdrew from certification in 2023.



Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement



European sprat

Sprattus sprattus

English channel

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

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.



Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

FishSource

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, Global, Pond, freshwater, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4*](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Pond, improved extensive, Pond, semi-intensive](#)

[Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds](#)



**Gilthead
seabream**
Sparus aurata

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

**Sustainability
not rated**



Morocco

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Gilthead
seabream**
Sparus aurata

Farmed

Certified

**FishSource
Managed**



Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

**Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2**

Environmental Notes

- Bream require fishmeal and fish oil 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 - Gilthead bream, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Gilthead bream, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.](#)

[Seafood Watch, July 2020, Gilthead Seabream, European Seabass and Meagre, European Union, Turkey, Egypt](#)



Great Atlantic

scallop

Pecten maximus

Dredge

FIP

Cornwall

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide

Think 4



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](#)



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Seafood Watch

Faroe Islands, Norway,
Russia, United Kingdom

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. Scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.
- 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.



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia

Hook and line
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.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Longlines are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Norway

Seine nets
Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

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.
- 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.



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Bottom trawl

Certified

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Russia

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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. Scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.
- 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.



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Bottom trawl
Seine nets

Certified

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Iceland

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.
- 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

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with seabirds and marine mammals may occur in the gillnet fishery. Some measures are in place to limit impacts.
- An MSC condition is in place to improve information on bycatch in the gillnet fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

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



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.



Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Haddock

Melanogrammus
aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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

General Notes

References

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



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Seine nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Irish Sea

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

North Sea, West of
Scotland and
Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch may include ETP species include the vulnerable North Sea cod, and skates and rays. Some management measures are in place to mitigate impacts.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce 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

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



Seine nets

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

**North Sea, West of
Scotland and
Skagerrak**

Fishery countries:

Denmark, United
Kingdom

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of the vulnerable North Sea cod is a concern. Some mitigation measures are in place but more management is needed to prevent impacts.
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant 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, Net \(demersal seine\)](#)



Hardenberg's anchovy

Stolephorus insularis

Purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Horned octopus

Eledone cirrhosa

Bottom trawl

British waters

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

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 duvaucelii

Bottom trawl

FIP

Kerala

Fishery countries:

India

FishSource

Managed



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



Inshore squids nei

Loliginidae

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



NE Atlantic shelf

Fishery countries:

Portugal

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Inshore squids nei

Loliginidae

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



NE Atlantic shelf

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Inshore squids nei

Loliginidae

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



NE Atlantic shelf

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Japanese flying squid

Todarodes pacificus

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

Fishery countries:
China

Midwater trawl

**Not certified or in
an AIP**



Environmental Notes

- There is limited information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species. Reports from the now inactive FIP suggest that the fishery only interacts with one vulnerable species, smooth hammerhead shark. Some marine protected areas have been designated to protect marine mammals.
- Bycatch includes mackerel and anchovy species.
- The midwater trawl fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed, however, the combined impacts from the multi-gear fishery are unknown.

General Notes

- This fishery was previously in a FIP, however the FIP was declared inactive in 2022.

Reference

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

[Good Fish Guide – Japanese flying squid, Japan Sea and Pacific Coast: China, Net \(pelagic trawl\).](#)



John dory

Zeus faber

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Morocco

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



John dory

Zeus faber

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Portugal

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Kingklip

Genypterus capensis

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



off South Africa

Fishery countries:

Spain

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Lemon sole

Microstomus kitt

North Sea, Skagerrak
and Kattegat, and
Eastern English
Channel

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- ETP species include skates and rays. Some mitigation measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species in mixed fisheries.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Lemon sole, North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, English Channel \(East\), Bottom trawl \(otter\)](#)



Lemon sole

Microstomus kitt

Western English
Channel

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement



Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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](#)

 <p>Meagre <i>Argyrosomus regius</i></p> <p>Greece</p> <p>Fishery countries: Greece</p>	<p>Farmed</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Managed</p>
			<p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>

Environmental Notes

- Meagre require fishmeal and fish oil 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. There is a lack of data on the quantity of antibiotic inputs.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The EU has committed to zonal based management. This is reflected at an industry-level in Greece, which has adopted a zonal approach to farm planning and management.

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Meagre, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Meagre, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.](#)

[Seafood Watch, July 2020, Gilthead Seabream, European Seabass and Meagre, European Union, Turkey, Egypt](#)

 <p>Mussels <i>Mytilus spp</i></p> <p>Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland</p> <p>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</p>	<p>Miscellaneous</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>
			<p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</p>

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

[LRQA, December 2022, Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown Mussel Enhanced Fishery Public Certification Report](#)

FishSource
Well Managed



North Pacific hake

Merluccius productus

Midwater trawl

Certified



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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.

 <p>Northern prawn <i>Pandalus borealis</i></p> <p>Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-3,5,7</p> <p>Fishery countries: Canada</p>	<p>Bottom trawl</p> <p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>
		<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>
	<p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p>	
		▼

Environmental Notes

- The only ETP species recorded in the catch are Atlantic wolffish, spotted wolffish and Northern wolffish. Annual catches are low and the shrimp fishery is unlikely to hinder their recovery.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on vulnerable habitats.

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

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

 <p>Northern prawn <i>Pandalus borealis</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p>	<p>Bottom trawl</p> <p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>
		<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>
		▼

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- No interactions with ETP species have been recorded in this fishery in recent years. As a result, this fishery is considered unlikely to have a significant impact on ETP species. The risk of cumulative impacts is not considered by the 2024 certification report.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of Nordmøre sorting grids, bycatch limits 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 the structure and function of commonly encountered habitats. Management measures are in place to help 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

[DNV Business Assurance, May 2024, Public Certification Report Re-assessment for Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn](#)



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Norway

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. The main bycatch species of concern is golden redfish.
- 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. 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[DNV Business Assurance, January 2024, Public Certification Report Re-assessment for Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn](#)

Bottom trawl

Certified**FishSource**

Well Managed

**Northern prawn***Pandalus borealis*

Icelandic inshore and offshore

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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 \(inshore and offshore\)](#)



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Western Greenland

Fishery countries:
Greenland

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species. The fishery has reported catching a small number of the ETP bird species Thick-billed murre. Given the small number of interactions (four birds were reported caught between 2020 and 2022), the fishery is not thought to have significant detrimental effects.
- 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

[LRQA, January 2024, Public Certification Report for the West Greenland Coldwater prawn fishery](#)



Good Fish Guide

Avoid 5

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Aran grounds (FU 17)

Fishery countries:

Ireland



Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes anglerfish, haddock and whiting. Catches of whiting are a particular concern, though the area accounts for much smaller landings than other parts of the Celtic and Irish Seas. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Some marine protected areas overlap with the fishing area.

General Notes

References

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

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Aran, Galway Bay and Slyne Head \(FU 17\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 3](#)

 Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> Botney Gut- Silver Pit (FU 5); Devil's Hole (FU 34) Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	FIP	Seafood Watch Avoid
			Good Fish Guide Think 4



Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch includes cod, haddock and whiting. Management measures are in place, including a national cod avoidance plan.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures including areas closures are in place. Some marine protected areas overlap with these fishing areas.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Botney Cut to Silver Pit \(FU 5\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project \(FIP\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Devil's Hole \(FU 34\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project \(FIP\)](#)

[Project UK – Nephrops](#)

 Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> Celtic sea (FU 20-21)	Bottom trawl	FIP	Seafood Watch Avoid
			Good Fish Guide Think 4



Fishery countries:

Ireland

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across around half of the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes**References**

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

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Labadie, Jones and Cockburn \(FU 20-21\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project](#)



Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch

Avoid

**Norway lobster**

Nephrops norvegicus

Celtic Sea, Bristol
Channel (FU 22)

Fishery countries:

Ireland

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. Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across around half of the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

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

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Celtic Sea – The Smalls \(FU 22\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project](#)



Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deep (FU 6)

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Farn Deep \(FU 6\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5](#)

[Project UK - Nephrops](#)

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Fladen Ground (FU 7);
Firth of Forth (FU 8);
Moray Firth (FU 9);
Noup (FU 10)

Bottom trawl

FIP



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch includes cod, haddock and whiting. Management measures are in place, including a national cod avoidance plan. Norway lobster caught in the Noup is considered bycatch in another fishery.

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, some management measures are in place. Marine protected areas overlap with some of these fishing areas.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Firth of Forth \(FU 8\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Fladen Ground \(FU 7\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Moray Firth \(FU 9\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project \(FIP\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Noup \(FU 10\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project \(FIP\)](#)

[Project UK – Nephrops](#)



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Irish Sea East (FU 14)

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

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. Bycatch of Irish Sea cod and whiting is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented to try to reduce unwanted catch.

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Although the fishing area overlaps with a marine conservation zone, no management measures are in place to control fishing in the area.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Scampi or langoustine, Irish Sea East \(FU 14\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 4](#)

[Project UK – Nephrops](#)



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Irish Sea West (FU 15)

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of Irish Sea cod and whiting is a particular concern.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

North Minch (FU 11);
South Minch (FU 12);
West of Scotland,
Firth of Clyde, and
Sound of Jura (FU 13)

Bottom trawl

FIP

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch includes cod, haddock and whiting. Management measures are in place, including a national cod avoidance plan and more selective gears have been implemented to try to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, some management measures are in place. Marine protected areas overlap with some of these fishing areas, though not all have management measures in place to control fishing.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, North Minch \(FU 11\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, South Minch \(FU 12\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project \(FIP\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Firth of Clyde and Sound of Jura \(FU 13\), Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project \(FIP\)](#)

	Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	Bottom trawl	FIP	Good Fish Guide Avoid 5	▼
---	---	--------------	-----	-----------------------------------	---

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod and whiting, but catches are less of a concern than in other areas. Mitigation measures include bycatch limits and requirements for the use of more selective gears.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. In this area there is a risk from trawling to vulnerable deep-sea habitats such as sea pens.

General Notes

References

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

[Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Porcupine Bank \(FU 16\): All areas, Bottom trawl \(otter\), Fishery Improvement Project](#)

	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
Ocean shrimp <i>Pandalus jordani</i>	Eastern Pacific - US Oregon	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on ETP species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low and vessels use bycatch reduction devices.
- Bottom trawls directly impact on the seabed. But vessels in the fishery have taken steps to reduce their habitat impact by using gear technology and areas closures are in place to protect vulnerable marine habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Pangas catfishes nei (multispecies)

Pangasius spp.

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

FishSource

Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Recommended

- 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](#)



Patagonian

scallop

Zygochlamys patagonica

Bottom trawl

Certified

Argentine

Fishery countries:

Argentina

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended



Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Catches of the ETP species spiny dogfish have been reported in this fishery but management measures are in place to limit impacts on sharks, skates and rays.
- Bycatch species are data-deficient and there is a lack of recent information regarding the composition of catches in this fishery. Some management measures are in place, including the use of area closures.
- 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. \(OIA\), June 2023, Public Certification Report Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea](#)

 Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> Alaska – Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound 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 Not 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](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Purse seine

Alaska – Cook Inlet,
Prince William Sound

Fishery countries:
United States

Certified



FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

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](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Purse seine

Certified

Alaska – Southeast

Alaska

Fishery countries:

United States

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not 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](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska – Westward Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine
Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia – Iturup Island
Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Purse seine
Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- While interactions with marine mammals have been documented in this fishery, entanglement in fishing gear is unlikely, and the impact on ETP species is not thought to be significant. Overall, few ETP species are present in the fishery area.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Salmon species account for the majority of the catch. No significant bycatch of seabirds has been observed but there is a risk that some entanglement of seabirds in the fishing gear may occur.
- 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](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Pots and traps

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Russia – Sakhalin and Kuril Islands

Fishery countries:
Russia



Environmental Notes

- Impacts on ETP species are thought likely to be low but more data is needed to assess significance.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress – Russia Kunashir salmon – trap/net](#)

[ForSea Solutions, March 2021, MSC Preassessment of the Kunashir Island salmon fishery](#)



Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Pouting

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

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Farmed

Certified

FishSource

Managed

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2



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.
- The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Rainbow trout, UK, Norway, Turkey, Pond, freshwater, GLOBALG.A.P.](#)



Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

FishSource

Managed



Rainbow Trout

Oncorhynchus mykiss

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

- Production is certified to the British Quality Trout standard (a non-GSSI recognised aquaculture certification standard).
- The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.



Red Porgy

Pagrus pagrus

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Morocco

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed



Shallow-water

Cape hake

Merluccius capensis

South Africa

Fishery countries:

South Africa

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Previous concerns over interactions with seabirds have been mitigated using bird scaring lines and a reduction in fishing effort. However, there is still a lack of knowledge regarding the extent of fishery interactions with some ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but there is a strategy in place for managing retained species. The estimated discard rate for the fishery is low.
- 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, 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for South Africa Hake Trawl Fishery – Third Reassessment](#)



Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Managed



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Atlantic
Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ghana

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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 - Ghana tuna - pole & line](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, East Atlantic, Hook & line \(pole & line\), Hook & line \(troll\)](#)



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador, Nicaragua,
Panama

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks is a concern. In addition, there are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but management measures are in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. The risk of bycatch in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries is lower than in associated purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress – Eastern Pacific Ocean bigeye and skipjack tuna – purse seine \(TUNACONS\)](#)

[FisheryProgress – Eastern Pacific Ocean tuna – purse seine \(Messinia G\)](#)

[FisheryProgress – Eastern Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna – purse seine \(OPAGAC\)](#)

FishSource
Managed



Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Purse seine

FIP



Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Spain

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks is a concern. In addition, there are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but management measures are in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. The risk of bycatch in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries is lower than in associated purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress – Eastern Pacific Ocean skipjack and bigeye tuna – purse seine \(AGAC\)](#)

	Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Handlines and pole-lines	FIP	FishSource Well Managed
	Indian Ocean			Seafood Watch Avoid
	Fishery countries:	Indonesia		Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2
				Ocean Wise Not recommended

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



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Maldives

Handlines and
pole-lines

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed

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. There is some catch of yellowfin tuna but management measures are in place. The use of live baitfish is monitored and the Maldives has a livebait management plan.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean: Certified fleets only \(Maldives\), Hook & line \(pole & line\)](#)



Purse seine

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed



Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Spain

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear present a hazard to ETP species. Sharks, rays, and sea turtles can interact with the fishery but certified fisheries are taking measures to minimise impacts.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Certified fisheries have improved monitoring of bycatch through increased observer coverage and electronic monitoring.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean: Certified fleets only, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#)


Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean –
WCPFC

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Seafood Watch
Best Choice

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. 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](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Skipjack tuna, Western and Central Pacific: All areas, Hook & line \(pole & line\)](#)



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

**Western and Central
Pacific Ocean**

Fishery countries:
Spain

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals with purse seine gear. There are some mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in purse seine fisheries. FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear result in less bycatch than associated fisheries. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

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



Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska – Bristol Bay

Fishery countries:
United States

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 benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC 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.



Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Striped catfish

Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

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](#)

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

[Seafood Watch, February 2014, Pangasius, Vietnam, Ponds, Updated June 2021](#)

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



Surmullet

Mullus surmuletus

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Gulf of Cadiz and
Alboran Sea

Fishery countries:
Spain

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Turbot

Scophthalmus maximus

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Morocco

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used but semi-intensive production systems use limited amounts of feed meaning that the feed footprint is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but impacts do not appear to be significant. Farms are prone to flooding, which increases the risk of escape events occurring, but escape prevention measures are used. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations of competition or genetic interactions.
- The low stocking densities of whiteleg shrimp allow for minimal inputs of chemicals and antibiotics.

General Notes

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

References:

[FishSource - shrimp, Ecuador](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, South America: Ecuador, Honduras, Pond, semi-intensive](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch, March 2021, Whiteleg shrimp, Ecuador, Semi-intensive Ponds](#)



Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:

Honduras

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern for the region but the low stocking densities used in Honduras help to reduce the risk of outbreaks. Information on escapes from shrimp farms is limited. Whiteleg shrimp are native to Honduras, therefore lowering the environmental risk from escapes, however there is still potential for interbreeding with wild shrimp populations to result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Feed and chemical inputs are limited, thereby reducing the risk of impacts on local water quality. Impacts vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

General Notes

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

References:

[FishSource - shrimp, Honduras](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, South America: Ecuador and Honduras, Pond, semi-intensive](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch, July 2015, Farmed Whiteleg Shrimp, Honduras, Ponds](#)

[Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified Shrimp Standard](#)



Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:

India

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

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. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
- 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 but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
- 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. The use of antibiotics important to human health and continued use of illegal antibiotics is a concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach. Shrimp farms are managed by the Coastal Aquaculture Authority through the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) Act and Guidelines, which acknowledge the importance of zonal management.

References

[FishSource - Shrimp, India](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Asia: Vietnam, India and Indonesia, Pond, semi-intensive and intensive](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch, October 2021, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, India, Ponds](#)

[Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified Shrimp Standard](#)



Farmed

Certified

FishSource

Managed



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Nicaragua

Fishery countries:

Nicaragua

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Most shrimp culture in Nicaragua relies on inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. The sustainability of source fisheries is unknown, but certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Habitat conversion for Nicaraguan shrimp farms has affected areas important to shore birds. Escapes can occur during water exchanges and flooding incidences. Shrimp farmed in Nicaragua are native to the country and interbreeding with wild populations may result in reduced genetic fitness. Information on the use of wild shrimp populations as a source of stock is limited. Disease transfer from farmed shrimp to wild shrimp populations in Nicaragua has not been reported.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

References:[Good Fish Guide – King prawn, Global Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp](#)[Seafood Watch, February 2024, White-leg shrimp, Nicaragua, Ponds](#)

Farmed

Certified**FishSource**

Managed

**Whiteleg shrimp***Penaeus vannamei*

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

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 the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Thailand and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Shrimp farming is restricted to designated shrimp aquaculture zones, however, the cumulative impact of multiple farms does not appear to have been considered.

References:

[FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand](#)

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

[Seafood Watch, July 2020, Whiteleg Shrimp, Thailand, Intensive ponds](#)

[Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices \(BAP\) Certified](#)



Farmed

Certified

FishSource

Managed

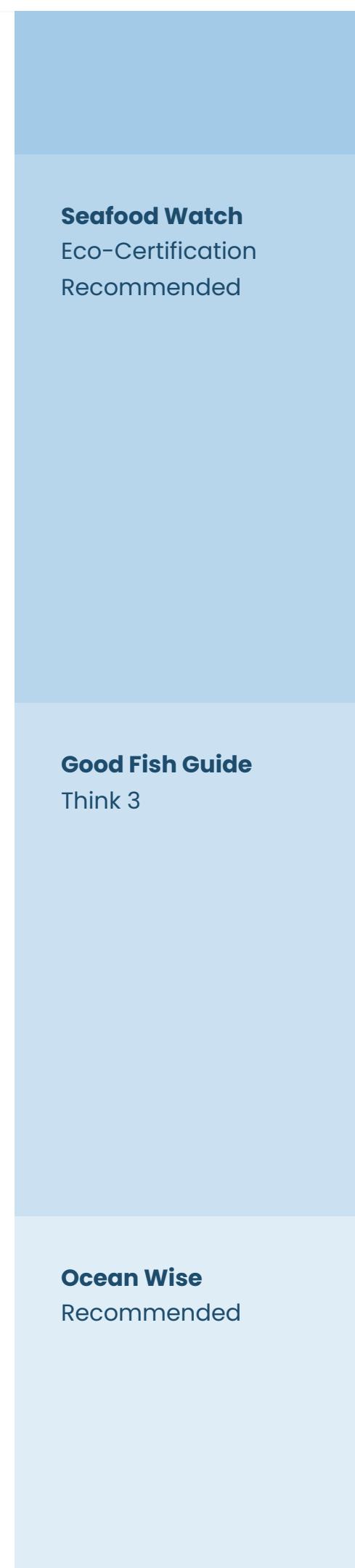


Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:



Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
- 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 escape but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Intensive shrimp farms with higher nutrient inputs produce more waste and are associated with greater concerns around pollution. The use of antimicrobials important to human health and evidence of continued use of illegal antimicrobials is a concern.

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 - King prawn, Asia: Vietnam, India and Indonesia, Pond, semi-intensive and intensive](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

FishSource

Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
- 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 escape but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Intensive shrimp farms with higher nutrient inputs produce more waste and are associated with greater concerns around pollution. The use of antimicrobials important to human health and evidence of continued use of illegal antimicrobials is a concern.

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 - King prawn, Global, Global Seafood Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 2-3*](#)

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

[Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds](#)

	Whiting <i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed
North Sea and Eastern English Channel				Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on ETP 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](#)

	Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Handlines and pole-lines	FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement
Indian Ocean				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 \(handline\)](#)



Longlines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Sri Lanka

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

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

References

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

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



Associated purse
seine

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Vietnam



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals with purse seine gear. There are some mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes billfish and other tuna species, and sharks. The risk of bycatch in associated purse seine fisheries is higher than in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries.
- 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 \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\)](#)



FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Hook and line

FIP

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Vietnam



Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact 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

 	Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i> Western and Central Pacific Ocean Fishery countries: Japan, South Korea	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Managed Good Fish Guide Think 3
---	--	-----------	----------------------------------	---

Environmental Notes

- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks. The tuna regional fisheries management organisation requires reporting on interactions with ETP species and the implementation of ETP species bycatch mitigation measures for longlines fisheries.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. The main bycatch species include other tuna and swordfish. Compliance with conservation management measures varies by country.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

	Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i> Western and Central Pacific Ocean Fishery countries: South Korea	Longlines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2
---	---	-----------	------------------	--

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and sea birds with this fishery. Data on interactions is limited but there is increased monitoring underway in certified fleets.
- The main bycatch species in this fishery include billfish and other tuna species. Although the main bycatch stocks are not overfished they are in decline and at risk of overfishing.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Control Union, June 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Pan Pacific yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tuna longline fishery](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Yellowfin tuna, Western and Central Pacific, Hook & line \(longline\), Marine Stewardship Council](#)

	Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i> Western and Central Pacific Ocean Fishery countries: Micronesia	FishSource Well Managed Longlines Certified	Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	Ocean Wise Not recommended
---	--	---	---	--------------------------------------

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and sea birds with this fishery. Data on interactions is limited but there is increased monitoring underway in certified fleets.
- The main bycatch species in this fishery include other tuna species. The source fishery for Indian oil sardine used as baitfish in this fishery is not known, but the relatively low quantities used suggest that the fishery is unlikely to impact on the fish stock.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Control Union Pesca Ltd, March 2019, Public Certification Report, SZLC CSFC & FZLC FSM EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Fishery \(Bigeye UoA\)](#)



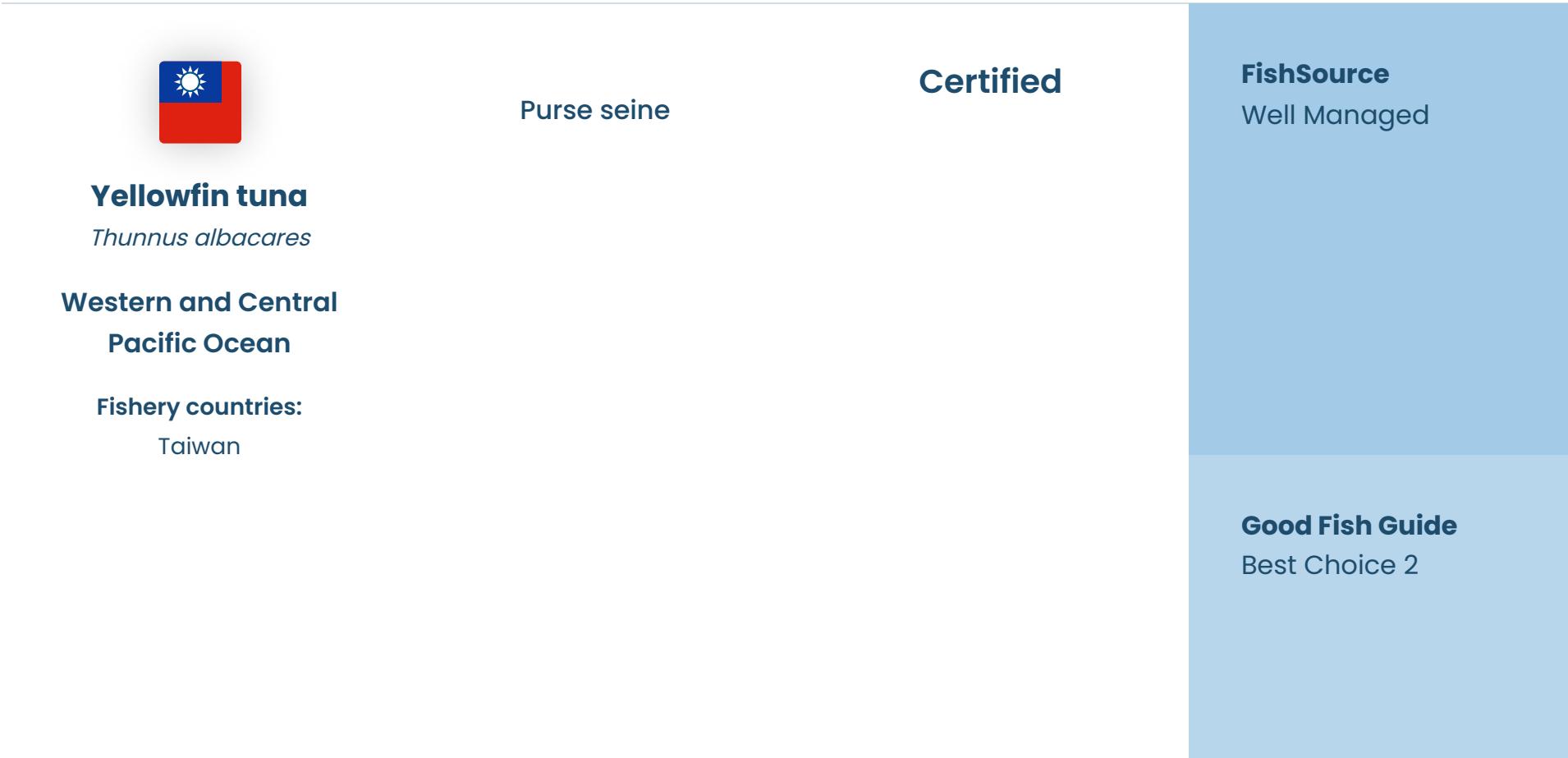
Environmental Notes

- 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 \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\)](#)



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals with purse seine gear but some mitigation measures are in place to minimise impacts.
- Bycatch is a risk in purse seine fisheries. Management measures are in place to monitor and reduce bycatch.
- 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: Certified fleets only, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#)



[Back to top](#)

Profile Download

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

2015

[Download PDF](#)

2016

[Download PDF](#)

2017

[Download PDF](#)

2018

[Download PDF](#)

2019

[Download PDF](#)

2020

[Download PDF](#)

2021

[Download PDF](#)

2022

[Download PDF](#)

2023

[Download PDF](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[LinkedIn](#)

[Twitter](#)

[Privacy policy](#)

[Terms of use](#)



Ocean
Disclosure
Project

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



© Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
www.sustainablefish.org