



Thai Union

Thai Union Group PCL is the world’s seafood leader bringing high quality, healthy, tasty and innovative seafood products to customers across the world for more than 40 years. Today, Thai Union is regarded as one of the world’s leading seafood producers and is one of the largest producers of shelf-stable tuna products with annual sales exceeding THB 126.3 billion (US\$ 4.1 billion) and a global workforce of over 44,000 people who are dedicated to pioneering sustainable, innovative seafood products. As well as its commercial offices, the company owns and maintains production facilities in locations such as the Thailand, Seychelles, Ghana, France, Portugal, Poland, Germany and the U.S. The company’s global brand portfolio includes market-leading international brands such as Chicken of the Sea, John West, Petit Navire, Parmentier, Mareblu, King Oscar, and Rügen Fisch and Thai-leading brands SEAELECT, Fisho, Qfresh, Monori, Bellotta and Marvo.

2021

Number of fisheries used	Number of certified fisheries	Number of fisheries in a FIP	Number of farmed sources used	Number of certified farmed sources
167	36	49	44	21
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Midwater trawl• Bottom trawl	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purse seine• Associated purse seine• FAD-free (unassociated) 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">• Rake / hand gathered / hand netted• Pots and traps• Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmed

Summary

Thai Union (TU) is committed to “Healthy Living, Healthy Oceans” as our company’s strategic focus. TU understands that the oceans are the foundation of our business and that healthy oceans are critical for the future of our planet, particularly in combating climate change. The company’s mission is to be the seafood industry’s leading agent of change, making a real positive difference for seafood consumers, our customers, and the entire seafood industry.

In 2016, Thai Union introduced its SeaChange® sustainability strategy. SeaChange® is conceived as a journey that covers every aspect of the TU’s business: from stewardship of the oceans to managing waste; from responsible treatment of workers to building brighter futures for our surrounding communities. The backbone of SeaChange® is the ability to fully trace our products – from catch to consumption. With full traceability

in place, TU is able to identify, investigate and improve performance on key issues in the four work programs of SeaChange®: Safe and Legal Labor, Responsible Sourcing, Responsible Operations and People and Communities.

This can only be achieved through collaboration and shared goals, as highlighted by UN SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals. TU is an active member in many pre-competitive collaborative initiatives and has a multitude of relationships and projects underway with NGOs, governments and associations. TU is proud to be a member of the United Nations Global Compact, and a founding member of the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF). TU engages with our suppliers on many pilot projects as well as Fishery and Aquaculture Improvement Projects to drive continuous improvement through all levels of the supply chain. TU’s ongoing work on sustainability led to the company being listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices for the seventh consecutive year in 2020, and ranked number two in the world on the Food Products Industry Index. TU was also named to the FTSE4Good Emerging Index for the fifth straight year in 2020.


The scope of the profile includes wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced for Thai Union's branded and private labelled products in 2020.

- www.seachangesustainability.org
- <https://www.thaiunion.com/en/sustainability/report>
- <https://www.thaiunion.com/en/sustainability/code-of-conduct>

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Region of Sale	Notes
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<div>  </div> <div> Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> Gulf of Alaska Fishery countries: United States </div>	<div>Midwater trawl</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div> FishSource Well Managed </div>	<div>Europe</div> <div>▼</div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div>	
			<div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1 </div>	
			<div> Ocean Wise Recommended </div>	

Environmental Notes

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

References

MSC: [Alaska pollock – Gulf of Alaska](#)



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 1

Europe



Environmental Notes

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

References

MSC: [Russia Sea of Okhotsk pollock](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Pollock, Alaska, Walleye, Pelagic trawl, North West Pacific \(FAO 61\), Sea of Okhotsk, Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\).](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Walleye pollock, Northeast Pacific Ocean, Midwater trawls, Marine Stewardship Council Certified Alaska pollock – Gulf of Alaska Fishery](#)

				FishSource Needs Improvement	U.S.	▼						
				Seafood Watch Avoid								
				Good Fish Guide Think 4								
				Ocean Wise Not recommended								
	Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Longlines	FIP									
Indian Ocean												
Fishery countries: Indonesia												

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Part of this fishery is in the [Indonesia Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific Ocean tuna and large pelagics – longline FIP](#).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Indian Ocean, Longline](#)

<div></div> <div>Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div> <div>Indian Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Malaysia, Seychelles</div>	Longlines	FIP	<div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div>	Asia, U.S.	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Think 4</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>		

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, and sharks with this fishery but mitigation measures are in place.
- Bycatch 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 [Indian Ocean tuna – longline \(Thai Union\)](#) FIP.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Indian Ocean, Longline](#)

<div></div> <div>Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div> <div>Indian Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div>	Longlines	Some product from FIP fisheries	<div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div>	Asia	▼
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China, Indonesia,
Taiwan

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Part of this fishery is in the [Indian Ocean albacore tuna – longline \(Bumble Bee/FCF\) FIP](#).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Indian Ocean, Longline](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Albacore, Longline \(deepset\), Indian Ocean](#)


 <p>Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i></p> <p>Indian Ocean</p> <p>Fishery countries: Seychelles</p>	<p>Associated purse seine</p>	<p>Not certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>Sustainability not rated</p>	<p>Europe</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

 <p>Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i></p> <p>North Atlantic</p> <p>Fishery countries: Spain</p>	<p>Hook and line Handlines and pole- lines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<div> <div> FishSource Well Managed </div> <div> Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended </div> </div>	<p>Europe</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes



- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species; incidental capture by troll and pole-and-line gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MSC: [North Atlantic albacore artisanal fishery](#)

[Bureau Veritas Iberia, June 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for North Atlantic albacore artisanal fishery](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> North Atlantic Fishery countries: Portugal, Spain </div>	Handlines and pole- lines	Not certified or in a FIP	<div> FishSource Managed </div>	Europe	<div>  </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Best Choice </div>		
			<div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 </div>		
			<div> Ocean Wise Recommended </div>		


Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species; incidental capture by pole-and-line gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Albacore, North Atlantic, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines](#)

<div></div> <div>Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div> <div>South Atlantic</div> <div>Fishery countries: Namibia, South Africa</div>	Handlines and pole- lines	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div>	Europe	▼
			<div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div>		
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>		


Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species; incidental capture by pole-and-line gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low, but there are concerns about unknown impacts on bait fish used in the fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Albacore, South Atlantic, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines](#)

<div></div> <div>Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div> <div>North Pacific</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div>	Hook and line	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	Asia, Europe	▼
			<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>		
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>		

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species; incidental capture by troll gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MSC: [AAFA and WFOA North Pacific albacore tuna](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Troll, North Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Albacore, Trolling lines, Marine Stewardship Council Certified AAFA and WFOA North Pacific albacore tuna Fishery](#)



Albacore

Thunnus alalunga

North Pacific

Fishery countries:
Cook Islands, Fiji,
Vanuatu

Longlines

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Asia



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles and seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Pacific Ocean tuna – longline \(Liancheng\) FIP](#).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Longline, North Pacific](#)



Albacore

Thunnus alalunga

North Pacific

Fishery countries:
Vanuatu

Longlines

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

U.S.



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Environmental Notes



- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles and seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Pacific Ocean tuna – longline \(Thai Union\) FIP](#).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Longline, North Pacific](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> </div> <div> North Pacific </div> <div> Fishery countries: Japan </div>	<div> Handlines and pole- lines </div>	<div> Not certified or in a FIP </div>	<div> FishSource Managed </div> <div> Seafood Watch Best Choice </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 </div>	<div> Asia </div> <div>  </div>
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	<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div>	
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Environmental Notes


- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low but the fishery may have impacts on fish populations used for bait.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Pole & Line, North Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Albacore, Japan – North Pacific, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Albacore</div><div><i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div><div>North Pacific</div><div>Fishery countries: United States</div></div></div>	<div>Handlines and pole- lines</div>	<div>Not certified or in a FIP</div>	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Managed</div></div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Best Choice</div></div> <div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Best Choice 2</div></div>	<div>Asia</div> <div>▼</div>
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Ocean Wise
Recommended

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

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Albacore, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines, United States – North Pacific](#)

Fishery countries:
Papua New Guinea,
Vanuatu

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide


Think 3

Asia

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles and seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Longline, North Pacific](#)

<div></div> <div>Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div> <div>South Pacific</div> <div>Fishery countries: New Zealand</div>	Hook and line	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	Europe	▼
			<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>		
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>		

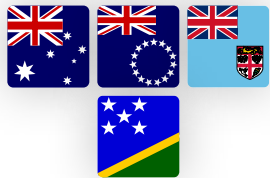
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species; incidental capture by troll gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MSC: [New Zealand albacore tuna troll](#)



Albacore

Thunnus alalunga

South Pacific –
WCPFC

Fishery countries:
Australia, Cook
Islands, Fiji,
Solomon Islands

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Asia, U.S.



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MSC: [Australian Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery \(albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish\)](#)





MSC: [Fiji Albacore, Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna longline](#)

MSC: [Solomon Islands longline albacore and yellowfin tuna fishery](#)

MSC: [SZLC, CSFC & FZLC Cook Islands EEZ South Pacific albacore, yellowfin and bigeye longline](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Longline, South Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Albacore, Longlines, MSC Certified](#)

<div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div>Albacore</div><div><i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div></div><div>South Pacific</div><div>Fishery countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Vanuatu</div></div></div>	Longlines	FIP	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Managed</div></div>	Asia	▼
			<div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Think 3</div></div>		

Environmental Notes


- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles and seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Pacific Ocean tuna – longline \(Liancheng\) FIP](#).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Longline, South Pacific](#)

<div><div><div></div></div><div><div><div>Albacore</div><div><i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div></div><div>South Pacific</div><div>Fishery countries: Vanuatu</div></div></div>	Longlines	FIP	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Managed</div></div>	U.S.	▼
			<div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Think 3</div></div>		

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Longline, South Pacific](#)

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Part of this fishery is in the [Indonesia Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific Ocean tuna and large pelagics – longline FIP](#).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, South Pacific, Longline](#)

 Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Managed	Asia	▼
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<div> <div>South Pacific</div> <div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Australia,</div> <div>Micronesia, Nauru,</div> <div>South Korea,</div> <div>Taiwan, Vanuatu</div> </div> </div>			
	<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div>		


Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles and seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, albacore, Longline, South Pacific](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Albacore</div><div><i>Thunnus alalunga</i></div><div>South Pacific</div><div>Fishery countries:<div>Fiji</div></div></div></div>	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Managed</div></div>		
			<div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Think 3</div></div>	U.S.	▼

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles and seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tung, albacore, Longline, South Pacific](#)



American
lobster

*Homarus
americanus*

Northwest
Atlantic –
multiple regions
(unspecified)

Fishery countries:

Canada, United
States

Pots and
traps

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

Asia, U.S.



Environmental Notes

- The main risk to ETP species from this fishery is from entanglement of marine mammals, especially the critically endangered North Atlantic Right whale, in lobster gear. Management measures are in place in the Canadian lobster fisheries to reduce the likelihood of interactions occurring.
- Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
- Lobster traps are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Anchoveta

Engraulis ringens

Peruvian
Northern–
Central
Industrial

Fishery countries:

Peru

Purse seine

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Europe



Environmental Notes

- This fishery may impact food availability to ETP species. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. However, anomalous environmental conditions observed since 2013 have been associated with an increased catch of non-target species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on habitats.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Peru anchovy – industrial purse-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.

References

<div></div> <div>Argentine red shrimp</div> <div><i>Pleoticus muelleri</i></div> <div>Patagonian: Argentina inshore</div> <div>Fishery countries: Argentina</div>	Bottom trawl	FIP	FishSource Managed	Asia, U.S.	▼
			Seafood Watch Avoid		
			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](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Argentine red shrimp, Argentina, Southwest Atlantic Ocean, Bottom trawls, Coastal Fleet](#)

<div></div> <div>Argentine red shrimp</div> <div><i>Pleoticus muelleri</i></div> <div>Patagonian: Argentina offshore industrial</div>	Bottom trawl	FIP	FishSource Managed	U.S.	▼
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Fishery countries: Argentina	<div><div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div><div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div></div>	
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Argentina offshore red shrimp – bottom trawl FIP](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Argentine red shrimp, Argenting, Southwest Atlantic Ocean, Bottom trawls](#)


<div></div> <div>Atlantic chub mackerel <i>Scomber colias</i> NE Atlantic Fishery countries: Spain, Portugal</div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	Europe	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div></div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	Europe	▼
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<div><div><div>Atlantic chub mackerel</div><div><i>Scomber colias</i></div></div><div><div>Eastern Central Atlantic</div></div><div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>Morocco</div></div></div>	
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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

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.



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

Europe



Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Russia

Environmental Notes


- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but bycatch is considered low and the fishery is unlikely to pose a serious risk to bycatch species.
- Longline gear is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MSC: [FIUN Barents & Norwegian Seas cod and haddock](#)

[Acoura Marine, August 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for FIUN Barents & Norwegian Seas Cod and Haddock Fishery](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i> </div> <div> Baltic Sea Central </div> <div> Fishery countries: Poland, Sweden </div>	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Well Managed	Europe	▼
			Good Fish Guide Think 4		

Environmental Notes

- There may be risks to ETP species 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

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

<div>  </div> <div> Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i> </div> <div> Baltic Sea Gulf of Bothnia </div> <div> Fishery countries: Finland </div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	Europe	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended		

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

MSC: Finland Baltic herring & sprat

- There may be risks to ETP species 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.

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

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

References

MSC: [SPSG, DPPO, PFA, SPFPO & KFO Atlanto-Scandian purse seine and pelagic trawl herring](#)



Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

NE Atlantic Spring spawners

Fishery countries:
Norway

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Europe



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

References

MSC: [SPSG, DPPO, PFA, SPFPO & KFO Atlanto-Scandian purse seine and pelagic trawl herring](#)



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

North Sea
Autumn
spawners

Fishery countries:

Norway

Midwater
trawl
Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Asia, Europe



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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Environmental Notes


- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

References

MSC: [Norway North Sea herring](#)

<div></div> <div>Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i></div> <div>North Sea Autumn spawners</div> <div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div>	<div>Midwater trawl</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div><div>FishSource Well Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div><div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div><div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div></div>	<div>Europe</div> <div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Herring or sild, Pelagic trawl, Purse seine, North East Atlantic \(FAO 27\), Baltic Sea \(West\), Skagerrak and Kattegat: Western Baltic Spring Spawners, 3a–d \(subdivisions 20–24\).](#)



Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands,
Greenland, Iceland,
Ireland,
Netherlands,
Norway, United Kingdom

Midwater trawl
Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Europe



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- In response to the suspension of the MSC certified 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. Thai Union has been a formal member of the group since April 2021. 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.



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Asia



Salmo salar

Fishery countries:

Australia

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Atlantic salmon are not native to Australia. Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids. In addition, impacts on water quality from salmon farms pose a threat to the endangered Maugean skate, found only in Macquarie Harbour on the west coast of Tasmania.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Waste from high salmon production has been linked to low oxygen levels and pollution of the seabed in Macquarie Harbour, a sensitive waterway adjacent to a World Heritage Area.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)

GoodFish Australia – Atlantic Salmon



Salmo salar

Fishery countries:

Australia

Farmed

Certified

**Sustainability
not rated**

Asia




Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Atlantic salmon are not native to Australia. Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids. In addition, impacts on water quality from salmon farms pose a threat to the endangered Maugean skate, found only in Macquarie Harbour on the west coast of Tasmania.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Waste from high salmon production has been linked to low oxygen levels and pollution of the seabed in Macquarie Harbour, a sensitive waterway adjacent to a World Heritage Area.

General Notes

References

			Seafood Watch Avoid		Europe, U.S.	▼
			Good Fish Guide Think 4			
			Ocean Wise Not recommended			
	Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP		Europe, U.S.	▼
Chile						
Fishery countries: Chile						

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Overall, the Chilean industry continues to struggle with the control of bacterial diseases and sea lice parasites as indicated by the very high levels of treatment.
- Direct impacts on water quality at the site are unlikely, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. The use of antibiotic and pesticides in Chile is high; studies on impact are limited.

General Notes

A zonal management approach has been adopted based on licenses (concessions); groups of licenses – Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs); emergency disease zones – Macro Zones; and Areas Autorizadas para el ejercicio de la Acuicultura – Appropriate Areas for Aquaculture (AAA).

References

[FishSource, Salmon – Chile](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Chile](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for farmed Atlantic Salmon, Chile](#)

<div></div> <div>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></div> <div>Chile</div> <div>Fishery countries: Chile</div>	Farmed	Certified	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	Asia, Europe	▼
			Ocean Wise Not recommended		

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Overall, the Chilean industry continues to struggle with the control of bacterial diseases and sea lice parasites as indicated by the very high levels of treatment.
- Direct impacts on water quality at the site are unlikely, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. The use of antibiotic and pesticides in Chile is high; studies on impact are limited.

General Notes

A zonal management approach has been adopted based on licenses (concessions); groups of licenses – Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs); emergency disease zones – Macro Zones; and Areas Autorizadas para el ejercicio de la Acuicultura – Appropriate Areas for Aquaculture (AAA).

References

[FishSource, Salmon – Chile](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Chile](#)

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)

<div></div> <div>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></div> <div>Chile</div> <div>Fishery countries: Chile</div>	Farmed	Certified	Sustainability not rated	Asia	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Overall, the Chilean industry continues to struggle with the control of bacterial diseases and sea lice parasites as indicated by the very high levels of treatment.

- Direct impacts on water quality at the site are unlikely, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. The use of antibiotic and pesticides in Chile is high; studies on impact are limited.

General Notes

A zonal management approach has been adopted based on licenses (concessions); groups of licenses – Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs); emergency disease zones – Macro Zones; and Areas Autorizadas para el ejercicio de la Acuicultura – Appropriate Areas for Aquaculture (AAA).

References

[FishSource, Salmon – Chile](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Chile](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed Atlantic Salmon, Chile](#)

<div></div> <div>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></div> <div>France</div> <div>Fishery countries: France</div>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	Sustainability not rated	Asia	▼
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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

- No additional notes.

<div></div> <div>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></div> <div>Iceland</div> <div>Fishery countries: Iceland</div>	Farmed	Certified	<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	U.S.	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- 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 salmon.

General Notes

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

References

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)

<div></div> <div>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></div> <div>Ireland</div> <div>Fishery countries: Ireland</div>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	Europe	▼
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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 organic certification.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Europe, Organic certification](#)

<div></div> <div>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></div> <div>Ireland</div> <div>Fishery countries: Ireland</div>	Farmed	Certified	<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	Europe	▼
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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.

References

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:

Norway

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Asia, Europe,
U.S.



Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- 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:

[FishSource – salmon, Norway](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland and Norway, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) certification](#)

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)

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

<div><p>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></p><p>Norway</p><p>Fishery countries: Norway</p></div>	Farmed	Certified	<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	Asia	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- 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:

[FishSource – salmon, Norway](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland and Norway, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 3* & 4* certified](#)

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

<div><p>Farmed</p></div>	Certified	<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	Asia, Europe,	▼
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Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

U.S.

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- 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:

FishSource – salmon, Norway.

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway.


						
Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	Sustainability not rated	U.S.		▼
Poland						
Fishery countries: Poland						

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

- No additional notes.

 <p>Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></p> <p>Scotland</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p>	<p>Farmed</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>Good Fish Guide Think 3</p>	<p>Europe</p>
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Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- 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:

[FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom](#)

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

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Europe, Organic certification](#)

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



Atlantic seabob

Xiphopenaeus kroyeri

Guyanese

Fishery countries:
Guyana

Bottom trawl

Not certified
or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs
Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

U.S.



Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to ETP species with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Habitat impacts in this fishery are not well understood.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div><div></div><div><div>Basa</div><div><i>Pangasius bocourti</i></div><div>Vietnam</div><div>Fishery countries: Vietnam</div></div></div> <div>Farmed</div> <div>Not certified or in an AIP</div> <div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Think 4</div></div> <div>U.S.</div> <div>▼</div>

Environmental Notes


- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources but the feed used may not be responsibly sourced.
- A lack of data from uncertified production of pangasius means the extent of environmental impacts are unknown but concerns include a reliance on wild caught broodstock, disease transfer, escapes, and predator control methods.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to unregulated disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. Other concerns include chemical and antibiotic use, and freshwater depletion.

General Notes

The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler \(Farmed\), Vietnam](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Bay scallop</div><div><i>Argopecten irradians</i></div><div>Worldwide</div><div>Fishery countries: China, Peru, United States</div></div></div> <div>Farmed</div> <div>Not certified or in an AIP</div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Best Choice</div></div> <div>U.S.</div> <div>▼</div>					
			<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div>		

Environmental Notes

- Farmed scallops are not provided external feed.
- The risk of escapes and spread of disease is considered to be low. The majority of the source of stock for farmed scallops comes from natural or passive settlement.
- Little to no chemicals are used in the culture of scallops and effluents do not present a risk.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for farmed Bay Scallop](#)



Bigeye tuna
Thunnus obesus

Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ghana

Handlines
and pole-
lines

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

Europe





Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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 [Ghana tuna – pole & line](#) FIP.



<div>  </div> <div> Bigeye tuna <i>Thunnus obesus</i> </div> <div> Atlantic Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Senegal </div>	<div> Handlines and pole- lines </div>	<div> FIP </div>	<div> FishSource Managed </div>	<div> Europe </div>	<div>  </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Good Alternative </div>		
			<div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div>		

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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 [Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna – pole & line](#) FIP.

<div>  </div> <div> Bigeye tuna <i>Thunnus obesus</i> </div> <div> Atlantic Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Ghana, Ivory Coast </div>	<div> Associated purse seine </div>	<div> FIP </div>	<div> FishSource Managed </div>	<div> Europe </div>	<div>  </div>
			<div> Seafood Watch Avoid </div>		

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

- Catch of the 'vulnerable' blue marlin and sharks is a risk for this fishery.
- There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Bycatch includes tuna and billfishes.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- This fishery is part of the [Eastern Atlantic tuna – purse seine](#) FIP.
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Bigeye tuna, Atlantic Ocean, Floating object purse seine (FAD).

Bigeye tuna
Thunnus obesus

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Seychelles

Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks is a risk for this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch. Bycatch includes billfishes, fin fishes, and sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indian Ocean tuna – purse seine \(SIOTI\)](#) FIP.
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.



Bigeye tuna
Thunnus obesus

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

U.S.



Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks and marine mammals is a risk for the purse seine fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch. Bycatch includes billfishes, fin fishes, and sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery was part of the [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(OPAGAC\)](#) FIP.
- The FIP entered MSC full assessment in 2020.
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Bigeye tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)



Bigeye tuna
Thunnus obesus

Western and Central Pacific

Fishery countries:

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

U.S.



Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu

Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks is a risk for this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch. Bycatch includes billfishes, fin fishes, and sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

MSC: [PNA Western and Central Pacific skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna purse seine fishery \(FAD and non-FAD sets\)](#)



Bigeye tuna

Thunnus obesus

Western and Central Pacific

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Associated purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

U.S.



Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks is a risk for this fishery.
- There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Bycatch includes billfishes, fin fishes, and sharks and rays.

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indonesia Southeast Sulawesi yellowfin tuna and skipjack tuna – purse seine FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Bigeye tuna, Western and Central Pacific Ocean \(WCPO\), Floating object purse seine \(FAD\).](#)


				FishSource Managed		
Bigeye tuna <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Handlines and pole- lines	Not certified or in a FIP			Asia	▼
Western and Central Pacific						
Fishery countries: Indonesia						

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

	Purse seine	Some product from FIP fisheries	FishSource Managed		Asia, U.S.	▼
Bigeye tuna <i>Thunnus obesus</i>				Seafood Watch Avoid		
Western and Central Pacific; Eastern Pacific Ocean						
Fishery countries: Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, South Korea, Taiwan, United States						
			Ocean Wise Not recommended			

Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks is a risk for this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch. Bycatch includes billfishes, fin fishes, and sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna – purse seine \(Thai Union\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Bigeye tuna, Western and Central Pacific Ocean \(WCPO\), Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#).

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Bigeye tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#).



Blue mackerel

*Scomber
australasicus*

Purse seine

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

Asia



Japanese
Pacific

Fishery countries:
Japan

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Blue
swimming
crab

Portunus pelagicus

Gillnets and
entangling
nets

Pots and
traps

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

U.S.



China


Fishery countries:
China

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes

			FishSource Needs Improvement	U.S.	▼
			Seafood Watch Avoid		
			Ocean Wise Not recommended		
	Blue swimming crab <i>Portunus pelagicus</i> Java Sea; Tolo Bay and Banda Sea Fishery countries: Indonesia	Gillnets and entangling nets Pots and traps Some product from FIP fisheries			

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- There is a lack of information on habitat impacts in this fishery.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indonesia blue swimming crab – trap & gillnet FIP](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation, Blue swimming crab, Indonesia](#)

	Blue swimming crab <i>Portunus pelagicus</i> India Fishery countries:	Gillnets and entangling nets Pots and traps Some product from FIP fisheries	Seafood Watch Avoid	U.S.	▼
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India		
		<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div>

Environmental Notes


- There is a lack of information on interactions with ETP species in this fishery.
- There is some bycatch of other crabs with this fishery.
- There is a lack of information on habitat impacts in this fishery.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [India Palk Bay blue swimming crab – gillnet FIP](#).

References


[Seafood Watch Recommendation, Blue swimming crab, set gillnets, India](#)

<div><div></div><div>Blue swimming crab</div><div><i>Portunus pelagicus</i></div><div>Philippines</div><div>Fishery countries: Philippines</div></div>	<div><div>Gillnets and entangling nets</div><div>Pots and traps</div></div>	<div><div>FIP</div></div>	<div><div><div><div>FishSource</div><div>Needs Improvement</div></div><div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Avoid</div></div><div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>U.S.</div><div>▼</div></div>
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- This fishery is part of the [Sri Lanka blue swimming crab – bottom gillnet FIP](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation](#), [Blue swimming crab](#), [Gillnets and entangling nets](#), [Sri Lanka](#)

<div></div> <div>Blue swimming crab</div> <div><i>Portunus pelagicus</i></div> <div>Thailand</div> <div>Fishery countries: Thailand</div>	Gillnets and entangling nets Pots and traps	Some product from FIP fisheries	FishSource Needs Improvement	U.S.	▼
			Seafood Watch Avoid		
			Ocean Wise Not recommended		

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, marine mammals, sharks and rays 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 is part of the [Thailand blue swimming crab – bottom gillnet/trap FIP](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendations](#), [Blue swimming crab](#), [Thailand](#)

<div></div> <div>Blue swimming crab</div> <div><i>Portunus pelagicus</i></div> <div>Vietnam</div>	Gillnets and entangling nets	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	Asia, U.S.	▼
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Fishery countries: Vietnam	Pots and traps		
		Seafood Watch Avoid	
		Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes


- The risks to sharks and sea turtles with this fishery is considered low.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery was part of the now inactive [Vietnam blue swimming crab – bottom gillnet/pot/trap FIP](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendations, Blue swimming crab, Vietnam](#)

 Capelin <i>Mallotus villosus</i> Icelandic Fishery countries: Iceland	Midwater trawl Seine nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	Asia	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended		

Environmental Notes

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

References

MSC: [ISF Iceland capelin](#)

						
Caribbean spiny lobster <i>Panulirus argus</i>	Rake / hand gathered / hand netted	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	U.S.		▼
Northern SW Atlantic						
Fishery countries: Brazil						

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div></div> <div>Caribbean spiny lobster <i>Panulirus argus</i></div> <div>Western Central Atlantic</div> <div>Fishery countries: Bahamas, Honduras,</div>	<div>Rake / hand gathered / hand netted</div>	<div>Not certified or in a FIP</div>	<div>FishSource Managed</div>	<div>U.S.</div>	<div>▼</div>
			<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>		

- There is a lack of information on interactions with ETP species in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
- Divers are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- No additional notes.



**Not certified
or in an AIP**

U.S.



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

	<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div>	
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Environmental Notes


- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- Only naturally occurring spat are used to stock the farm so the transportation of the larval phase of mussels away from farm sites is not a 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

References

[Good Fish Guide – Mussel, Chilean \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Chilean mussels](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Chum salmon</div><div><i>Oncorhynchus keta</i></div><div>Alaska</div><div>Fishery countries:<div>United States</div></div></div></div> <div>Purse seine</div> <div>Certified</div> <div><div><div>FishSource</div><div>Well Managed</div></div><div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification</div><div>Recommended</div></div><div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Best Choice 2</div></div></div> <div>Europe</div> <div>▼</div>

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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

References

MSC: [Alaska salmon](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Chum, Keta, Calico or Dog salmon, Purse seine, Alaska](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Chum salmon, Marine Stewardship Council Certified Alaska salmon Fishery, Purse seine](#)

					
Cinnabar goatfish <i>Parupeneus heptacanthus</i>	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	Asia	▼
Indonesian					
Fishery countries: Indonesia					

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

					
Clams <i>Ruditapes variegata</i>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	Seafood Watch Best Choice	Asia	▼
China					
Fishery countries: China					

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Dungeness crab, Northeast Pacific Ocean, Pots](#)



European
pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

Bay of Biscay,
Southern Celtic
Seas and
English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

Europe



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

References

MSC: [Cornwall sardine, UK](#)



European
pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

Bay of Biscay,
Southern Celtic

Purse seine

Not certified
or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Europe



<div>Seas and English Channel</div> <div>Fishery countries: France, Spain</div>		
	<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div>	
	<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div>	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

<div>  </div> <div>European pilchard</div> <div>Sardina pilchardus</div> <div>Iberian</div> <div>Fishery countries: Portugal</div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource</div> <div>Needs Improvement</div>	Europe	<div> <div></div> </div>
			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 4</div>		

Environmental Notes

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

References

[Good Fish Guide – Sardine, European pilchard, sardines, Purse seine, Cantabrian Sea and Atlantic Iberian waters](#)



European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Europe



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 pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa southern

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Europe



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.


<div></div> <div>European pilchard <i>Sardina pilchardus</i></div> <div>NW Africa southern</div> <div>Fishery countries: Mauritania, Netherlands</div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Needs Improvement</div>	Europe	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Available data on fishery interactions with ETP species is still limited.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low, but available data is still limited.
- 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.

<div></div> <div>European sprat <i>Sprattus sprattus</i></div> <div>Baltic Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Sweden</div>	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	Europe	▼
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Environmental Notes

- There has been no reported bycatch of ETP species in recent years.
- Bycatch of Baltic herring is a risk for this fishery but management measures are in place.
- 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

<div></div> <div>European sprat <i>Sprattus sprattus</i></div> <div>North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat</div> <div>Fishery countries: Norway</div>	Purse seine	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	Europe	▼
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery may have indirect impacts on food availability to ETP species.
- Bycatch of herring is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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

MSC: [Norway sandeel, pout and North Sea sprat](#)

<div></div> <div>European sprat <i>Sprattus sprattus</i></div> <div>North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat</div> <div>Fishery countries: Norway</div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div>	Europe	▼
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery may have indirect impacts on food availability to ETP species.
- Bycatch of herring is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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.

<div></div> <div>European sprat <i>Sprattus sprattus</i></div> <div>North Sea, Skagerrak and</div>	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div>	Europe	▼
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<div>Kattegat</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div> <div>Faroe Islands,</div> <div>Ireland,</div> <div>Netherlands,</div> <div>Norway, Sweden,</div> <div>United Kingdom</div> </div>	<div></div> <div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 4</div> </div>	
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Environmental Notes


- This fishery may have indirect impacts on food availability to ETP species.
- Bycatch of herring is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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, North East Atlantic \(FAO 27\), North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, 4, 3a](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Giant river prawn</div> <div><i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i></div> <div>Bangladesh</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Bangladesh</div> </div> </div>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Good Alternative</div> </div> <div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div> </div> <div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> </div>	U.S.	<div> <div></div> </div>
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	Not recommended	
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Environmental Notes

- Production of farmed giant river prawns requires little to no feed inputs of wild fish for feed.
- Production relies heavily on wild-caught juveniles, including in the hatchery production stage, which mainly uses wild-caught broodstock.
- Chemical inputs are low and there is little risk from effluent discharge.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Giant River, prawns \(Farmed\), Bangladesh](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for farmed Giant freshwater prawn, Bangladesh](#)

<div></div> <div>Giant tiger prawn</div> <div><i>Penaeus monodon</i></div> <div>India</div> <div>Fishery countries: India</div>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	Seafood Watch Avoid	U.S.	▼
			Good Fish Guide Avoid 5		
			Ocean Wise Not recommended		

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. The sustainability of feed inputs is unknown.
- Frequent water exchange increases the likelihood of escapes, but the risk from escapes is low as Giant tiger prawn are native to India. Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Production is reliant on wild-caught broodstock.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on shrimp farms in India.

General Notes

The Coastal Aquaculture Act 2005 regulates shrimp farm planning and production. The Act adopts a zonal approach to aquaculture.

References:

[FishSource – shrimp, India](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger Prawn \(Farmed\), India, Vietnam and Indonesia, Semi-intensive and improved extensive](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for farmed Giant Tiger Prawn, India](#)

- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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:

[FishSource – shrimp, Indonesia](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger Prawn \(Farmed\), India, Vietnam and Indonesia, Semi-intensive and improved extensive](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for farmed Giant Tiger Prawn, Indonesia](#)



Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon
Myanmar
Fishery countries:
Myanmar

Farmed

Not certified
or in an AIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended

U.S.



Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are required in extensive production systems used in Myanmar.
- The likelihood of escapes is high due to frequent flooding, but the risk from escapes is low as Giant tiger prawns are native to the region. Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- No feed inputs and minimal chemical and fertilizer inputs are used so the risk of impacts on water quality are low.

General Notes

References:

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for farmed Giant Tiger Prawn, Myanmar](#)



Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon
Thailand
Fishery countries:
Thailand

Farmed

Not certified
or in an AIP

Sustainability
not rated

U.S.



Environmental Notes


- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. The sustainability of feed inputs is unknown..
- Escape and disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a high concern.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

References

[FishSource – shrimp, Thailand](#)

<div></div> <div>Giant tiger prawn</div> <div><i>Penaeus monodon</i></div> <div>Vietnam</div> <div>Fishery countries: Vietnam</div>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Avoid</div>	U.S.	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Avoid 5</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div>		

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are required in extensive production systems used in Vietnam.
- Frequent water exchange increases the likelihood of escapes, but the risk from escapes is low as Giant tiger prawn are native to the region. Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- No feed inputs and minimal fertilizer inputs are used so effluent is not a concern. 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

[FishSource – shrimp, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger Prawn \(Farmed\), India, Vietnam and Indonesia, Semi-intensive and improved extensive](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for farmed Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam](#)



Goatfish spp

Upeneus Spp

Western Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Midwater
trawl

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

**Sustainability
not rated**

Asia



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Greasyback shrimp

Metapenaeus ensis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Gillnets and
entangling
nets

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

**Sustainability
not rated**

U.S.



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Hook and
line

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Europe



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with ETP 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


References

MSC: Norway North East Arctic haddock offshore (>12nm).

MSC: Norway North Sea demersal

[Good Fish Guide – Haddock, Longline, North East Atlantic \(FAO 27\), Northeast Arctic, Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\).](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Haddock, Northeast Atlantic Ocean, Norway.](#)

 Indian oil sardine <i>Sardinella longiceps</i> Northwest Pacific Fishery countries:	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	Asia	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Indian oil sardine

Sardinella longiceps

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Asia



Western Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Oman, Pakistan

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Indian squid

Loligo duvauceli

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Asia



Western Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
India

Environmental Notes

- The impact of the squid fishery on ETP species is unknown.
- There is a lack of information about impacts on bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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



Indian squid

Loligo duvauceli

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Asia



Eastern Indian Ocean, Western

<div>Central Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Thailand</div>	
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Environmental Notes

- The impact of the squid fishery on ETP species is unknown.
- There is a lack of information about impacts on bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Japanese pilchard (South American pilchard)</div> <div><i>Sardinops sagax</i></div> <div>Japanese Pacific</div> <div>Fishery countries: Japan</div> </div> </div>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Managed</div> </div>	Asia	<div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with ETP species in this fishery.
- This fishery targets multiple species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes

<div> <div>  </div> <div> <div>Jonah crab</div> <div><i>Cancer borealis</i></div> <div>US Atlantic</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div> </div> </div>	Pots and traps	Not certified or in a FIP	<div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Good Alternative</div> </div> <div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div> </div>	Asia, U.S.	<div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to marine mammals of entanglement in the fishing gear.
- There is a lack of information about bycatch in this fishery, but it is likely to be low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Jonah crab, Northwest Atlantic Ocean, U.S., Pots

 <p>Jonah crab <i>Cancer borealis</i></p> <p>Northwest Atlantic</p> <p>Fishery countries: Canada</p>	Pots and traps	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	Asia, U.S.	▼
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Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to marine mammals of entanglement in the fishing gear.
- There is a lack of information about bycatch in this fishery, but it is likely to be low.
- Although pots and traps are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed, there may be a cumulative impact from the large number of traps set in the fishery.

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Jonah crab, Northwest Atlantic Ocean, Canada, Pots

 <p>Jumbo flying squid <i>Dosidicus gigas</i></p> <p>SE Pacific</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p>	Hook and line	Not certified or in a FIP	Seafood Watch Good Alternative	Asia, Europe	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Jumbo flying squid, Southeast Pacific Ocean, Chile, Jig



Jumbo flying squid

Dosidicus gigas

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:
Peru

Hook and
line
Handlines
and pole-
lines

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

FishSource
Managed

Europe



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Jumbo flying squid, Southeast Pacific Ocean, Peru, Jig](#)

						
Largehead hairtail <i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	Asia		▼
Northwest Pacific						
Fishery countries: China						

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

	Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	Europe	▼
Lumpfish <i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>					
Greenland waters					
Fishery countries: Greenland					
			Ocean Wise Not recommended		

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Other species caught in the fishery include wolffishes and Atlantic halibut. All fish must be landed, except Atlantic halibut, which must be discarded alive where possible.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MSC: [Greenland lumpfish](#)

[DNV GL, February 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for the Reassessment of the Greenland lumpfish fishery](#)



Lumpfish

Cyclopterus lumpus

Norwegian coastal

Fishery countries:

Norway

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Europe



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.


- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MSC: [NFA Norway ling & tusk and NFA Norway lumpfish](#)

[DNV GL, February 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for NFA Norwegian Ling & Tusk fishery and NFA Norwegian Lumpfish fishery.](#)

<div></div> <div>Mahi-mahi (Common dolphinfish) <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i></div> <div>Eastern Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Costa Rica</div>	Longlines	FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div>	U.S.	▼
			<div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>		

Environmental Notes


- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and seabirds with this fishery.
- The fishery also catches swordfish, tuna, and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Costa Rica large pelagics – longline and green stick FIP](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Dolphinfish, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Costa Rica, Drifting Longlines.](#)

<div></div> <div>Mahi-mahi (Common dolphinfish) <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i></div> <div>Eastern Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Ecuador</div>	Longlines	FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div>	U.S.	▼
			<div>Ocean Wise</div>		

	Not recommended	
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Environmental Notes


- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and seabirds with this fishery.
- The fishery also catches swordfish, tuna, and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery was part of the now completed [Ecuador mahi-mahi – longline FIP](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Dolphinfish, Southeast Pacific Ocean, Ecuador, Drifting Longlines](#).

<div></div> <div>Mahi-mahi (Common dolphinfish) <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i></div> <div>Eastern Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Peru</div>	Longlines	FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	U.S.	▼
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Environmental Notes


- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and seabirds with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a significant 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 [Peru mahi-mahi – longline \(WWF\) FIP](#).

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Dolphinfish, Southeast Pacific Ocean, Peru, Drifting Longlines](#).

<div>  </div> <div> Mahi-mahi (Common dolphinfish) <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> </div> <div> Eastern Pacific Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Nicaragua </div>	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	Seafood Watch Good Alternative	U.S.	▼
			Ocean Wise Not recommended		


Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Dolphinfish, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Southeast Pacific Ocean, Drifting Longlines.](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Mahi-mahi (Common dolphinfish) <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> </div> <div> Indian Ocean and Western and Central Pacific Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Indonesia </div>	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	Seafood Watch Avoid	U.S.	▼
			Ocean Wise Not recommended		

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Dolphinfish, Eastern Indian Ocean, Indonesia, Drifting Longlines](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Dolphinfish, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Indonesia, Drifting Longlines](#)



Mahi-mahi
(Common
dolphinfish)

*Coryphaena
hippurus*

Longlines

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

U.S.



Western and
Central Pacific
Ocean

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



New Zealand
Green Mussel

Perna canaliculus

New Zealand

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Farmed

Not certified
or in an AIP

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Asia, U.S.



Ocean Wise
Recommended

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Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- As a native species found across New Zealand, the transportation of mussels away from farm sites is not likely to be a 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

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for farmed mussels, worldwide](#)


<div>  </div> <div> <p>Pacific chub mackerel</p> <p><i>Scomber japonicus</i></p> <p>NW Pacific</p> <p>Fishery countries: China, Japan</p> </div> <div> <p>Midwater trawl</p> <p>Purse seine</p> </div> <div> <p>Not certified or in a FIP</p> </div> <div> <p>FishSource Needs Improvement</p> </div> <div> <p>Asia</p> <p>▼</p> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div>  </div> <div> <p>Pacific cod</p> <p><i>Gadus macrocephalus</i></p> <p>Gulf of Alaska</p> <p>Fishery countries: United States</p> </div> <div> <p>Bottom trawl</p> </div> <div> <p>Not certified or in a FIP</p> </div> <div> <p>FishSource Well Managed</p> </div> <div> <p>U.S.</p> <p>▼</p> </div>	<div> <p>Seafood Watch Best Choice</p> </div>
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			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 4</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div>		
			<div>NOAA FSSI</div> <div>3</div>		

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

- Concerns about low stock led to the closure of the Alaskan Pacific cod fishery for 2020 (after the reporting period).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Cod, Pacific Cod, Demersal otter trawl, North East Pacific \(FAO 67\), Gulf of Alaska, Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\) – Suspended](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Pacific cod, Gulf of Alaska, Bottom trawls](#)

<div></div> <div>Pacific oysters</div> <div>Crassostrea gigas</div> <div>South Korea</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Best Choice</div>	U.S.	▼
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South Korea

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed oysters.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations is low.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. Typically, no feed or chemical inputs are used to support farmed oysters.

General Notes

References:

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Oysters, Crassostrea spp., Ostrea spp., Saccostrea spp., Worldwide, Bottom culture](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Oysters, Crassostrea spp., Ostrea spp., Saccostrea spp., Worldwide, Off-Bottom culture



Pacific saury

Cololabis saira

NW Pacific

Fishery countries:

Japan, Taiwan

Purse seine

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

**Sustainability
not rated**

Asia



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Pangasius

Pangasius hypophthalmus

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

**Not certified
or in an AIP**

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Asia



			<div><div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	

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.
- 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 government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

- [FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)
- [Good Fish Guide – Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler \(Farmed\), Vietnam](#)
- [Seafood Watch Recommendation for Sutchi Catfish \(Pangasius\), Vietnam](#)


<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div>Patagonian toothfish</div><div><i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i></div></div></div><div><div>South American</div><div>Fishery countries: Argentina, Chile</div></div></div></div></div></div>	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	<div><div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	U.S.	▼
			<div><div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div>		

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is a risk, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

References

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Patagonian toothfish, Southeast Pacific Ocean, Longline (deepset).



Purse seine
Gillnets and
entangling
nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Europe, U.S.



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

MSC: [Narody Severa Bolsheretsk salmon](#)

MSC: [Olyutorskiy Bay salmon](#)

MSC: [Tymlat Karaginsky Bay salmon fishery](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Pink salmon, Russia, Certified](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seine nets
Gillnets and
entangling
nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Europe



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

MSC: [Kolkhoz im. Bekereva-Ukinskij Liman & Belorechensk-Vyvenskoe Karaginsky Bay salmon fisheries](#)

MSC: [Ozernovsky RKZ No 55 West Kamchatka salmon fishery](#)

MSC: [Vostochny Bereg-Maksimovsky, Koryakmoreprodukt-Nachikinskoe & Severo-Vostochnaya Company Karaginsky Bay salmon fisheries](#)

MSC: [Zarya-Kolpakovsky Sobolevo Salmon Fisheries](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia

Fishery countries:
Russia

Gillnets and
entangling
nets

Not certified
or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Europe



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Purse seine

Not certified
or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs
Improvement

Europe




<p>Russia</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>Russia</p>		
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

<div>  </div> <p>Queen conch</p> <p><i>Strombus gigas</i></p> <p>Honduras</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>Honduras</p>	<p>Rake / hand gathered / hand netted</p>	<p>Not certified or in a FIP</p>	<div> <p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>Best Choice</p> </div> <div> <p>Ocean Wise</p> <p>Recommended</p> </div>	<p>U.S.</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is not a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is conducted by divers. Direct impacts on the sea bed are unlikely boat anchors may have indirect impacts.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation, Queen conch, Honduras, Diving](#)

<div>  </div> <p>Queen conch</p> <p><i>Strombus gigas</i></p> <p>Nicaragua</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p> <p>Nicaragua</p>	<p>Rake / hand gathered / hand netted</p>	<p>Not certified or in a FIP</p>	<div> <p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>Avoid</p> </div>	<p>U.S.</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Spiny lobster is caught with queen conch in Nicaragua.
- This fishery is conducted by divers. Direct impacts on the sea bed are unlikely boat anchors may have indirect impacts.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation, Queen conch, Nicaragua, Diving](#)

 Rainbow shrimp <i>Parapenaeopsis sculptilis</i> Western and Central Pacific Ocean Fishery countries: Indonesia	Gillnets and entangling nets	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	U.S.	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p>Rainbow trout, Steelhead trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i></p> <p>Chile</p> <p>Fishery countries: Chile</p>	Farmed	Certified	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	Asia	▼
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Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Rainbow trout are not native to Chile but have become established in the wild due to intentional stocking. However, there are still concerns about the impact of farmed salmonid escapes and disease outbreaks on wild fish populations. Available data indicates that large numbers of farmed trout have escaped each year since the early 1990s.
- Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

General Notes

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

References

[FishSource – salmon, Chile](#)

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Rainbow trout, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed Rainbow trout, Chile](#)



Rainbow trout,
Steelhead
trout

*Oncorhynchus
mykiss*

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability
not rated

Asia



Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Rainbow trout are not native to Chile but have become established in the wild due to intentional stocking. However, there are still concerns about the impact of farmed salmonid escapes and disease outbreaks on wild fish populations. Available data indicates that large numbers of farmed trout have escaped each year since the early 1990s.
- Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

General Notes

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

References

[FishSource – salmon, Chile](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed Rainbow trout, Chile](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> </div> <div> Norway Fishery countries: Norway </div>	Farmed	Certified	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	Asia	▼
			Ocean Wise Not recommended		

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Rainbow trout are not native to Norway. There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmonid escapes and disease outbreaks on wild fish populations. On average, 44,000 rainbow trout were registered escaped from Norwegian fish farms per year from 2010 to 2018. The most common cause of escapes are holes in the net. Fish farmers in Norway are legally obliged to report escapes.
- Impacts on water quality depend on the farming method used. Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

General Notes

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

References

[FishSource – salmon, Norway](#)

[Føre, H.M. and Thorvaldsen, T., 2021, Causal analysis of escape of Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout from Norwegian fish farms during 2010–2018 – Aquaculture, Vol. 532, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquaculture.2020.736002](#)

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Rainbow trout, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)

<div>  </div> <div> Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> </div> <div> Norway Fishery countries: Norway </div>	Farmed	Certified	Sustainability not rated	Asia	▼

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Rainbow trout are not native to Norway. There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmonid escapes and disease outbreaks on wild fish populations. On average, 44,000 rainbow trout were registered escaped from Norwegian fish farms per year from 2010 to 2018. The most common cause of escapes are holes in the net. Fish farmers in Norway are legally obliged to report escapes.
- Impacts on water quality depend on the farming method used. Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

General Notes

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

References

[FishSource - salmon, Norway](#)

[Føre, H.M. and Thorvaldsen, T., 2021, Causal analysis of escape of Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout from Norwegian fish farms during 2010–2018 - Aquaculture, Vol. 532, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquaculture.2020.736002](#)



Red squat
lobster

*Pleuroncodes
monodon*

Southeast
Pacific

Fishery countries:
Chile

Gear not
known

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

U.S.



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Red swamp
crawfish

*Procambarus
clarkii*

Egypt

Fishery countries:
Egypt

Gillnets and
entangling
nets

Pots and
traps

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

U.S.

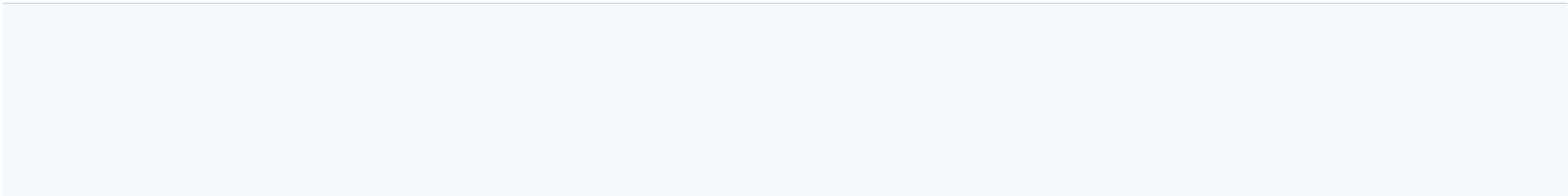


Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- The red swamp crawfish was introduced to Egypt in the 1980s and is considered an invasive species.



 <p>Red swimming crab (Warty swimming crab) <i>Portunus haanii</i></p> <p>China</p> <p>Fishery countries: China</p>	Pots and traps	FIP	<div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Avoid</div>	U.S.	▼
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Environmental Notes


- There is a lack of information on interactions with ETP species in this fishery.
- Bycatch is likely to be low for the pot fishery.
- Pots are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [China Fujian Zhangzhou red swimming crab – bottom trawl & pot/trap](#) FIP.

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation, Warty swimming crab, China, Northwest Pacific Ocean, Pots](#)

 <p>Red swimming crab (Warty swimming crab) <i>Portunus haanii</i></p> <p>China</p> <p>Fishery countries: China</p>	Gillnets and entangling nets	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	U.S.	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p>Red swimming crab (Warty swimming crab) <i>Portunus haanii</i></p> <p>Western and Central Pacific</p>	Gillnets and entangling nets Pots and traps	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	U.S.	▼
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Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

- Profile not yet complete.

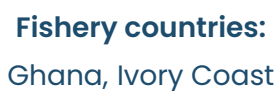
- No additional notes.



Fishery countries:
Vietnam

- Profile not yet complete.

- No additional notes.



Good Fish Guide

	Think 4	
	<div> <div></div> <div> Ocean Wise Not recommended </div> </div>	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Eastern Atlantic tuna – purse seine FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), East Atlantic](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> </div> <div> Eastern Atlantic Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Ghana, Senegal </div> </div>	<div> <div>Handlines and pole-lines</div> </div>	<div> <div>Some product from FIP fisheries</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Managed</div> </div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Good Alternative</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>Asia, Europe</div> <div>  </div> </div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species; incidental capture by pole-and-line gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low, but there are concerns about unknown impacts on bait fish used in the fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.


General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna – pole & line FIP](#) and the [Ghana tuna – pole & line FIP](#).

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Pole & line; Troll, East Atlantic](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines

<div><div></div><div><div>Skipjack tuna</div><div><i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div></div><div><div>Eastern Atlantic Ocean</div></div><div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>Cape Verde, Portugal, Spain</div></div></div>	<div>Handlines and pole- lines</div>	<div>Not certified or in a FIP</div>	<div><div>FishSource Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div></div>	<div>Europe</div> <div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact RTP species; incidental capture by pole-and-line gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low, but there are concerns about unknown impacts on bait fish used in the fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Pole & line; Troll, East Atlantic](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines

 <p>Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></p> <p>Eastern Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Fishery countries: Cape Verde</p>	Purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>	Europe	▼
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Environmental Notes


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

General Notes

References

MSC: [Maldives pole & line skipjack tuna](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Western Indian Ocean, Marine Stewardship Council Certified Maldives pole & line skipjack tuna Fishery](#)

 Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> Indian Ocean Fishery countries: Seychelles	FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine	FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>	Asia, Europe	▼
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	<div> <div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div> </div>
	<div> <div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div> </div>

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, fin fishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.


General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indian Ocean tuna – purse seine \(SIOTI\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Indian Ocean: Western \(FAO 51\), Eastern \(FAO 57\)](#).

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean, Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\)](#).

<div>  </div> <div> <div>Skipjack tuna</div> <div><i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div> <div>Indian Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries:</div> <div>Seychelles</div> </div>	<div>Associated purse seine</div>	<div>FIP</div>	<div> <div>FishSource</div> <div>Managed</div> </div> <div> <div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Avoid</div> </div>	<div>Asia, Europe</div> <div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, fin fishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indian Ocean tuna – purse seine \(SIOTI\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#), and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Indian Ocean: Western \(FAO 51\), Eastern \(FAO 57\).](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean, Floating object purse seine (FAD).

 Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> Indian Ocean Fishery countries: Spain	Associated purse seine FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	Asia, Europe
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Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, fin fishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

MSC: Echebatar Indian Ocean purse seine skipjack tuna

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Western Indian Ocean, Eastern Indian Ocean, Marine Stewardship Council Certified Echebstar Indian Ocean purse seine skipjack tuna Fishery](#)

Handlines and pole-lines

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

FishSource
Well Managed

Europe



Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in pole and line fisheries is generally considered low. However, catch of overfished yellowfin tuna is a concern for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

References

Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Pole & line, Indian Ocean

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Europe, U.S.



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and rays, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.


General Notes

- This fishery was part of the now completed [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(TUNACONS\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#), and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Eastern Pacific](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Unassociated purse seine (non-FAD).

 Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> Eastern Pacific Ocean Fishery countries: Ecuador	Associated purse seine	FIP	FishSource Managed	Europe, U.S.	▼
			Seafood Watch Avoid		
			Good Fish Guide		

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and rays, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.


General Notes

- This fishery was part of the now completed [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(TUNACONS\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine (FAD & Free School), Eastern Pacific

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine (FAD).

<div><div></div><div><div><div><div>Skipjack tuna</div><div><i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div></div><div><div>Eastern Pacific Ocean</div></div><div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama</div></div></div></div><div><div><div>FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine</div></div></div></div>	<div>FIP</div>	<div><div><div>FishSource Managed</div><div>U.S.</div></div><div><div>Seafood Watch Good Alternative</div></div></div>	<div><div>▼</div></div>
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Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Recommended

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and rays, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- This fishery was part of the now completed [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(OPAGAC\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#), and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine (FAD & Free School), Eastern Pacific

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Unassociated purse seine (non-FAD).



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus
pelamis

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador, El
Salvador, Panama

Associated
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

U.S.



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and rays, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- This fishery was part of the now completed [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(OPAGAC\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Eastern Pacific](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine (FAD)

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific

<div><div>Ocean</div><div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>China, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu, United States</div></div></div>	<div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div>
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.


References

[MSC: PNA Western and Central Pacific skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna purse seine fishery \(FAD and non-FAD sets\)](#)

[MSC: Tri Marine Western and Central Pacific Skipjack and Yellowfin Tuna](#)

[MSC: WPSTA Western and Central Pacific skipjack and yellowfin free school purse seine](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Certified](#)

<div><div></div><div><div>Skipjack tuna</div><div><i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div><div>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</div><div><div>Fishery countries:</div><div>Solomon Islands</div></div></div></div>	<div>Purse seine Handlines and pole-lines</div>	<div>Certified</div>	<div><div>FishSource Well Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div></div>	<div>Asia</div>	<div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch with purse seine gear.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

MSC: [Solomon Islands skipjack and yellowfin tuna purse seine and pole and line](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Certified](#)



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
New Zealand,
Papua New Guinea,
South Korea

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Asia, Europe



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

MSC: [PNG Fishing Industry Association’s purse seine Skipjack & Yellowfin Tuna Fishery](#)

MSC: [Talleys New Zealand Skipjack Tuna Purse Seine](#)

MSC: [Tropical Pacific yellowfin and skipjack free-school purse seine fishery](#)



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia, Kiribati,
Micronesia, Nauru,
Papua New Guinea,
South Korea,
Taiwan, United States

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Asia, U.S.



Seafood Watch
Avoid

		<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Think 3</div>	
		<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div>	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indonesia Southeast Sulawesi yellowfin tuna and skipjack tuna – purse seine FIP](#) and the [Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna – purse seine \(Thai Union\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Western and Central Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\).](#)

<div></div> <div>Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div> <div>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Indonesia</div>	<div>Handlines and pole-lines</div>	<div>Not certified or in a FIP</div>	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>	<div>Europe</div> <div>▼</div>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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 – Tuna, skipjack, Pole & line, Western and Central Pacific](#)



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
China, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Asia, Europe



	Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.


General Notes

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Western and Central Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)

 Snow crab (Queen crab) <i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> Alaska – Eastern Bering Sea Fishery countries: United States	Pots and traps	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Best Choice</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	U.S.	▼
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NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Snow crab, United States \(Alaska\), Bering Sea, Pots](#)



**Snow crab
(Queen crab)**
*Chionoecetes
opilio*

Pots and
traps

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

U.S.



Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Snow crab
(Queen crab)**
*Chionoecetes
opilio*

Pots and
traps

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

U.S.



**Russia (regions
unspecified)**

Fishery countries:
Russia

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- The Seafood Watch Recommendation for snow crab fisheries operating in the Russian Far East (Bering Sea, Sea of Japan, and Sea of Okhotsk) is 'Avoid'.

References

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Snow crab, Russia, Pots](#)



Sockeye
salmon

*Oncorhynchus
nerka*

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Asia



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

MSC: [Alaska salmon](#)

[MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)



Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

Russia

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Asia



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

MSC: [Kolkhoz im. Bekereva-Ukinskij Liman & Belorechensk-Vyvenskoe Karaginsky Bay salmon fisheries](#)

MSC: [Olyutorskiy Bay salmon](#)

MSC: [Ozernovsky RKZ No 55 West Kamchatka salmon fishery](#)

[MRAG Americas, June 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for Olyutorskiy Bay Salmon Fisheries](#)

[MRAG Americas, October 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Karaginsky Bay Salmon Fisheries Kolkhoz im Bekereva, Ukinskij Liman, Belorechensk & Vyvenskoe](#)

[MRAG Americas, July 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for West Kamchatka Salmon Fishery Ozernovsky RKZ No 55](#)



Swimming
crab
(multispecies)

Scylla serrata,
Scylla olivacea

Pots and
traps

Not certified
or in a FIP

Sustainability
not rated

U.S.



Eastern Indian
Ocean

Fishery countries:
Myanmar

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Swordfish

Xiphias gladius

North Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Spain

Longlines

FIP

FishSource
Managed

U.S.



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

		<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div>

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds with this fishery.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.


General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Atlantic Ocean blue shark and swordfish – surface longline \(FIP-BLUES\)](#) FIP.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Swordfish, Longline, North Atlantic](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation, Swordfish, North Atlantic, Drifting Longlines](#)

<div><div></div><div>Swordfish <i>Xiphias gladius</i></div><div>South Atlantic</div><div>Fishery countries: Spain</div></div>	Longlines	FIP	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Managed</div></div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Avoid</div></div> <div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Think 4</div></div>	U.S.	▼
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Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds with this fishery.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- This fishery is part of the [Atlantic Ocean blue shark and swordfish – surface longline \(FIP-BLUES\)](#) FIP.

[Good Fish Guide - Swordfish, Longline, South Atlantic](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendation, Swordfish, South Atlantic, Drifting Longlines



Longlines

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

FishSource
Managed

U.S.



Swordfish

Xiphias gladius

Southeast Pacific

Fishery countries:

Chile

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds with this fishery.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Swordfish, Longline, Pacific: North East \(FAO 67\), Eastern Central \(FAO 77\), South East \(FAO 87\).](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation, Swordfish, Southeastern Pacific Ocean \(SEPO\), Drifting Longlines](#)

 Tilapia <i>Oreochromis spp</i> China Fishery countries: China	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 4</div>	U.S.	▼
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Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. However, there are significant concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs from domestic sources, which are produced from fisheries that are fully exploited overexploited, or depleted.
- There is little information available regarding impacts of Chinese tilapia production on wild species, including impacts from escapes, disease outbreaks, and interactions with predators and other wildlife. Nile tilapia are considered highly invasive and there are documented examples of tilapia populations outcompeting local fish species for resources in Chinese waterways. Despite this, there is no information on tilapia escapes at a farm level. In addition, there is little information about on-farm diseases in Chinese tilapia production and disease outbreaks pose a risk to wild fish populations. There is no information regarding interactions with wildlife which may include migrating birds.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. There is limited information regarding on-farm chemical use and the impact of effluent released by tilapia pond-based farms in China. But there is evidence of the use of illegal chemicals and of antibiotics important to human health in Chinese tilapia production.

Area-based approaches to aquaculture are included in the national and provincial legislation, but it is unclear whether zonal approaches to siting and production are used.

[FishSource – tilapia, China](#)

[Seafood Watch recommendations for farmed tilapia, China](#)

	Farmed	Certified	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	U.S.
Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i>				
Ecuador				
Fishery countries: Ecuador				
			Good Fish Guide Think 3	

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

- 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. Information on escapes is limited. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations if interbreeding does occur, however, interbreeding may still 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.

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

The government has adopted a farm-based approach to aquaculture regulations and licensing.

[FishSource - shrimp, Ecuador](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 2 & 3* certified](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certified](#)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

The image shows the national flag of India, which consists of three horizontal stripes of equal width: saffron at the top, white in the middle, and green at the bottom. In the center of the white stripe is a navy blue wheel with 24 spokes, representing the Ashoka Chakra. Below the flag, the text "Whiteleg shrimp" is written in a large, bold, dark blue font. Underneath that, the scientific name "Penaues vannamei" is written in a smaller, italicized, dark blue font.

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

U.S.



Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- 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 India 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.

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

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

References:

FishSource - shrimp, India

[Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 2 & 3* certified](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certified](#)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

U.S.



Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

- 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.

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

References:

[FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia](#)

Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2 & 3* certified

Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certified

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification, Whiteleg shrimp, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\).](#)

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


**Whiteleg
shrimp**
*Litopenaeus
vannamei*
Malaysia
hery countri
Malaysia

Farmed

**Not certified
or in an AIP**

Seafood Watch
Avoid

U.S.



Ocean Wise
Not
recommended


Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil 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 the risk.
- 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. There is limited information regarding on-farm chemical use or shrimp farm effluent in Malaysia. But evidence suggests that antimicrobials important to human health are used in production.

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch Report for farmed Whiteleg shrimp, Malaysia

 Whiteleg shrimp <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> Mexico Fishery countries: Mexico	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	U.S.	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil 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 the risk.
- 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. There is limited information regarding on-farm chemical use or shrimp farm effluent, but evidence suggests that antibiotics important to human health are used in production.

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch Report for farmed Whiteleg shrimp, Mexico

	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	Sustainability not rated	U.S.	▼
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Fishery countries:
Sri Lanka

- Fishmeal and fish oil 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 the risk.
- 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.

- No additional notes.



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Asia



Ocean Wise
Recommended

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 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:

[FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, ASC](#)

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

<div></div> <div>Whiteleg shrimp</div> <div><i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i></div> <div>Thailand</div> <div>Fishery countries: Thailand</div>	Farmed	Certified	<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	Asia, U.S.	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>		

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:

[FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 2 & 3* certified](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certified](#)

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

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

<div><div><div><div>Whiteleg shrimp</div><div><i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i></div></div><div>Thailand</div><div>Fishery countries:<div>Thailand</div></div></div></div> <div>Farmed</div> <div>Not certified or in an AIP</div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Avoid</div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div> <div>Asia</div> <div>▼</div>

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil 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 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

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

References:

[FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand](#)

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Litopenaeus vannamei

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Sustainability not rated

U.S.



Venezuela

Fishery countries:
Venezuela

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil 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 the risk.
- 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

- No additional notes.



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

U.S.



Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

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 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:

[FishSource – shrimp, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 2 & 3* certified](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certified](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification, Whiteleg shrimp, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\).](#)

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



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

U.S.



Yellowfin sole
Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

MSC: [Alaska flatfish – Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands](#)

MRAG Americas, 2020, BSAI and GOA flatfish MSC Re-assessment



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Ghana, Ivory Coast

Associated
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Asia



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Eastern Atlantic tuna – purse seine FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Atlantic](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\)](#)



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Ghana, Ivory Coast

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Asia



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise

	Not recommended	
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.



General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Eastern Atlantic tuna – purse seine FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Atlantic](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\)](#).

<div>  </div> <div> Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i> </div> <div> Atlantic </div> <div> Fishery countries: Brazil, Ghana, Senegal </div>	<div> Handlines and pole- lines </div>	<div> Some product from FIP fisheries </div>	<div> FishSource Managed </div> <div> Seafood Watch Good Alternative </div> <div> Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 </div>	<div> Asia </div> <div>  </div>
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Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species; incidental capture by pole-and-line gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low, but there are concerns about unknown impacts on bait fish used in the fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- This fishery is part of the [Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna – pole & line FIP](#) and the [Ghana tuna – pole & line FIP](#).

[Good Fish Guide - Tuna, yellowfin, Pole & line; troll; handline, Atlantic](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Western Atlantic, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador, El
Salvador, Panama

Associated
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

U.S.



Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and rays, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- This fishery was part of the now completed [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(OPAGAC\) FIP](#) and the [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(TUNACONS\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Eastern Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Yellowfin tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\).](#)

The image displays three national flags side-by-side. From left to right: the flag of Ecuador (yellow, red, and green horizontal stripes with a central coat of arms), the flag of El Salvador (blue field with a central white circle containing a green volcano), and the flag of Panama (blue, white, and red quadrants with stars).

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

U.S.



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide

	Think 3	
	Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and rays, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.


General Notes

- This fishery was part of the now completed [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(OPAGAC\) FIP](#) and the [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(TUNACONS\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Eastern Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Yellowfin tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\)](#)

<div></div> <div>Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i></div> <div>Eastern Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</div>	Associated purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	<div>FishSource Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>	Asia	▼
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Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks and rays, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#), and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine (FAD & Free School), Eastern Pacific

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Yellowfin tuna, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine (FAD).

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

FishSource
Managed

Asia



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Kiribati, Marshall
Islands, Micronesia,
Nauru, Papua New
Guinea, Solomon

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

	<div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Avoid</div></div>
	<div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Improver 5</div></div>
	<div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div>

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indian Ocean tuna – purse seine \(SIOTI\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Indian Ocean](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\).](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean, Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\).](#)



Handlines and pole-lines

**Not certified
or in a FIP**

FishSource Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not
recommended

Asia




Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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 – Tuna, yellowfin, Pole & line, Indian Ocean](#)

<div></div> <div>Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i></div> <div>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Australia</div>	Longlines	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	Asia	▼
			<div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div>		

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and sea birds 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

References

MSC: [Australian Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery \(albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish\)](#).

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Longline, Western and Central Pacific, Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#).

<div></div> <div>Yellowfin tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></div> <div>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</div> <div>Fishery countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands,</div>	Purse seine	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div>	Asia, U.S.	▼
			<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div>		

<div> <div>South Korea, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</div> </div>	<div></div> <div> Good Fish Guide Think 3 </div>	
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

MSC: [PNA Western and Central Pacific skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna purse seine fishery \(FAD and non-FAD sets\)](#)

MSC: [PNG Fishing Industry Association’s purse seine Skipjack & Yellowfin Tuna Fishery](#)

MSC: [Solomon Islands skipjack and yellowfin tuna purse seine and pole and line](#)

MSC: [Tri Marine Western and Central Pacific Skipjack and Yellowfin Tuna](#)

MSC: [Tropical Pacific yellowfin and skipjack free-school purse seine fishery](#)

MSC: [WPSTA Western and Central Pacific skipjack and yellowfin free school purse seine](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Western and Central Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Certified](#)

<div> <div>  </div> <div> Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i> </div> <div> Western and Central Pacific Ocean </div> <div> Fishery countries: Indonesia </div> </div>	<div> <div>Handlines and pole- lines</div> </div>	<div> <div>Some product from FIP fisheries</div> </div>	<div> <div> FishSource Managed </div> <div> Seafood Watch Best Choice </div> </div>	<div> <div>Asia, U.S.</div> <div>  </div> </div>
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Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Recommended

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

- This fishery is part of the [Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna – pole & line FIP](#).

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Pole & line; Handline, Western and Central Pacific](#)

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines

Yellowfin tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

**Western and
Central Pacific
Ocean**

Fishery countries: Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam		
	Good Fish Guide Think 3	
	Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. There is a higher risk of bycatch in the associated purse seine fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indonesia Southeast Sulawesi yellowfin tuna and skipjack tuna – purse seine FIP](#) and the [Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna – purse seine \(Thai Union\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Western and Central Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\).](#)

	FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine	Some product from FIP fisheries	FishSource Managed	Asia, U.S.	
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Yellowfin tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch varies by gear type. Unassociated purse seine fisheries typically have less bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is partly sourced from the [Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna – purse seine \(Thai Union\) FIP](#).
- All purse seine fishing vessels are listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s [ProActive Vessel Register \(PVR\)](#) and are audited against ISSF conservation measures.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Tuna, yellowfin, Purse seine \(FAD & Free School\), Western and Central Pacific](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendation for Yellowfin tuna, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\).](#)

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