



Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch

New and Updated Ratings

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New ratings

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Suripera	Green	Blue shrimp caught in Mexico is primarily rated yellow or red. Blue shrimp's stock status depends on the region. In Nayarit, Sonora, and southern Sinaloa, the population's abundance is declining. In the upper Gulf of California, the stock status is unknown. In other areas, blue shrimp isn't considered overfished. However, it's unknown whether overfishing is occurring in all fisheries. Bycatch of at-risk or vulnerable species is a major concern in all bottom trawl fisheries. Even though turtle and finfish excluder devices are required, bycatch impacts haven't been comprehensively studied. Blue shrimp are also caught with gillnets and suriperas, and bycatch impacts are minimal to moderate, depending on the fishery. While the management strategies for shrimp and bycatch are moderately effective, they're hindered by ineffective monitoring and enforcement in most fisheries. The industrial trawl fleets have no onboard observer program or vessel monitoring system, and compliance issues remain in the artisanal fleets, except the Magdalena 1 and suripera fisheries. Trawling occurs over resilient sandy and muddy seafloors, and closed areas and other measures help reduce habitat impacts. However, the high level of shrimp trawling means habitat impacts are still likely. Gillnets cause less disturbance, but habitat impacts can occur. Some policies protect the ecosystem, but stronger measures are needed to minimize impacts. Red-rated fisheries catch approximately 51 percent of the volume, yellow-rated fisheries catch 48 percent, and a single green-rated artisanal fishery catches less than one percent.

Updated ratings

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Shrimp, Atlantic Seabob	<i>Xiphopenaeus kroyeri</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Mexico	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	Atlantic seabob caught in Mexico is rated red. The population's abundance has been in decline for many years, and overfishing is likely occurring. Bycatch of at-risk or vulnerable species is a major concern in all bottom trawl fisheries. Even though turtle and finfish excluder devices are required, bycatch impacts haven't been comprehensively studied. While the management strategies for shrimp and bycatch are moderately effective, they're hindered by ineffective monitoring and enforcement, as most fleets lack onboard observers or vessel monitoring systems. Trawling occurs over resilient sandy and muddy seafloors, and closed areas and other measures help reduce habitat impacts. However, the high level of shrimp trawling means habitat impacts are still likely. Some policies protect the ecosystem, but stronger measures are needed to minimize impacts.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Baja California and Sonora, Gulf of California	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	Blue shrimp caught in Mexico is primarily rated yellow or red. Blue shrimp's stock status depends on the region. In Nayarit, Sonora, and southern Sinaloa, the population's abundance is declining. In the upper Gulf of California, the stock status is unknown. In other areas, blue shrimp isn't considered overfished. However, it's unknown whether overfishing is occurring in all fisheries. Bycatch of at-risk or vulnerable species is a major concern in all bottom trawl fisheries. Even though turtle and finfish excluder devices are required, bycatch impacts haven't been comprehensively studied. Blue shrimp are also caught with gillnets and suriperas, and bycatch impacts are minimal to moderate, depending on the fishery. While the management strategies for shrimp and bycatch are moderately effective, they're hindered by ineffective monitoring and enforcement in most fisheries. The industrial trawl fleets have no onboard observer program or vessel monitoring system, and compliance issues remain in the artisanal fleets, except the Magdalena 1 and suripera fisheries. Trawling occurs over resilient sandy and muddy seafloors, and closed areas and other measures help reduce habitat impacts. However, the high level of shrimp trawling means habitat impacts are still likely. Gillnets cause less disturbance, but habitat impacts can occur. Some policies protect the ecosystem, but stronger measures are needed to minimize impacts. Red-rated fisheries catch approximately 51 percent of the volume, yellow-rated fisheries catch 48 percent, and a single green-rated artisanal fishery catches less than one percent.
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Baja California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Magdalena - Artisanal bottom trawls	Yellow	Yellow	
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Nayarit and Sinaloa, Gulf of California	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Sinaloa, Gulf of California	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Sinaloa, Gulf of California	Gillnets and entangling nets	Red	Yellow	
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Sinaloa, Gulf of California	Suripera	Yellow	Yellow	
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Sonora, Gulf of California	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	
Shrimp, Blue	<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Mexico - Sonora, Gulf of California	Gillnets and entangling nets	Red	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Shrimp, Brown	<i>Penaeus aztecus</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Mexico	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	Brown shrimp caught in Mexico is rated yellow or red. The stock is unlikely depleted, but it's unknown whether overfishing is occurring. Bycatch of at-risk or vulnerable species is a major concern in all bottom trawl fisheries. Even though turtle and finfish excluder devices are required, bycatch impacts haven't been comprehensively studied. Brown shrimp are also caught with cast nets and traps (a.k.a. charangas), and bycatch impacts are minimal to moderate, depending on the fishery. While the management strategies for shrimp and bycatch are moderately effective, they're hindered by ineffective monitoring and enforcement in most fisheries. The industrial trawl fleets have no onboard observer program or vessel monitoring system, and compliance issues remain in the artisanal fleets in the Gulf of Mexico. Trawling occurs over resilient sandy and muddy seafloors, and closed areas and other measures help reduce habitat impacts. However, the high level of shrimp trawling means habitat impacts are still likely. Cast nets and charangas have minimal habitat impacts. Some policies protect the ecosystem, but stronger measures are needed to minimize impacts. Yellow-rated fisheries catch 67 percent of the volume, and red-rated fisheries catch 33 percent.
Shrimp, Brown	<i>Penaeus aztecus</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Mexico	Cast nets	Yellow	Yellow	
Shrimp, Brown	<i>Penaeus aztecus</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Mexico	Traps	Red	Yellow	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Shrimp, Pink	<i>Penaeus duorarum</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Mexico	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	Pink shrimp caught in Mexico is rated yellow or red. The population's abundance has been in decline for many years, but recent data show overfishing isn't occurring. Bycatch of at-risk or vulnerable species is a major concern in all bottom trawl fisheries. Even though turtle and finfish excluder devices are required, bycatch impacts haven't been comprehensively studied. Pink shrimp are also caught with traps (a.k.a. charangas), and bycatch is minimal in this fishery. While the management strategies for shrimp and bycatch are moderately effective, they're hindered by ineffective monitoring and enforcement in most fisheries. The industrial trawl fleets have no onboard observer program or vessel monitoring system, and compliance issues remain in the artisanal fleets in the Gulf of Mexico. Trawling occurs over resilient sandy and muddy seafloors, and closed areas and other measures help reduce habitat impacts. However, the high level of shrimp trawling means habitat impacts are still likely. Charangas have minimal habitat impacts. Some policies protect the ecosystem, but stronger measures are needed to minimize impacts. The volume harvested by yellow-rated and red-rated fisheries is equal.
Shrimp, Pink	<i>Penaeus duorarum</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Mexico	Traps	Red	Yellow	
Shrimp, White	<i>Penaeus setiferus</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Mexico	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	White shrimp caught in Mexico is rated red. The stock is depleted, and overfishing is likely occurring. Bycatch of at-risk or vulnerable species is a major concern in all bottom trawl fisheries. Even though turtle and finfish excluder devices are required, bycatch impacts haven't been comprehensively studied. While the management strategies for shrimp and bycatch are moderately effective, they're hindered by ineffective monitoring and enforcement in most fisheries. The industrial trawl fleets have no onboard observer program or vessel monitoring system, and compliance issues remain in the artisanal fleets in the Gulf of Mexico. Trawling occurs over resilient sandy and muddy seafloors, and closed areas and other measures help reduce habitat impacts. However, the high level of shrimp trawling means habitat impacts are still likely. Some policies protect the ecosystem, but stronger measures are needed to minimize impacts.
Shrimp, White	<i>Penaeus setiferus</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Mexico (Seabob fishery)	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Shrimp, Whiteleg	<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Tehuantepec	Bottom trawls	Yellow	Red	Whiteleg shrimp caught in Mexico is rated red. Whiteleg shrimp's stock status depends on the region. In southern Sinaloa, the population's abundance is declining. In the Gulf of Tehuantepec and northern and central Sinaloa, whiteleg shrimp isn't considered overfished. However, it's unknown whether overfishing is occurring in all fisheries. Bycatch of at-risk or vulnerable species is a major concern in all bottom trawl fisheries. Even though turtle and finfish excluder devices are required, bycatch impacts haven't been comprehensively studied. Whiteleg shrimp are also caught with cast nets, and bycatch is minimal in this fishery. While the management strategies for shrimp and bycatch are moderately effective, they're hindered by ineffective monitoring and enforcement in most fisheries. The industrial trawl fleets have no onboard observer program or vessel monitoring system, and compliance issues remain in the artisanal fleets. Trawling occurs over resilient sandy and muddy seafloors, and closed areas and other measures help reduce habitat impacts. However, the high level of shrimp trawling means habitat impacts are still likely. Cast nets have minimal habitat impacts. Some policies protect the ecosystem, but stronger measures are needed to minimize impacts.
Shrimp, Whiteleg	<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>	Mexico - Sinaloa, Gulf of California	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	
Shrimp, Whiteleg	<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>	Mexico - Nayarit and Sinaloa, Gulf of California	Cast nets	Yellow	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Shrimp, Yellowleg	<i>Penaeus californiensis</i>	Mexico - Baja California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean	Magdalena - Artisanal bottom trawls	Yellow	Yellow	Yellowleg shrimp caught in Mexico is mostly rated red. Yellowleg shrimp's stock status depends on the region. On Baja California's west coast, the population's abundance is declining, except in Magdalena Bay. A recent stock assessment showed that the stock isn't overfished. In other areas, yellowleg shrimp's stock status is unknown. Bycatch of at-risk or vulnerable species is a major concern in all bottom trawl fisheries. Even though turtle and finfish excluder devices are required, bycatch impacts haven't been comprehensively studied. While the management strategies for shrimp and bycatch are moderately effective, they're hindered by ineffective monitoring and enforcement in most fisheries. The industrial trawl fleets have no onboard observer program or vessel monitoring system, and compliance issues remain in the artisanal fleets except the Magdalena 1 and suripera fisheries. Trawling occurs over resilient sandy and muddy seafloors, and closed areas and other measures help reduce habitat impacts. However, the high level of shrimp trawling means habitat impacts are still likely. Some policies protect the ecosystem, but stronger measures are needed to minimize impacts. Red-rated fisheries catch 97 percent of the volume, and a single yellow-rated artisanal fishery catches three percent.
Shrimp, Yellowleg	<i>Penaeus californiensis</i>	Mexico - Gulf of Tehuantepec	Bottom trawls	Yellow	Red	
Shrimp, Yellowleg	<i>Penaeus californiensis</i>	Mexico - Nayarit and Sinaloa, Gulf of California	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	
Shrimp, Yellowleg	<i>Penaeus californiensis</i>	Mexico - Sinaloa, Gulf of California	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	
Shrimp, Yellowleg	<i>Penaeus californiensis</i>	Mexico - Sonora, Gulf of California	Bottom trawls	Red	Red	