

Ocean Disclosure Project 2016



Key



Fishery name and location	Fishing gear used	Certification or FIP	Category	Environmental notes
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 (such as Chinook salmon) have been subject to extensive research and the fishery is not considered to unacceptably impact 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 (pelagic) trawls, and thus impacts on the seabed are minimized. Several areas in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) region are closed to trawling, in order to protect important seabed habitats.
Alaska pollock East Bering Sea United States 		Certified	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Management measures to reduce bycatch - particularly bycatch of salmon species - are in place.  Direct and indirect impacts on PET species have been subject to extensive research and considered within acceptable limits.  Regulations limit the portion of pollock catch that may be taken within designated Steller sea lion feeding waters, in order to reduce impact on the trophic chain for this species.  Management measures are in place to reduce the impact of bottom trawls used in this fishery.
Alaska pollock Sea of Okhotsk Russia 		Certified	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Marine protected areas (MPAs) are in place to protect vulnerable species but there is a lack of evidence that a network of MPAs is protecting representative habitat functions and biodiversity.  Bycatch and discarding is recorded, and rates are low - generally under 5%.  No direct or indirect impacts on PET species can be attributed to the Alaska pollock fishery - no PET species in the stock area are known to be decreasing in abundance.  Benthic habitats were first surveyed over 20 years ago in the Sea of Okhotsk. No negative changes in the ecosystem due to the fishery (either benthic or pelagic communities) have been noted, partly explained by the fishery's use of only pelagic trawls.

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

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<p>Atlantic cod Barents Sea Norway, Russia, United Kingdom</p> 		<p>Some Product Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Good Marine Protected Areas (MPA) coverage, selected based on the importance of their biological production and biodiversity.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.
<p>Atlantic cod Icelandic Iceland</p> 		<p>Some Product Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch is considered low: all catches must be landed and weighed, and reported. Data is collected by an 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 cod Norwegian coastal Norway</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Unattended gill-nets which may drift out to sea can present a 'ghost fishing' problem - where the drifting nets indiscriminately catch marine life.  Bycatch of marine mammals is monitored through a directed programme. Data on seabird bycatch is sparse, but bycatch can include the critically endangered common guillemot. However, observers report that most fisheries' impacts on seabirds are minor.  PET species interactions are rare but some studies indicate that gill-net and longline fisheries may pose a significant risk to (some) seabird populations. However, the entire fleet voluntarily uses bird scaring lines to avoid seabird bycatch.  Documented destruction of deepwater coral has led to closures of vulnerable areas to bottom trawling. Some gears could impact benthic habitats (Danish seine, trawl and gillnets).

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

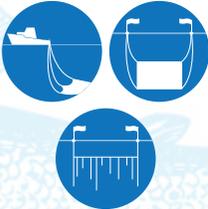
Seine nets

Purse seine

Gillnets

Dredge

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<p>Haddock Barents Sea Russia, Norway</p> 		<p>Some Product Certified</p>	<p>A</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>Some Product Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bycatch is considered low: all catches must be landed and weighed, and reported. Data is collected by an 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>Haddock North Sea European Union</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</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. Corals reefs are protected in areas closed to all bottom-towed fishing gears in Norway.
<p>Northern prawn Atlantic Canada Canada</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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<p>Northern prawn Barents Sea Norway</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  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. Information is scarce on the benthic habitat types of the Barents Sea, which impedes the assessment of the fishery's effects and the determination of what constitutes acceptable levels of fishing, although research is underway.
<p>Northern prawn Gulf of St Lawrence Canada</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch rates are assessed and managed as part of certification.  Impacts on PET species are likely to be low.  There are impacts on the benthic habitat
<p>Norway lobster Clyde Sea United Kingdom, EU</p>  	 	<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  There is some bycatch of non-target species.  Direct impacts on PET species are unlikely.  There are impacts on the benthic habitat
<p>Norway lobster Fladen Ground United Kingdom</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  PET species are not impacted by the fishery.  The habitat function is not undermined by the fishery.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.

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<p>Norway lobster South Minch United Kingdom</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  PET species are not impacted by the fishery.  The habitat function is not undermined by the fishery.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.
<p>Pink salmon East Pacific: Annette Islands Reserve Alaska United States</p> 	  	<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  There are no concerns regarding fishery environmental impacts to report at this time.*
<p>Pink salmon East Pacific: Cook Inlet Alaska United States</p> 	  	<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  This fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*

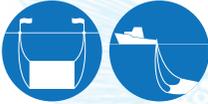
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<p>Pink salmon East Pacific: Norton Sound Alaska United States</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	 This fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
<p>Pink salmon East Pacific: Southeast Alaska United States</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	 There is bycatch of Canadian sockeye stocks in this fishery that includes some stocks of regulatory concern.
<p>Pink salmon East Pacific: Westward Alaska United States</p> 	 	<p>Certified</p>	<p>B</p>	 This fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
<p>Pink salmon West Pacific: Iturup Island Sakhalin Russia</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	 Bycatch not believed to be significant.  No direct impact on PET species.  No impact on the benthic habitat.

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<p>Plaice North Sea and Skagerrak Norway, Netherlands</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch and discarding rates are not systematically recorded.  Impacts on PET species not systematically recorded.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat.
<p>Yellowfin sole Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands United States</p> 		<p>Certified</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  This fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*
<p>Yellowfin sole Gulf of Alaska United States</p> 		<p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Several area/time closures are in place in the Gulf of Alaska to protect the wider environment  There is some bycatch in this fishery, but it is recorded and managed.  Direct impacts on PET species are unlikely.
<p>Whiting North Sea and Eastern English Channel United Kingdom</p> 		<p>Certified</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.


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