Monterey Bay Aquarium
Seafood Watch®

Updated Ratings

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Note: The changes below will only be visible in the dataset after the release date

Finalization Session: October 6, 2021, Release Date: November 1, 2021

Updated Ratings

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Cobia	*Rachycentron canadum*	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines	Best Choice	Avoid	Cobia caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines has been downgraded to an Avoid due to red **Target Species** and **Other Species** scores. The U.S. Gulf of Mexico stock is experiencing overfishing. In addition, cobia are caught incidentally with other species, including overexploited greater amberjack. Management is rated moderately effective overall because stronger measures are needed to prevent overfishing of cobia. Pole-and-line fishing gears have minimal contact with seafloor habitat, but cobia's role in the ecosystem hasn't been evaluated by management.
Cobia	*Rachycentron canadum*	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Set longlines	Good Alternative	Avoid	Cobia caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with set longlines has been downgraded to an Avoid due to red **Target Species** and **Other Species** scores. The U.S. Gulf of Mexico stock is experiencing overfishing. In addition, cobia are caught incidentally with other species, including "Near Threatened" Warsaw grouper and overfished speckled hind. Management is rated moderately effective overall because stronger measures are needed to prevent overfishing of cobia. Closed areas and fishing gear modifications reduce the fishery's impacts on seafloor habitat, but cobia's role in the ecosystem hasn't been evaluated by management.
Cobia	*Rachycentron canadum*	United States - Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Drift gillnets	Best Choice	Good Alternative	Cobia caught in the U.S. Atlantic with drift gillnets has been downgraded to a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and green scores for **all other criteria**. The U.S. Atlantic stock is healthy. However, cobia are caught incidentally with other species, including overfished bluefish. Effective management includes successful measures that have kept the targeted populations healthy and reduced bycatch impacts. Drift gillnets have minimal contact with seafloor habitat, but cobia's role in the ecosystem hasn't been evaluated by management.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Cobia	*Rachycentron canadum*	United States - Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines	**Best Choice**	**Best Choice**	Cobia caught in the U.S. Atlantic with handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines remains a Best Choice due to a yellow **Other Species** score and green scores for **all other criteria**. The U.S. Atlantic stock is healthy. While cobia are caught incidentally with other species, they're not depleted or experiencing overfishing. Effective management includes successful measures that have kept the targeted populations healthy and reduced bycatch impacts. Pole-and-line fishing gears have minimal contact with seafloor habitat, but cobia's role in the ecosystem hasn't been evaluated by management.
Eel, American	*Anguilla rostrata*	China	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	American eel farmed in China in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Chemicals**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of American eels is 100 percent reliant on wild populations for farm stock. While some of the glass eels used for production in East Asia are legally sourced, this is not always the case. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, this means that both legally and illegally sourced juveniles are stocked and subsequently harvested together. As a result, there is no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Eel, American	*Anguilla rostrata*	Japan	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	American eel farmed in Japan in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of American eels is 100 percent reliant on wild populations for farm stock. While some of the glass eels used for production in East Asia are legally sourced, this is not always the case. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, this means that both legally and illegally sourced juveniles are stocked and subsequently harvested together. As a result, there is no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.
Eel, American	*Anguilla rostrata*	South Korea	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	American eel farmed in South Korea in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of American eels is 100 percent reliant on wild populations for farm stock. While some of the glass eels used for production in East Asia are legally sourced, this is not always the case. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, this means that both legally and illegally sourced juveniles are stocked and subsequently harvested together. As a result, there is no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Eel, American	*Anguilla rostrata*	Taiwan	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	American eel farmed in Taiwan in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Chemicals**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of American eels is 100 percent reliant on wild populations for farm stock. While some of the glass eels used for production in East Asia are legally sourced, this is not always the case. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, this means that both legally and illegally sourced juveniles are stocked and subsequently harvested together. As a result, there is no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.
Eel, European	*Anguilla anguilla*	China	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	European eel farmed in China in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Chemicals**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of European eels is 100 percent reliant on critically endangered, CITES Appendix II listed wild populations for farm stock. This status means that European eel farmed in East Asia has typically been cultured from illegally sourced juveniles. It's typically not possible to obtain the necessary paperwork to legally trade the glass eel stage of European eel outside of its native range states. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, and it's hard to tell European eels from other anguillids species, there's no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.

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Eel, European	*Anguilla anguilla*	Japan	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	European eel farmed in Japan in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of European eels is 100 percent reliant on critically endangered, CITES Appendix II listed wild populations for farm stock. This status means that European eel farmed in East Asia has typically been cultured from illegally sourced juveniles. It's typically not possible to obtain the necessary paperwork to legally trade the glass eel stage of European eel outside of its native range states. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, and it's hard to tell European eels from other anguillids species, there's no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.

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Eel, European	*Anguilla anguilla*	South Korea	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	European eel farmed in South Korea in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of European eels is 100 percent reliant on critically endangered, CITES Appendix II listed wild populations for farm stock. This status means that European eel farmed in East Asia has typically been cultured from illegally sourced juveniles. It's typically not possible to obtain the necessary paperwork to legally trade the glass eel stage of European eel outside of its native range states. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, and it's hard to tell European eels from other anguillids species, there's no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.

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Eel, European	*Anguilla anguilla*	Taiwan	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	European eel farmed in Taiwan in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Chemicals**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of European eels is 100 percent reliant on critically endangered, CITES Appendix II listed wild populations for farm stock. This status means that European eel farmed in East Asia has typically been cultured from illegally sourced juveniles. It's typically not possible to obtain the necessary paperwork to legally trade the glass eel stage of European eel outside of its native range states. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, and it's hard to tell European eels from other anguillids species, there's no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.
Eel, Japanese	*Anguilla japonica*	China	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Japanese eel farmed in China in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Chemicals**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of Japanese eels is 100 percent reliant on wild populations for farm stock. While some of the glass eels used for production in East Asia are legally sourced, this is not always the case. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, this means that both legally and illegally sourced juveniles are stocked and subsequently harvested together. As a result, there is no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.

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Eel, Japanese	*Anguilla japonica*	Japan	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Japanese eel farmed in Japan in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of Japanese eels is 100 percent reliant on wild populations for farm stock. While some of the glass eels used for production in East Asia are legally sourced, this is not always the case. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, this means that both legally and illegally sourced juveniles are stocked and subsequently harvested together. As a result, there is no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.
Eel, Japanese	*Anguilla japonica*	South Korea	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Japanese eel farmed in South Korea in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and **Introduced Species Escape** scores. The production of Japanese eels is 100 percent reliant on wild populations for farm stock. While some of the glass eels used for production in East Asia are legally sourced, this is not always the case. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, this means that both legally and illegally sourced juveniles are stocked and subsequently harvested together. As a result, there is no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.

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Eel, Japanese	*Anguilla japonica*	Taiwan	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Japanese eel farmed in Taiwan in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Data**, **Effluent**, **Chemicals**, **Escapes**, **Disease**, **Source**, and Introduced **Species Escape** scores. The production of Japanese eels is 100 percent reliant on wild populations for farm stock. While some of the glass eels used for production in East Asia are legally sourced, this is not always the case. Since the eel value chain lacks a coherent traceability system, this means that both legally and illegally sourced juveniles are stocked and subsequently harvested together. As a result, there is no way for seafood buyers and consumers to ensure they're buying eel cultured from legally sourced juveniles. Unagi's popularity – combined with the increase in global sushi consumption plus other environmental stresses like habitat loss – has given rise to mounting conservation concerns about wild eel stocks. In addition, disease reportedly occurs frequently, and chemical use is high, including the use of banned chemicals. Effluent discharge from multiple ponds means cumulative environmental impacts are likely, and there are also serious concerns about the potential impacts of escapes and disease on wild species.
Pompano, Florida	*Trachinotus carolinus*	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Boat seines	**Best Choice**	**Good Alternative**	Florida pompano caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with boat seines has been downgraded to a Good Alternative due to a green **Other Species** score and yellow scores for **all other criteria**. The stock status and fishing impacts are unknown. Moderately effective management includes measures regulating the catch of Florida pompano, but their effectiveness is unknown because the stock hasn't been assessed in more than 10 years. Bycatch of other species is very low to nonexistent, and seafloor impacts are minimal. The fishery's impact on the ecosystem hasn't been assessed, but food web impacts are unlikely.
Pompano, Florida	*Trachinotus carolinus*	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Cast nets	**Best Choice**	**Good Alternative**	Florida pompano caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with cast nets has been downgraded to a Good Alternative due to a green **Other Species** score and yellow scores for all **other criteria**. The stock status and fishing impacts are unknown. Moderately effective management includes measures regulating the catch of Florida pompano, but their effectiveness is unknown because the stock hasn't been assessed in more than 10 years. Bycatch of other species is very low to nonexistent, and seafloor impacts are minimal. The fishery's impact on the ecosystem hasn't been assessed, but food web impacts are unlikely.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Pompano, Florida	*Trachinotus carolinus*	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Drift gillnets	**Best Choice**	**Good Alternative**	Florida pompano caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with drift gillnets has been downgraded to a Good Alternative due to green **Other Species** and **Habitat** scores and yellow **Target Species** and **Management** scores. The stock status and fishing impacts are unknown. Moderately effective management includes measures regulating the catch of Florida pompano, but their effectiveness is unknown because the stock hasn't been assessed in more than 10 years. Bycatch of other species is very low to nonexistent, and seafloor impacts are minimal. The fishery's impact on the ecosystem hasn't been assessed, but food web impacts are unlikely.
Pompano, Florida	*Trachinotus carolinus*	United States - Gulf of Mexico	Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines	**Best Choice**	**Good Alternative**	Florida pompano caught in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico with handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines has been downgraded to a Good Alternative due to green **Other Species** and **Habitat** scores and yellow **Target Species** and **Management** scores. The stock status and fishing impacts are unknown. Moderately effective management includes measures regulating the catch of Florida pompano, but their effectiveness is unknown because the stock hasn't been assessed in more than 10 years. Bycatch of other species is very low to nonexistent, and seafloor impacts are minimal. The fishery's impact on the ecosystem hasn't been assessed, but food web impacts are unlikely.
Pompano, Florida	*Trachinotus carolinus*	United States - Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Boat seines	**Best Choice**	**Good Alternative**	Florida pompano caught in the U.S. Atlantic with boat seines has been downgraded to a Good Alternative due to a green **Other Species** score and yellow scores for **all other criteria**. The stock status and fishing impacts are unknown. Moderately effective management includes measures regulating the catch of Florida pompano, but their effectiveness is unknown because the stock hasn't been assessed in more than 10 years. Bycatch of other species is very low to nonexistent, and seafloor impacts are minimal. The fishery's impact on the ecosystem hasn't been assessed, but food web impacts are unlikely.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Pompano, Florida	*Trachinotus carolinus*	United States - Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Cast nets	**Best Choice**	**Good Alternative**	Florida pompano caught in the U.S. Atlantic with cast nets has been downgraded to a Good Alternative due to a green **Other Species** score and yellow scores for **all other criteria**. The stock status and fishing impacts are unknown. Moderately effective management includes measures regulating the catch of Florida pompano, but their effectiveness is unknown because the stock hasn't been assessed in more than 10 years. Bycatch of other species is very low to nonexistent, and seafloor impacts are minimal. The fishery's impact on the ecosystem hasn't been assessed, but food web impacts are unlikely.
Pompano, Florida	*Trachinotus carolinus*	United States - Western Central Atlantic Ocean	Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines	**Best Choice**	**Good Alternative**	Florida pompano caught in the U.S. Atlantic with handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines has been downgraded to a Good Alternative due to green **Other Species** and **Habitat** scores and yellow Target Species and Management scores. The stock status and fishing impacts are unknown. Moderately effective management includes measures regulating the catch of Florida pompano, but their effectiveness is unknown because the stock hasn't been assessed in more than 10 years. Bycatch of other species is very low to nonexistent, and seafloor impacts are minimal. The fishery's impact on the ecosystem hasn't been assessed, but food web impacts are unlikely.
Shrimp, Argentine Red	*Pleoticus muelleri*	Argentina - Southwest Atlantic Ocean	Bottom trawls	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Argentine red shrimp caught in Argentina by the industrial bottom trawl freezer fleet remains an Avoid due to red **Other Species** and **Management** scores. The stock is unlikely depleted or experiencing overfishing. However, the amount of bycatch in the industrial fleet is a serious concern and includes highly vulnerable sharks and rays. Also, the mitigations to reduce bycatch don't cover the impacted elasmobranch species, and more precautionary conservation measures are needed to prevent overfishing of Argentine red shrimp. Habitat impacts from trawling haven't been studied, but it's a growing concern. Also, the management framework doesn't consider the fishery's ecosystem impacts. Shrimp caught by the industrial fleet is usually frozen at sea.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Argentine Red	*Pleoticus muelleri*	Argentina - Southwest Atlantic Ocean (Coastal Fleet)	Bottom trawls	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Argentine red shrimp caught in Argentina by the coastal bottom trawl fleet remains an Avoid due to red **Other Species** and **Management** scores. The stock is unlikely depleted or experiencing overfishing. Even though bycatch levels are lower in the coastal fleet, highly vulnerable sharks and rays are caught. Also, the mitigations to reduce bycatch don't cover the impacted elasmobranch species, and more precautionary conservation measures are needed to prevent overfishing of Argentine red shrimp. Habitat impacts from trawling haven't been studied, but it's a growing concern. Also, the management framework doesn't consider the fishery's ecosystem impacts. The coastal fleet generally lands fresh shrimp.
Shrimp, Coonstriped	*Pandalus hypsinotus*	United States - Alaska, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Pots	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Coonstriped shrimp caught in Alaska with pots remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and yellow **Target Species** and **Management** scores. The stock status is unknown, but this species isn't highly vulnerable to overfishing. However, bycatch information isn't available, and pot fishing gear may entangle vulnerable marine mammals. Management is rated moderately effective overall. The stock assessment doesn't include all non-commercial harvest, and more robust observer coverage is needed. Pot fishing occurs over rugged habitats, but closed areas help to reduce overall habitat impacts. Comprehensive ecosystem-based management is in place.
Shrimp, Coonstriped	*Pandalus hypsinotus*	United States - California, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Pots	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Coonstriped shrimp caught in California with pots remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and yellow scores for **all other criteria**. The available data suggests shrimp aren't depleted or experiencing overfishing in California, but more information on fishing levels is needed. However, bycatch information isn't available, and pot fishing gear may entangle vulnerable humpback whales. Management is rated moderately effective overall. Appropriate conservation measures are in place, but data collection needs improvement. Pot fishing occurs over rugged habitats, but closed areas help to reduce overall habitat impacts. Implementation of ecosystem-based management is underway.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn	*Penaeus monodon*	Malaysia	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Giant tiger prawn farmed in Malaysia in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Habitat** and **Chemicals** scores. The conversion of ecologically important habitats like wetlands and mangroves into shrimp farms is a serious concern, and there's limited information about its direct impacts. Small farmers aren't required to evaluate their environmental impacts, and the assessments for larger farms don't consider the cumulative impacts on habitat and ecosystems. In addition, information about antibiotic use in Malaysia is lacking, and imports to the United States have been repeatedly rejected because of contamination with illegal substances.
Shrimp, Northern	*Pandalus borealis*	Canada - British Columbia, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Bottom trawls	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Northern shrimp caught in British Columbia, Canada, with bottom trawls remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score, a yellow **Habitat** score, and green **Target Species** and **Management** scores. Northern shrimp aren't depleted or experiencing overfishing. However, bycatch information is generally unknown, and this fishery may be impeding the recovery of eulachon smelt, an ecologically important forage fish. Based on observer data, this fishery interacts with sensitive species with unknown stock statuses, including corals, squid, and octopuses. Management is rated highly effective overall, but more information is needed to know if bycatch reduction goals are being met. Trawling occurs over more resilient, soft seafloor, and area closures help protect the bottom habitat and ecosystem.
Shrimp, Northern	*Pandalus borealis*	United States - Alaska, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Beam trawls	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Northern shrimp caught in Alaska with beam trawls remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and yellow **Target Species** and **Management** scores. The stock status is unknown, but this species isn't highly vulnerable to overfishing. Bycatch information isn't available, and there's a risk this fishery impacts corals and other overfished or vulnerable species. Management is rated moderately effective overall because of weaknesses in data collection, both of the target and bycatch species. Trawling occurs over more resilient sandy and muddy seafloor, and extensive area closures reduce overall habitat impacts. Comprehensive ecosystem-based management is in place.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Ocean	*Pandalus jordani*	Canada - British Columbia, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Bottom trawls	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Ocean shrimp caught in British Columbia, Canada, with bottom trawls remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score, a yellow **Habitat** score, and green **Target Species** and **Management** scores. Ocean shrimp aren't depleted or experiencing overfishing. However, bycatch information is generally unknown, and this fishery may be impeding the recovery of eulachon smelt, an ecologically important forage fish. Based on observer data, this fishery interacts with sensitive species with unknown stock statuses, including corals, squid, and octopuses. Management is rated highly effective overall, but more information is needed to know if bycatch reduction goals are being met. Trawling occurs over more resilient, soft seafloor, and area closures help protect the bottom habitat and ecosystem.
Shrimp, Ocean	*Pandalus jordani*	United States - California, Northeast Pacific Ocean (Pink Shrimp Fishery)	Bottom trawls	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Ocean shrimp caught in California's Pink Shrimp Fishery with bottom trawls remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and yellow **Management** and **Habitat** scores. There's no stock assessment of ocean shrimp, but the limited data that's available suggests the population isn't depleted or experiencing overfishing in California. The amount of bycatch is low overall, but this fishery catches eulachon smelt, an ecologically important, threatened forage fish. Management is rated moderately effective overall. Appropriate conservation measures are in place, but data collection needs improvement. Trawling occurs mostly over more resilient sandy and muddy seafloor, and closed areas reduce overall habitat impacts. Implementation of ecosystem-based management is underway.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Pacific Rock	*Sicyonia ingentis*	United States - California, Eastern Central Pacific Ocean (Ridgeback Shrimp Fishery)	Bottom trawls	**Avoid**	**Good Alternative**	Pacific rock shrimp caught in California's Ridgeback Shrimp Fishery with bottom trawls has been upgraded to a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and yellow scores for **all other criteria**. The available data suggests shrimp aren't depleted or experiencing overfishing in California, but more information on fishing levels is needed. Based on recent observer data, bycatch includes corals and other overfished or vulnerable species. Management is rated moderately effective overall. Appropriate conservation measures are in place, but data collection needs improvement. Trawling occurs mostly over more resilient sandy and muddy seafloor, and closed areas reduce overall habitat impacts. Implementation of ecosystem-based management is underway.
Shrimp, Sidestriped	*Pandalus dispar*	Canada - British Columbia, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Bottom trawls	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Sidestriped shrimp caught in British Columbia, Canada, with bottom trawls remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score, a yellow **Habitat** score, and green **Target Species** and **Management** scores. Sidestriped shrimp aren't depleted or experiencing overfishing. However, bycatch information is generally unknown, and this fishery may be impeding the recovery of eulachon smelt, an ecologically important forage fish. Based on observer data, this fishery interacts with sensitive species with unknown stock statuses, including corals, squid, and octopuses. Management is rated highly effective overall, but more information is needed to know if bycatch reduction goals are being met. Trawling occurs over more resilient, soft seafloor, and area closures help protect the bottom habitat and ecosystem.
Shrimp, Sidestriped	*Pandalus dispar*	United States - Alaska, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Beam trawls	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Sidestriped shrimp caught in Alaska with beam trawls remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and yellow **Target Species** and **Management** scores. The stock status is unknown, but this species isn't highly vulnerable to overfishing. Bycatch information isn't available, and there's a risk this fishery impacts corals and other overfished or vulnerable species. Management is rated moderately effective overall because of weaknesses in data collection, both of the target and bycatch species. Trawling occurs over more resilient sandy and muddy seafloor, and extensive area closures reduce overall habitat impacts. Comprehensive ecosystem-based management is in place.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Spot	*Pandalus platyceros*	Canada - British Columbia, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Traps (unspecified)	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Spot shrimp caught in British Columbia, Canada, with traps remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score, a yellow **Habitat** score, and green **Target Species** and **Management** scores. Spot shrimp aren't depleted or experiencing overfishing, and management is rated highly effective overall. While overall bycatch amounts are low, the catch of threatened quillback rockfish and the potential entanglement of humpback whales is a serious concern. Trap fishing occurs in rugged habitat, and the fishing gear can damage vulnerable glass-sponge reefs and coral beds. Area closures help protect the bottom habitat and ecosystem.
Shrimp, Spot	*Pandalus platyceros*	United States - Alaska, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Pots	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Spot shrimp caught in Alaska with pots remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and yellow **Target Species** and **Management** scores. The stock status is unknown, but this species isn't highly vulnerable to overfishing. However, bycatch information isn't available, and pot fishing gear may entangle vulnerable marine mammals. Management is rated moderately effective overall. The stock assessment doesn't include all non-commercial harvest, and more robust observer coverage is needed. Pot fishing occurs over rugged habitats, but closed areas help to reduce overall habitat impacts. Comprehensive ecosystem-based management is in place.
Shrimp, Spot	*Pandalus platyceros*	United States - California, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Pots	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Spot shrimp caught in California with pots remains a Good Alternative due to a red **Other Species** score and yellow scores for **all other criteria**. The available data suggests shrimp aren't depleted or experiencing overfishing in California, but more information on fishing levels is needed. Some bycatch information is available, and pot fishing gear may entangle vulnerable humpback whales. Management is rated moderately effective overall. Appropriate conservation measures are in place, but data collection needs improvement. Pot fishing occurs over rugged habitats, but closed areas help to reduce overall habitat impacts. Implementation of ecosystem-based management is underway.

Species	Scientific Name	Location	Method	Previous Rating	Updated Rating	Justification
Shrimp, Spot	*Pandalus platyceros*	United States - Washington, Northeast Pacific Ocean	Pots	**Good Alternative**	**Good Alternative**	Spot shrimp caught in Washington with pots remains a Good Alternative due to a green **Management** score and yellow scores for **all other criteria**. The available data suggests shrimp aren't depleted or experiencing overfishing in Washington, but more information on fishing levels is needed. There are concerns about bycatch of urchins and starfish due to their unknown stock statuses and moderately vulnerability to overfishing. Highly effective management includes measures to prevent overfishing and minimize bycatch impacts, but this fishery hasn't had observer coverage since 2007. Pot fishing occurs over rugged habitats, but closed areas help to reduce overall habitat impacts. Implementation of ecosystem-based management is underway.
Shrimp, Whiteleg	*Penaeus vannamei*	Malaysia	Ponds	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Whiteleg shrimp farmed in Malaysia in ponds remains an Avoid due to red **Habitat** and **Chemicals** scores. The conversion of ecologically important habitats like wetlands and mangroves into shrimp farms is a serious concern, and there's limited information about its direct impacts. Small farmers aren't required to evaluate their environmental impacts, and the assessments for larger farms don't consider the cumulative impacts on habitat and ecosystems. In addition, information about antibiotic use in Malaysia is lacking, and imports to the United States have been repeatedly rejected because of contamination with illegal substances.
Squid, Argentine Shortfin	*Illex argentinus*	Argentina - Southwest Atlantic Ocean	Jig	**Avoid**	**Avoid**	Argentine shortfin squid caught in Argentina with jigs remains an Avoid due to red **Target Species** and **Management** scores. Several issues indicate Argentine shortfin squid are experiencing overfishing and management is ineffective. First, management's harvest limit has been exceeded in recent years. Second, there's a lack of cooperation among the countries that harvest this transboundary species. Third, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing occurs on the high seas. As both predator and prey, shortfin squid plays an essential role in the marine food web. Very little progress has been made toward ecosystem-based management of this important fishery. Bycatch and habitat impacts are minimal to nonexistent when squid are caught with jigs.