Meijer

Meijer is a family-owned, privately-held retailer based in Grand Rapids, Michigan that proudly employs nearly 70,000 team members and operates 247 supercenters in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Wisconsin. Since 1934, Meijer is driven by the mission to be a good neighbor and actively supports local communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Wild-Caught Species</th>
<th>Number of Certified Wild-Caught Species</th>
<th>Number of Wild-Caught Species in a FIP</th>
<th>Number of Farmed Species</th>
<th>Number of Certified Farmed Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fishing Methods Used in Associated Fisheries

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- Seine nets
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Pots and traps
- Farmed

Summary

Our customers desire to know that the seafood they purchase from Meijer comes from high-quality, sustainable sources. This requires us to keep an unwavering focus on governance, supplier partnerships, and support for continuous improvement efforts to provide the best quality seafood. Meijer works with the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) to help its farmed seafood suppliers achieve the GAA’s strict Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) certification. The Company encourages all of its wild-caught seafood suppliers to become certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative, and also sources from international fisheries involved with Fishery Improvement Projects (FIP).

This profile covers wild-caught seafood sourced by Meijer in 2019.

http://meijercommunity.com/sustainability/better-products/sustainable-seafood/
### Associated Fisheries

#### Species and Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Location</th>
<th>Production Methods</th>
<th>Certification or Improvement Project</th>
<th>Sustainability Ratings</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acadian redfish Sebastes fasciatus</td>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource Well Managed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishery countries: U.S.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise Recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOAA FSSI 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have unacceptable impacts on PET species. PET species that may interact with the fishery include marine mammals, sea turtles and Atlantic sturgeon, but recorded interactions are low.
- This fishery does not pose a risk of serious harm to bycatch species. Major bycatch species include dogfish and skate, of which, thorny skate is overfished. There is a partial strategy in place to ensure the fishery does not hinder the recovery of thorny skate.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

• **NOAA FSSI 4**: The fishery is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring and the stock biomass is at or above 80% of the biomass that produces maximum sustainable yield.

Caveat

The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.

Reference


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**Environmental Notes**

• This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
• Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed, but occasional impacts may occur.

**General Notes**

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

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

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

Intertek, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Lobster Fishery
There are potential risks to PET species with this fishery, but mitigation actions are underway.
- 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.

**American lobster**
*Homarus americanus*

**Gulf of St. Lawrence**
South

**Fishery countries:**
Canada

- **Pots and traps**
- **Not certified or in a FIP**

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

**American sea scallop**
*Placopecten magellanicus*

**US Atlantic - Mid-Atlantic Bight**

**Fishery countries:**
U.S.

- **Dredge**
- **Certified**

**FishSource**
- Managed

**Seafood Watch**
- Good Alternative

**Good Fish Guide**
- Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
- Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.
**American yellow perch**
*Perca flavescens*
Lake Erie Western Basin
Fishery countries:
Canada

**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes

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**Argentine red shrimp**
*Pleoticus muelleri*
Patagonian - Argentina inshore, Argentina offshore
Fishery countries:
Argentina

**Fishery**
Bottom trawl

**FishSource**
Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

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

**General Notes**

**References**
*Fishery Progress, Argentina onshore red shrimp - bottom trawl FIP*
*Fishery Progress, Argentina offshore red shrimp - bottom trawl FIP*

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**Atlantic bay scallop**
*Argopecten irradians*
Massachusetts
Fishery countries:
U.S.

**Fishery**
Dredge

**FishSource**
Not certified or in a FIP

**Seafood Watch**
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

**NOAA FSSI**
4
Atlantic herring
*Clupea harengus*
Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy
Fishery countries: Canada

**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete

**General Notes**
- No additional notes

Atlantic salmon
*Salmo salar*
Chile
Fishery countries: Chile

**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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

**References**
- FishSource, Salmon - Chile
- Seafood Watch, Chile Farmed Atlantic and Coho Salmon Report
Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar
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 report for Salmon - Chile

Atlantic surf clam
Spisula solidissima
NW Atlantic
Fishery countries:
U.S.

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

General Notes
- No additional notes

Bigeye tuna
Thunnus obesus
Western and Central Pacific
Fishery countries:
Fiji

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is not certified or in a FIP.

General Notes
- Not certified or in a FIP
- FishSource: Managed
- Seafood Watch: Avoid
- Good Fish Guide: Think 3
- Ocean Wise: Not recommended
Environmental Notes
- There are risks to seabirds and sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, tuna and sharks, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes

Black grouper
* Mycteroperca bonaci
* Southern Gulf of Mexico
* Fishery countries: Mexico
  - Handlines and pole-lines
  - Not certified or in a FIP

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, but available data is still limited.
- 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

Blue crab
* Callinectes sapidus
* Mexico Gulf of Mexico
* Fishery countries: Mexico
  - Pots and traps
  - FIP

Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References
Fishery Progress. Campeche blue crab - pot/trap & ring nets

Blue king crab
* Paralithodes platypus
* Western Kamchatka
  - Pots and traps
  - FIP

Environmental Notes
- Not recommended

General Notes

FishSource
- Managed

Seafood Watch
- Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
- Recommended

Seafood Watch
- Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
- Recommended

Ocean Wise
- Not recommended
**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

**References**

['Crab Catchers Association, Russia Far East Crab FIP']

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**Blue mussel**

*Mytilus edulis*

**Gulf of Maine**

**Fishery countries:**

- U.S.

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

['Fishery Progress, US Maine blue mussel - dredge/rake']

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**Blue swimming crab**

*Portunus pelagicus*

**Java Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

- Indonesia

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes

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**Channel catfish**

**Fishery countries:**

- U.S.

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes

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**Fishery countries:**

- Russia
Environmental Notes

- Very low amounts of fishmeal and fish oil are used in the catfish feed, which is made primarily from agricultural crop-derived ingredients.
- Risks of escapes, competition with, and disease outbreaks to wild catfish are low.
- Environmental impacts from effluents and chemical use are minimal and well-regulated.

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch, U.S. Farmed Channel Catfish Seafood Watch Report

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

Caveat

The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.

References

Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report
**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**Caveat**
The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.

**References**

Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report

---

**Cuata swimcrab**  
*Callinectes arcuatus*  
Eastern Gulf of California  
Fishery countries: Mexico

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

Fishery Progress, Mexico Gulf of California swimming crab - pot/trap/ring net

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**Duskytail grouper**  
*Epinephelus bleekeri*  
Aru Bay, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea  
Fishery countries: Indonesia

**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- This Indonesian multispecies fishery captures Snappers nei, Groupers nei and other reef fishes. There is as yet no consensus as to the stock structure of these species. This profile may undergo restructuring in the future as new information comes to light.

**References**

Future of Indonesian Fisheries, Aru, Arafura and Timor Seas snapper and grouper - handlines, bottom set longline
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European seabass</th>
<th>Not certified or in an AIP</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Think 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicentrarchus labrax</td>
<td>Farmed</td>
<td>Good Alternative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Impacts on water quality are localized and have not been shown to have cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

**General Notes**

**References**

- Good Fish Guide - Bass, seabass (farmed), Europe
- Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Golden king crab</th>
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<th>Pots and traps</th>
<th>Aleutian Islands</th>
<th>Fishery countries:</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lithodes aequispinus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

- Information on interactions with PET species is not available.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

**General Notes**

**References**

- Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, RFM Certification - Alaska Crab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Golden king crab</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Pots and traps</th>
<th>N Sea of Okhotsk</th>
<th>Fishery countries:</th>
<th>N Sea of Okhotsk</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

- Information on interactions with PET species is not available.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.
### Greasy grouper

*Epinephelus tauvina*

- **Aru Bay, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea**
- **Fishery countries:** Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Longlines</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Needs improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Environmental Notes**
  - Profile not yet complete.

- **General Notes**
  - This Indonesian multispecies fishery captures Snappers nei, Groupers nei and other reef fishes. There is as yet no consensus as to the stock structure of these species. This profile may undergo restructuring in the future as new information comes to light.

- **References**
  - *Fishery Progress, Aru, Arafura and Timor Seas snapper and grouper - handlines, bottom set longline*

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### Haddock

*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

- **Icelandic**
- **Fishery countries:** Iceland

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Longlines</th>
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</table>

- **Fishery Progress**
  - **Certified**

- **Environmental Notes**
  - Profile not yet complete.

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

- **References**
  - *Fishery Progress, Aru, Arafura and Timor Seas snapper and grouper - handlines, bottom set longline*
Jumbo flying squid
*Dosidicus gigas*

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:
Peru

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

**General Notes**

**References**
FisheryProgress - Peru jumbo flying squid - jig

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Lake whitefish
*Coregonus clupeaformis*

Lake Erie

Fishery countries:
Canada

**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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Lake whitefish
*Coregonus clupeaformis*

Lake Huron

Fishery countries:
Canada

**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.
Lake whitefish
Coregonus clupeaformis
Lake Winnipeg
Fishery countries:
Canada

Gillnets and
entangling nets
Not certified or in
a FIP

Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes
- No additional notes

Mahi-mahi
Coryphaena hippurus
Eastern Pacific
Ocean
Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Longlines
FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative
Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes
- There are risks to 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
Fishery Progress, Ecuador mahi-mahi - longline

Mahi-mahi
Coryphaena hippurus
Eastern Pacific
Ocean
Fishery countries:
Panama

Longlines
Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative
Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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

General Notes
### Mussels

*Mytilus spp.*

**Fishery countries:** Chile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Certification</th>
<th>Environmental Notes</th>
<th>General Notes</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Seafood Watch Certified     | No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels. | The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification. | **Seafood Watch**
Recommended Eco-Certification for Chilean Mussels

| Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1 | No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels. | The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification. | **Good Fish Guide**
Mussels, Chilean (Farmed)

| Ocean Wise Recommended | No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels. | The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification. | **Ocean Wise**
Recommended

### Nile tilapia

*Oreochromis niloticus*

**Fishery countries:** Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Certification</th>
<th>Environmental Notes</th>
<th>General Notes</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Seafood Watch Good Alternative | Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. | 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. | **Seafood Watch**
Recommended report for farmed tilapia, Mexico

| Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 | Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. | 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. | **Good Fish Guide**
Tilapia (Farmed), ASC

| Ocean Wise Recommended | Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. | 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. | **Ocean Wise**
Recommended
Nile tilapia
*Oreochromis niloticus*

**Fishery countries:** Honduras

- **Farmed**
- **Certified**

**Environmental Notes**

- All fishmeal and fish oil is sourced from by-products.
- Although the possibility for escape is considered high, the invasiveness factor is considered low given the prior establishment of the species. There is no current data or evidence indicating that tilapia cultured by Regal Springs, Honduras at their floating cage culture sites in Lake Yojoa and Lake Cajon are causing population declines in wild fish through the amplification and retransmission of pathogens or parasites. There is evidence that tilapia cage culture operations in Lake Yojoa and Lake Cajon attract or interact with predators or other wildlife, but the concern for wildlife and predator mortalities due to these operations is low.
- There are moderate impacts from effluents beyond the farm boundaries. The government management system addresses the effluent water quality; however, there have been records of eutrophication and harmful phytoplankton blooms, which indicate that monitoring measures are not effective.

**General Notes**

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.

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

**References**

- Seafood Watch report for farmed tilapia, Honduras
- Good Fish Guide, Tilapia (Farmed), ASC

Northern brown shrimp
*Penaeus aztecus*

**Fishery countries:** Northern Gulf of Mexico – Texas

- **Bottom trawl**
- **FIP**

**Environmental Notes**

- There is potential for turtle interactions with this fishery, but excluder devices are fitted to nets for protection.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.
General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, US Texas shrimp - otter trawl

Environmental Notes

- There is potential for turtle interactions with this fishery, but excluder devices are fitted to nets for protection.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Gulf of Mexico northern pink shrimp - otter trawl

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, skates and sea birds, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.
Pacific cod

*Gadus macrocephalus*

Gulf of Alaska

**Fishery countries:**
- **U.S.**

**Bottom trawl**

**Certified**

**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**

- No additional notes

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Pacific halibut

*Hippoglossus stenolepis*

NE Pacific – Alaska

**Fishery countries:**
- **U.S.**

**Longlines**

**Certified**

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes
Pacific ocean perch
*Sebastes alutus*

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries: U.S.

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes

Pink salmon
*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

Alaska – Southeast Alaska

Fishery countries: U.S.

**Environmental Notes**
- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on PET species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

**General Notes**

**References**

[Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery]
Russia - West
Kamchatka
Fishery countries:
Russia

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

General Notes
References
MRAG Americas, September 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for VA-Delta Kamchatka Salmon Fisheries

Queen crab
*Chionoecetes opilio*

Barents Sea
Fishery countries:
Norway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Sustainability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pots and traps</td>
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<td>not rated</td>
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</table>

Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes
- This fishery was in the Barents Sea king crab - pot/trap (Odyssey Seafood) FIP in 2018. It entered MSC Full Assessment in March 2019.

References
Fishery Progress, Barents Sea king crab - pot/trap (Odyssey Seafood) FIP
Marine Stewardship Council, Russia Barents Sea Opilio Trap

Queen crab
*Chionoecetes opilio*

NW Atlantic - S Gulf of St. Lawrence
Fishery countries:
Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
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<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pots and traps</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Notes
- There are risks to right whales with this fishery. Please see the MSC link below.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- The MSC certificate was suspended for the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fishery on March 20, 2018.

References
Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certificate suspended for Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fishery.

**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Habitat impacts in this fishery are not well understood.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

**References**

- Fishery Progress, Indonesian Longline Demersal Fish

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

- Fishery Progress, Indonesian Longline Demersal Fish

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

- Fishery Progress, Indonesian Longline Demersal Fish
Environmental Notes

- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

Caveat
The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.

References
Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

Caveat
The environmental notes for this fishery are based on a provisional assessment and are not derived from the FishSource profile.

References
Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch 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
- No additional notes

Environmental Notes
- Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fish oil 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 antibiotics important to human health in Chinese tilapia production.

General Notes
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.

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

References:
FishSource - Tilapia, China
Seafood Watch, Global Aquaculture Alliance BAP Benchmarking Report (2-, 3-, 4-star Tilapia Farms BAP Standards)
Seafood Watch report for farmed tilapia, China

Environmental Notes
- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes
Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes
- Walleye require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fish oil 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 Canadian walleye production on wild species, including impacts from escapes, disease outbreaks, and interactions with predators and other wildlife.
- 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 walleye pond-based farms in Canada. But there is evidence of the use of illegal chemicals and antibiotics important to human health in Canadian walleye production.

General Notes
Walleye require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fish oil 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 Canadian walleye production on wild species, including impacts from escapes, disease outbreaks, and interactions with predators and other wildlife.

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 walleye pond-based farms in Canada. But there is evidence of the use of illegal chemicals and antibiotics important to human health in Canadian walleye production.

General Notes
- Gillnets and entangling nets are used in this fishery.
- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References:
FishSource - Walleye, Canada
Seafood Watch, Global Aquaculture Alliance BAP Benchmarking Report (2-, 3-, 4-star Walleye Farms BAP Standards)
Seafood Watch report for farmed walleye, Canada

Environmental Notes
- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- Profile not yet complete.
Walleye
*Sander vitreus*
Lake Winnipeg
Fishery countries:
Canada

**Gillnets and entangling nets**

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes

White bass
*Morone chrysops*
Lake Erie
Fishery countries:
Canada

**Gillnets and entangling nets**

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**Sustainability**
Not rated

**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes

White perch
*Morone americana*
Lake Erie
Fishery countries:
Canada

**Gillnets and entangling nets**

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**Seafood Watch**
Good Alternative

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes
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 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.

General Notes

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

References:

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India
FishSource - Shrimp, India
Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

References:
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
- FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia

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 - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 4*
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

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 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. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.
General Notes

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

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns
- Seafood Watch, Vietnam Giant Tiger Prawn and Whiteleg Shrimp Report
- FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Yellowfin sole
Limanda aspera
Gulf of Alaska
Fishery countries:
U.S.

- Not certified or in a FIP
- Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to turtles, seabirds and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but the scale of the issue is not established.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Vietnam yellowfin tuna - longline/handline FIP
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