

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

Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>American lobster Eastern Shore Nova Scotia Canada</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p> Insufficient information available on this fishery.*</p>
<p>Anglerfish nei (multispecies) English Channel and Celtic Sea European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<p> See footnote 1.</p> <p> This is a multispecies fishery where several different species may be caught in the same trawl.</p> <p> The impacts of the fishery on PET species and habitat are not known.</p> <p> This fishery relies on bottom trawling which impacts the benthic habitat. However, the anglerfish lives on sandy and muddy bottoms and the impact of bottom trawls on these kinds of habitats is likely to be much lower than on some other habitats.</p>
<p>Atlantic cod Barents Sea Norway</p> 	    	<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<p> Good Marine Protected Area (MPA) coverage. These MPAs have been selected based on the importance of their biological production and biodiversity.</p> <p> Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.</p>
<p>Atlantic cod Greenland inshore Greenland</p> 	   	<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<p> Insufficient information available on this fishery.*</p>


Bycatch


Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species


Midwater trawl


Gillnets


Hook and lines


Pots and traps


Long lines


Bottom trawls


Seine nets


Dredge

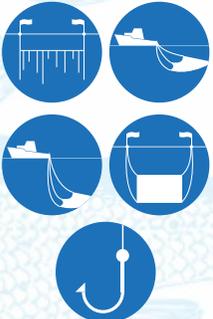
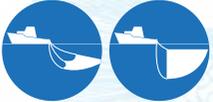

Purse seine


Wider food web


Benthic habitat


General notes

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<p>Atlantic cod Icelandic Iceland</p> 		<p>Some Product Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch is considered to be low: all catches must be landed and are weighed and reported. Data is collected by an on-board observer program. There are also gear regulations to reduce bycatch in place.  Interactions with and impacts on PET species by the fishery are very unlikely, apart from a small risk of seabird entanglement.  Several areas off Icelandic waters are closed temporarily or permanently to all fisheries to protect both juveniles of some demersal species and benthic habitats.
<p>Atlantic herring English and Bristol Channels United Kingdom</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, no high risk issues have been identified at this time.*
<p>Atlantic herring North-East Atlantic Spring spawners Iceland, Russia</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Very low bycatch.  This fishery does not impact PET species.  This fishery does not impact the benthic habitat.
<p>Atlantic herring North Sea Autumn spawners United Kingdom</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Very low bycatch.  This fishery does not impact PET species.  This fishery does not impact the benthic habitat.

Bycatch

Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species

Wider food web

Benthic habitat

General notes

Midwater trawl

Hook and lines

Pots and traps

Long lines

Bottom trawls

Seine nets

Dredge

Purse seine

Gillnets

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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
Atlantic lobster South Gulf of St Lawrence Canada 		Not Certified or in a FIP		 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		 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		 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		 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, there are no significant environment or biodiversity impacts associated with AYK area chum salmon.*


Bycatch


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Wider food web


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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>Chum salmon East Pacific, Bristol Bay Alaska United States</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<p> Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*</p>
<p>Coho salmon West Pacific Russia</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p> Insufficient information available on this fishery.*</p>
<p>Common dab Celtic Sea and English Channel European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p> See footnote 1.</p> <p> Possibly some interaction with skates and rays</p> <p> Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.</p>
<p>Common squid (multispecies) Stock units undefined Indonesia</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p> Insufficient information available on this fishery.*</p>
<p>Deep-water Cape hake South Africa</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	<p> 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.</p> <p> There is no reported evidence that this hake fishery is significantly impacting on the ecosystem's overall biodiversity or specifically on PET species.</p> <p> Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.</p>


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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


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<p>European pilchard North Atlantic European Union</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  The pursuit of the same prey as the sardine fleet appears to be responsible for most incidents of bycatch. Two species of marine turtles, the loggerhead and the leatherback are also common in the area, but interactions with the sardine fishing gears are rare. Observer data and interview surveys of fishers also indicate a low impact on cetaceans, seabirds, and turtles.  Sardine is an important prey species for several marine mammals in the region including common and other dolphins and harbour porpoises. The most likely way the fishery impacts on macrofauna may be via trophic relationships but further research is needed.
<p>European pilchard North-West Africa Southern stock Morocco</p> 		<p>FIP (no rating)</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Purse seine is generally a low impact gear in terms of bycatch of other species.  No estimates of interactions of the fishery with PET species are available, but within the reportedly susceptible groups of dolphins and turtles, no dolphin species in the region is known to be endangered, and turtles are usually released alive from purse seine used by the fishery.
<p>European plaice Icelandic Iceland</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Several levels of closure areas are in place (temporal, seasonal and permanent) to protect spawning areas and vulnerable habitats.  The seabed is being mapped by a marine research institute (MRI). The impact of the fishery is being monitored but the influence is not yet fully understood. Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.
<p>European plaice Northern sea European Union</p> 		<p>Some Product Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch and discarding, along with impact on PET species are not systematically recorded.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.
<p>European plaice Western Channel European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Interactions - including bycatch of a range of elasmobranchs (skates and rays) - are considered high. Interactions with sharks are also a cause for concern.  Interactions of this demersal mixed fishery with vulnerable elasmobranchs (skates and rays) are considered high. Interactions with sharks are also a cause for concern.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.

Bycatch 

Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species 

Midwater trawl 

Gillnets 

Hook and lines 

Pots and traps 

Long lines 

Bottom trawls 

Seine nets 

Dredge 

Purse seine 

Wider food web 

Benthic habitat 

General notes 

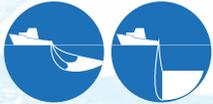
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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>European sprat English Channel European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Further information on bycatch species is required, but this fishery is considered relatively clean in terms of bycatch. Risks of ghost fishing are also low.  Direct impacts on PET species are considered to be unlikely; research on indirect impacts via competition for sprat is underway.  This fishery primarily operates with mid-water trawls, which have a negligible impact on the benthic habitat.
<p>Great Atlantic scallop East Coast Scotland European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Dredges have significant negative effects on the sea floor and associated communities but specific impacts are unknown.
<p>Great Atlantic scallop Western English Channel European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  See footnote 2.  Dredges have significant negative effects on the sea floor and associated communities but specific impacts are unknown.
<p>Haddock Barents Sea Norway, Russia</p>  	    	<p>Some Product Certified</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Reasonably good Marine Protected Areas (MPA) coverage, selected based on the importance of their biological production and biodiversity.  There is still insufficient information (particularly gear-specific) regarding impacts on PET species but no reported evidence of significant interactions with any endangered species.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.
<p>Haddock Icelandic Iceland</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch is considered to be low: all catches must be landed and are weighed and reported. Data is collected by a marine research institute (MRI) observer program. There are also gear regulations to reduce bycatch in place  Interactions with and impacts on PET species by the fishery are very unlikely, apart from a small risk of seabird entanglement.  Several areas off Icelandic waters are closed temporarily or permanently to all fisheries to protect both juveniles of some demersal species and benthic habitats.

-  Midwater trawl
-  Gillnets
-  Hook and lines
-  Pots and traps
-  Long lines
-  Bottom trawls
-  Seine nets
-  Dredge
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-  Bycatch
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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>Haddock North Sea European Union</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch of non-commercial species which are important ecosystem components requires further study as to its consequences.  The fishery might interact with some protected species, such as blue skate and spotted ray. However, some protective management measures have been introduced  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat. Coral reefs are protected in areas closed to all bottom-towed fishing gears in Norway.
<p>Haddock South-West of Ireland and English Channel European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  None of the cetacean, seal or seabird populations are currently known to be at risk. Monitoring programmes are in place to evaluate the current situation. See footnote 1.  The discarding of a variety of fish species is widespread.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat. There is concern over the impact of demersal fishing on the benthic habitat in this fishery.
<p>Japanese threadfin bream Stock unit unidentified India</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Among the gears trawls are likely to have the most impact on Indian threadfin bream stocks as they indiscriminately catch juveniles and mature individuals coming inshore for spawning.  Trawl fisheries have been reported to catch turtles and marine mammals off the Indian coast.  The impact of this fishery on the stock is probably high because there are few efforts to discriminate between juveniles and adult bream and spawning areas are not adequately protected.  The impact of this fishery on the benthic habitat is very high, as trawlers are reported to trawl in inshore waters during the monsoon and post-monsoon season, causing damage to spawning areas in inshore beds.
<p>Lemon sole Western English Channel European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.


Gillnets


Midwater trawl


Hook and lines


Pots and traps


Long lines


Bottom trawls


Seine nets


Dredge


Purse seine


Bycatch


Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species


Wider food web


Benthic habitat


General notes

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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
Northern prawn Atlantic Canada Canada 		Not Certified or in a FIP		 Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat. Available information suggests that shrimp fishing occurs in less sensitive benthic habitats, and therefore the impact of the fishery is minor.
Northern prawn Barents Sea Norway 		Certified		 No reports of interactions of the fishery with PET species could be located, despite Norway having initiated a programme to monitor marine mammal bycatch in 2004.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat. There are area closures for bottom trawling but the specific impact of this fishery in the seabed (on cold water corals, sponges etc) is unknown.
Northern prawn Icelandic offshore Iceland 		Not Certified or in a FIP		 The impact of the fishery on protected, endangered and threatened species is not specifically known.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat. There are area closures for bottom trawling but the specific impact of this fishery in the seabed (cold water corals, sponges) is unknown.
Northern prawn West Greenland Canada, Greenland  		Certified		 Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, no high risk issues have been identified at this time.*
Norway lobster Fladen Ground United Kingdom, European Union  		Not Certified or in a FIP		 PET species are not impacted by the fishery and the habitat function is not undermined.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.

 Bycatch

 Midwater trawl

 Gillnets

 Hook and lines

 Pots and traps

 Long lines

 Bottom trawls

 Seine nets

 Dredge

 Purse seine

 Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species

 Wider food web

 Benthic habitat

 General notes

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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
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


Midwater trawl


Gillnets


Hook and lines


Pots and traps


Long lines


Bottom trawls


Seine nets


Purse seine


Dredge


Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species


Wider food web


Benthic habitat


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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>Saithe North Sea European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Short-finned eel New Zealand and South East Australia New Zealand</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Skipjack tuna Eastern Atlantic Ghana, International waters, Atlantic</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Skipjack tuna Eastern Pacific Ecuador, International waters, Atlantic</p>  		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Skipjack tuna Indian ocean International waters, Indian Ocean</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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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<p>Skipjack tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>FIP (E)</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Skipjack tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>FIP (A)</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat.
<p>Skipjack tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat.
<p>Skipjack tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific New Zealand, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.

Bycatch

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Wider food web

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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific Philippines, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Sockeye salmon East Pacific, Alaska United States</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
<p>Sockeye salmon East Pacific, Bristol Bay Alaska United States</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Sockeye salmon East Pacific, British Columbia Canada</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
<p>Sockeye salmon West Pacific, Ozernaya River Russia</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*


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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>Whiting North Sea and Eastern English Channel European Union</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch data could be improved for all fleets. Efforts are continuing in North Sea states with assessing bycatch, developing alternative mitigation methods and developing frameworks for determining safe bycatch limits and protecting relevant habitats.  Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat.
<p>Yellowfin tuna Atlantic Suriname, International Waters, Atlantic</p>  		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Longlines have the potential to accidentally catch turtles, sharks, seabirds and other non-target species. There is limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery.  There is no impact on the seabed.
<p>Yellowfin tuna Indian Ocean Indonesia, International waters, Indian Ocean</p>  		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.  There is no impact on the seabed.
<p>Yellowfin tuna Indian Ocean Indonesia, International waters, Indian Ocean</p>  	  	<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) has implemented several management measures addressing these incidental captures.

Bycatch

Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species

Wider food web

Benthic habitat

General notes

Midwater trawl

Hook and lines

Long lines

Seine nets

Purse seine

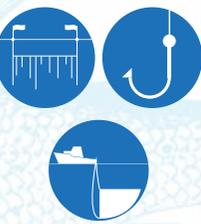
Gillnets

Pots and traps

Bottom trawls

Dredge

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

Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Indian Ocean Sri Lanka, International waters, Indian Ocean</p> 		<p>FIP (B)</p>	<p>C</p>	<p> Limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery. Overall there is insufficient information available on this fishery.*</p>
<p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Indian Ocean Maldives, International waters, Indian Ocean</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<p> Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.</p> <p> There is no impact on the seabed.</p>
<p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<p> Bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks in pelagic longline tuna fisheries threatens some populations with extinction.</p> <p> 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.</p>
<p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>FIP (A)</p>	<p>B</p>	<p> Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.</p> <p> There is no impact on the seabed.</p>

 Bycatch

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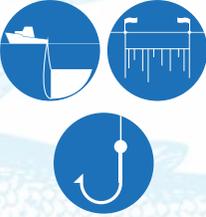
 Pots and traps

 Bottom trawls

 Dredge

 Long lines

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Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
<p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific Korea, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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.
<p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific Philippines, International waters, Western and Central Pacific</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines.  There is no impact on the seabed.

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

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.

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