



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				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Midwater trawl• Bottom trawl• Dredge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purse seine• Seine nets• Gillnets and entangling nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hook and line• Longlines• Handlines and pole-lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pots and traps• Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmed

Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Associated Fisheries



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

Canada

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

 <p>Alaska pollock <i>Gadus chalcogrammus</i></p> <p>Sea of Okhotsk</p> <p>Fishery countries: Russia</p>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	▼
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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.



Alaska pollock

Gadus chalcogrammus

**W Bering Sea
Navarinsky**

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 1

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
Homarus americanus

Gulf of St. Lawrence
South – Canada LFAs
23–26A,B

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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
Engraulis ringens

Peruvian Northern–
Central Artisanal

Fishery countries:
Peru

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed



					<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div> </div>	
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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](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Angler</div> <div><i>Lophius piscatorius</i></div> </div> </div> <div> <div>Southern Celtic Sea and Bay of Biscay</div> <div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>United Kingdom</div> </div> </div>	Bottom trawl	FIP	<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> <div>▼</div> </div> </div>
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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 \(beam\)](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Atlantic cod</div> <div><i>Gadus morhua</i></div> </div> </div> <div> <div>Bottom trawl</div> </div>	Certified	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> <div>▼</div> </div> </div>
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<div>Barents Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Faroe Islands, Greenland,</div> <div>Norway, Russia, Spain,</div> <div>United Kingdom</div>			
	<div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification</div> <div>Recommended</div>		
	<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 4</div>		
	<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div>		

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.

<div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div>Atlantic cod</div> <div>Gadus morhua</div> </div> <div> <div>Barents Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Russia</div> </div> </div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> </div>
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			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](#)

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p>	<p>Hook and line</p> <p>Longlines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	FishSource Well Managed	
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Norway			<div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Think 3 </div> <div> Ocean Wise Recommended </div>	
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div>  </div> <div> Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i> </div> <div> Barents Sea </div> <div> Fishery countries: Russia </div>	Longlines	Certified	<div> FishSource Well Managed </div> <div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div>	<div>  </div>
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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 <i>Gadus morhua</i> Icelandic Fishery countries: Iceland	Gillnets and entangling nets Longlines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	

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

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Icelandic</p> <p>Fishery countries: Iceland</p>	<p>Midwater trawl</p> <p>Seine nets</p> <p>Handlines and pole-lines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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					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 <i>Scomber colias</i>		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.

				
Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>				
Baltic Sea Central				
Fishery countries: Denmark				

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

English and Bristol
Channels

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- 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

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

NE Atlantic

Purse seine

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Fishery countries:
Denmark, United
Kingdom



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

Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:

Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

[FishSource - salmon, Norway](#)

[Good Fish Guide - 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

Salmo salar

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
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](#)

 <p>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></p> <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p>	<p>Farmed</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>	<p>▼</p>
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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, GLOBAL G.A.P.](#)

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



Banana prawn

Penaeus merguensis

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

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

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
Mytilus chilensis

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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
Oncorhynchus kisutch

Purse seine
Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



<div> <div>Alaska – Prince William Sound</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div> </div>					<div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

<div> <div></div> <div> <div>Common cuttlefish</div> <div><i>Sepia officinalis</i></div> </div> <div>English Channel</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div> </div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP		<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Avoid 5</div> </div>	<div> <div>▼</div> </div>
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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 \(otter\).](#)

<div> <div></div> <div> <div>Common dab</div> <div><i>Limanda limanda</i></div> </div> </div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	<div> <div>▼</div> </div>
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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

Atlantic Iberian waters

Fishery countries:
Spain

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Common sole
Solea solea

Morocco

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Cuckoo ray
Raja naevus

W Scotland, southern Celtic Seas, and

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



<div><div>western English Channel, Bay of Biscay</div><div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div></div>	
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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 \(otter\).](#)

<div><div></div><div>Cupped oysters nei</div><div><i>Crassostrea spp.</i></div><div>United Kingdom</div><div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div></div>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div><div>Seafood Watch Best Choice</div><div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</div><div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div></div> <div>▼</div>
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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](#)

<div></div> <div>European anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i></div> <div>Bay of Biscay</div> <div>Fishery countries: France</div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

<div></div> <div>European anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i></div> <div>Bay of Biscay</div> <div>Fishery countries: Spain</div>	Purse seine	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div>	▼
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	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](#)

<div>  </div> <div> European anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> </div> <div> Black Sea </div> <div> Fishery countries: Turkey </div>	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div> FishSource Needs Improvement </div> <div> Seafood Watch Avoid </div> <div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div>	<div>  </div>
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Environmental Notes

- 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

NW Africa

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- 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 \(purse seine or ring\).](#)



European hake

Merluccius merluccius

NE Atlantic northern stock

Fishery countries:

Spain

Bottom trawl

Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



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).



European hake

Merluccius merluccius

NE Atlantic northern stock

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification 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

[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 \(pelagic trawl; purse seine\).](#)

<div></div> <div>European pilchard <i>Sardina pilchardus</i></div> <div>Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	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.

<div></div> <div>European plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i></div> <div>North Sea and Skagerrak</div> <div>Fishery countries: Denmark, Netherlands</div>	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
Pleuronectes platessa

Western English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

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
Dicentrarchus labrax

Morocco

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



European seabass

Dicentrarchus labrax

Farmed

Certified

Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



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](#)



European sprat

Sprattus sprattus

Midwater trawl

Certified

Baltic Sea

Fishery countries:

Estonia

FishSource
Well Managed



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

Baltic Sea

Fishery countries:
Latvia

Midwater trawl

Certified

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.



European sprat
Sprattus sprattus

English channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

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

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

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

Morocco

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Gilthead seabream

Sparus aurata

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



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

Cornwall

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Dredge

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



Environmental Notes

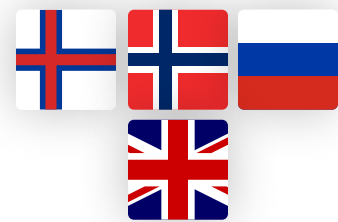
- The FIP aims to identify interactions with ETP species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery. The FIP is working to understand the catch composition.
- Benthic impacts are the primary risk in this fishery. The FIP is working to assess the impacts of the fishery on habitats and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



Haddock
*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch

Faroe Islands, Norway, Russia, United Kingdom			<div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	
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Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish. 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.

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

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

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

<div></div> <div>Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i></div> <div>Barents Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: Russia</div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	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
Icelandic
Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl
Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended




Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- 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.

<div>  </div> <div> Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> </div> <div> Icelandic </div> <div> Fishery countries: Iceland </div>	Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	<div>  </div>
			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.](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> </div> <div> Icelandic </div> <div> Fishery countries: Iceland </div>	Longlines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	<div>  </div>
			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

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., April 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for ISF Iceland Haddock Fishery


				
Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	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.

 <p>Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i></p> <p>North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak</p> <p>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</p>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	▼
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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).

 <p>Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i></p> <p>North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak</p> <p>Fishery countries: Denmark, United Kingdom</p>	Seine nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended

	<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 1</div>
	<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div>

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 \(demersal seine\)](#).

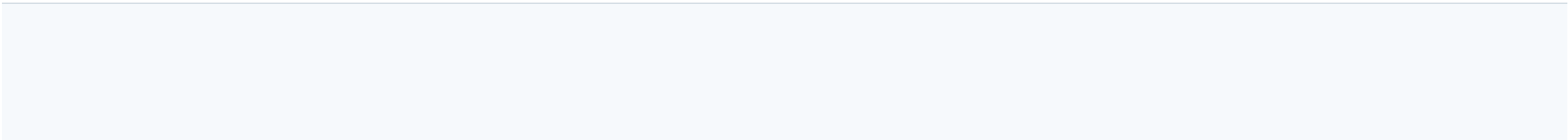
<div></div> <div>Hardenberg's anchovy</div> <div><i>Stolephorus insularis</i></div> <div>Thailand</div> <div>Fishery countries: Thailand</div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.





Horned octopus
Eledone cirrhosa

British waters

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Octopus is caught as bycatch in the trawl fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

[Cornwall Good Seafood Guide – Octopus](#)



Indian squid
Loligo duvauceli

Kerala

Fishery countries:
India

Bottom trawl

FIP

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.



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

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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.

<div></div> <div>Lemon sole <i>Microstomus kitt</i></div> <div>North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	▼
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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 \(otter\).](#)

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

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

General Notes

References

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

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

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](#)

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

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](#)



North Pacific hake

Merluccius productus

NE Pacific

Fishery countries:

United States

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

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.



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada:
SFAs 1-3,5,7

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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](#)



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Latvia		<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	

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](#)

<div></div> <div>Northern prawn <i>Pandalus borealis</i></div> <div>Barents Sea</div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	▼
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<div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Norway</div> </div>			
			<div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification</div> <div>Recommended</div> </div>
			<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div> </div>
			<div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div> </div>

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](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Northern prawn</div> <div>Pandalus borealis</div> </div> </div>	<div>Bottom trawl</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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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 \(inshore and offshore\).](#)



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Western Greenland

Fishery countries:
Greenland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div>
			<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div>

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](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <p>Norway lobster</p> <p><i>Nephrops norvegicus</i></p> </div> </div>	<div> <div>Bottom trawl</div> <div>FIP</div> </div>	<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Avoid 5</div> </div>	<div> <div>▼</div> </div>
<div> <div>Aran grounds (FU 17)</div> <div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Ireland</div> </div> </div>			

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](#)

			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 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	▼
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<div> <div> Fishery countries: Ireland </div> </div>			
		<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div> </div>	
		<div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div> </div>	

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](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> Celtic Sea, Bristol Channel (FU 22) Fishery countries: Ireland </div> </div>	<div>Bottom trawl</div>	<div>FIP</div>	<div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Avoid</div> </div>	<div> <div>▼</div> </div>
			<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 4</div> </div>	

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

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](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Norway lobster</div><div><i>Nephrops norvegicus</i></div><div>Farn Deeps (FU 6)</div><div>Fishery countries:<div>United Kingdom</div></div></div></div> <div>Bottom trawl</div> <div>FIP</div> <div><div><div>FishSource</div><div>Needs Improvement</div></div><div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Avoid</div></div><div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Avoid 5</div></div></div> <div>▼</div>
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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



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

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

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

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. 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
Irish Sea West (FU 15)
Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

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)

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

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

Nephrops norvegicus

Porcupine Bank

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

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](#)



Ocean shrimp

Pandalus jordani

Eastern Pacific – US

Oregon

Fishery countries:

United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



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.

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

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

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

<div></div> <div>Patagonian scallop <i>Zygochlamys patagonica</i></div> <div>Argentina</div> <div>Fishery countries: Argentina</div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	
			<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	

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
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

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

<div></div> <div>Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i></div> <div>Alaska – Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div>	Purse seine	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	
			<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	

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

			▼	
				
Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>				
Alaska – Southeast Alaska				
Fishery countries: United States				
	Purse seine	Certified		

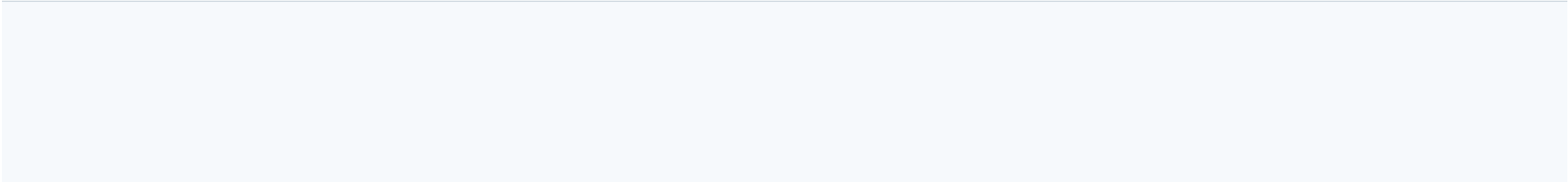
Environmental Notes

- 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](#)



<div>  </div> <div> Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> </div> <div> Alaska – Westward Alaska </div> <div> Fishery countries: United States </div>	<div> Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets </div>	<div> Certified </div>	<div> FishSource Well Managed </div>	<div>  </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div>	
			<div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 </div>	

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](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> </div> <div> Russia – Iturup Island Sakhalin </div> <div> Fishery countries: Russia </div>	<div> Purse seine Pots and traps </div>	<div> Certified </div>	<div> FishSource Well Managed </div>	<div>  </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div>	

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- 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.

References

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

FishSource

Needs Improvement

- 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.

References

Fishery Progress – Russia Kunashir salmon – trap/net

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

**Sustainability
not rated**

<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>
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.

				FishSource Managed	
Rainbow Trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Farmed	Certified		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 <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>				
United Kingdom				

<div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>United Kingdom</div> </div>	
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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.

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Red Porgy</div> <div><i>Pagrus pagrus</i></div> </div> <div> <div>Morocco</div> <div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Morocco</div> </div> </div> </div>	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	<div> <div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Shallow-water Cape hake</div> <div><i>Merluccius capensis</i></div> </div> <div> <div>South Africa</div> <div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>South Africa</div> </div> </div> </div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div> <div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div> </div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div> </div> <div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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	Think 3
	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](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> </div> <div> Eastern Atlantic Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Ghana </div>	<div>Handlines and pole-lines</div> <div>FIP</div>	<div> FishSource Managed </div> <div> Seafood Watch Good Alternative </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 </div>	<div>  </div>
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	<div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>

Environmental Notes


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

General Notes

References

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

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

<div><div></div><div>Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div><div>Eastern Pacific Ocean</div><div>Fishery countries: Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama</div></div>	<div>FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine</div>	<div>FIP</div>	<div><div>FishSource Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div><div>Good Fish Guide Think 4</div></div> <div>▼</div>
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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	
	Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Purse seine	FIP	Good Fish Guide Think 4
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

Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

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

<div></div> <div>Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div> <div>Indian Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Maldives</div>	Handlines and pole-lines	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	
			<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	

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 \(pole & line\).](#)

<div></div> <div>Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div> <div>Indian Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Spain</div>	Purse seine	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	

	<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div>

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Skipjack tuna</p> <p><i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></p> </div> <div> <p>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</p> </div> <div> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>Spain</p> </div>	<div> <p>FAD-free (unassociated)</p> <p>purse seine</p> </div>	<div>FIP</div>	<div> <div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Managed</div> </div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Good Alternative</div> </div> <div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div> </div> </div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div> </div> </div> </div>
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	<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div>

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

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

References



Bottom trawl

**Sustainability
not rated**



Fishery countries:

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

- No additional notes.



FishSource
Managed



Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Environmental Notes

- ## General Notes

- ## 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



Mullus surmuletus

Gulf of Cadiz and Alboran Sea

Fishery countries:
Spain

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

**Sustainability
not rated**



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Turbot

Scophthalmus maximus

Morocco

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



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

	<div></div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>

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](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> </div> <div> India </div> <div> Fishery countries: India </div>	<div>Farmed</div> <div>Certified</div>	<div> <div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> </div> <div> <div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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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](#)

 Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> Nicaragua Fishery countries: Nicaragua	Farmed	Certified	FishSource Managed	▼
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			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 <i>Penaeus vannamei</i>				

<div> <div>Thailand</div> <div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Thailand</div> </div> </div>	<div></div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification</div> <div>Recommended</div> </div> <div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div> </div>	
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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](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Whiteleg shrimp</div> <div><i>Penaeus vannamei</i></div> </div> <div> <div>Vietnam</div> <div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> </div> </div> </div>	<div>Farmed</div> <div>Certified</div>	<div>FishSource</div> <div>Managed</div>	<div> <div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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Vietnam	
	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 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

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

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

Merlangius merlangus

North Sea and Eastern English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

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

Thunnus albacares

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Maldives

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



Environmental Notes


- Interactions with ETP species are generally low, although some bycatch of sharks can occur.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress – Maldives yellowfin tuna – handline

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

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

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 \(longline\)](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i> </div> <div> Western and Central Pacific Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Vietnam </div>	<div>Associated purse seine</div>	<div>Not certified or in a FIP</div>	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Managed</div> </div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Avoid</div> </div> <div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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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 \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\).](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Hook and line

FIP

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

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

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

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

**Western and Central
Pacific Ocean**

Fishery countries:
Micronesia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

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 \(Bigeye UoA\).](#)

<div></div> <div>Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i></div> <div>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Solomon Islands</div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	
			<div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	

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

<div></div> <div>Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i></div> <div>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Taiwan</div>	Purse seine	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	

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 \(MSC\)](#)



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