



Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch

New and Updated Ratings

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Finalization Session: July 6, 2022, Release Date: August 1, 2022

New Ratings

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Rating	Justification
Snapper, Caribbean Red	<i>Lutjanus purpureus</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic North (Amapá and Pará) FAO 41 (1.1, 1.2)	Traps	Avoid	Caribbean red snapper caught in Brazil with traps is an Avoid due to red Target Species and Other Species ratings. There's no stock assessment of Caribbean red snapper, and the species is listed as "Vulnerable" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. Management is rated moderately effective overall because a recovery plan for Caribbean red snapper is in place, though some key measures have yet to be implemented. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, but the fisheries that target Caribbean red snapper have measures to protect habitat and ecosystem.
Snapper, Caribbean Red	<i>Lutjanus purpureus</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic North (Amapá and Pará) FAO 41 (1.1, 1.2)	Vertical lines	Avoid	Caribbean red snapper caught in Brazil with vertical lines is an Avoid due to red Target Species and Other Species ratings. There's no stock assessment of Caribbean red snapper, and the species is listed as "Vulnerable" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery also catches critically endangered goliath grouper and other overfished finfish. Management is rated moderately effective overall because a recovery plan for Caribbean red snapper is in place, though some key measures have yet to be implemented. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, but the fisheries that target Caribbean red snapper have measures to protect habitat and ecosystem.
Snapper, Caribbean Red	<i>Lutjanus purpureus</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Southeast (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Distrito Federal) FAO 41 (1.3, 2.1)	Vertical lines	Avoid	Caribbean red snapper caught in Brazil with vertical lines is an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of Caribbean red snapper, and the species is listed as "Vulnerable" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers, sharks, and wreckfish. Management is rated ineffective overall because the vertical line fishery lacks specific conservation measures for most species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, but the fisheries that target Caribbean red snapper have measures to protect habitat and ecosystem.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Rating	Justification
Snapper, Dog	<i>Lutjanus jocu</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) FAO 41 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)	Handlines	Avoid	Dog snapper caught in Brazil with handlines is an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of dog snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. Management is rated ineffective overall because the handline fishery lacks specific conservation strategies for dog snapper and many other species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.
Snapper, Dog	<i>Lutjanus jocu</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Southeast (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Distrito Federal) FAO 41 (1.3, 2.1)	Vertical lines	Avoid	Dog snapper caught in Brazil with vertical lines is an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of dog snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers, sharks, and wreckfish. Management is rated ineffective overall because the vertical line fishery lacks specific conservation measures for most species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.
Snapper, Lane	<i>Lutjanus synagris</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Southeast (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Distrito Federal) FAO 41 (1.3, 2.1)	Vertical lines	Avoid	Lane snapper caught in Brazil with vertical lines is an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of lane snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers, sharks, and wreckfish. Management is rated ineffective overall because the vertical line fishery lacks specific conservation measures for most species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Rating	Justification
Snapper, Vermilion	<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) FAO 41 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)	Handlines	Avoid	Vermilion snapper caught in Brazil with handlines is an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of vermilion snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. Management is rated ineffective overall because the handline fishery lacks specific conservation strategies for vermilion snapper and many other species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.
Snapper, Vermilion	<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Southeast (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Distrito Federal) FAO 41 (1.3, 2.1)	Vertical lines	Avoid	Vermilion snapper caught in Brazil with vertical lines is an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of vermilion snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers, sharks, and wreckfish. Management is rated ineffective overall because the vertical line fishery lacks specific conservation measures for most species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.
Snapper, Yellowtail	<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Southeast (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Distrito Federal) FAO 41 (1.3, 2.1)	Vertical lines	Avoid	Yellowtail snapper caught in Brazil with vertical lines is an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of yellowtail snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers, sharks, and wreckfish. Management is rated ineffective overall because the vertical line fishery lacks specific conservation measures for most species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.

Updated Ratings

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Abalone	<i>Haliotis spp.</i>	Worldwide	Enclosed bottom culture, Indoor flowthrough tank, Off-bottom culture, Outdoor flowthrough tank	Best Choice	Best Choice	Abalone farmed worldwide using enclosed methods remains a Best Choice due to green ratings for eight criteria and yellow Escapes and Disease ratings. The open design of marine production systems means spawning-related escapes are a risk. However, there's no evidence farmed abalone are impacting the genetic composition and fitness of wild abalone populations. Similarly, the risk of farmed abalone spreading disease to wild populations is a moderate concern, and more research is needed given the potential impacts. All other environmental impacts (or the risk of impacts) are a low concern.
Abalone	<i>Haliotis spp.</i>	Worldwide	Open bottom culture	Good Alternative	Best Choice	Abalone farmed worldwide in sea ranches, an open bottom culture method, has been upgraded to a Best Choice due to green ratings for eight criteria and yellow Escapes and Disease ratings. The open design of marine production systems means spawning-related escapes are a risk. However, there's no evidence farmed abalone are impacting the genetic composition and fitness of wild abalone populations. Similarly, the risk of farmed abalone spreading disease to wild populations is a moderate concern, and more research is needed given the potential impacts. At the time of Seafood Watch's assessment, abalone sea ranching was only occurring in Australia and South Africa, and the environmental impacts are minimal. In addition, management is considered comprehensive and effective. All other environmental impacts (or the risk of impacts) are a low concern.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Crab, Blue Swimming	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	India - Arabian Sea (Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, and Maharashtra)	Bottom trawls	Avoid	Avoid	Blue swimming crab caught in India's Arabian Sea (Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, and Maharashtra) with bottom trawls remains an Avoid due to critical Management and red Other Species and Habitat ratings. The stock hasn't been recently assessed in any location in the Arabian Sea, so it's unknown if it's depleted or experiencing overfishing. In addition, bycatch likely includes at-risk or overexploited species, such as corals, dugongs, sea cucumbers, turtles, seahorses, and many others. The ineffective management of this fishery is a critical concern. There are no specific conservation measures for blue swimming crab or efforts to reduce bycatch impacts. Trawling occurs in sensitive coral and seagrass habitats eight months a year, and gear modifications to reduce harmful effects are not required. There are no ecosystem-based policies for this fishery, and food web impacts are likely.
Crab, Blue Swimming	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	India - Arabian Sea (Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, and Maharashtra)	Gillnets and entangling nets	Avoid	Avoid	Blue swimming crab caught in India's Arabian Sea (Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, and Maharashtra) with gillnets and entangling nets remains an Avoid due to critical Management and red Other Species ratings. The stock hasn't been recently assessed in any location in the Arabian Sea, so it's unknown if it's depleted or experiencing overfishing. In addition, bycatch likely includes at-risk or overexploited species, such as corals, dugongs, marine mammals, turtles, seabirds, and many others. The ineffective management of this fishery is a critical concern. There are no specific conservation measures for blue swimming crab or efforts to reduce bycatch impacts. Gillnets are set in more resilient sandy and muddy habitats, but some harvesting occurs in sensitive coral habitats. There are no ecosystem-based policies for this fishery, and food web impacts are unknown.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Crab, Blue Swimming	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	India - Bay of Bengal (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal)	Bottom trawls	Avoid	Avoid	Blue swimming crab caught in India's Bay of Bengal (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal) with bottom trawls remains an Avoid due to critical Management and red Other Species and Habitat ratings. The stock hasn't been assessed in the Bay of Bengal, so it's unknown if it's depleted or experiencing overfishing. In addition, bycatch likely includes at-risk or overexploited species, such as marine mammals, sea cucumbers, turtles, seahorses, sharks, and many others. The ineffective management of this fishery is a critical concern. There are no specific conservation measures for blue swimming crab or efforts to reduce bycatch impacts. Trawling occurs in more resilient sandy and muddy habitats, but gear modifications to reduce harmful effects are not required. There are no ecosystem-based policies for this fishery, and food web impacts are likely.
Crab, Blue Swimming	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	India - Bay of Bengal (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal)	Gillnets and entangling nets	Avoid	Avoid	Blue swimming crab caught in India's Bay of Bengal (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal) with gillnets and entangling nets remains an Avoid due to critical Management and red Other Species ratings. The stock hasn't been assessed in the Bay of Bengal, so it's unknown if it's depleted or experiencing overfishing. In addition, bycatch likely includes at-risk or overexploited species, such as marine mammals, turtles, seahorses, sharks, stingrays, and many others. The ineffective management of this fishery is a critical concern. There are no specific conservation measures for blue swimming crab or efforts to reduce bycatch impacts. Gillnets are set in more resilient sandy and muddy habitats, but there are no ecosystem-based policies for this fishery, and food web impacts are unknown.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Crab, Blue Swimming	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	India - Palk Strait and Palk Bay (Tamil Nadu)	Bottom trawls	Avoid	Avoid	Blue swimming crab caught in India's Palk Strait and Palk Bay (Tamil Nadu) with bottom trawls remains an Avoid due to red Other Species , Management , and Habitat ratings. The stock is depleted, but it's rebuilding and no longer experiencing overfishing. However, bycatch likely includes at-risk or overexploited species, such as stingrays, seahorses, turtles, sharks, marine mammals, and many others. Management of this fishery has improved, but it's rated ineffective overall. Stronger measures are needed for blue swimming crab and bycatch reduction, and the effectiveness of the current efforts is unknown. Trawling mainly occurs in more resilient sandy and muddy habitats, but some takes place in sensitive seagrass habitats, and gear modifications to reduce harmful effects are not required. There are no ecosystem-based policies for this fishery, and food web impacts are likely.
Crab, Blue Swimming	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	India - Palk Strait and Palk Bay (Tamil Nadu)	Gillnets and entangling nets	Avoid	Avoid	Blue swimming crab caught in India's Palk Strait and Palk Bay (Tamil Nadu) with gillnets and entangling nets remains an Avoid due to red Other Species and Management ratings. The stock is depleted, but it's rebuilding and no longer experiencing overfishing. However, bycatch likely includes at-risk or overexploited species, such as marine mammals, sting rays, turtles, seahorses, sharks, and many others. Management of this fishery has improved, but it's rated ineffective overall. Stronger measures are needed for blue swimming crab and bycatch reduction, and the effectiveness of the current efforts is unknown. Gillnets are mainly set in sensitive seagrass habitats, but there are no ecosystem-based policies for this fishery, and food web impacts are unknown.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	Canada – British Columbia, Northeast Pacific Ocean (BC Green Urchin fishery)	Diving	Best Choice	Best Choice	Green sea urchin caught in British Columbia, Canada, by divers remains a Best Choice due to green ratings for all criteria . The stock is considered healthy, and overfishing is unlikely. Management is rated highly effective because there are appropriate conservation measures in place that are based on scientific advice. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and measures to protect the ecosystem are in place.
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	Canada – New Brunswick, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Diving	Good Alternative	Good Alternative	Green sea urchin caught in New Brunswick, Canada, by divers remains a Good Alternative due to a red Management , yellow Target Species , and green Other Species and Habitat ratings. The stock status and if overfishing is occurring are unknown. Management is rated ineffective overall because there's not enough data collected to ensure the harvest is sustainable. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and some ecosystem-based management is in place.
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	Canada – New Brunswick, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Towed dredges	Avoid	Avoid	Green sea urchin caught in New Brunswick, Canada, with towed dredges remains an Avoid due to red Management and Habitat ratings. The stock status and if overfishing is occurring are unknown. The urchin drag fishery has significant kelp bycatch, and more information is needed on the impacts to kelp and other species. In addition, management is rated ineffective overall because there's not enough data collected to ensure the harvest is sustainable. Habitat impacts are also a significant concern because the urchin drag fishery operates in sensitive rocky and cobble-boulder habitats, and there are no measures to limit gear impacts. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and some ecosystem-based management is in place.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	Canada - Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Diving	Good Alternative	Good Alternative	Green sea urchin caught in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, by divers remains a Good Alternative due to a red Management , yellow Target Species , and green Other Species and Habitat ratings. The stock status and if overfishing is occurring are unknown. Management is rated ineffective overall because there's not enough data collected to ensure the harvest is sustainable. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and some ecosystem-based management is in place.
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	Canada – Nova Scotia, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Diving	Good Alternative	Good Alternative	Green sea urchin caught in Nova Scotia, Canada, by divers remains a Good Alternative due to a red Management , yellow Target Species , and green Other Species and Habitat ratings. The stock status and if overfishing is occurring are unknown. Management is rated ineffective overall because there's not enough data collected to ensure the harvest is sustainable. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and some ecosystem-based management is in place.
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	Canada - Quebec, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Diving	Good Alternative	Good Alternative	Green sea urchin caught in Quebec, Canada, by divers remains a Good Alternative due to yellow Target Species and Management and green Other Species and Habitat ratings. The stock status and if overfishing is occurring are unknown. Management is rated moderately effective overall because there are measures to monitor the stock and control fishing levels, but their effectiveness is uncertain. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and some ecosystem-based management is in place.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	United States - Maine, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Diving	Avoid	Avoid	Green sea urchin caught in Maine by divers remains an Avoid due to red Target Species and Management ratings. The stock remains overfished, and it's unknown if overfishing is occurring. Management is rated ineffective overall because it hasn't been effective in building the historically overfished sea urchin population. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and managers are researching policies to protect the ecosystem.
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	United States - Maine, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Hand implements	Avoid	Avoid	Green sea urchin caught in Maine with hand-held rakes remains an Avoid due to red Target Species and Management ratings. The stock remains overfished, and it's unknown if overfishing is occurring. Management is rated ineffective overall because it hasn't been effective in building the historically overfished sea urchin population. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when urchins are harvested with hand-held rakes. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and managers are researching policies to protect the ecosystem.
Sea Urchin, Green	<i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>	United States - Maine, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Towed dredges	Avoid	Avoid	Green sea urchin caught in Maine with towed dredges remains an Avoid due to red ratings for all criteria . The stock remains overfished, and it's unknown if overfishing is occurring. Information on bycatch is limited, and many species are likely caught in this fishery. Management is rated ineffective overall because it hasn't been effective in building the historically overfished sea urchin population. Habitat impacts are also a significant concern because the urchin drag fishery operates in sensitive rocky, cobble-boulder, and kelp habitats, and there are no measures to limit gear impacts. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and managers are researching policies to protect the ecosystem.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Sea Urchin, Red	<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i>	Canada – British Columbia, Northeast Pacific Ocean (BC Red Urchin fishery)	Diving	Best Choice	Best Choice	Red sea urchin caught in British Columbia, Canada, by divers remains a Best Choice due to green ratings for all criteria . The stock is considered healthy, and overfishing is unlikely. Management is rated highly effective because there are appropriate conservation measures in place that are based on scientific advice. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and measures to protect the ecosystem are in place.
Sea Urchin, Red	<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i>	United States - Alaska, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Diving	Best Choice	Best Choice	Red sea urchin caught in Alaska by divers remains a Best Choice due to green ratings for all criteria . The stock status is unknown, but overfishing is unlikely. Management is rated highly effective because there are appropriate conservation measures in place that are based on scientific advice. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and measures to protect the ecosystem are in place.
Sea Urchin, Red	<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i>	United States - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Diving	Good Alternative	Good Alternative	Red sea urchin caught in California by divers remains a Good Alternative due to yellow Target Species and Management and green Other Species and Habitat ratings. The stock status and if overfishing is occurring are unknown. Management is rated moderately effective overall. Some conservation measures are in place, but their effectiveness is unknown. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and measures to protect the ecosystem are in place.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Sea Urchin, Red	<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i>	United States - Oregon, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Diving	Best Choice	Best Choice	Red sea urchin caught in Oregon by divers remains a Best Choice due to green Target Species , Other Species , and Habitat , and yellow Management ratings. The stock is likely healthy, but it's unknown if overfishing is occurring. Management is rated moderately effective overall. Some conservation measures are in place, but their effectiveness is unknown. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and measures to protect the ecosystem are in place.
Sea Urchin, Red	<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i>	United States - Washington, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Diving	Best Choice	Best Choice	Red sea urchin caught in Washington by divers remains a Best Choice due to green ratings for all criteria . The stock appears to be healthy, and overfishing is unlikely. Management is rated highly effective because there are appropriate conservation measures in place that are based on scientific advice. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal when divers harvest urchins. Removing urchins can lead to major changes in the food web, and measures to protect the ecosystem are in place.
Shrimp, Brown Shrimp, Pink Shrimp, White	<i>Farfantapenaeus aztecus</i> <i>Farfantapenaeus duorarum</i> <i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i>	United States - Florida, Gulf of Mexico	Skimmer trawls	Good Alternative	Good Alternative	Eighty-seven percent of the shrimp by volume caught by U.S. fisheries from North Carolina to Texas is rated as Good Alternative. The defining factor separating Good Alternative from Avoid for these shrimp fisheries is the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs). All U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic shrimp fisheries received a Good Alternative rating where TEDs were regulated and enforced. Where they are not required, the fishery received an Avoid rating. Except for Florida, skimmer trawls less than 40 feet are not required to use TEDs, and the catch of threatened or endangered species of turtles is a serious concern when these devices are not deployed. Beyond bycatch, fishing impacts on shrimp stocks are managed well. Habitat impacts are a moderate concern because shrimp fishing takes place largely over sandy or muddy bottom habitat. Brown, pink, and white shrimp populations are considered healthy in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Brown	<i>Farfantapenaeus aztecus</i>	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Skimmer trawls (vessels greater than 40 feet are required to use turtle excluder devices)	Avoid	Good Alternative	Eighty-seven percent of the shrimp by volume caught by U.S. fisheries from North Carolina to Texas is rated as Good Alternative. The defining factor separating Good Alternative from Avoid for these shrimp fisheries is the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs). All U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic shrimp fisheries received a Good Alternative rating where TEDs were regulated and enforced. Where they are not required, the fishery received an Avoid rating. Except for Florida, skimmer trawls less than 40 feet are not required to use TEDs, and the catch of threatened or endangered species of turtles is a serious concern when these devices are not deployed. Beyond bycatch, fishing impacts on shrimp stocks are managed well. Habitat impacts are a moderate concern because shrimp fishing takes place largely over sandy or muddy bottom habitat. Brown, pink, and white shrimp populations are considered healthy in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico.
Shrimp, Pink	<i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i>					
Shrimp, White	<i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i>					
Shrimp, Brown	<i>Farfantapenaeus aztecus</i>	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Skimmer trawls (vessels less than 40 feet are not required to use turtle excluder devices)	Avoid	Avoid	Eighty-seven percent of the shrimp by volume caught by U.S. fisheries from North Carolina to Texas is rated as Good Alternative. The defining factor separating Good Alternative from Avoid for these shrimp fisheries is the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs). All U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic shrimp fisheries received a Good Alternative rating where TEDs were regulated and enforced. Where they are not required, the fishery received an Avoid rating. Except for Florida, skimmer trawls less than 40 feet are not required to use TEDs, and the catch of threatened or endangered species of turtles is a serious concern when these devices are not deployed. Beyond bycatch, fishing impacts on shrimp stocks are managed well. Habitat impacts are a moderate concern because shrimp fishing takes place largely over sandy or muddy bottom habitat. Brown, pink, and white shrimp populations are considered healthy in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico.
Shrimp, Pink	<i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i>					
Shrimp, White	<i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i>					

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Brown	<i>Farfantepenaeus aztecus</i>	United States - Gulf of Mexico and Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Bottom trawls	Good Alternative	Good Alternative	Eighty-seven percent of the shrimp by volume caught by U.S. fisheries from North Carolina to Texas is rated as Good Alternative. The defining factor separating Good Alternative from Avoid for these shrimp fisheries is the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs). All U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic shrimp fisheries received a Good Alternative rating where TEDs were regulated and enforced. Where they are not required, the fishery received an Avoid rating. Except for Florida, skimmer trawls less than 40 feet are not required to use TEDs, and the catch of threatened or endangered species of turtles is a serious concern when these devices are not deployed. Beyond bycatch, fishing impacts on shrimp stocks are managed well. Habitat impacts are a moderate concern because shrimp fishing takes place largely over sandy or muddy bottom habitat. Brown, pink, and white shrimp populations are considered healthy in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and the stock statuses of all five species are unknown in the U.S. South Atlantic.
Shrimp, Brown Rock	<i>Sicyonia brevirostris</i>					
Shrimp, Pink	<i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i>					
Shrimp, Royal Red	<i>Pleoticus robustus</i>					
Shrimp, White	<i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i>					
Snapper, Lane	<i>Lutjanus synagris</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) FAO 41 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)	Handlines	Avoid	Avoid	Lane snapper caught in Brazil with handlines remains an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of lane snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. Management is rated ineffective overall because the handline fishery lacks specific conservation strategies for lane snapper and many other species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Snapper, Lane	<i>Lutjanus synagris</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) FAO 41 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)	Traps	Avoid	Avoid	Lane snapper caught in Brazil with traps remains an Avoid due to a critical Management rating and red ratings for all other criteria . There's no stock assessment of lane snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. In the states of Paraíba and Pernambuco, management of the trap fishery is rated a critical concern. No management measures exist, and the fishery targets lane snapper, which is likely experiencing overfishing. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.
Snapper, Mutton	<i>Lutjanus analis</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) FAO 41 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)	Handlines	Avoid	Avoid	Mutton snapper caught in Brazil with handlines remains an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of mutton snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. Management is rated ineffective overall because the handline fishery lacks specific conservation strategies for mutton snapper and many other species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Snapper, Mutton	<i>Lutjanus analis</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) FAO 41 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)	Traps	Avoid	Avoid	Mutton snapper caught in Brazil with traps remains an Avoid due to a critical Management rating and red ratings for all other criteria . There's no stock assessment of mutton snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. In the states of Paraíba and Pernambuco, management of the trap fishery is rated a critical concern. No management measures exist, and the fishery targets lane snapper, which is likely experiencing overfishing. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.
Snapper, Yellowtail	<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) FAO 41 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)	Handlines	Avoid	Avoid	Yellowtail snapper caught in Brazil with handlines remains an Avoid due to red Target Species , Other Species , and Management ratings. There's no stock assessment of yellowtail snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. Management is rated ineffective overall because the handline fishery lacks specific conservation strategies for yellowtail snapper and many other species. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Snapper, Yellowtail	<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>	Brazil - Southwest Atlantic Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia) FAO 41 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4)	Traps	Avoid	Avoid	Yellowtail snapper caught in Brazil with traps remains an Avoid due to a critical Management rating and red ratings for all other criteria . There's no stock assessment of yellowtail snapper, and the species is listed as "Near Threatened" on Brazil's National Red List due to declining populations. This fishery catches other at-risk or overexploited snappers. In the states of Paraíba and Pernambuco, management of the trap fishery is rated a critical concern. No management measures exist, and the fishery targets lane snapper, which is likely experiencing overfishing. Fishing occurs within or near reef habitats, and some measures are in place to reduce impacts. There are no specific policies to protect the ecosystem, and food web impacts are likely.

To Be Archived

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Justification
Barnacle, Leaf	<i>Pollicipes polymerus</i>	Canada - British Columbia, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Hand implements	Best Choice	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Butterfish, Antarctic	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	New Zealand - Southwest Pacific Ocean (BNS1)	Bottom trawls	Avoid	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Butterfish, Antarctic	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	New Zealand - Southwest Pacific Ocean (BNS1)	Midwater trawls	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Butterfish, Antarctic	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	New Zealand - Southwest Pacific Ocean (BNS1)	Set longlines	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Butterfish, Antarctic	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	New Zealand - Southwest Pacific Ocean (BNS2)	Bottom trawls	Avoid	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Justification
Butterfish, Antarctic	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	New Zealand - Southwest Pacific Ocean (BNS2)	Midwater trawls	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Butterfish, Antarctic	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	New Zealand - Southwest Pacific Ocean (BNS2)	Set longlines	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Hake, White	<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	Canada - New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Bottom trawls	Avoid	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Hake, White	<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	Canada - New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Set gillnets	Avoid	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Hake, White	<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	Canada - New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Set longlines	Avoid	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Hake, White	<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	Canada - Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Bottom trawls	Avoid	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Hake, White	<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	Canada - Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Set gillnets	Avoid	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Hake, White	<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	Canada - Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Set longlines	Avoid	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Justification
Herring, Pacific	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	United States - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Set gillnets	Best Choice	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Octopus, Big Blue	<i>Octopus cyanea</i>	United States - Hawaii, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Hand implements	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Octopus, Big Blue	<i>Octopus cyanea</i>	United States - Hawaii, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Handlines and hand-operated pole and lines	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Octopus, White-striped	<i>Callistoctopus ornatus</i>	United States - Hawaii, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Hand implements	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Octopus, White-striped	<i>Callistoctopus ornatus</i>	United States - Hawaii, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Handlines and hand-operated pole and lines	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Perch, Yellow	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	United States - Maryland, Chesapeake Bay	Fyke nets	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Scad, Bigeye	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	United States - Hawaii, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Handlines and hand-operated pole and lines	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Scad, Bigeye	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	United States - Hawaii, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Surrounding nets	Best Choice	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Scad, Mackerel	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	United States - Hawaii, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Handlines and hand-operated pole and lines	Good Alternative	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.
Scad, Mackerel	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	United States - Hawaii, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Portable lift nets	Best Choice	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Atlantic Seabob	<i>Xiphopenaeus kroyeri</i>	United States - Florida, Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Skimmer trawls	Good Alternative	Atlantic seabob is caught incidentally and makes up less than one percent of the total catch.
Shrimp, Atlantic Seabob	<i>Xiphopenaeus kroyeri</i>	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Bottom trawls	Good Alternative	Atlantic seabob is caught incidentally and makes up less than one percent of the total catch.
Shrimp, Atlantic Seabob	<i>Xiphopenaeus kroyeri</i>	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Skimmer trawls	Avoid	Atlantic seabob is caught incidentally and makes up less than one percent of the total catch.
Shrimp, Northern	<i>Pandalus borealis</i>	Canada - Nova Scotia, Northwest Atlantic Ocean	Traps	Best Choice	This report has expired, and significant volumes are not sold on the U.S. market.