

SLG(10)9

Explanations of Terms Used in the Guidance on Best Management Practices to Address Impacts of Sea Lice and Escaped Farmed Salmon on Wild Salmon Stocks

The explanations of the terms that are provided in the table below have been developed to assist jurisdictions and the salmon farming industry to interpret and implement the BMP Guidance so as to achieve the international goals of: (1) effective sea lice management at all farms such that there is no increase in sea lice loads or lice-induced mortality of wild salmon attributable to farms; and (2) retention of 100% of farmed fish in all production facilities.

Term used in BMP Guidance	Explanation of Term
Area Management	An area based management approach designed to facilitate cooperation at a local level in order to achieve shared objectives including the maintenance of healthy stocks of farmed fish and the protection of the wild salmon stocks. Area management applies to all salmon farmers in the shared area.
Adaptive management	Adjustment of management policies and actions in response to monitoring and scientific information.
Containment (physical)	Prevention of escapes of farmed salmon into the freshwater and marine environments.
Code of Containment	A set of guidelines and/or regulations applying to the salmon farming industry with the intention of preventing escapes of farmed salmon into the freshwater and marine environments. Codes of Containment can be voluntary or mandatory. Annex 3 of NASCO's Williamsburg Resolution contains Guidelines on Containment of Farm Salmon that require each jurisdiction to draw up a national action plan for implementing the Guidelines through codes of practice, regulations or both.
Escape event	A breach of containment resulting in the loss of farmed salmon to the wild.
Escaped salmon	The product of an escape event (see above).
Fallowing	A management approach that involves an effective break in the salmon farming production cycle that can be used together with other strategies to control parasites and diseases prior to introduction of new farmed stock.
Farmed salmon	The product of salmon farming (see below).
Fish lift trawl	A trawl designed to allow the live capture of wild salmonid smolts in a condition that allows <i>inter alia</i> studies of their disease and parasite status.
Immunostimulants	Substances that stimulate the immune system, i.e. an organism's processes that protect against disease by identifying and killing pathogens.
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	An approach to pest and parasite control that uses a variety of complementary strategies with the goal of controlling these pests and parasites at an acceptable level on farmed fish.
Production facility	A facility used for rearing farmed salmon in either fresh or marine waters.

Risk-based approaches	Approaches to management and regulation that take into account the likelihood and magnitude of potential impacts from activities on wild salmonids, their habitat or farming.
Salmon farming	Production systems which involve the rearing of Atlantic salmon in captivity for the duration of their life-cycle until harvested.
Salmonid	All species and hybrids of the family Salmonidae.
Sea lice	Marine copepods that are ectoparasites of salmon. The two main species affecting farmed and wild salmon in the North Atlantic are <i>Lepeophtheirus salmonis</i> and <i>Caligus elongatus</i> .
Sentinel fish	Fish held in facilities as a tool to collect information on diseases and parasites in the vicinity of salmon farm installations.
Single year-class stocking	The rearing of only one year class (see below) of farmed salmon in a defined management area and period of time in order to facilitate fish health management. It requires that all fish in the defined management area are harvested and the area is fallowed before the next year class of farmed fish is stocked in that area.
Site appropriate technology	Equipment and structures that have been designed, constructed, installed and deployed to prevent escapes having proper regard to the known prevailing conditions at the site.
Technical standards	Specifications for the design, construction, installation and deployment of salmon farming equipment with the aim of preventing escapes of farmed fish.
Therapeutant	A substance used for treating, controlling or curing a disease, parasite or pathogen.
Treated smolts	Salmonid smolts that have been treated, e.g. against sea lice infection, so as to allow an assessment of their survival relative to untreated control groups released at the same time and location. A smolt is the stage in the life-cycle that is adapted to migrate to sea.
Trigger Level	A pre-defined level of sea lice on farmed fish that when attained or exceeded would require intervention by the farmer so as to achieve effective control of sea lice on farmed fish.
Verification of compliance	Monitoring, inspections, reporting and enforcement actions to ensure that all codes of practice, regulations and laws are being followed and environmental standards adhered to, increasingly involving independent (third party) auditing.
Wild salmon	Fish that have spent their entire life-cycle in the wild and originate from parents which were also spawned and continually lived in the wild.
Year class	All the fish stocked into a defined management area in a continuous twelve month period.