

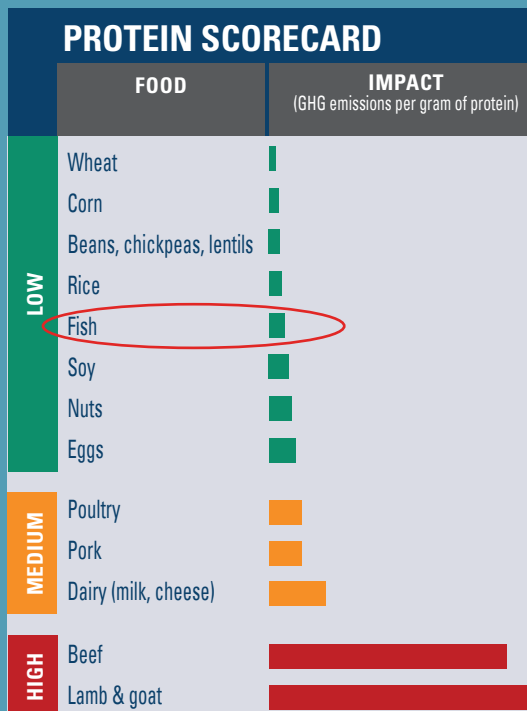
FLAT OUT FACTS: WILD PACIFIC HALIBUT

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT OF FOOD

All food production has an impact on the environment.



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT OF FISHING WILD PACIFIC HALIBUT

As a food source, wild Pacific halibut has a low environmental footprint because it:


- Feeds naturally in the ocean
- Requires no land
- Requires no fresh water

The wild Pacific halibut fishery is also structured so fishermen do not have to race to catch the fish, and the number of vessels participating adjusts to match the available harvest. This helps reduce pressure on marine resources and the environment.

Fewer boats and a slower paced fishery mean:

- Reduced fuel consumption
- Reduced amount of gear deployed in the ocean
- Reduced amount of lost gear
- Reduced impact on the ocean floor
- Reduced bycatch of other species
- Reduced potential for encounters with seabirds or marine mammals

SPATIAL FOOTPRINT OF FISHING

The wild Pacific halibut fishery takes place in less than 0.7% of Canada's Pacific marine area. 



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT BY DIET TYPE

Studies show that greenhouse gas emissions from a fish-based diet are low.

MEAN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS per 2,000 Kcal by diet type

| DIET TYPE | MEAN DIETARY GHG EMISSIONS (kgCO2e) Adjusted for age and sex |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Medium Meat-Eaters (50-99 g/day) | 5.63 |
| Fish-Eaters | 3.91 |
| Vegetarians | 3.81 |
| Vegans | 2.89 |

kgCO2e: kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalents. (Source: Peter Scarborough et al. University of Oxford, 2014)