



Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch

New and updated ratings

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Snappers, groupers, hogfish, jacks, porgies, tilefishes, triggerfishes, porgies, and wreckfish (U.S)

New and updated ratings

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Amberjack, Almaco Jack	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	New	Yellow	Almaco jack is rated yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and red in the U.S. South Atlantic. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and almaco jack is highly vulnerable to overfishing. Both fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in the red-rated fishery. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 98 percent of the almaco jack catch covered by these ratings comes from the red-rated fishery in the South Atlantic, with the remaining 2 percent from the yellow-rated fishery in the Gulf.
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Amberjack, Banded Rudderfish	<i>Seriola zonata</i>	U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	Banded rudderfish caught in the U.S. South Atlantic with vertical lines is rated yellow. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and banded rudderfish is moderately vulnerable to overfishing. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
Amberjack, Greater	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	Yellow	Yellow	Greater amberjack caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic is rated yellow. In the South Atlantic, the stock isn't depleted or being overfished. In the Gulf, the stock hasn't rebuilt, but overfishing isn't occurring. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in four of the six fisheries that catch greater amberjack. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Diving	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Set longlines	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Amberjack, Lesser	<i>Seriola fasciata</i>	U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	Lesser amberjack caught in the U.S. South Atlantic with vertical lines is rated yellow. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
Grouper, Black	<i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	New	Yellow	Black grouper caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic is rated yellow. The available information indicates that the stock is unlikely to be depleted, but fishing levels are unknown. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in two of the four fisheries that catch black grouper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Red	Yellow	
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Diving	New	Yellow	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Grouper, Gag	<i>Mycteroperca microlepis</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	New	Yellow	Gag is rated yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and red in the U.S. South Atlantic. The stock is depleted in both regions, and is still being overfished in the South Atlantic. In the Gulf, managers have recently taken steps to reduce fishing and rebuild the stock. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in three of the five fisheries that catch gag. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 71 percent of the gag catch covered by these ratings comes from yellow-rated fisheries in the Gulf, with the remaining 29 percent from red-rated fisheries in the South Atlantic.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Red	Yellow	
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Diving	New	Red	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Yellow	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Grouper, Red	<i>Epinephelus morio</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	New	Green	Red grouper is rated green or yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and red in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the Gulf, the stock is healthy, and overfishing isn't occurring. In the South Atlantic, it hasn't recovered despite years of rebuilding efforts. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in four of the six fisheries that catch red grouper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 99 percent of the red grouper catch covered by these ratings comes from the Gulf (about 34 percent is green-rated and 66 percent is yellow-rated). The remaining 1 percent comes from red-rated fisheries in the South Atlantic.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Green	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Diving	New	Red	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Set longlines	New	Red	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Red	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Grouper, Scamp	<i>Mycteroperca phenax</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Red	Yellow	Scamp is rated green or yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and red in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the Gulf, the stock is healthy, and overfishing isn't occurring. In the South Atlantic, recent data show the population's abundance is too low. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in two of the three fisheries that catch scamp. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 76 percent of the scamp catch covered by these ratings comes from the red-rated fishery in the South Atlantic, with the remaining 24 percent from the Gulf (about 97 percent is green-rated and 3 percent is yellow-rated).
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Red	Green	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Red	Red	
Grouper, Snowy	<i>Hyporthodus niveatus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Red	Red	Snowy grouper caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic is rated red. In the South Atlantic, the stock is depleted and being overfished. In the Gulf, the stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and snowy grouper is highly vulnerable to overfishing. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Set longlines	Red	Red	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Red	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Grouper, Speckled Hind	<i>Epinephelus drummondhayi</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Red	Speckled hind caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with set longlines is rated red. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and speckled hind is highly vulnerable to overfishing. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are moderate, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
Grouper, Warsaw	<i>Hyporthodus nigritus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Red	Red	Warsaw grouper caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with set longlines is rated red. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and Warsaw grouper is moderately vulnerable to overfishing. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are moderate, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Grouper, Yellowedge	<i>Hyorthodus flavolimbatus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Yellow	Yellow	Yellowedge grouper is rated green or yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and red in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the Gulf, the stock is healthy, and overfishing isn't occurring. In the South Atlantic, the stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and yellowedge grouper is highly vulnerable to overfishing. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in three of four fisheries that catch yellowedge grouper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 97 percent of the yellowedge grouper catch covered by these ratings comes from the Gulf (about 6 percent is green-rated and 94 percent is yellow-rated). The remaining 3 percent comes from red-rated fisheries in the South Atlantic.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	New	Green	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Set longlines	Red	Red	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Red	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Grouper, Yellowmouth	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	New	Green	Yellowmouth grouper is rated green when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and yellow or red in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the Gulf, the stock is healthy, and overfishing isn't occurring. In the South Atlantic, the stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and yellowmouth grouper is highly vulnerable to overfishing. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in two of the three fisheries that catch yellowmouth grouper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 94 percent of the yellowmouth grouper catch covered by these ratings comes from the South Atlantic (about 67 percent is yellow-rated and 28 percent is red-rated). The remaining 6 percent is from the green-rated fishery in the Gulf.
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Diving	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Red	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Hogfish	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico (Eastern Gulf/West Florida stock)	Diving	Green	Green	Hogfish is rated green when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and yellow or red when caught in the U.S. South Atlantic. From Georgia through North Carolina, the stock status and fishing levels are unknown. In the Florida Keys and eastern Florida, the stock is rebuilding. In the eastern Gulf and western Florida, the stock isn't depleted, and overfishing isn't occurring. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in four of the five fisheries that catch hogfish. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 71 percent of the hogfish catch covered by these ratings comes from the South Atlantic (about 60 percent is yellow-rated and 11 percent is red-rated). The remaining 29 percent is from the green-rated fishery in the Gulf.
		U.S. - South Atlantic (Florida Keys/East Florida stock)	Diving	Red	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic (Florida Keys/East Florida stock)	Vertical lines	Red	Red	
		U.S. - South Atlantic (Georgia through North Carolina stock)	Diving	Red	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic (Georgia through North Carolina stock)	Vertical lines	Red	Yellow	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Porgy, Jolthead	<i>Calamus bajonado</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Yellow	Jolthead porgy caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with set longlines is rated yellow. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and jolthead porgy is moderately vulnerable to overfishing. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are moderate, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
Porgy, Knobbed	<i>Calamus nodosus</i>	U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	Knobbed porgy caught in the U.S. South Atlantic with vertical lines is rated yellow. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and knobbed porgy is moderately vulnerable to overfishing. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Porgy, Red	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Yellow	Red porgy is rated yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and red in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the South Atlantic, the stock hasn't recovered despite years of rebuilding efforts. In the Gulf, the stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and red porgy is moderately vulnerable to overfishing. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in two of the three fisheries that catch red porgy. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 67 percent of the red porgy catch covered by these ratings comes from yellow-rated fisheries in the Gulf, with the remaining 33 percent from the red-rated fishery in the South Atlantic.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Red	
Snapper, Blackfin	<i>Lutjanus buccanella</i>	U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	Blackfin snapper caught in the U.S. South Atlantic with vertical lines is rated yellow. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and blackfin snapper is moderately vulnerable to overfishing. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Snapper, Gray	<i>Lutjanus griseus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	Green	Green	Gray snapper is rated green or yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and yellow in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the Gulf, the stock is healthy, and overfishing isn't occurring. In the South Atlantic, the stock status and fishing levels are unknown. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in three of the five fisheries that catch gray snapper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 58 percent of the gray snapper catch covered by these ratings comes from the Gulf (about 87 percent is green-rated and 13 percent is yellow-rated). The remaining 42 percent comes from yellow-rated fisheries in the South Atlantic.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Green	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Diving	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Snapper, Lane	<i>Lutjanus synagris</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Red	Red	Lane snapper is rated yellow or red when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and yellow in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the Gulf, the stock is being overfished. In the South Atlantic, it hasn't been assessed, and fishing levels are unknown. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in two of the three fisheries that catch lane snapper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 92 percent of the lane snapper catch covered by these ratings comes from the Gulf (about 70 percent is yellow-rated and 22 percent is red-rated). The remaining 8 percent comes from the yellow-rated fishery in the South Atlantic.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Red	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Snapper, Mutton	<i>Lutjanus analis</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	Green	Green	Mutton snapper is rated green or yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and yellow in the U.S. South Atlantic. The stock is healthy, and overfishing isn't occurring. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in three of the five fisheries that catch mutton snapper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 54 percent of the mutton snapper catch covered by these ratings comes from the Gulf (about 15 percent is green-rated and 85 percent is yellow-rated). The remaining 46 percent comes from yellow-rated fisheries in the South Atlantic.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Green	Green	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Diving	Green	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Green	Yellow	
Snapper, Queen	<i>Etelis oculatus</i>	U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	Queen snapper caught in the U.S. South Atlantic with vertical lines is rated yellow. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Snapper, Red	<i>Lutjanus campechanus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	New	Yellow	Red snapper is rated yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and red in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the Gulf, the stock is rebuilding, but overfishing isn't occurring. In the South Atlantic, it's depleted and being overfished. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in two of the four fisheries that catch red snapper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 99 percent of the red snapper catch covered by these ratings comes from yellow-rated fisheries in the Gulf, with the remaining 1 percent from the red-rated fishery in the South Atlantic.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Red	Red	
Snapper, Silk	<i>Lutjanus vivanus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Yellow	Silk snapper caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic is rated yellow. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and silk snapper is moderately vulnerable to overfishing. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in two of the three fisheries that catch silk snapper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Snapper, Vermilion	<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Yellow	Vermilion snapper caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic is rated yellow. In both regions, the stock is unlikely depleted or being overfished. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in two of the three fisheries that catch vermilion snapper. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	
Snapper, Yellowtail	<i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Yellow	Green	Yellowtail snapper caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic with vertical lines is rated green. The stock is healthy, and overfishing isn't occurring. This fishery only catches yellowtail snapper, and management is highly effective. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Tilefish, Blue/Golden	<i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Yellow	Yellow	Blue tilefish (also called golden tilefish) is rated green or yellow when caught in the U.S. South Atlantic and yellow in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. The stock isn't considered depleted in either region. In the South Atlantic, the stock was recently assessed, but data for the Gulf are older, so moderate concerns remain. The green-rated fishery only catches blue tilefish. However, the others also catch depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, and these impacts are more serious in two of them. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 74 percent of the blue/golden tilefish catch covered by these ratings comes from the South Atlantic (about 81 percent is green-rated and 19 percent is yellow-rated). The remaining 26 percent comes from yellow-rated fisheries in the Gulf.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - Southern Atlantic Coast Golden tilefish fishery)	Set longlines	Green	Green	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Green	Yellow	
Tilefish, Blueline	<i>Caulolatilus microps</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Yellow	Yellow	Blueline tilefish caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and U.S. South Atlantic is rated yellow. The stock is likely healthy in the South Atlantic, and overfishing isn't occurring. In the Gulf, the stock status and fishing levels are unknown. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in three of the four fisheries that catch blueline tilefish. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Set longlines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Triggerfish, Gray	<i>Balistes capriscus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Diving	New	Yellow	Gray triggerfish is rated yellow when caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and red in the U.S. South Atlantic. In the Gulf, the stock is rebuilding, and fishing levels are unknown. In the South Atlantic, the stock isn't depleted, but fishing levels have recently been too high and need to be reduced. These fisheries also catch other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species, but these impacts are a greater concern in three of the five fisheries that catch gray triggerfish. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts range from minimal to moderate, depending on the fishing gear, and broader ecosystem protections are in place. Approximately 78 percent of the gray triggerfish catch covered by these ratings comes from red-rated fisheries in the South Atlantic, with the remaining 22 percent from yellow-rated fisheries in the Gulf.
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	New	Yellow	
		U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Yellow	Yellow	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Diving	New	Red	
		U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Yellow	Red	
Triggerfish, Queen	<i>Balistes vetula</i>	U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Red	Yellow	Queen triggerfish caught in the U.S. South Atlantic with vertical lines is rated yellow. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown, and queen triggerfish is moderately vulnerable to overfishing. This fishery also catches other depleted, rebuilding, or unassessed species. Management of these complex, multi-species fisheries is moderately effective overall. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. In the Gulf, many stocks have rebuilt, and overfishing has declined. In the South Atlantic, progress has been mixed, with some stocks rebuilding while others remain overfished or on rebuilding plans, though recent changes aim to improve outcomes. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	New or previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Wreckfish	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	U.S. - South Atlantic	Vertical lines	Green	Green	Wreckfish caught in the U.S. South Atlantic is rated green. The stock status and fishing levels are unknown. This fishery only catches wreckfish, and management is highly effective. Catch limits and science-based benchmarks are in place, and managers are responsive to new stock information. Habitat impacts are minimal, and broader ecosystem protections are in place.

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Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Rating	Justification
Grouper, Black	<i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i>	U.S. - Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Vertical lines	Yellow	Significant volumes are not available on the U.S. market.
Grouper, Snowy	<i>Hyporthodus niveatus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Red	Significant volumes are not available on the U.S. market.
Grouper, Warsaw	<i>Hyporthodus nigrinus</i>	U.S. - Gulf of Mexico	Vertical lines	Red	Significant volumes are not available on the U.S. market.
Hogfish	<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i>	U.S. - Puerto Rico, Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Hand implements	Red	Significant volumes are not available on the U.S. market.
Triggerfish, Queen	<i>Balistes vetula</i>	U.S. - Puerto Rico, Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Diving	Red	Significant volumes are not available on the U.S. market.
		U.S. - Puerto Rico, Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Pots	Red	
		U.S. - Puerto Rico, Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Set longlines	Red	
		U.S. - Virgin Islands, Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Diving	Red	
		U.S. - Virgin Islands, Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Pots	Red	

Swordfish and large pelagic species (California large mesh drift gillnet fishery)

Updated ratings

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Opah	<i>Lampris guttatus</i>	U.S. - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean (Large mesh drift gillnet fishery)	Drift gillnets	Yellow	Yellow	Opah caught in California's large mesh drift gillnet fishery is rated yellow. Opah is unlikely depleted or experiencing overfishing. However, interactions with humpback whales are a concern. This fishery also targets or incidentally catches other species with unknown stock statuses. Management is moderately effective overall. Appropriate regulations and enforcement are in place, but some species need more precautionary management, updated stock assessments, and stronger measures to reduce bycatch and the risk of ghost fishing. Ghost fishing occurs when lost or abandoned gear continues to catch fish. The drift gillnets in this offshore fishery don't contact the seafloor, and ecosystem-based management is in place, though it doesn't fully protect all ecologically important predators caught in the fishery.
Shark, Common Thresher	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	U.S. - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean (Large mesh drift gillnet fishery)	Drift gillnets	Yellow	Red	Common thresher shark caught in California's large mesh drift gillnet fishery is rated red. Common thresher's stock status and fishing levels are unknown. In addition, interactions with humpback whales are a concern. The fishery also has bycatch of ocean sunfish (a.k.a. mola), and its stock status is unknown. Management is moderately effective overall. Appropriate regulations and enforcement are in place, but some species need more precautionary management, updated stock assessments, and stronger measures to reduce bycatch and the risk of ghost fishing. Ghost fishing occurs when lost or abandoned gear continues to catch fish. The drift gillnets in this offshore fishery don't contact the seafloor, and ecosystem-based management is in place, though it doesn't fully protect all ecologically important predators caught in the fishery.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Shark, Shortfin Mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	U.S. - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean (Large mesh drift gillnet fishery)	Drift gillnets	Red	Yellow	Shortfin mako shark caught in California's large mesh drift gillnet fishery is rated yellow. Shortfin mako shark isn't depleted or experiencing overfishing. However, interactions with humpback whales are a concern. This fishery also targets or incidentally catches other species with unknown stock statuses. Management is moderately effective overall. Appropriate regulations and enforcement are in place, but some species need more precautionary management, updated stock assessments, and stronger measures to reduce bycatch and the risk of ghost fishing. Ghost fishing occurs when lost or abandoned gear continues to catch fish. The drift gillnets in this offshore fishery don't contact the seafloor, and ecosystem-based management is in place, though it doesn't fully protect all ecologically important predators caught in the fishery.
Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	U.S. - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean (Large mesh drift gillnet fishery)	Drift gillnets	Yellow	Yellow	Swordfish caught in California's large mesh drift gillnet fishery is rated yellow. The North Pacific swordfish stock is healthy, and overfishing isn't occurring. However, interactions with humpback whales are a concern. This fishery also targets or incidentally catches other species with unknown stock statuses. Management is moderately effective overall. Appropriate regulations and enforcement are in place, but some species need more precautionary management, updated stock assessments, and stronger measures to reduce bycatch and the risk of ghost fishing. Ghost fishing occurs when lost or abandoned gear continues to catch fish. The drift gillnets in this offshore fishery don't contact the seafloor, and ecosystem-based management is in place, though it doesn't fully protect all ecologically important predators caught in the fishery.

Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Previous rating	Updated rating	Justification
Tuna, Pacific Bluefin	<i>Thunnus orientalis</i>	U.S. - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean (Large mesh drift gillnet fishery)	Drift gillnets	Red	Yellow	Pacific bluefin tuna caught in California's large mesh drift gillnet fishery is rated yellow. The Pacific bluefin tuna stock is no longer considered overfished, but it's uncertain if current fishing levels are sustainable. However, interactions with humpback whales are a concern. This fishery also targets or incidentally catches other species with unknown stock statuses. Management is moderately effective overall. Appropriate regulations and enforcement are in place, but some species need more precautionary management, updated stock assessments, and stronger measures to reduce bycatch and the risk of ghost fishing. Ghost fishing occurs when lost or abandoned gear continues to catch fish. The drift gillnets in this offshore fishery don't contact the seafloor, and ecosystem-based management is in place, though it doesn't fully protect all ecologically important predators caught in the fishery.

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Species	Scientific name	Location	Method	Rating	Justification
Tuna, Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	U.S. - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean (Large mesh drift gillnet fishery)	Drift gillnets	Yellow	Significant volumes are not caught in this fishery.