

 想清楚
● *Salmo salar***來源地:** 挪威**一般出售方式:** 冰鮮及冷藏魚柳**養殖方法:** 浮式網箱
 魚類養殖環境

網箱內的大西洋三文魚密度極高，容易傳播疾病和寄生蟲。

 飼料

大西洋三文魚屬肉食性魚類，養殖戶通常以野生魚類作飼料。專家尤其關注作為三文魚飼料的秘魯和智利的鯷魚數量，能否維持於可持續的健康水平。

 魚苗來源

魚苗來自挪威發展完善的人工孵育場。

 對環境的影響

網箱與自然環境只有一網之隔，過剩飼料和魚類排泄物會直接排到海中，特別經由養殖場底部。逃脫的養殖品種會對野生種群構成影響。例如，在一些河流，高達70%的三文魚為養殖三文魚的後代。

 海產養殖管理

挪威政府嚴格規定網箱的放置地點，養殖業能惠及當地社區。當地就養殖業造成的環境影響而實施的規管條例，部分成效顯著，如防止疾病傳播、養殖品種逃脫，或把逃脫魚類捕回等，唯仍未能全面解決食物和排泄物過剩所引致的問題。

摘要

挪威的養殖戶採用浮水網箱飼養三文魚，以野生幼魚作為飼料，這樣會影響其他野生魚類種群。三文魚養殖場對環境的影響包括污染水源，以及傳播疾病至野外。三文魚魚苗來自人工孵育場，但逃脫的魚類仍會影響其野生種群。目前採用的管理措施未能徹底解決上述問題。


 Think Twice
● *Salmo salar***Origin:** Norway**Mainly sold as:** Fresh and frozen fillet**Culture method:** Floating net cages
 Condition of the farmed fish

The high density of Atlantic salmon in net cages can allow diseases and parasites to spread easily.

 Fish Feed

As Atlantic salmon are carnivorous, wild fish are commonly used as feed. In particular, there is concern about the sustainability of the Peruvian and Chilean anchovies that are used to feed them.

 Source of fry

Fry come from well-developed artificial hatcheries in Norway.

 Impact on the environment

As the net is the only barrier between the cage and the natural environment, excessive fish feed and faeces will go directly into the sea, particularly underneath the farms. Individuals have escaped and affected wild populations. For example, up to 70% of the salmon in some rivers are the offspring of escaped farmed salmon.

 Mariculture management

Floating net cages are installed in ways

that have only minimal impact on the seabed. There are strict regulations governing the location of net cages in Norway, and the industry is beneficial to local communities. Some regulations to control the impact on the natural environment are effective, such as those aimed at preventing the spread of disease and stopping individuals from escaping or recapturing them, but the impact of excess food and faeces has not been fully addressed.

Summary

Atlantic salmon are cultured in floating open-water net cages in Norway. The use of wild-caught fish as feed affects other wild fish populations. Atlantic salmon farms have some impact on the environment, causing pollution and spreading diseases to the wild. Although farmed Atlantic salmon are produced from hatcheries, escaped individuals affect wild salmon stocks. The management measures currently in place to address these issues are partially effective.