

### Antarctic and Patagonian toothfish



Antarctic toothfish are very slow growing, while Patagonian toothfish are heavily overfished. Bycatch includes large numbers of albatrosses.

### Arrow squid wheketere



Trawling for arrow squid inadvertently kills threatened NZ sea lions, fur seals, seabirds and sharks. Squid caught by jigging causes a lot less harm.

### Flatfish pātiki



Bottom trawling for these fish wipes out other bottom dwelling sea creatures and destroys their homes.

### Hake kehe



Associated with the hoki fishery with similar impacts. High levels of uncertainty surrounding stocks.

### Hoki



Every year the hoki fishery kills hundreds of NZ fur seals and seabirds such as albatrosses. Bottom trawling damages the seabed and too many juvenile fish are caught which risks the future of the fishery.

### Orange roughy



Lives for over 100 years and doesn't reproduce until 25-30 years, making it extremely vulnerable to overfishing. Caught by bottom trawling which destroys deep sea habitats.

### Oreos



Like orange roughy, oreos (or deep sea dory) are extremely vulnerable to overfishing and are caught by destructive bottom trawling. The three species are managed together. The status of most stocks is uncertain.

### Sharks mangō



Globally, 100 million sharks are killed each year and many are killed just for their fins, including in NZ. Ninety per cent of the large predatory fish, such as sharks, are gone from our oceans already.

### Shrimp koeke and prawns



Overseas shrimp farming causes mangrove destruction and impacts badly on local communities. Shrimp, prawn and scampi fisheries are among the most wasteful in the world due to trawling.

### Snapper tāmure



An important recreational catch that has been hammered by industrial fishing. Damaging catch methods also impact other marine life.

### Swordfish paea



Stock levels are uncertain. Longline fishing also kills sharks, seabirds and marine mammals.

### Tuna



includes bigeye, yellowfin and bluefin

Tuna is overfished globally, with some species locally extinct or critically endangered. Choose only skipjack tuna from NZ, or from pole and line or troll fisheries in the Pacific.

## What you can do Ka pēhea to āwhina

The more people who demand truly sustainable seafood from their retailers, the more incentive and pressure there is on industrial fisheries to provide sustainably caught fish.

Ask your retailer these three questions to help protect our oceans and fisheries;

**What is it and where was it caught?**  
He aha tēnā, i haonga mai hea?

*This is the minimum a supplier should be able to tell you, which will help you avoid red list species.*

**How was it caught?**  
I pēhea te haonga?

*A lot of fishing is not selective, particularly bottom trawling which is highly destructive.*

**Do you have a policy for sourcing only truly sustainable seafood?** He kaupapa here tāu mō te hoko kaimoana ukauka?

*Retailers have a responsibility to be part of the solution, not the problem.*

If they cannot answer these questions satisfactorily let them know you will be buying your seafood from a retailer who can.



## RED FISH GUIDE TE ARATOHU IKA WHEREO

Your guide to avoiding the most unsustainable seafood

He aratohu tēnei mō te waiho i ngā kaimoana e ngaro haere ana

## Species to avoid buying Kaua e hoko i ēnei momo ika

Greenpeace is asking for urgent action on the 12 listed species for one or more of the following reasons:

### VULNERABLE Whakaraerae

Orange roughy is just one of the many fish species whose life history makes it vulnerable to overfishing. They live for over 100 years and don't reproduce until they reach 25-30 years.

### OVERFISHED Kua pau rawa i te hī ika

They are commonly sourced from overfished and depleted stocks, or are being fished at too high a rate. For example, the southern bluefin tuna is listed by the World Conservation Union as critically endangered.

### DESTRUCTIVE METHODS

Ngā tikanga patu kaimoana

The fishing methods used are highly destructive to other ocean creatures and/or habitats. Bottom trawling for oreos and orange roughy destroys ancient coral forests, while trawling for arrow squid kills threatened NZ sea lions.

### DEFENDING OUR OCEANS

Wawao i o tātou moana

Greenpeace is not anti fishing. Most of the fisheries in the Red Fish Guide can be reformed if New Zealanders demand better practices.

We believe it's every Kiwi's birthright to catch and eat fish. Greenpeace is asking you to help ensure this will always be the case.

Greenpeace is campaigning for a global network of fully-protected marine reserves covering 40 per cent of our oceans as an essential way to protect our seas from the ravages of climate change, to restore the health of fish stocks, and to protect ocean life from habitat destruction and collapse.

We're also asking for fisheries to be managed using the precautionary principle and an ecosystem based approach which will ensure a healthy ocean and a healthy fishing industry.



The world's fisheries are in trouble. Chronic overfishing and destructive fishing methods have wiped out many prized stocks, and at this rate it may not be long until we're eating jellyfish. However, it's not too late. By refusing to BUY red listed fish you're helping to ensure a future with seafood and healthy oceans for us and our children to enjoy.

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