

**How ODP Works** 

What's Included?



# Tesco



Tesco is an international retailer, with headquarters in the UK. With seafood on offer across chilled, frozen, canned and food to go categories, we are the UK's biggest fishmonger.

2020

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

42

**79** 

6

11

99.9

### **Production Methods Used**

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge

- · Purse seine
- Seine nets
- Gillnets and entangling
  nets
- · Hook and line
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Pots and traps
- Miscellaneous
- Farmed

# **Summary**

The health of our oceans and fish stocks is part of our sustainability agenda. We work hard across the industry and in partnership with WWF to deliver our goal of achieving 100% sustainable seafood.

We finished 2019 with 79% of our seafood volumes certified as sustainable by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). The range of MSC certified products in Tesco has grown from 33% in 2017 and our progress on certification was recognised at the MSC award ceremony this week where we were named MSC UK Supermarket of the Year 2019. The MSC logo reassures our customers that the fish is caught in a sustainable way that prevents over-fishing and protects the marine environment.

Certification is only part of a wider marine agenda. All our seafood is responsibly sourced. We work with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), the WWF and other partners to assess risks and drive improvement in the fisheries we source from (<a href="https://www.tescoplc.com/sustainability/planet/marine/">https://www.tescoplc.com/sustainability/planet/marine/</a>).

As part of our cross-industry collaboration, we are in The Global Tuna Alliance (GTA). The GTA was founded in 2019 with Tesco as members and as part of the steering committee. The GTA is an independent group of retailers and supply-chain companies, working to ensure that tuna ultimately meets the highest standards of environmental performance and social responsibility.

To reduce the environmental footprint of aquaculture and release pressure on the marine ecosystems from the feed, we are promoting alternative sustainable feed ingredients such as algal oil. To read more on this topic please visit our blog <u>"Encouraging sustainable feeding practices in the aquaculture industry"</u> in our PLC website.

We continue to support the Global Ghost Gear Initiative to help address ocean pollution from lost or abandoned fishing gear and Fishing For Litter in Scotland. Furthermore, we are still partners of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership and members of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition.

This profile covers all main wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced in 2019.



https://www.tescoplc.com/little-helps-plan/

# **Associated Fisheries**



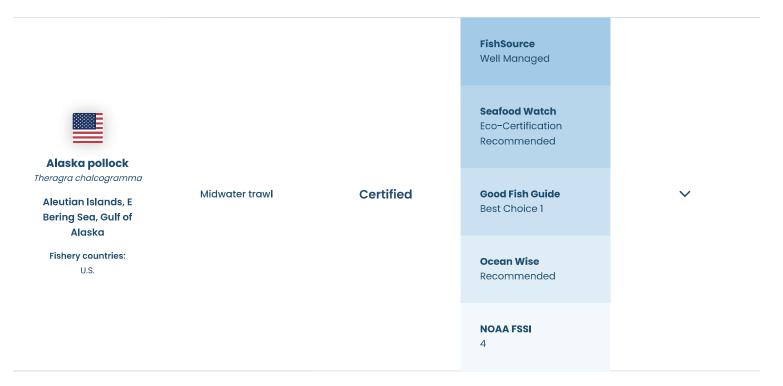
| Species and<br>Location | Production<br>Methods | Certification or<br>Improvement<br>Project | Sustainability<br>Ratings | Notes |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------|
| Aesop shrimp            | Bottom trawl          | Not certified or in<br>a FIP               | Sustainability not rated  | ~     |

Pandalus montagui Eastern Assessment Zone - Davis Strait

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

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET 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.



# **Environmental Notes**

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

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



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. The risk to marine mammals of entanglement in lobster gear is considered low.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Lobster traps are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

• No additional notes



# **Environmental Notes**

- The risk to endangered right whales of entanglement in lobster gear remains a concern.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Lobster traps are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

# Reference

Seafood Watch, 2018, Canada American Lobster Seafood Watch Report



# **Environmental Notes**

• This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species but may impact food availability to PET species.

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

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



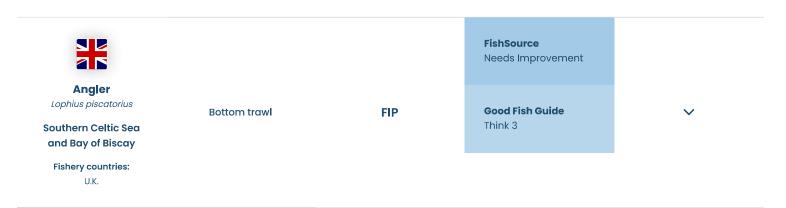
# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Icelandic regulations require that all bycatch be recorded and management measures are used to limit bycatch.
- 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

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf, January 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for ISF Iceland Anglerfish Fishery



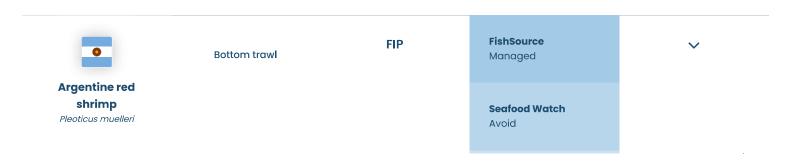
### **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery. Occasional interactions with marine mammals occur.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

# General Notes

# References

<u>FisheryProgress - UK monkfish - gillnet/trawl</u>



Patagonian: Argentina inshore

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

# **Environmental Notes**

- There is a lack of public information on interactions with ETP for this fishery.
- There is limited information on bycatch in this fishery but bycatch of hake is a risk.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

This fishery is part of the Argentina onshore red shrimp - bottom trawl FIP.



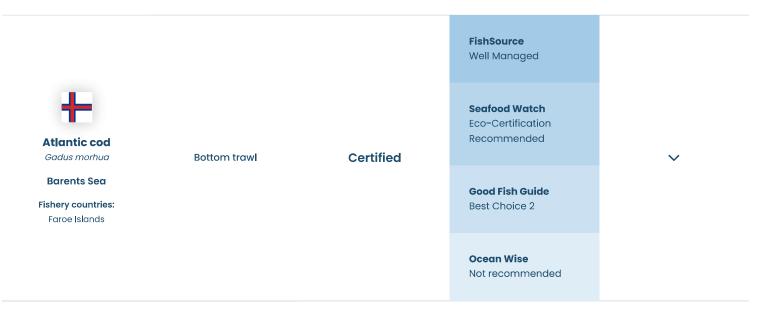
### **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sharks and rays with this fishery.
- Bycatch of hake is a risk with this fishery.
- Bottom trawls directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

# References

<u>Fishery Progress, Argentina offshore red shrimp – bottom trawl</u>



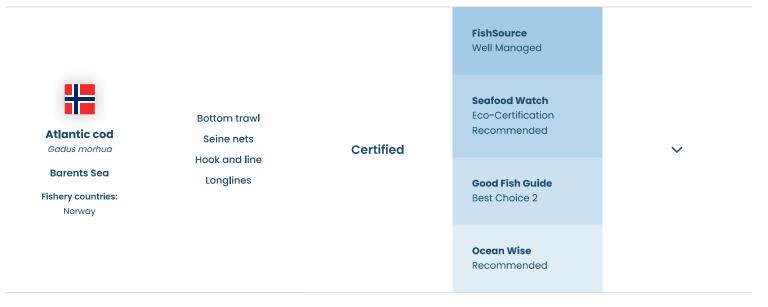
# **Environmental Notes**

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

### **General Notes**

• No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- Catch of the endangered species golden redfish is a concern. Although catch of the species in this fishery is very low, cumulative impacts
  across fisheries operating in the region may occur.
- 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.

### **General Notes**

# References

DNV GL, 2015, Re-Assessment Report: MSC Public Certification Report for the Norway North East Arctic cod and haddock fishery



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- 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. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery
  interactions with sensitive habitat.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.

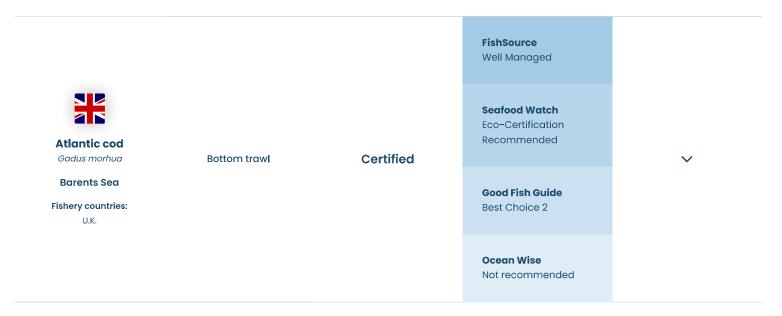


|   | Longlines | Certified | Well Managed                                | ~ |
|---|-----------|-----------|---|---|
| Atlantic cod Gadus morhua  Barents Sea  Fishery countries: Russia |           |           | Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended |   |
|   |           |           | Ocean Wise<br>Not recommended               |   |

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

### **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- 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. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

# **General Notes**

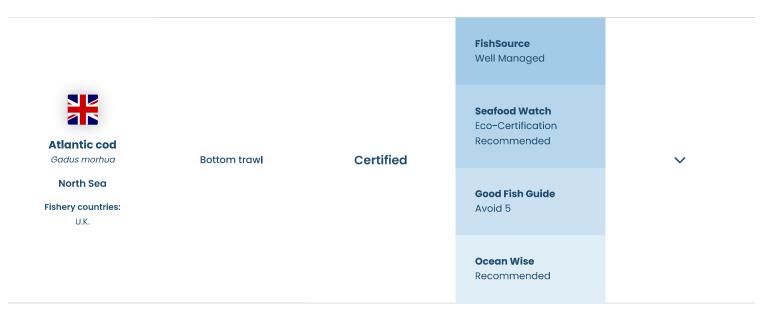
No additional notes.



- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

No additional notes.



### **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species but occasional interactions with elasmobranchs (skates, rays and sharks), grey seals, and allis shad may occur.
- The main bycatch species include haddock, whiting and saithe, among others. MSC conditions were in place regarding bycatch.
- 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**

• Certification for this fishery was suspended in October 2019, after the reporting period, due to low stock levels. The Good Fish Guide rating has been updated in response to the suspension.



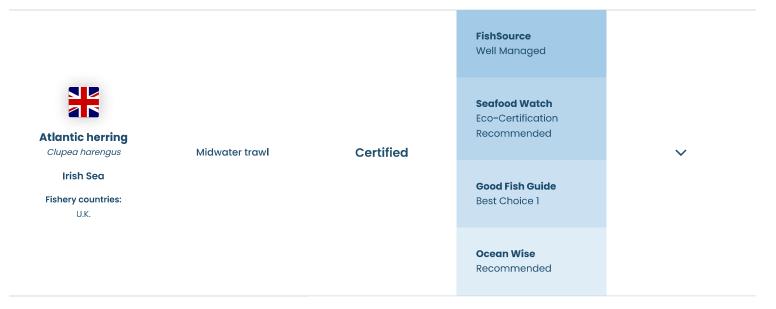
# **Environmental Notes**

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

• This fishery was previously certified but has since withdrawn from the MSC programme.

### References

Good Fish Guide - Herring or sild, Pelagic trawl, Celtic Sea, Irish Sea (South), southwest of Ireland



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET 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 - Herring or sild, Pelagic trawl, Irish Sea (North)



# **Environmental Notes**

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

Midwater trawl

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



Certified

**FishSource**Well Managed



# **Atlantic herring**

Clupea harengus

North Sea Autumn spawners

Fishery countries:

Germany, Netherlands,

U.K.

### **Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification Recommended

### **Good Fish Guide**

Best Choice 2

### Ocean Wise

Recommended

# **Environmental Notes**

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

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# **Atlantic herring**

Clupea harengus

W of Scotland and W of Ireland

Fishery countries:

U.K.

**Good Fish Guide** 

Avoid 5

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in

a FIP



### **Environmental Notes**

• Profile not yet complete.

### **General Notes**

### References

Good Fish Guide - Herring or sild, Pelagic trawl, West of Scotland, West of Ireland



# **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- 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.



# **Environmental Notes**

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas.

# **General Notes**

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



# **Environmental Notes**

• Profile not yet complete.

### **General Notes**

• No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon. Algal oil is being used as a sustainable alternative to wild fish oils. Insect meal is being used in some feeds as a marine protein alternative. The increase in use for both novel ingredients is being encouraged.
- 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 Norwegian salmon, but the use of non-chemical treatments for sea lice is increasing.

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

The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

### References:

Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalGap certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway

FishSource - salmon, Norway



### **Environmental Notes**

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFFO RS-certified sources. Algal oil is being used as a sustainable alternative to wild fish oils. Insect meal is being used in some feeds as a marine protein alternative. The increase in use for both novel ingredients is being encouraged.
- 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.

# **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 - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalGap certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom



• No information was found regarding impacts for this gear type.

### **General Notes**

This fishery was previously engaged in a FIP which has since become inactive.

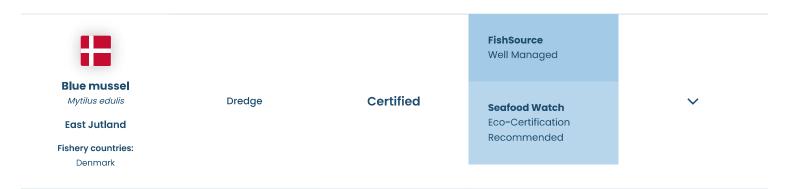


# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery may occasionally interact with PET species.
- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. This species is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

Rays are caught as by-catch and are not directly targeted. The management of ray stocks in these areas are based on the best scientific data available and the quota to limit catches to within sustainable levels is set on the basis of by independent scientific advice provided by ICES.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Light-weight dredge gear and fishing area restrictions are used to reduce the impact of the fishery on the sea bed. This fishery is assessed as highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



Not recommended

### **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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

Acoura Marine, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced fishery



# **Environmental Notes**

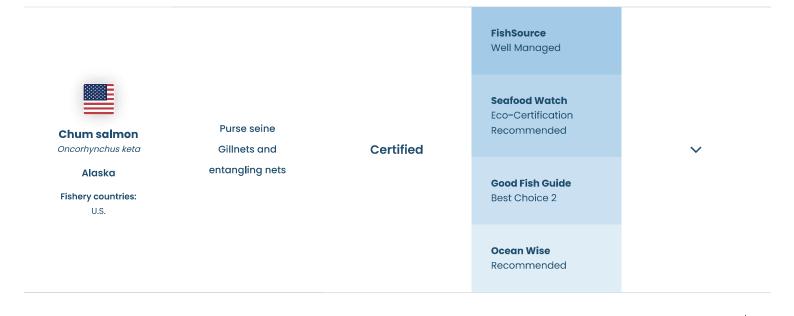
- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- The larval phase of mussels may be transported away from farm sites. The spread of non-native mussels and unintentionally introduced species beyond their natural range may be a cause for concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients 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**

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

### References

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean mussels



- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

Certification for the British Columbia salmon fishery was suspended in November 2019.



# **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to PET species including the angelshark, which is vulnerable to fishing in this area.
- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. This species is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

# References

Good Fish Guide - Ray, cuckoo, Demersal otter trawl, Celtic Sea and West of Scotland

| Cupped oysters nei<br>Crassostrea spp. | Farmed | Not certified or in an AIP | <b>Seafood Watch</b> Best Choice | ~ |
|--|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| United Kingdom                         |        |                            |                                  |   |
| Fishery countries:                     |        |                            | Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1    |   |

Ocean Wise
Recommended

### **Environmental Notes**

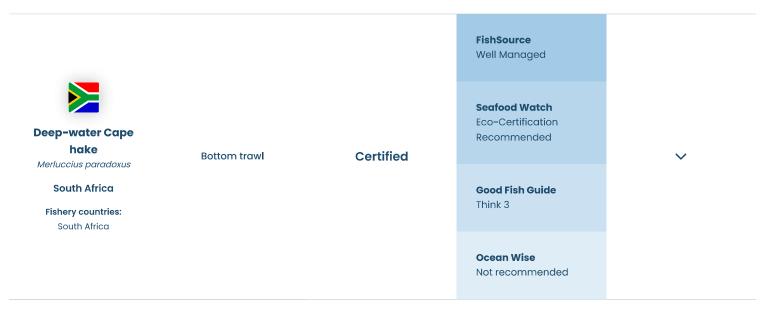
- No feed inputs are used to support farmed oysters.
- Pacific oysters are non-native to the UK and may compete with native oyster species.
- · There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or chemical inputs are used to support farmed oysters.

### **General Notes**

### **References:**

<u>Good Fish Guide - Oyster, Pacific, oysters</u>

Seafood Watch report for farmed oysters, Worldwide



### **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place. An MSC condition is in place to gather information on fishery impacts on bird species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to investigate options for protecting benthic habitats.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



### **Environmental Notes**

• There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery.

- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Non-target species are usually released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

No additional notes.

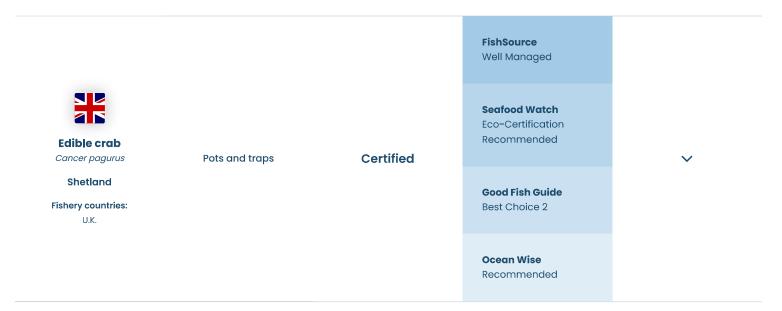


### **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Non-target species are usually released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery, but interactions are rare.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Non-target species are usually released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

# References

Acoura Marine, July 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for SSMO Shetland inshore brown & velvet crab and scallop fishery



Greece

### **Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

• No additional notes



### **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to marine mammals and sharks with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

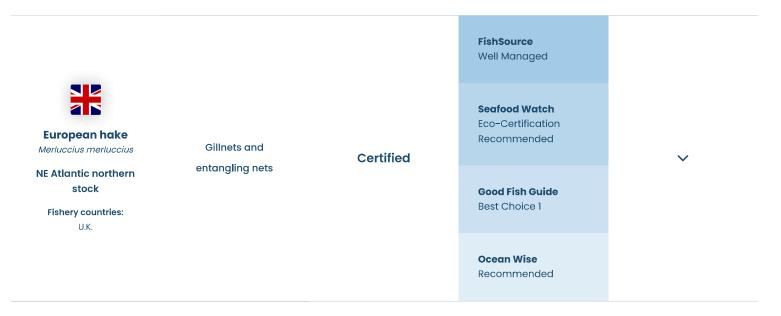
### **General Notes**

This fishery entered a Prospective FIP in November 2018 and the FIP formally launched in May 2019.

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

### References

<u>FisheryProgress - Morocco anchovy - purse seine</u>



### **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 for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# General Notes



Not certified or in

a FIP

**Good Fish Guide** Think 4

~

### **Environmental Notes**

• Profile not yet complete.

### **General Notes**

• No additional notes.

|  |             | Certified | <b>FishSource</b><br>Well Managed |   |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|
| European pilchard Sardina pilchardus Bay of Biscay, Southern Celtic Seas | Purse seine |           | <b>Good Fish Guide</b><br>Think 3 | ~ |
| and English Channel  Fishery countries:  U.K.                            |             |           | Ocean Wise<br>Not recommended     |   |

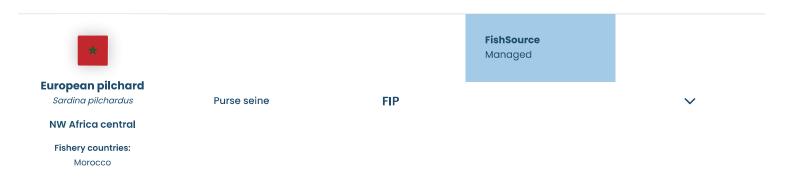
# **Environmental Notes**

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

Pots and traps

# **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.



# **Environmental Notes**

- · Available data is still limited, but work is underway in the Moroccan FIP to determine fishery interactions with PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low, but available data is still limited. Work is in progress in the Moroccan FIP to identify and quantify discards.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

- This fishery is covered by the Morocco sardine pelagic trawl and seine FIP.
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.



- Profile not yet complete.
- There is a risk of bycatch in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed.

# **General Notes**

### References

Good Fish Guide - Plaice, Demersal otter trawl, Baltic Sea



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. However, available information is limited.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

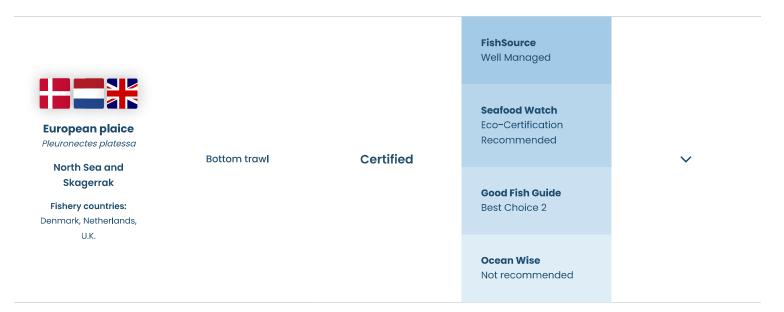
# **General Notes**

• Good Fish Guide - Plaice, beam trawl, Eastern Channel.



- This fishery is unlikely to cause unacceptable impacts to PET 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.

• No additional notes.



### **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to cause unacceptable impacts to PET 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

ME Certification, July 2018, Expedited Assessment MSC Public Certification Report for SFSAG North Sea haddock

Acoura Marine, March 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Ekofish Group North Sea (ICES IVb) twin rigged otter trawl plaice fishery.



# **Environmental Notes**

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

# **General Notes**

The UK component of this fishery is part of the Project UK FIP.

### References



Bottom trawl

Some product from FIP fisheries

**FishSource**Well Managed

**Good Fish Guide**Best Choice 2



# **Environmental Notes**

Fishery countries: Netherlands, U.K.

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

# **General Notes**

The UK component of this fishery is part of the Project UK FIP.

### References

<u>United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole - seine/trawl</u>



# **Environmental Notes**

- There is a lack of information on interactions with ETP for this fishery.
- There is limited information on bycatch in this fishery but bycatch of herring is a risk.
- 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

<u>Good Fish Guide - Sprat, whitebait, Pelagic trawl, West of Scotland, Southern Celtic Seas</u>



- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET 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.



# **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:**

Good Fish Guide - Bass, seabass (Farmed), Europe, Global GAP certified

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea



# **Environmental Notes**

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

### References

MCS's Good Fish Guide - Scallop, King, scallops, Dredge, Bristol Channel







# Giant tiger prawn Penaeus monodon Indonesia Fishery countries: Indonesia Good Fish Guide Think 3 Ocean Wise Recommended

### **Environmental Notes**

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- · Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

# **General Notes**

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

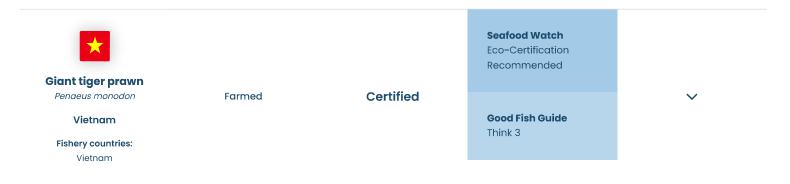
Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

### **References:**

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger Prawn (Farmed)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia



# **Environmental Notes**

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- · Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

# **General Notes**

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

# References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed), Global, ASC

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn



Turkey

### **Environmental Notes**

- Bream 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.
- 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.

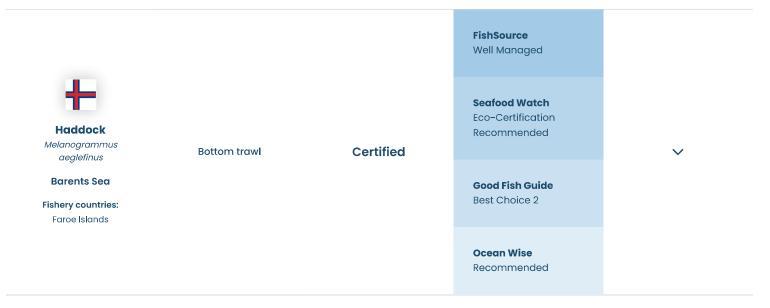
### **General Notes**

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification

### **References:**

Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead (Farmed)

Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea

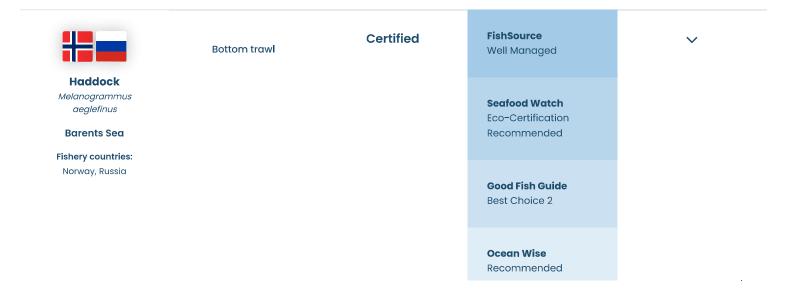


# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- All fish caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

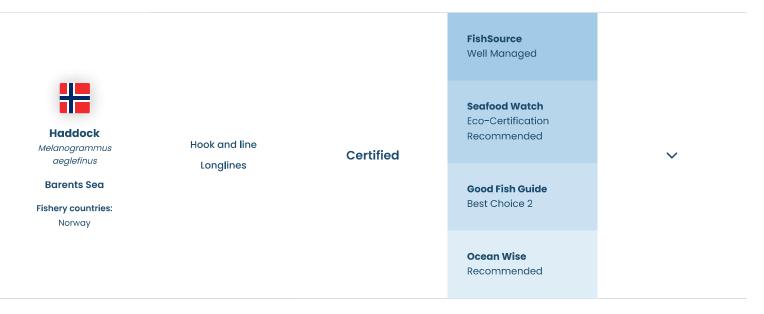
No additional notes.



- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

• No additional notes.

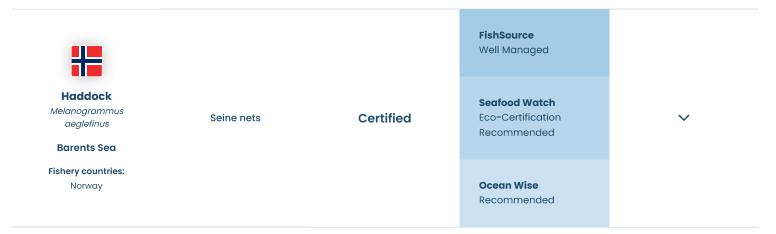


# **Environmental Notes**

- · Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

• No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# Bottom trawl Not certified or in a FIP

**FishSource** Managed



### **Barents Sea**

Fishery countries:

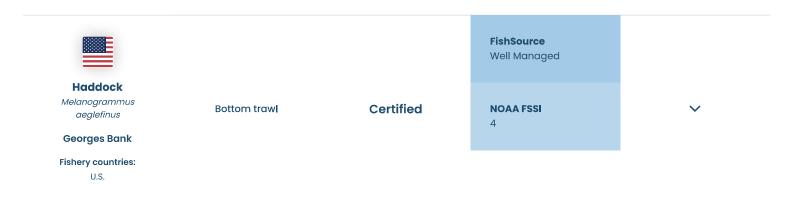
Russia

# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch of spotted wolffish and golden redfish is a concern for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

• No additional notes.

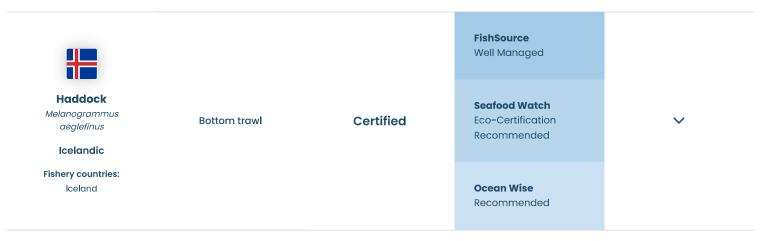


# **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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 the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

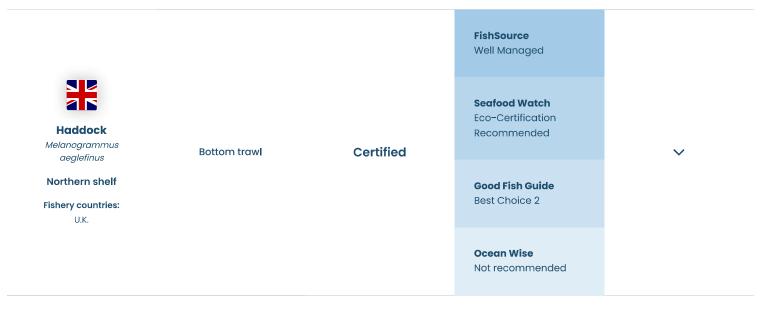
# General Notes



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

### **General Notes**

• No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.

Bottom trawl

• 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**

• As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.



Certified

**FishSource**Well Managed



Melanogrammus aeglefinus

S Scotian Shelf and **Bay of Fundy** 

Fishery countries: Canada

**Seafood Watch** 

Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended

### **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, tuna and sharks, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

• No additional notes



### **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



**FIP** 

# **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

No additional notes.



rated

**Environmental Notes** 

East China Sea and Japan Sea Fishery countries: China

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on protected, endangered and threatened (PET) species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- 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**

There is a lack of information on stock status and mortality rates for Japanese flying squid in Chinese waters.

### **References**

Fishery Progress, East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid - trawl



# **Environmental Notes**

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

• There is a lack of information on stock status and mortality rates for Japanese flying squid in Chinese waters.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Lemon sole is caught as bycatch in a multispecies fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed but an MSC condition is in place to implement management measures for vulnerable marine habitats.

### References

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., January 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for ISF Iceland Lemon Sole Fishery



# **Environmental Notes**

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to PET species in this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species in mixed fisheries.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

This fishery is part of the North Sea plaice & lemon sole, mixed gear FIP operating under Project UK.



# **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



- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This fish is caught as a target species and as bycatch in mixed trawl fisheries. Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed.

### **General Notes**

### References

Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) - Anglerfish in North Sea, Skagerrak, West of Scotland and Rockall, Demersal otter trawl



# **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **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

Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) - Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis), mutiple profiles.



# **Environmental Notes**

- Seabirds and marine mammals are present in the fishery area, but no information on interactions was found.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

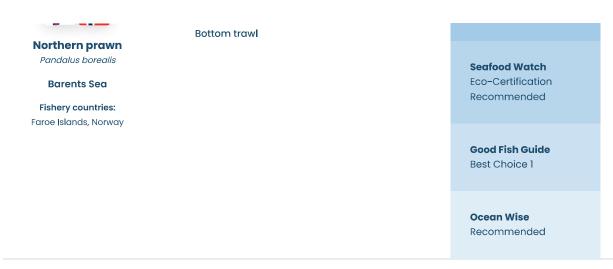
# General Notes

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









- Seabirds and marine mammals are present in the fishery area, but no informatiion on interactions was found.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **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.



### **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### **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.

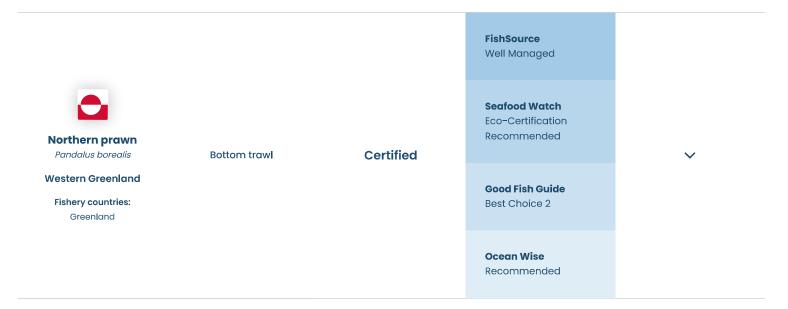


# **Environmental Notes**

• This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species. While halibut is landed by the offshore fleet, regulations are in place to manage impacts on the species. No interactions with any other PET 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.

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



### **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **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.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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.







# **Norway lobster**

Nephrops norvegicus

**Botney Gut-Silver Pit** 

Fishery countries:

U.K.

**Good Fish Guide** 

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

### **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### **General Notes**

### References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>



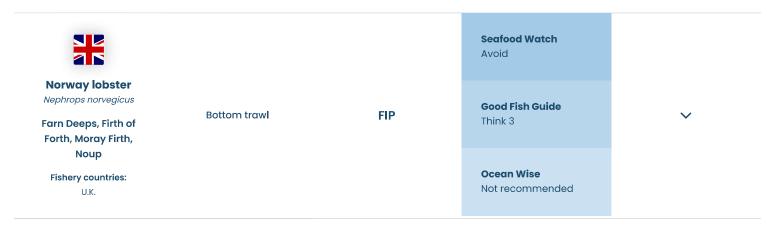
# **Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

# **General Notes**

# References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

# **General Notes**

# References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>



### **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

### References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>

|  |              |     | <b>Seafood Watch</b><br>Avoid           |   |
|--|--------------|-----|---|---|
| Norway lobster Nephrops norvegicus Fladen Ground | Bottom trawl | FIP | <b>Good Fish Guide</b><br>Best Choice 2 | ~ |
| Fishery countries:<br>U.K.                       |              |     | <b>Ocean Wise</b><br>Not recommended    |   |

# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

# **General Notes**

# References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>



Irish Sea West Fishery countries:

Ireland

Think 3

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

### **Environmental Notes**

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on PET species
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



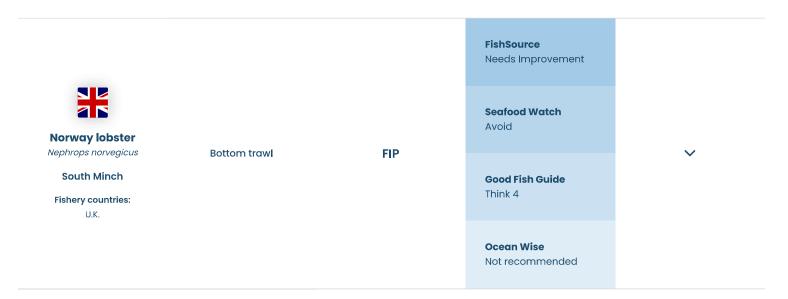
### **Environmental Notes**

- Catch of PET species can include skates, rays and sharks.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

# References

<u>Good Fish Guide - Lobster, Norway, Langoustine, Dublin Bay prawn or scampi, Demersal otter trawl, North Sea (Horn's Reef)</u>



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### **General Notes**

#### References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

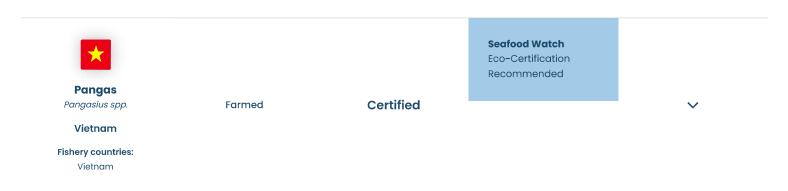


### **Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes whiting, haddock, and cod. Some of the fleet uses bycatch reduction devices.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# General Notes

No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are not required to be responsibly sourced.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries
  and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Panagsius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

# **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:

Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam

<u>FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam</u>



- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Panagsius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

# **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:**

Good Fish Guide - Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler, Global, ASC

Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam

Ocean Wise ratings for catfish

<u>FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam</u>



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

# **General Notes**

### References

Organizacion Internacional Agropecuaria (OIA), June 2017, Public Comment Draft Report for Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea



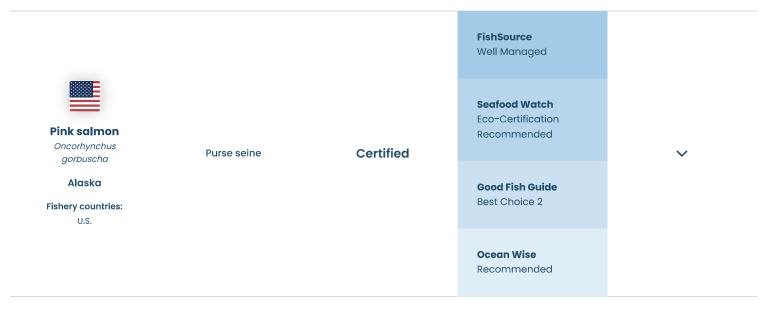
- No feed inputs are used to support farmed scallops.
- The larval phase of scallops may be transported away from farm sites. But, scallops are mostly farmed within their native range and pose little risk from escapes. Predator control methods used are low-impact and there is little risk of direct or accidental mortality of predators and other wildlife.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter as no feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed scallops.

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

#### **References:**

<u>Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Peruvian Scallop</u>

Ocean Wise ratings for Scallops



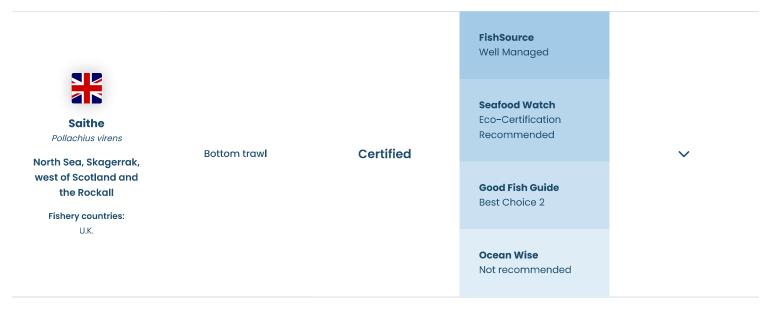
### **Environmental Notes**

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on PET 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**

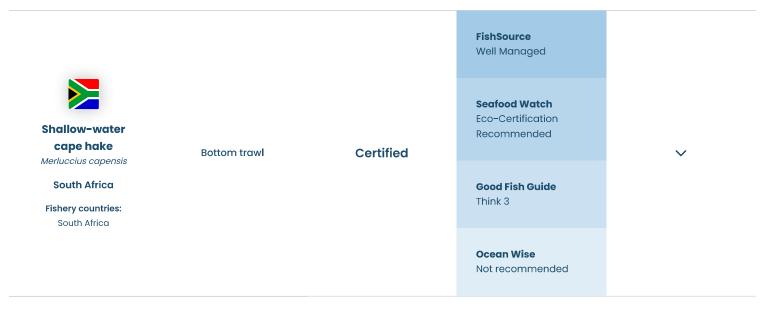
### References

MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery



- While bycatch of marine mammals may occur in this fishery it is considered rare.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

• No additional notes.



### **Environmental Notes**

- Previous concerns over interactions with seabirds have been mitigated using bird scaring lines and a reduction in fishing effort. However, information on seabird bycatch mortality is still limited.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but there is a strategy in place for managing retained species. The discard rate for the fishery is very low and the fishery is unlikely to hinder the recovery of discarded species.
- 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

Intertek, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for South Africa Hake Trawl Fishery



# **Environmental Notes**

- No protected species are affected by the fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Fyke nets have minimal benthic impact.

# **General Notes**

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

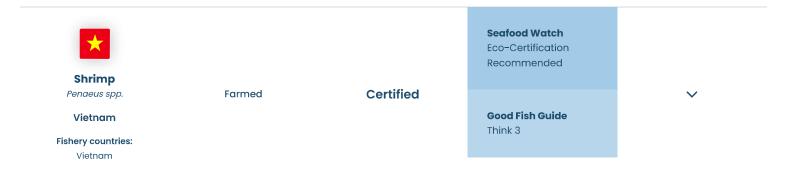
# Other ratings

No formal stock assessments are available for this species. Under the New Zealand Threat Classification System, the short-finned eel is classed as "Not threatened"

#### References

New Zealand Department of Conservation, Freshwater eels in New Zealand

New Zealand Ministry of Fisheries, South Island Freshwater eels Fisheries Plan (Draft)



### **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 this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam 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. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp
  ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the
  quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

### **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:**

<u>Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4\*)</u>

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4\*)

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam</u>



### **Environmental Notes**

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used.
- 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 escapes.
- 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, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

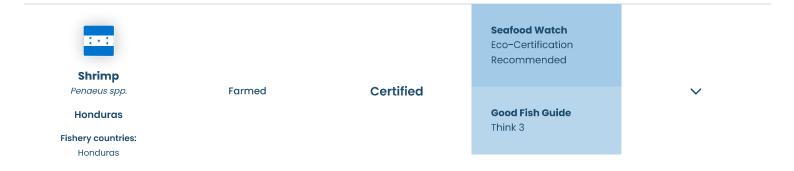
### **General Notes**

The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach

### References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns, India, Vietnam and Indonesia

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam</u>



### **Environmental Notes**

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. 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.
- 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. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory
  limits for waste discharge.

### **General Notes**

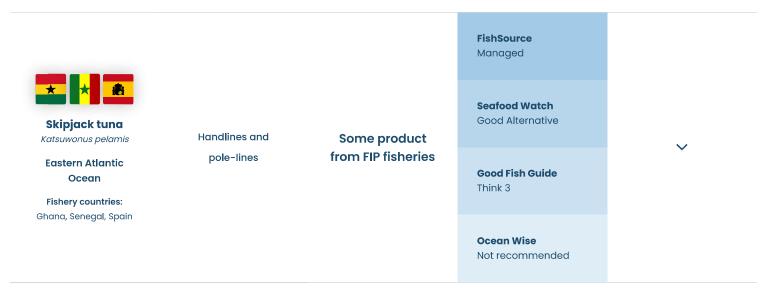
The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

#### **References:**

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4\*)

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4\*)

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras



# **Environmental Notes**

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

# **General Notes**

• The Ghana fishery is part of the Ghana tuna - pole & line FIP and the Senegalese fishery is part of the Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line FIP.

|  | Purse seine | FIP | <b>FishSource</b><br>Managed          | ~ |
|--|-------------|-----|---------------------------------------|---|
| Skipjack tuna Katsuwonus pelamis Eastern Pacific Ocean |             |     | <b>Seafood Watch</b> Good Alternative |   |
| Fishery countries: Ecuador                             |             |     | <b>Good Fish Guide</b><br>Think 4     |   |
|  |             |     | <b>Ocean Wise</b><br>Recommended      |   |

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch of sharks and other fish is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

• This fishery is part of the <u>Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine (OPAGAC) FIP.</u>



# **Environmental Notes**

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

# **General Notes**

• This fishery is part of the <u>Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna - pole & line FIP</u>.



- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But, bycatch of undersized yellowfin tuna is a risk for the Brazilian fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

No additional notes.

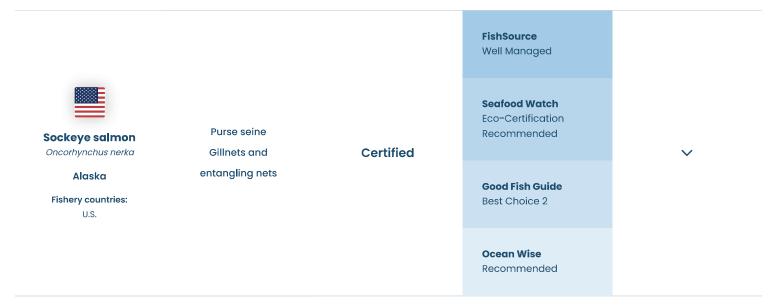


# **Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch in unassociated purse seine fisheries is lower than associated (FAD) purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

• No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

# **General Notes**

### References

MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery.

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

**FishSource**Well Managed

**\** 

Oncorhynchus nerka

British Columbia -Fraser River

Fishery countries: Canada

# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

# **General Notes**

### References

Accoura Marine, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for the British Columbia Salmon Fishery



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is thought unlikely to impact PET species, but available information is limited.
- The risk to bycatch species is likely to be low, but available information is limited.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

Little is known about the stock status or stock structure for this species.

### Other ratings

There is no information on the Vietnamese fishery for warty swimming crab, however, Seafood Watch categorises warty swimming crab caught in China with pots as Avoid.

# References

Seafood Watch, December 2018, China, Warty Swimming Crab Seafood Watch Report



- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. 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.
- 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. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

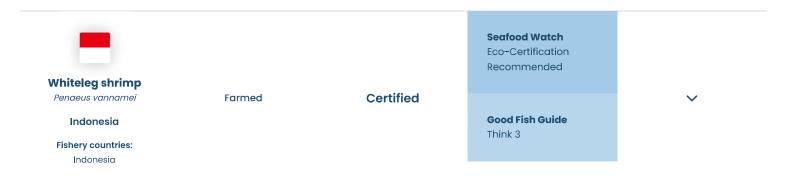
The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

#### **References:**

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4\*)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras



# **Environmental Notes**

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia 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 and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

### **General Notes**

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

Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

# References:

<u>Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4\*)</u>

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia



### **Environmental Notes**

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- 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.

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

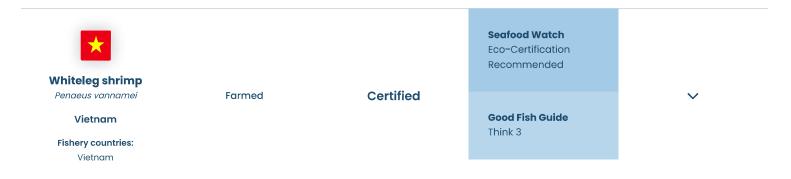
Public information on zonal approaches to planning and production of shrimp farming in Thailand is limited.

### References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 4\*

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand



### **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 this risk.
   Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam 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. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

# **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:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, ASC

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4\*)

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam</u>



### **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 this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam 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. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

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The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach

### **References:**

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, Global GAP

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam</u>

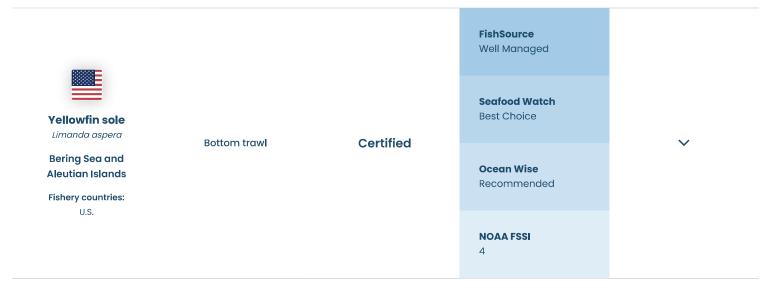


# **Environmental Notes**

- There is a risk to PET species with this fishery. Bottom trawls present a hazard to bycatch of lamprey and shad.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Benthic impacts vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

# References



- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- Long lines present a risk of bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

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

# **General Notes**

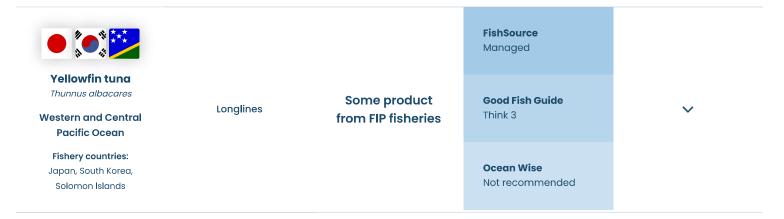
No additional notes.



- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.



# **Environmental Notes**

- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Long lines present a risk of bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

• The Japanese fishery entered into the Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna - longline (Yaizu) FIP in late-2019.

| <b>&gt;</b>   | FAD-free<br>(unassociated)<br>purse seine | Not certified or in<br>a FIP | <b>FishSource</b><br>Managed          | ~ |
|---|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Yellowfin tuna Thunnus albacares  Western and Central Pacific Ocean |   |                              | <b>Seafood Watch</b> Good Alternative |   |
| Fishery countries:<br>Philippines, Solomon<br>Islands               |   |                              | <b>Good Fish Guide</b><br>Think 3     |   |

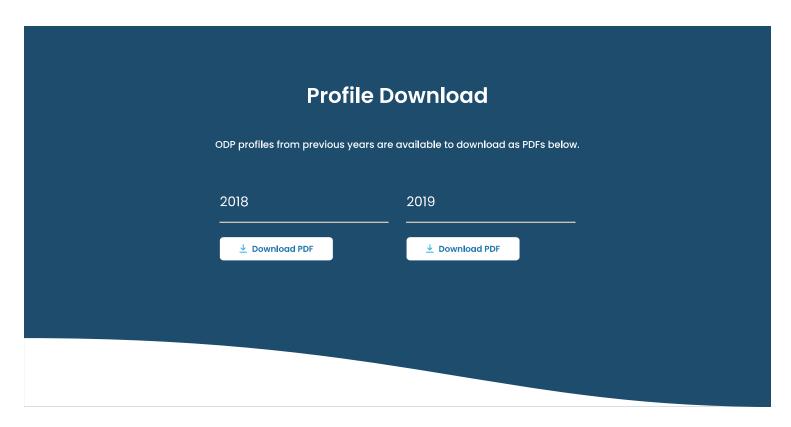
# **Environmental Notes**

- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, purse seine gear still present a hazard to PET species.
- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, bycatch is still a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

# **General Notes**

No additional notes.





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