

Farmed salmon grown in Atlantic Canada originate from Atlantic Canadian wild salmon. They begin their life cycle as eggs, which are collected from adult salmon broodstock, and placed in temperature controlled tanks in a freshwater hatchery.

After about 12-18 months, the young salmon are moved to saltwater farms where they continue to grow for another 18-24 months in large floating net pens that are moored to the ocean floor.

Careful Site Selection

Salmon farm sites are carefully located in areas where water currents naturally provide the best conditions for fish well-being and environmental sustainability. Regulators oversee detailed site-specific environmental assessments before farming operations are permitted.

Approved Farming Practises

Salmon farmers adhere to environmental policies and codes of practice developed with government, researchers and the community. Salmon farms are regulated by both the federal and provincial governments. Farms are inspected regularly and their records are audited. Some of their farming practices include:

- Monitoring water conditions
- Routinely fallowing their farms between production cycles
- Conducting regular maintenance and inspection of net pens
- Monitoring of the ocean floor, feed delivery and the health of their fish

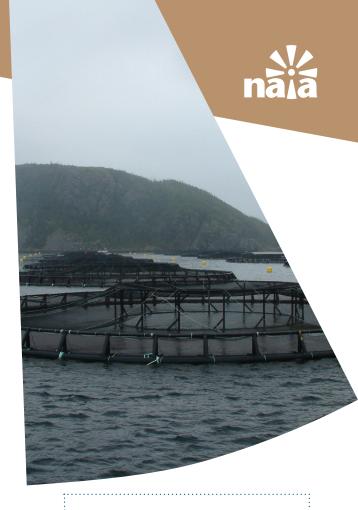
Strong and Effective Net Pens

Preventing escapes is a top priority for salmon farmers, who follow a Code of Containment that details rigorous guidelines for the design of pens, their mooring systems and netting. Escapes have been dramatically reduced since the early 1990s and have been estimated at well below one per cent in every year since 1995. Regulation requires that all escapes are reported.

Newfoundland Aquaculture Industry Association

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KEEPING IT NATURAL

Salmon occupy less than two per cent of the space in their net pen and have plenty of room to mimic natural schooling patterns.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

Salmon farmers use underwater cameras and sensors to monitor feed delivery, avoid overfeeding and eliminate waste.



