



Beaver Street Fisheries, Inc.

Beaver Street Fisheries (BSF) is a leading importer, exporter, manufacturer and distributor of quality, frozen seafood and meat products from the US and around the world. With headquarters in Jacksonville, Florida, a vertically integrated supply chain, and the advantage of both on-site and off-shore processing capabilities, BSF offers one of the largest variety of products with competitive pricing, and can satisfy the diverse needs of wholesale, retail, institutional and foodservice operators. For nearly 7 decades BSF has operated with one goal in mind, that is to become a leader in the industry by defining excellence in quality, service and diversity. Known as an expert in quality frozen seafood and meats, we pride ourselves in our product lines, our practices, and our certified sourcing of products from the USA and around the world.

2022

Number of Wild-Caught Species	Number of Certified Wild-Caught Species	Number of Wild-Caught Species in a FIP	Number of Farmed Species	Number of Certified Farmed Species
36	21	13	10	9
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl • Dredge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purse seine • Seine nets • Gillnets and entangling nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hook and line • Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rake / hand gathered / hand netted • Pots and traps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmed

Summary

For over seventy years, Beaver Street Fisheries has always been a leader in the seafood industry, and we understand that we have a global responsibility to support and sustain the earth and its ecosystems. As part of our commitment to sustainability and responsible sourcing, we work closely with our supply chain partners to embrace strategies to support the ever-growing need for responsible seafood from around the world. We do this by working with standard-setting organizations for wild-caught and aquaculture seafood. Additionally, we have partnered with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to help us develop and implement fishery improvement projects for both wild and farmed raised species. The improvement projects are designed to bring common stakeholders together to establish goals and collaboratively improve the environmental and social quality of the seafood production in a particular area using best practices.

This disclosure contains a list of fresh and frozen, wild-caught and aquaculture seafood sourced and sold in 2021. As of March 2022, Beaver Street Fisheries is no longer purchasing seafood products from Russia.

To learn more about Beaver Street Fisheries, Inc., the responsible organizations we support, and our current initiatives, please refer to the web addresses below:


<http://www.beaverstreetfisheries.com/partnerships.php>

<http://www.beaverstreetfisheries.com/current-initiatives.php>

<https://fishchoice.com/business/beaver-street-fisheries-1>

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 Alaska plaice <i>Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus</i> Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Fishery countries: United States	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	▼

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

NOAA FSSI
4



Alaska pollock

*Theragra
chalcogramma*

Midwater trawl

Certified



Aleutian Islands

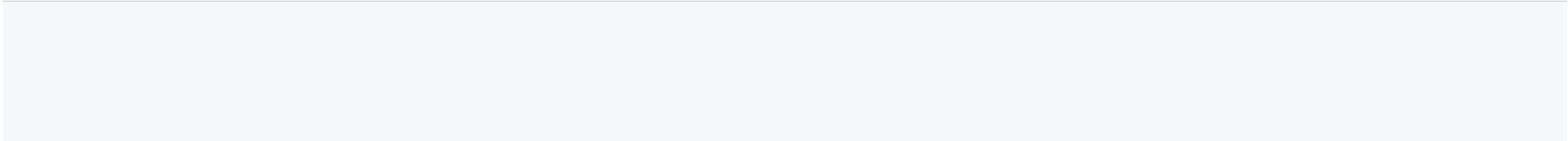
Fishery countries:
United States

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, 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.





Alaska pollock

*Theragra
chalcogramma*

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Midwater trawl
Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4



Environmental Notes

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

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

General Notes

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



Alaska pollock

*Theragra
chalcogramma*

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl
Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to 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.



American sea scallop

Placopecten magellanicus

US Atlantic - Mid-Atlantic Bight

Fishery countries:
United States

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4



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 the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Sea scallop, United States, Northwest Atlantic Ocean, Boat dredges, Marine Stewardship Council Certified US Atlantic sea scallop Fishery](#)



Argentine red shrimp

Pleoticus muelleri

Patagonian:
Argentina offshore
industrial

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



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. 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, Atlantic salmon, Chile](#)

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Atlantic Salmon, Chile](#)



Bay scallop

Argopecten irradians

China

Fishery countries:

China

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Farmed scallops are not provided external feed.
- The risk of escape is considered to be low. Relatively few diseases have been reported in scallops. The majority of the source of stock for farmed scallops comes from natural or passive settlement. Due to the lack of data on source stocks, the percentage of production from hatchery-raised broodstock or natural (passive) settlement is difficult to quantify; however, the removal of wild scallops for broodstock is not expected to have any negative impacts on the wild stock.
- Little to no chemicals are used in the culture of scallops. Improved husbandry and cleaning methods rather than use of antibiotics are employed to prevent bacterial infections. No chemicals are used during the grow-out phase of scallop culture. Cleaning solutions (i.e., bleach) used during the hatchery phase are not discharged to the marine environment.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Worldwide Farmed Scallops Report](#)



Blue mussel

Mytilus edulis

Canada

Fishery countries:

Canada

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Mussels, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices Certified BAP Mussel Standard](#)



Blue mussel

Mytilus edulis

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed Mussels, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices Certified BAP Mussel Standard](#)



Caribbean spiny lobster

Panulirus argus

Northern SW Atlantic

Fishery countries:

Brazil

Pots and traps

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Brazil red and green lobster - trap](#)

FishSource
Well Managed



Caribbean spiny lobster

Panulirus argus

Western Central Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Bahamas

Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended



Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Chum salmon

Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska - Bristol Bay

Fishery countries:

United States

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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

[Good Fish Guide, Keta salmon, Alaska, Net \(purse seine or ring\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch, Chum salmon, United States \(Alaska\), Northeast Pacific Ocean, Marine Stewardship Council Certified Alaska salmon Fishery](#)



Crimson snapper

Lutjanus erythropterus

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Gillnets and entangling nets
Hook and line
Longlines
Pots and traps

FIP

Sustainability not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish - dropline, longline, trap and gillnet](#)



Dusky rockfish

Sebastes ciliatus

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:

United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



European seabass

Dicentrarchus labrax

Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Impacts on water quality are localized and have not been shown to have cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

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

References

[Good Fish Guide - Bass, seabass \(Farmed\), Europe, GAA BAP 3* & 4* certified](#)

[Seafood Watch, European sea bass, Farmed, Turkey](#)



Flathead sole

*Hippoglossoides
elassodon*

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

**Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands**

Fishery countries:
United States



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Flathead sole, United States \(Alaska\), Northwest / Northeast Pacific Ocean, Bottom trawls, Marine Stewardship Council Certified BSAI and GOA flatfish](#)



Japanese threadfin bream

Nemipterus japonicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

**Sustainability
not rated**

**Western Indian
Ocean**

Fishery countries:
India



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, India threadfin bream - trawl](#)



Jonah crab

Cancer borealis

US Atlantic

Fishery countries:

United States

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery was in the [Jonah Crab FIP](#) from 2014-2017.

References

[Gulf of Maine Research Institute, Jonah Crab Fishery Improvement Project](#)



Mahi-mahi

Coryphaena hippurus

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Peru

Longlines

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

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, Peru mahi-mahi - longline \(WWF\)](#)



Mahi-mahi

Coryphaena hippurus

Western and Central Pacific

Fishery countries:

Taiwan

Longlines

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to turtles and seabirds with this fishery.
- 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

References

[Fishery Progress, Taiwan Hsin-Kang mahi-mahi - longline](#)



Malabar snapper

Lutjanus malabaricus

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Gillnets and entangling nets
Hook and line
Longlines
Pots and traps

FIP

Sustainability not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish – dropline, longline, trap and gillnet](#)



Mitre squid

Loligo chinensis

China

Fishery countries:

China

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



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

References

[Fishery Progress, Shantou-Taiwan Chinese common squid – jigging/single trawl](#)



Mytilus mussels

nei

Mytilus spp.

Chinese waters

Fishery countries:

China

Rake / hand
gathered / hand
netted

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



New Zealand mussel

Perna canaliculus

Northern, Southern

Fishery countries:

Dredge

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes



Nile tilapia

Oreochromis niloticus

Colombia

Fishery countries:

Colombia

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Tilapia typically does not require large inputs of fishmeal and fish oil in commercial feeds. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- The potential impacts on wild species are limited because tilapia has been historically introduced and actively stocked into the environment.
- The chemical use and the impact of effluent from farm operations have the potential to affect the waterbody.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, Farmed, Nile Tilapia, Colombia](#)

[Seafood Watch, Farmed, Tilapia, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard](#)



Northern rockfish

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Sebastes polyspinis

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Northern rockfish

Sebastes polyspinis

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Orange roughy

Hoplostethus atlanticus

East and South
Chatham Rise

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is believed to have minimal impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Potential impacts on coral habitats are a concern.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Pacific cod

Gadus macrocephalus

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:

United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
1.5

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).



Pinjalo

Pinjalo pinjalo

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Hook and line

Longlines

Pots and traps

FIP

**Sustainability
not rated**



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia deepwater groundfish - dropline, longline, trap and gillnet](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Purse seine

Certified

Russia - Iturup Island
Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact protected, endangered and threatened (PET) species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and non-target species are released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

[SCS Global Services, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries](#)



Pink salmon

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



*Oncorhynchus
gorbuscha*

Southeast Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in the Alaskan 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](#)



Pots and traps

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Queen crab

Chionoecetes opilio

**Northern Sea of
Okhotsk**

Fishery countries:

Russia

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes



Queen crab

Chionoecetes opilio

NW Atlantic -
Newfoundland and
Labrador

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes



Queen crab

Chionoecetes opilio

W Bering Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Pots and traps

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes



Rainbow trout

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

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, Rainbow trout, Chile, Farmed](#)



Rainbow trout

Onchorynchus mykiss

Peru

Fishery countries:

Peru

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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.
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References



Red drum

Sciaenops ocellatus

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Sustainability not rated



China, Vietnam

Fishery countries:

China, Vietnam

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete

General Notes

- No additional notes



Red swamp crawfish

Procambarus clarkii

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Guadalquivir delta

Fishery countries:

Spain

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in this fishery. The only known significant impact with this fishery is the effect of the introduced crawfish species on the indigenous crawfish species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This is a freshwater fishery close to rice fields, so the habitat impact is very limited.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Rock sole

Lepidopsetta bilineata

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:

United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- 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

- No additional notes.



Snappers nei

Lutjanus spp.

Aru Bay, Arafura Sea
and Eastern of Timor
Sea

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia snapper and grouper - bottom longline, dropline, trap, and gillnet \(ADI\)](#)



Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska - Bristol Bay

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

<p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>
<p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p>

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

[Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)



South Pacific hake

Merluccius gayi peruanus

Peruvian

Fishery countries:
Peru

Bottom trawl

FIP

<p>FishSource Needs Improvement</p>
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Peruvian hake - bottom trawl](#)



Southern king crab

Lithodes santolla

Gulf of St. Jorge and
SW Atlantic -
Argentina federal

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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.



Southern red snapper

Lutjanus purpureus

Brazil

Fishery countries:
Brazil

Hook and line

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Environmental Notes

- The interaction of this fishery with ETP species is unknown.
- Bycatch for this fishery is a risk.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Northern Brazil Caribbean red snapper – pot/trap](#)



Striped catfish

Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

General Notes

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

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

References

[FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

[Seafood Watch, Sutchi catfish, Vietnam, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Pangasius Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\)](#)



Swordfish

Xiphias gladius

Longlines

FIP

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to ETP species with this fishery. Longlines present a hazard to turtles, seabirds and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes tuna, billfish and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References



Swordfish

Xiphias gladius

Northwest Pacific

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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

References

[Fishery Progress, Vietnam swordfish - handline](#)

[Seafood Watch, Swordfish, Northwestern and Central Pacific Ocean, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines](#)



Tilapias nei

Oreochromis spp.

China

Fishery countries:

China

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- 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.

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, Tilapia, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:

India

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to 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.
- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References

[FishSource - shrimp, India](#)

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

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

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



Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- 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 4*](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King_\(whiteleg\),,prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Thailand and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Public information on zonal approaches to planning and production of shrimp farming in Thailand is limited.

References

[FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand](#)

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

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References

[FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam](#)

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

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

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



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Yellowfin sole

Limanda aspera

**Bering Sea and
Aleutian Islands**

Fishery countries:

United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI

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

[Seafood Watch, Yellowfin sole, United States \(Alaska\), Northwest / Northeast Pacific Ocean, Bottom trawls, Marine Stewardship Council Certified BSAI and GOA flatfish](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna – pole & line](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact protected, endangered and threatened (PET) species.
- Bycatch is considered low for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

This fishery entered MSC Full Assessment in November 2019 and received MSC Certification in January 2021.

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna – pole & line](#)

[Marine Stewardship Council, Indonesia pole-and-line and handline, skipjack and yellowfin tuna of Western and Central Pacific archipelagic waters](#)



Yellowtail rockfish

Sebastes flavidus

US West Coast –
Northern
Management area,
Southern
Management area

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



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