

MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

MarinTrust Programme

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

	Species:	Common Dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus)
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 87, Pacific Southeast
Fishery Under Assessment	Country of origin of the product:	Ecuador
	Stock:	Pacific Eastern Ocean common dolphinfish
Date	18/10/2021	
Report Code	BP215	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Ecuador	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and	summary of the asses	sment outcome	
Name:			
Address:			
Country: Ecuador		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address:		Applicant Code	e:
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Deta	ails		
Name of Certification	Body:	Global Trust Co	ertification
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Virginia Polonio	Geraldine Criquet	0.5	Surveillance 1
Assessment Period	To October 2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Common Dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus)
Stock	Pacific Eastern Ocean common dolphinfish
Fishery Location	FAO Area 87, Pacific Southeast
Management Authority	Vice Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries of Ecuador (MPCEIP) and
(Country/ State)	IATTC
Gear Type(s)	Longlines
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's recommendation of approval
Recommendation	APPROVED



Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination

If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it cannot be approved for use as MarinTrust raw material of Common Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), do not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor do they appear in CITES appendices; therefore, of Common Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) in FAO 87 is eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust by-product raw material.

There are no specific management measures in place for the Common Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*). The population structure in the assessment area is unclear. There are no reference points defined and the stock status is currently unknown. Therefore, following Marin Trust criteria, the stock is classified as Category D.

Hence, due to the lack of scientific information on the status of the stock, a risk-assessment style approach was taken. The fishery was assessed using the risk-based Productivity, Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) approach as per MarinTrust v 2.0 procedures for Category D species.

Table D1 (PSA) has achieved a PASS therefore, the average for the PSA risk rating results in the species passing D1.

Therefore, Common Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) in FAO 87 is APPROVED by the assessor in the assessment area for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v 2.0 by-products standard.

Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments

The assessor correctly classified the Pacific Eastern Ocean common dolphinfish stock as category D, reference points are not defined to assess status of the stock relative to.

With an average productivity score of 1.71 and an average susceptibility score of 2, the Pacific Eastern Ocean common dolphinfish PASSES Clause D1 in accordance with Table D3.

Therefore, the Pacific Eastern Ocean common dolphinfish should be approved.

Notes for On-site Auditor		



Species Categorisation

NB: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in CITES Appendix 1, it **cannot** be approved for use as an MARINTRUST raw material.

IUCN Red list Category

By-product material from a species listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for the following categories shall immediately fail the assessment;

- EXTINCT (E) AND EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
- ENDANGERED (EN) facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

By-product material may be used from the following categories provided that all clauses in the MarinTrust standard are passed.

- VULNERABLE (VU) facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
- NEAR THREATENED (NT) does not qualify for above now, but is close or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.
- LEAST CONCERN (LC) Widespread and abundant.
- DATA DEFICIENT (DD) and NOT EVALUATED (NE)

Table 3 Species Categorisation Table

Common name	Latin name	Stock	Management	Category	IUCN Red List Category ¹	CITES Appendix 1 ²
Common Dolphinfish	Coryphaena hippurus	FAO 87, Pacific Southeast	Vice Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries of Ecuador (MPCEIP) and IATTC	D	LC	No

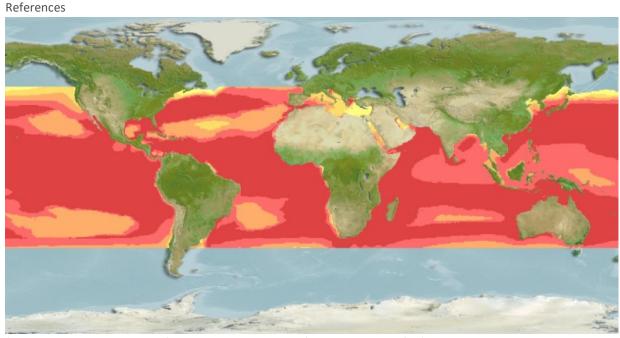
¹ https://www.iucnredlist.org/

² https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php

CATEGORY D SPECIES

Category D species are those which make up less than 5% of landings and are not subject to a species-specific management regime. In the case of mixed trawl fisheries, Category D species may make up the majority of landings. The comparative lack of scientific information on the status of the population of the species means that a risk-assessment style approach must be taken.

Species Name		
Productivity Attribute	Value	Score
Average age at maturity (years)	<1	1
Average maximum age (years)	4	1
Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	100,000	1
Average maximum size (cm)	210	3
Average size at maturity (cm)	56	2
Reproductive strategy	Open water / substratum egg scatterers	1
Mean trophic level	4.4	3
	Average Productivity Score	1.71
Susceptibility Attribute	Value	Score
Overlap of adult species range with fishery	No information	-
Distribution	Throughout region / global distribution*	1
Habitat	Epi-pelagic in neritic waters	Not used
Depth range	0-85 m	1
Selectivity	>2 times mesh size	3
Post-capture mortality	Most dead	3
	Average Susceptibility Score	2
	PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	PASS
	Compliance rating	PASS



*Figure 1. distribution maps for Coryphaena hippurus (Common dolphinfish), with modelled year 2050 native range map based on IPCC RCP8.5 emissions scenario. www.aquamaps.org, version 10/2019. (Source: fishbase)



Scarponi, P., G. Coro, and P. Pagano. A collection of Aquamaps native layers in NetCDF format. Data in brief 17 (2018): 292-296.

Collette, B., Acero, A., Amorim, A.F., Boustany, A., Canales Ramirez, C., Cardenas, G., Carpenter, K.E., de Oliveira Leite Jr., N., Di Natale, A., Fox, W., Fredou, F.L., Graves, J., Guzman-Mora, A., Viera Hazin, F.H., Juan Jorda, M., Kada, O., Minte Vera, C., Miyabe, N., Montano Cruz, R., Nelson, R., Oxenford, H., Salas, E., Schaefer, K., Serra, R., Sun, C., Teixeira Lessa, R.P., Pires Ferreira Travassos, P.E., Uozumi, Y. & Yanez, E. 2011. Auxis rochei. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2011: e.T170355A6765188. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-2.RLTS.T170355A6765188.en

FishSource - Common dolphinfish - Eastern Pacific Ocean

Coryphaena hippurus, Common dolphinfish: fisheries, aquaculture, gamefish (fishbase.se)

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2



Table D2 - Productivity / Susceptibility attributes and scores.

Productivity attributes	Low productivity/ High risk	Medium productivity/ Medium risk	High productivity/ Low risk
	Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
Average age at maturity (years)	>4	2 to 4	<2
Average maximum age (years)	>30	10 to 30	<10
Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	<1 000	1 000 to 10 000	>10 000
Average maximum size (cm)	>150	60 to 150	<60
Average size at maturity (cm)	>150	30 to 150	<30
Reproductive strategy	Live bearer, mouth brooder or significant parental investment	Demersal spawner "berried"	Broadcast spawner
Mean trophic level	>3.25	2.5-3.25	<2.5

Susceptibility at	tribu	ıtes	High susceptibility/ High risk	Medium susceptibility/ Medium risk	Low susceptibility/ Low risk
			Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
Availability	1)	Overlap of adult species range with fishery	>50% of stock occurs in the area fished	Between 25% and 50% of the stock occurs in the area fished	<25% of stock occurs in the area fished
	2)	Distribution	Only in the country/ fishery	Limited range in the region	Throughout region/ global distribution
Encounterability	1)	Habitat	Habitat preference of species make it highly likely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. demersal, muddy/sandy bottom)	Habitat preference of species make it moderately likely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. rocky bottom/reefs)	Depth or distribution of species make it unlikely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. epi-pelagic or meso-pelagic)
	2)	Depth range	High overlap with trawl fishing gear (20 to 60 m depth)	Medium overlap with trawl fishing gear (10 to 20 m depth)	Low overlap with trawl fishing gear (0 to 10 m, >70 m depth)
Selectivity			Species >2 times mesh size or up to 4 m length	Species 1 to 2 times mesh size or 4 to 5 m length	Species <mesh or<br="" size="">>5 m length</mesh>
Post capture mortality			Most dead or retained Trawl tow >3 hours	Alive after net hauled Trawl tow 0.5 to 3 hours	Released alive Trawl tow <0.5 hours

Note: Availability 2 is only used when there is no information for Availability 1; the most conservative score between Encounterability 1 and 2 is used.



D3		Average Susceptibility	Score	
		1 - 1.75	1.76 - 2.24	2.25 - 3
Average Productivity	1 - 1.75	PASS	PASS	PASS
Score	1.76 - 2.24	PASS	PASS	TABLE D4
	2.25 - 3	PASS	TABLE D4	TABLE D4

D4	Spe	cies Name		
	Impac	ts On Species Categorise	ed as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements	
	D4.1		of the fishery on this species are considered during the management le measures are taken to minimise these impacts.	
	D4.2	There is no substantia species.	al evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the	
			Outcome:	
	The pot	ential impacts of the fi easures are taken to mir	shery on this species are considered during the management process imise these impacts.	s, and
D4.1: reasor	The pot	easures are taken to mir		s, and
D4.1: reasor	The pot nable me	easures are taken to mir	nimise these impacts.	s, and
D4.1: reasor	The pot nable me	easures are taken to mir	nimise these impacts.	s, and
D4.1: reason D4.2 T Refere	The pot nable me There is r	easures are taken to mir	nimise these impacts.	s, and
D4.1: reason D4.2 T Refere	The pot nable me	easures are taken to mir no substantial evidence	that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.	s, and