

Ocean Disclosure Project 2015


























Key



Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
Alaska pollock Aleutian Islands United States 		Certified	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bycatch levels are recorded and considered low. Although bycatch includes threatened chinook salmon, impacts are reasonably well understood, and not considered a threat to the protection and recovery of these stocks. Direct and indirect impacts on PET species have been subject to extensive research and considered low and not significant. Regulations are in place that restrict trawling to prevent potential depletion of prey for endangered Steller sea lions, and reduce bycatch of halibut and crabs. Impacts on the bottom habitats and benthic communities are considered low, as only pelagic trawl gear is allowed in the directed fishery.
Alaska pollock East Bering Sea United States 		Certified	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bycatch levels are recorded and considered low. Although bycatch includes threatened chinook salmon, impacts are reasonably well understood and not considered a threat to the protection and recovery of these stocks. Direct and indirect impacts on PET species have been subject to extensive research and considered low and not significant. Regulations are in place that restrict trawling to prevent potential depletion of prey for endangered Steller sea lions, and reduce bycatch of halibut and crabs. Management measures are in place to reduce the impact of bottom trawls used in this fishery.
Alaska pollock Gulf of Alaska United States 		Certified	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct and indirect impacts of the fishery on PET species (e.g. Chinook salmon) have been subject to extensive research. The fishery is considered not to pose any unacceptable impacts on any PET species. Regulations are in place that restrict trawling in certain areas, to prevent potential depletion of prey for endangered Steller sea lions. Most of the fishery is conducted by midwater, or pelagic, trawls, and therefore impacts on the benthic habitat are minimized. Several areas in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) region are closed to trawling, in order to protect important seabed habitats.

*Please refer to the FishSource website for further information: www.fishsource.org

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Atlantic lobster South Gulf of St Lawrence Canada 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 Fishing takes place in an area with MPAs. Habitat impacts are thought to be low.  The fishery has little impact on PET (or other) species.
Atlantic mackerel North-East Atlantic Denmark, European Union  	 	Not Certified or in a FIP	C	 Low bycatch.  Mackerel is an important food source for various marine mammals but no information could be obtained on the indirect effects of removal of a preferred prey species from the wider food web.  Pelagic gear does not impact the benthic habitat.
Blue mussel North-East Atlantic Denmark 		Not Certified or in a FIP	N/A	 Mussel dredges may alter the sea floor structure by removing hard substrate such as stones, shells and boulders. Only 5% of the fjord area is subject to mussel dredging each year. Besides temporal closure of some areas, approximately 50% of the entire Limfjord area is closed to mussel dredging, including all shallower areas (<3 meters depth).
Chum salmon East Pacific, Alaska United States 	 	Some product certified	C	 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, there are no significant environment and biodiversity concerns associated with the Alaskan chum salmon fishery.*
Chum salmon East Pacific, Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Alaska United States 	  	Certified	A	 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, there are no significant environment or biodiversity impacts associated with AYK area chum salmon.*



Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species



Wider food web



Benthic habitat



General notes



Midwater trawl



Hook and lines



Long lines



Seine nets



Purse seine



Gillnets



Pots and traps


























Bottom trawls



Dredge

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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
Chum salmon East Pacific, Bristol Bay Alaska United States 	  	Certified	A	 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
Coho salmon West Pacific Russia 	  	Not Certified or in a FIP	N/A	 Insufficient information available on this fishery.*
Common dab Celtic Sea and English Channel European Union 		Not Certified or in a FIP	N/A	 See footnote 1.  Possibly some interaction with skates and rays  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.
Common squid (multispecies) Stock units undefined Indonesia 		Not Certified or in a FIP	N/A	 Insufficient information available on this fishery.*
Deep-water Cape hake South Africa 		Certified	B	 Mitigation measures have been put in place for seabirds. Several vulnerable species of sharks and skates are also taken as bycatch by the trawl and longline fisheries, most of which are generally discarded. The available information suggests the fishery is not significantly impacting any of the non-target species.  There is no reported evidence that this hake fishery is significantly impacting on the ecosystem's overall biodiversity or specifically on PET species.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.



Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species



Wider food web



Benthic habitat



General notes



Midwater trawl



Hook and lines



Long lines



Seine nets



Purse seine



Dredge



Gillnets





































Pots and traps






















Bottom trawls















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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
Edible crab East Coast Scotland United Kingdom 		Not Certified or in a FIP		 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
Edible crab Orkney United Kingdom 		FIP (no rating)		 The gear used has low environmental impacts but ghost fishing due to lost gear is possible.  Impacts on marine mammals are not quantified.
European anchovy Bay of Biscay European Union 		Not Certified or in a FIP	N/A	 Stock has not been over-fished since 2007. Spawning stock is in decline, but is still at an acceptable level. As a result of this decline, the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for this species has been reduced (from 47,000t in 2007, to 18,000t for 2014). Fishery managers have followed scientific advice on catch levels since 2010.
European hake North-East Atlantic northern stock European Union 		Not Certified or in a FIP		 There are some impacts on PET species and habitat associated with this fishery but the level (intensity) of the environmental effects varied with gears and areas. However, the level of the impacts are not completely clear and a monitoring and management strategy should be implemented.
European pilchard Iberian European Union 		Not Certified or in a FIP		 Sardine is an important prey species for several marine mammals in the region including common and other dolphins and harbour porpoises.























	Bycatch		Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species		Wider food web		Benthic habitat		General notes
	Midwater trawl		Hook and lines		Long lines		Seine nets		Purse seine
	Gillnets		Pots and traps		Bottom trawls		Dredge		















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Patagonian scallop Stock units undefined Argentina 		Certified	B	 Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat, however, scallops reside on soft mud, meaning there is little or no impact on animals requiring hard bottom to grow. A rotational harvest scheme is under development.
Pink salmon East Pacific, Alaska United States 	  	Certified	C	 There is bycatch of Canadian sockeye stocks in the Southeast Alaska pink salmon fishery, including some stocks of regulatory concern.
Pink salmon East Pacific, Cook Inlet, Alaska United States 	  	Certified	A	 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
Queen scallop Irish Sea and off Northern Ireland European Union 		Not Certified or in a FIP	C	 Fishing gears may have biological impacts and physical effects on the ecosystem which depends on the type of habitat used by queen scallops – sand, sandy gravel and mud, maerl or mussel beds. Trawling is expected to cause less damage to the benthic ecosystem than dredging.
Raja rays Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, Western English Channel and NW Scotland European Union 		Not Certified or in a FIP	C	 The fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk. However, very little to nothing is known about this fishery's impacts. There is a Seafish skate & ray working group and UK retailers follow their recommendations regarding responsible sourcing of particular species. See footnote 3.


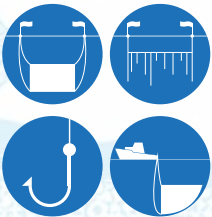














 Bycatch	 Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species
 Midwater trawl	 Wider food web
 Gillnets	 Benthic habitat
 Hook and lines	 General notes
 Pots and traps	
 Long lines	
 Bottom trawls	
 Seine nets	
 Dredge	
 Purse seine	















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Saithe North Sea European Union 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 Incidental bycatch of marine mammals is rare in the saithe fishery.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat, but North Sea saithe fisheries are known to have less impact on the seafloor than most other bottom trawl fisheries.
Short-finned eel New Zealand and South East Australia New Zealand 		Not Certified or in a FIP	N/A	 Different areas of Lake Ellesmere are closed to the commercial eel fishery.  PET species are not considered to be impacted by this fishery.  The benthic habitat is not considered to be impacted by this fishery.
Skipjack tuna Eastern Atlantic Ghana, International waters, Atlantic 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 There is very little data available on this fishery, including on incidents of bycatch of non-target species and impact on PET species.*  There is no impact on the benthic habitat.
Skipjack tuna Eastern Pacific Ecuador, International waters, Atlantic  		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 There is bycatch of a range of species, but inadequate data on levels and rates for sensitive species in this fishery.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat.
Skipjack tuna Indian ocean International waters, Indian Ocean 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 Asda has a commitment to avoid sourcing tuna caught with Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs).  There is the potential for bycatch problems associated with sharks, turtles and other tuna species.



















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	Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species
	Midwater trawl
	Gillnets
	Hook and lines
	Pots and traps
	Long lines
	Bottom trawls
	Seine nets
	Purse seine
	Dredge
	Wider food web
	Benthic habitat
	General notes














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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific 		FIP (E)	B	 Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines. However, longlines have the potential to accidentally catch turtles, sharks, seabirds and other non-target species.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat.
Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific 		FIP (A)	B	 Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat.
Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific 		Not Certified or in a FIP	C	 Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat.
Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific New Zealand, International waters, Western and Central Pacific 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 For the period 2010-2011, there were no reported interactions with sea birds, turtles and marine mammals for New Zealand purse seiners operating within their EEZ waters. Bycatch rates are relatively minimal as the vessels target free schools of skipjack tuna and do not use fish aggregating devices (FADs).  There is no impact on the benthic habitat.


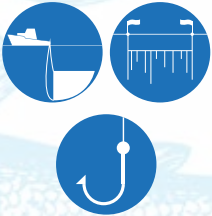










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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific Philippines, International waters, Western and Central Pacific 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 Asda has a commitment to avoid sourcing tuna caught with Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs).  There is the potential for bycatch problems associated with sharks, turtles and other tuna species.
Sockeye salmon East Pacific, Alaska United States 		Certified	C	 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
Sockeye salmon East Pacific, Bristol Bay Alaska United States 		Certified	A	 Bristol Bay sockeye is designated a Category II fishery under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, meaning that NMFS believes it may cause "occasional" incidental serious injuries and mortalities of marine mammals. Estimated takes are believed to pose no population-level threat.  Bycatch in Alaska salmon fisheries primarily consists of non-targeted salmon stocks of other species, which are generally retained.  Habitat impacts of Bristol Bay gillnet fishing are believed to be minimal. Most of Bristol Bay (19,000 nm2) is closed to bottom trawling year-round.
Sockeye salmon East Pacific, British Columbia Canada 		Certified	B	 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
Sockeye salmon West Pacific, Ozernaya River Russia 		Certified	B	 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*

	Bycatch		Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species		Wider food web		Benthic habitat		General notes
	Midwater trawl		Hook and lines		Seine nets		Purse seine		
	Gillnets		Pots and traps		Bottom trawls		Dredge		

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Yellowfin tuna Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 Bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks in pelagic longline tuna fisheries threatens some populations with extinction.  Longlines have the potential to incidentally capture vulnerable species including sea birds and sea turtles. Bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks in pelagic longline tuna fisheries threatens some populations with extinction.
Yellowfin tuna Western and Central Pacific Korea, International waters, Western and Central Pacific 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 There is a limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery. Best practices for bycatch reduction for many species (i.e. sea turtles and sharks) have not been adopted.  Longlines have the potential to incidentally capture vulnerable species including sea birds and sea turtles.
Yellowfin tuna Western and Central Pacific Philippines, International waters, Western and Central Pacific 		Not Certified or in a FIP	B	 Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.  There is no impact on the seabed.

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Footnote 1: Asda no longer sources from this fishery.

Footnote 2: Funding has been provided to a Bangor University PhD project which allowed assessment of the seabed impacts of the fishing method.

Footnote 3: Asda has changed supplier of rays and is focusing on species identification through the skate and ray working group.

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 Gillnets	 Pots and traps	 Bottom trawls	 Dredge	
 Purse seine				