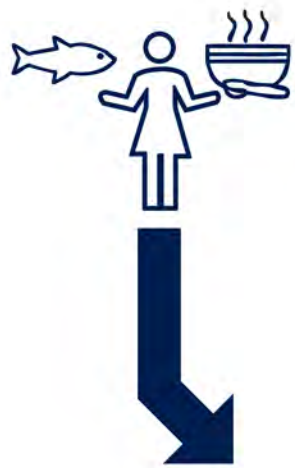


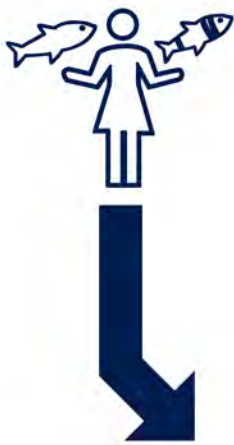
# Serving up Data on Nutrient Composition of Aquatic Foods

The nutrient values of fish and other aquatic foods can alleviate 'hidden hunger' or micronutrient deficiencies for many people in a range of geographies. But nutrient measures for many species, food types and geographies are unavailable, and are prohibitively expensive to measure. So, databases that house the data that do exist are incredibly valuable for health practitioners, fisheries managers, researchers and policy makers. There are many databases out there - each useful, overlapping and distinct in different ways. Here is a summary of these powerful databases the types of data they hold and how they compare – see here for a full description and comparison of databases.



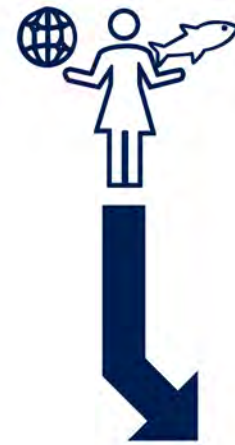
To understand the role of fish and other aquatic foods as part of a diverse diet and relative to other food types

**BioFoodComp**  
**AnFoodD**  
**FoodExplorer**  
**National Food Composition Databases**



To undertake detailed comparisons of fish and aquatic foods with data collected using consistent, best practice methods

**Seafood Data**  
**uFiSh**



To undertake macro-level comparisons for a large diversity of species

**FoodExplorer**  
**AFCD**  
**FishNutrients**

## BioFoodComp (FAO/INFOODS)

is a global repository of analytical data (mainly nutrient components) sourced from primary literature. The database only holds data for foods categorized as 'biodiverse', meaning they are either wild or underutilized species, or reported at the variety/breed level.

## FoodExplorer (EuroFIR)

is a powerful search tool facilitating access to many national food composition databases simultaneously. A portion of the data via this search relate to fish and aquatic foods at the national level, but EuroFIR also has an average dataset, extracted and compiled based on all European data, for fish and seafood typically consumed in Europe.

## uFiSh (FAO/INFOODS)

is a global compilation of nutrient data on fish and shellfish species worldwide, where analytical data have been sourced and collated from the primary literature and reference data sets, to provide complete nutrient profiles.

## FishNutrients (FishBase)

is compiled from established databases and from primary literature for finfish species only. It focuses on nutrients important to human and public health, and those with reasonable data coverage. For 5000 species of fish, the database also reports composition estimates generated from a predictive model built from known nutrient, ecological and life history characteristics of species.

## AnFoodD (FAO/INFOODS)

is a global repository of analytical data sourced from primary literature. A food type is present in the database if there is at least one primary empirical measure. Data are standardized and available across most food groups. Some data relate to fish and other aquatic foods.

## National and Regional Food composition Databases

exist for many countries and report foods of national consumption, economic and cultural interest. Data quality and coverage of fish and aquatic species data vary between databases - some draw-in data from other global or national datasets

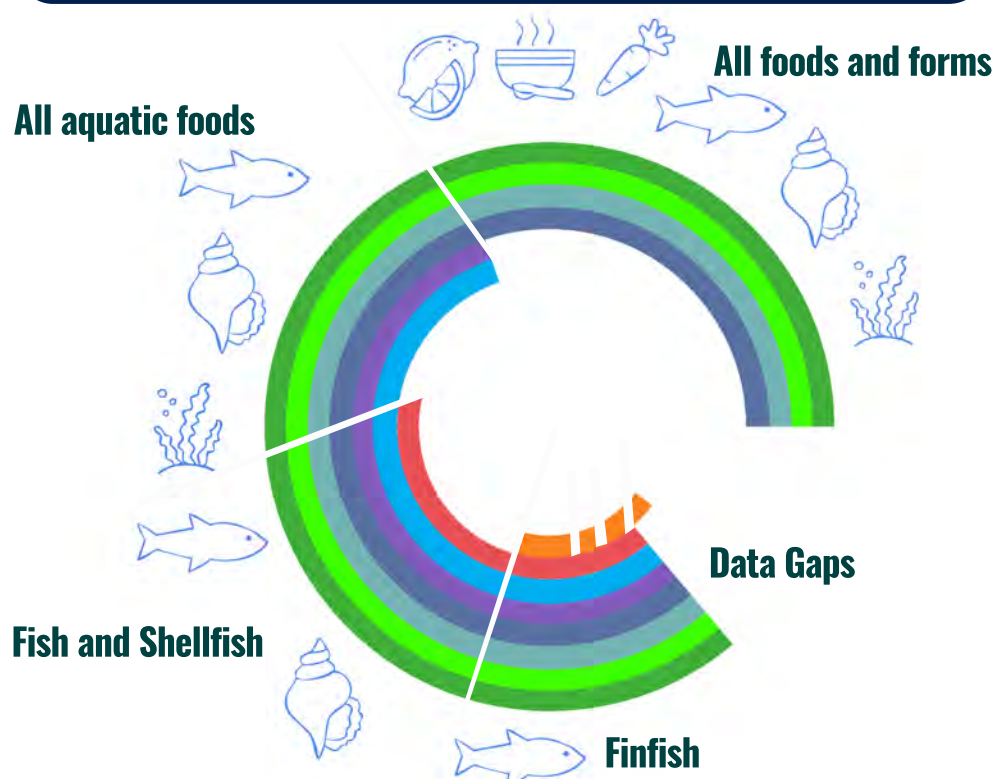
## Seafood Data (Institute of Marine Research)

is a collection of high-quality analytical data from the Institute of Marine Research. The collection includes a range of aquatic foods and seafood products that are important to Norway and countries consuming aquatic foods from Norway

## AFCD (Harvard)

is a global compilation of nutrient measures for fish and other aquatic foods. Data have been sourced from established databases and primary literature. Nearly 3000 unique aquatic food species are present in the database, however the nutrients included varies across entries.

## Data coverage across food types



## Data sources contributing to each database

Published or unpublished analytical data

Nutrient values computed using a predictive model

Imputed and calculated values for foods or species where data are unavailable

In-house empirical measures using standardized methods

This infographic was produced through a collaboration between WorldFish, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Lancaster University, Institute of Marine Research, FishBase, Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, and EuroFIR AISBL, and with funding support from the CGIAR, FAO and Minderoo Foundation



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