



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 caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
42	79	6	11	99.9
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl • Dredge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purse seine • Seine nets • Gillnets and entangling nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hook and line • Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pots and traps • Miscellaneous • 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 (<https://www.tescopl.com/sustainability/planet/marine/>).

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 "[Encouraging sustainable feeding practices in the aquaculture industry](#)" 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.tescopl.com/little-helps-plan/>

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 Aesop shrimp <i>Pandalus montagui</i> Eastern Assessment Zone – Davis Strait	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	▼

Fishery countries:
Canada

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional notes.



Alaska pollock

Theragra chalcogramma

Aleutian Islands, E
Bering Sea, Gulf of
Alaska

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
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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.



Alaska pollock

Theragra chalcogramma

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



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.



American lobster

Homarus americanus

Gulf of St. Lawrence
South

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



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



American lobster

Homarus americanus

Newfoundland

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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](#)



Anchoveta

Engraulis ringens

Southern
Peru/Northern Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Seine nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5



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.

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.

 <p>Angler <i>Lophius piscatorius</i></p> <p>Icelandic</p> <p>Fishery countries: Iceland</p>	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	


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.](#)

 <p>Angler <i>Lophius piscatorius</i></p> <p>Southern Celtic Sea and Bay of Biscay</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.K.</p>	Bottom trawl	FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	▼
			Good Fish Guide Think 3	


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

[FisheryProgress – UK monkfish – gillnet/trawl](#)

 <p>Argentine red shrimp <i>Pleoticus muelleri</i></p>	Bottom trawl	FIP	FishSource Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Avoid	

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](#).



Argentine red shrimp

Pleoticus muelleri

Patagonian:
Argentina offshore
industrial

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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

[Fishery Progress, Argentina offshore red shrimp – bottom trawl](#)



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended




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.

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Norway</p>	<p>Bottom trawl</p> <p>Seine nets</p> <p>Hook and line</p> <p>Longlines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>	<p>✓</p>
			<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	
			<p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>	
			<p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p>	

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.](#)

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Russia</p>	<p>Bottom trawl</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>	<p>✓</p>
			<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	
			<p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>	


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.

	<p>FishSource</p>
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 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Russia</p>	Longlines	Certified	<div>Well Managed</div> <div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div> <div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div>	▼
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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.
- MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.K.</p>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 </div> <div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div>	▼
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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.

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Icelandic</p> <p>Fishery countries: Iceland</p>	Bottom trawl Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1 </div>	▼
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Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental 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.



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

North Sea

Fishery countries:

U.K.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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.



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

Midwater trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

Celtic sea and S of
Ireland

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5



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 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](#)

<div></div> <div>Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i></div> <div>Irish Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: U.K.</div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

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 \(North\)](#)

<div></div> <div>Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i></div> <div>NE Atlantic Spring spawners</div> <div>Fishery countries: Denmark</div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			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.

<div></div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
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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.

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Herring or sild, Pelagic trawl, West of Scotland, West of Ireland](#)



Atlantic mackerel

Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Germany,
Netherlands, Poland,
Sweden, U.K.

Midwater trawl
Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Ireland

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



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.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability not
rated

Ireland

Fishery countries:

Ireland



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Norway

Fishery countries:

Norway

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



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.

General Notes

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

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalGap certification](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway](#)

[FishSource – salmon, Norway](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

U.K.

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](#)



Banana prawn

Penaeus merguensis

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement



Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Environmental Notes

- 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.



Blonde ray
Raja brachyura

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5



Irish and Celtic Seas

Fishery countries:
U.K.

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.



Blue mussel
Mytilus edulis

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



East Jutland

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

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.



Blue mussel
Mytilus edulis

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Shetland Islands and
Scottish Mainland

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
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.](#)



Chilean mussel

Mytilus chilensis

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean mussels](#)



Chum salmon

Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Purse seine

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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.



Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta

**British Columbia –
West Coast
Vancouver Island**

Fishery countries:
Canada

Purse seine
Gillnets and
entangling nets

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed



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.



Cuckoo ray
Raja naevus

Celtic Sea

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



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
Crassostrea spp.

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

Farmed

**Not certified or in
an AIP**

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

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:

[Good Fish Guide – Oyster, Pacific, oysters](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed oysters, Worldwide](#)



Deep-water Cape hake

Merluccius paradoxus

South Africa

Fishery countries:
South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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.



Edible crab

Cancer pagurus

**Central North Sea,
East Coast Scotland,
Hebrides, South
Minch, Southern North
Sea**

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Pots and traps

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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.



Edible crab

Cancer pagurus

Pots and traps

Some product
from FIP fisheries

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



Orkney

Fishery countries:

U.K.

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.



Edible crab

Cancer pagurus

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Recommended



Shetland

Fishery countries:

U.K.

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.](#)



European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

Purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch

Avoid



Aegean Sea

Fishery countries:
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



European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

Purse seine

Prospective FIP



NW Africa

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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

[FisheryProgress – Morocco anchovy – purse seine](#)



European hake

Merluccius merluccius

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified



NE Atlantic northern
stock

Fishery countries:
U.K.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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

- No additional notes.



European lobster

Homarus gammarus

Orkney

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide

Think 4



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

Bay of Biscay,
Southern Celtic Seas
and English Channel

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

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.

General Notes

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



European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource

Managed



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.



European plaice

Pleuronectes platessa

Baltic Sea

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- 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](#)



European plaice

Pleuronectes platessa

Eastern English
Channel

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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](#).



European plaice

Pleuronectes platessa

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl
Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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

- No additional notes.



European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

**North Sea and
Skagerrak**

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Netherlands,
U.K.

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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.](#)



European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

**North Sea and
Skagerrak**

Fishery countries:
Netherlands, U.K.

Seine nets

**Some product
from FIP fisheries**

FishSource
Well Managed



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



European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and
Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Netherlands, U.K.

Bottom trawl

Some product
from FIP fisheries

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



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

[United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole – seine/rawl](#)



European sprat
Sprattus sprattus

Celtic Sea and West
of Scotland

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



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

[Good Fish Guide – Sprat, whitebait, Pelagic trawl, West of Scotland, Southern Celtic Seas](#)



European sprat
Sprattus sprattus

English channel

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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.



European seabass

Dicentrarchus labrax

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

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](#)



Great Atlantic scallop

Pecten maximus

Dredge

Not certified or in
a FIP

Good Fish Guide

Think 4



Bristol Channel

Fishery countries:

U.K.

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](#)



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch



Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Eco-Certification
Recommended

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](#)



Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



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](#)



Gilthead seabream

Sparus aurata

Farmed

Certified

Turkey

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Fishery countries:
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](#)



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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.



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Hook and line
Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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.



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

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.



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

NOAA FSSI
4



Georges Bank

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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

- No additional notes.


 <p>Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i></p> <p>Icelandic</p> <p>Fishery countries: Iceland</p>	Seine nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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.

 <p>Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i></p> <p>Northern shelf</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.K.</p>	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

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 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.

 <p>Haddock</p>	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
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*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



Indian squid
Loligo duvauceli

India

Fishery countries:
India

Midwater trawl

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



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.



Indian squid
Loligo duvauceli

India

Fishery countries:
India

Handlines and
pole-lines

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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

Sustainability not




Japanese flying squid
Todarodes pacificus

Midwater trawl

rated

East China Sea and Japan Sea

Fishery countries:
China

Environmental Notes

- 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](#)



Japanese flying squid
Todarodes pacificus

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



East China Sea and Japan Sea

Fishery countries:
China

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.



Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

Icelandic

Bottom trawl
Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Fishery countries:
Iceland

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.

General Notes

References

[Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., January 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for ISF Iceland Lemon Sole Fishery.](#)



Lemon sole

Microstomus kitt

North Sea, Skagerrak
and Kattegat, and
Eastern English
Channel

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl
Seine nets

FIP

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



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](#).



Lemon sole

Microstomus kitt

Western English
Channel

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide

Think 4



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](#)



Monkfishes nei

Lophius spp.

Skagerrak, Kattegat,
North Sea and West of
Scotland

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



Environmental Notes

- 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](#)



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFAs
2,3,5

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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 \(*Pandalus borealis*\), multiple profiles.](#)



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



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.



Certified

FishSource
Well Managed





Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Faroe Islands, Norway

Bottom trawl

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise

Recommended

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.



Pandalus borealis

E Newfoundland and Grand Banks

Fishery countries:

Greenland

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource

Needs Improvement



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.



Pandalus borealis

Icelandic inshore and offshore

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended




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.

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.

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

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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.


 <p>North Pacific hake <i>Merluccius productus</i></p> <p>NE Pacific</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

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.

	Bottom trawl	FIP	Seafood Watch Avoid	▼
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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

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Devil's Hole

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

**Farn Deeps, Firth of
Forth, Moray Firth,
Noup**

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)

	Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	Bottom trawl	FIP	<div><div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div><div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div><div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div><div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div></div>	▼
Firth of Clyde, Irish Sea East, North Minch					
Fishery countries: U.K.					


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

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)

	Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	Bottom trawl	FIP	<div><div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div><div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div><div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div></div>	▼
Fladen Ground					
Fishery countries: U.K.					


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

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)

	Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div><div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div><div>Good Fish Guide</div></div>	▼
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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.



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Off Horn's Reef

Fishery countries:

Netherlands

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Avoid 5

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



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

[Good Fish Guide – Lobster, Norway, Langoustine, Dublin Bay prawn or scampi, Demersal otter trawl, North Sea \(Horn's Reef\)](#)



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

South Minch

Fishery countries:

U.K.

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch

Avoid

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

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)

	Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> The Smalls Fishery countries: Ireland	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div><div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div><div>Good Fish Guide Avoid 5</div><div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div></div> <div>▼</div>
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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.

	Pangas <i>Pangasius spp.</i> Vietnam Fishery countries: Vietnam	Farmed	Certified	<div><div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div></div> <div>▼</div>
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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](#)

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

	Pangas <i>Pangasius spp.</i> Vietnam Fishery countries:	Farmed	Certified	<div><div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div><div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div></div> <div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- 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.
- Pangasius 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](#)

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)



Patagonian scallop

Zygochlamys patagonica

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Argentina

Fishery countries:

Argentina

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](#)



Peruvian calico scallop

Argopecten purpuratus

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Peru

Fishery countries:

Peru

Environmental Notes

- 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.

General Notes

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

References:

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Peruvian Scallop](#)

[Ocean Wise ratings for Scallops](#)

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Pink salmon</p> <p><i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i></p> <p>Alaska</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p> </div>	Purse seine	Certified	<div> <div> FishSource Well Managed </div> <div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 </div> <div> Ocean Wise Recommended </div> </div> <div>  </div>
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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.](#)

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Saithe</p> <p><i>Pollachius virens</i></p> <p>North Sea, Skagerrak, west of Scotland and the Rockall</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.K.</p> </div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div> <div> FishSource Well Managed </div> <div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 </div> <div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div> </div> <div>  </div>
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Environmental Notes

- 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Shallow-water cape hake

Merluccius capensis

South Africa

Fishery countries:

South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Previous concerns over interactions with seabirds have been mitigated using bird scaring lines and a reduction in fishing effort. However, 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.](#)



Short-finned eel

Anguilla australis

New Zealand and SE
Australia

Fishery countries:

New Zealand

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability not
rated



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 \(Draft\)](#)

 Shrimp <i>Penaeus spp.</i> Vietnam Fishery countries: Vietnam	Farmed	Certified	<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates 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, GAA BAP \(4*\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger prawns, Global, GAA BAP \(4*\)](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)

 Shrimp <i>Penaeus spp.</i> Vietnam Fishery countries: Vietnam	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Avoid 5</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼
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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, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, India, Vietnam and Indonesia](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger prawns, India, Vietnam and Indonesia](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Shrimp

Penaeus spp.

Farmed

Certified

Honduras

Fishery countries:

Honduras

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



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](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Handlines and
pole-lines

Some product
from FIP fisheries

Eastern Atlantic
Ocean

Fishery countries:

Ghana, Senegal, Spain

FishSource

Managed

Seafood Watch

Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

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.

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

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Environmental Notes

- 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 [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(OPAGAC\) FIP](#).



Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Managed



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean –
WCPFC

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

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 [Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna – pole & line FIP](#).



Handlines and
pole-lines

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Western Atlantic
Ocean

Fishery countries:
Brazil

Environmental Notes

- 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.



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Western Atlantic
Ocean

Fishery countries:
Guatemala

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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.



Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Purse seine
Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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



Sockeye salmon

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.](#)



Warty swimming crab

Portunus haanii

Pots and traps

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

**Sustainability not
rated**



Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

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](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Honduras

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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 certification \(4*\)](#).

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification \(4*\)](#).

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Indonesia](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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.

General Notes

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](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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 \(4*\)](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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, Global GAP](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Whiting

Merlangius merlangus

North Sea and Eastern
English Channel

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



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.



Yellowfin sole

Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4




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

	Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	Good Fish Guide Avoid 5	Ocean Wise Not recommended	▼
Indian Ocean							
Fishery countries: South Korea							

Environmental Notes

- 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.

	Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Handlines and pole-lines	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	▼
Indian Ocean				Seafood Watch Good Alternative	
Fishery countries: Maldives				Good Fish Guide Think 4	
				Ocean Wise 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

				<div>FishSource Managed</div>	
Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Hook and line	Not certified or in a FIP			▼
Western and Central Pacific Ocean					
Fishery countries: Indonesia, Vietnam					

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

- No additional notes.



Yellowfin tuna *Thunnus albacares*

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Japan, South Korea,
Solomon Islands

Longlines

Some product
from FIP fisheries

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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.



Yellowfin tuna *Thunnus albacares*

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Philippines, Solomon
Islands

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
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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