

Marine Scotland Science

Scottish Fish Farm Production Survey 2019



SCOTTISH FISH FARM PRODUCTION SURVEY 2019

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Written and compiled by : LA Munro

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ISBN : 978-1-80004-158-5 (web only) ISSN : 1363-5867

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Artwork produced by Keith Mutch and Mhairi Sinclair, Marine Scotland Communications Team Produced for the Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland DPPAS770166 (10/20)

Published by the Scottish Government, October 2020

// Foreword

The annual production survey of fish farms in Scotland for 2019 was carried out by Marine Scotland Science (MSS). This survey collates annual production data from Scottish fin fish farm sites operated by authorised aquaculture production businesses. These are Official Statistics published in accordance with the Code of Practice for official Statistics, https:// gss.civilservice.gov.uk/policy-store/code-of-practice-for-statistics/. The production tonnage obtained is for the wet weight (i.e. weight of live fish) at harvest.

Responses to questionnaires from Scottish fish farming companies covering the period 1st January to 31st December 2019 are summarised in this report and returns are consistently received from 100% of companies. The questionnaires are given in Appendix 1a-d. The survey is structured to allow readers to follow industry trends within the rainbow trout, Atlantic salmon and other farmed species sectors. Data from previous years have been reassessed and updated where necessary. To allow direct comparison to data provided in previous surveys, production information by region is presented in defined areas.

The cooperation of the Scottish fish farming industry in completing the questionnaires is gratefully acknowledged, especially given the COVID-19 pandemic. The author also acknowledges Alan Christie, Liam Mason, Sandy Murray, Keith Mutch, Chahat Sekhon, Mhairi Sinclair, Ronald Smith, Stuart Wallace and Andrea Warwick for their contributions to the production of this report.

L A Munro

October 2020

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// Executive summary

The tables below summarise the results from the 2019 fish farms annual production survey (slight differences in these summary figures from figures in the main report are due to rounding).

Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

| | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------|---|--|
| (tonnes) | 6,413 | 7,405 |
| (tonnes) | 5,874 | 6,906 |
| (tonnes) | 539 | 499 |
| | 136 | 144 |
| (tonnes/person) | 47.2 | 51.4 |
| (millions) | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| (millions) | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| | (tonnes) (tonnes) (tonnes/person) (millions) | (tonnes)6,413(tonnes)5,874(tonnes)539136(tonnes/person)47.2(millions)6.3 |

In 2019, the production of rainbow trout increased by 992 tonnes. Employment increased by eight staff and mean productivity increased to 51.4 tonnes per person. The number of ova laid down to hatch increased by 0.3 million and the number of ova imported increased by 0.7 million.

Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)

Ova and Smolts

| | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-------|-------|
| Number of ova produced (millions) | 15.2 | 11.6 |
| Number of ova laid down to hatch (millions) | 70.5 | 71.2 |
| Number of ova exported (millions) | 0.02 | 0 |
| Number of ova imported (millions) | 65.8 | 60.2 |
| Number of smolts produced (millions) | 47.1 | 51.4 |
| Number of smolts put to sea (millions) | 45.4 | 53.0 |
| Number of staff employed | 278 | 281 |
| Mean productivity (000's smolts/person) | 169.4 | 183.0 |

The production of ova decreased by 3.6 million in 2019 and the number of ova laid down to hatch increased by 0.7 million. No ova were exported in 2019 and the number of ova imported decreased by 5.6 million from the 2018 figure. The number of smolts produced increased by 4.3 million. In 2019 the number of staff employed increased by three and mean productivity increased by 13,600 smolts per person.

Production fish

| | | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| Total production | (tonnes) | 156,025 | 203,881 |
| Production of 0-year fish | (tonnes) | 247 | 931 |
| Production of grilse | (tonnes) | 53,244 | 72,243 |
| Production of pre-salmon | (tonnes) | 57,310 | 59,847 |
| Production of year 2 salmon | (tonnes) | 45,224 | 70,860 |
| Mean fish weight 0-year | (kg) | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Mean fish weight grilse | (kg) | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Mean fish weight pre-salmon | (kg) | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Mean fish weight salmon | (kg) | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Number of staff employed | | 1,466 | 1,651 |
| Mean productivity | tonnes/person | 106.4 | 123.5 |

Production tonnage increased by 47,856 tonnes with an increase in the mean harvest weight of grilse but a decrease in the mean weight of presalmon and year 2 salmon. Staff numbers increased by 185 and mean productivity increased to 123.5 tonnes per person.

Smolt survival (percentage harvested)

| Survival (%) | Years 0+1 | Year 2 | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 2016 input year class | 59.9 | 16.7 | 76.6 |
| 2017 input year class | 47.3 | 26.5 | 73.8 |

The smolt survival rate for the 2017 input year class decreased to 73.8%. Mortality is included in the number of fish not harvested for human consumption, which also consists of fish which have escaped, been culled for production reasons, removed for sampling purposes, statutory culls or selected for broodstock production.

2

Other Species

Including brown/sea trout (*Salmo trutta*); halibut (*Hippoglossus* hippoglossus); lumpsucker (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) and several species of wrasse (Labridae).

| | | | 2018 | 2019 |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Tota | I production | (tonnes) | 40 ^a | 41 ^a |
| Num | nber of staff employed | (full-time) | 45 | 38 |
| | | (part-time) | 15 | 15 |
| Num | nber of ova laid down to hatch | (millions) | 38.9 ⁵ | 19.8 ^b |
| Num | nber of ova imported | (millions) | 1.5 | 1.3 |

Some figures are excluded from this report as providing them would reveal production information from an individual company.

^aExcluding halibut production.

^bExcluding halibut ova laid down to hatch.

In 2019, the production of other species increased by one tonne from the 2018 total, although this figure does not include halibut production. Overall, employment decreased by seven in 2019. There was a decrease in the number of ova laid down to hatch during 2019 and again any halibut ova laid down to hatch were excluded from this figure.

Number of Confirmed Escape Incidents from Fish Farms Notified to the Scottish Government

| Species | Number of reported incidents which could have led to an escape of farmed fish | Number of reported incidents which did lead to an escape of farmed fish | Number of fish escaped |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| Rainbow trout | 0 | 3 | 37,372 |
| Atlantic salmon (freshwater stages) | 0 | 1 | 4,465 |
| Atlantic salmon (seawater stages) | 16 | 3 | 28,470 |

// 1.Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Production survey information was collected from all 22 companies actively involved in rainbow trout production, farming 52 active sites. This figure represents the entire industry operating in Scotland.

Production

Table 1a: Annual production (tonnes) of rainbow trout during 2005-2019and projected production in 2020

| Year | Tonnes | Percentage difference | Year | Tonnes | Percentage difference |
|------|--------|--------------------------|------|---------|--------------------------|
| 2005 | 6,989 | 10 | 2013 | 5,611 | -1 |
| 2006 | 7,492 | 7 | 2014 | 5,882 | 5 |
| 2007 | 7,414 | -1 | 2015 | 8,588 | 46 |
| 2008 | 7,670 | 3 | 2016 | 8,096 | -6 |
| 2009 | 6,766 | -12 | 2017 | 7,637 | -6 |
| 2010 | 5,139 | -24 | 2018 | 6,413 | -16 |
| 2011 | 4,619 | -10 | 2019 | 7,405 | 15 |
| 2012 | 5,670 | 23 | 2020 | 10,011* | |

* Industry estimate based on stocks currently being on-grown.

Production increased in 2019 by 992 tonnes, an increase of 15%, to 7,405 tonnes.

Table 1b: Production (tonnes) for the table trade during 2010-2019according to weight category

| Voor | <450 g | 450-900 g | >900 g | Total |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Year | <1 lb | 1-2 lbs | >2 lbs | Tonnes |
| 2010 | 2,125 | 727 | 1,606 | 4,458 |
| 2011 | 1,421 | 1,004 | 1,433 | 3,858 |
| 2012 | 1,195 | 1,655 | 2,209 | 5,059 |
| 2013 | 1,908 | 825 | 2,268 | 5,001 |
| 2014 | 2,334 | 290 | 2,704 | 5,328 |
| 2015 | 2,299 | 258 | 5,476 | 8,033 |
| 2016 | 2,393 | 234 | 4,810 | 7,437 |
| 2017 | 2,000 | 544 | 4,453 | 6,997 |
| 2018 | 803 | 223 | 4,848 | 5,874 |
| 2019 | 343 | 228 | 6,335 | 6,906 |

Production for the table in 2019 was 6,906 tonnes, an increase of 1,032 tonnes (18%) on the 2018 total. This accounted for 93% of the total rainbow trout production, an increase on the proportion to that produced in 2018. Also, an increase in the number of fish in the large and medium size ranges and a decrease in the number of fish in the small size range were highlighted.

| Year | <450 g | 450-900 g | >900 g | Total |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | <1 lb | 1-2 lbs | >2 lbs | Tonnes |
| 2010 | 19 | 201 | 461 | 681 |
| 2011 | 8 | 419 | 334 | 761 |
| 2012 | 22 | 266 | 323 | 611 |
| 2013 | 24 | 221 | 365 | 610 |
| 2014 | 28 | 256 | 270 | 554 |
| 2015 | 15 | 158 | 382 | 555 |
| 2016 | 35 | 183 | 441 | 659 |
| 2017 | 10 | 150 | 480 | 640 |
| 2018 | 14 | 143 | 382 | 539 |
| 2019 | 16 | 113 | 370 | 499 |

Table 1c: Production (tonnes) for the restocking trade during 2010-2019according to weight category

In 2019, production for the restocking of angling waters decreased to 499 tonnes representing a decrease of 40 tonnes (7%) on the 2018 total. This accounted for 7% of total rainbow trout production in 2019. These figures represent the tonnage of fish supplied to angling waters for restocking purposes; they do not account for the catch taken by anglers. The production of medium and large sized fish showed decreases while there was an increase in the production of small sized fish.

5

Production by Site

Table 2: Number of sites grouped by tonnage produced during 2010-2019

| Year | Number of | sites per pro | duction toni | nage | Total number of |
|------|-----------|---------------|--------------|------|--------------------|
| rear | <1-25 | 26-100 | 101-200 | >200 | sites |
| 2010 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 36 |
| 2011 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 33 |
| 2012 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 34 |
| 2013 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 30 |
| 2014 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 31 |
| 2015 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 30 |
| 2016 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 32 |
| 2017 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 28 |
| 2018 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 29 |
| 2019 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 28 |

Production was reported from 28 of the 52 active sites. The number of producers in the 101-200 tonnes size bracket increased while those in the 26-100 and >200 tonnes size brackets decreased. The number of producers in the <1-25 tonnes size bracket remained the same as in 2018. These figures do not include those sites specialising in the production of ova or young fish for on-growing.

Production by Method

Table 3: Grouping of rainbow trout sites by production tonnages, mainmethods of production in 2019 and comparison with production in 2018

| Production | Proc | luction gr | ouping (t | onnes) in I | 2019 | Total tonna met | | Number of sites | |
|-------------------------|------|------------|-----------|-------------|------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------|
| method | <10 | 10-25 | 26-50 | 51-100 | >100 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 |
| FW cages | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1,838 (28.7%) | 2,273 (30.7%) | 6 | 6 |
| FW ponds and raceways | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1,142 (17.8%) | 971 (13.1%) | 14 | 12 |
| FW tanks and hatcheries | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 70 (1.1%) | 78 (1.1%) | 3 | 4 |
| SW cages | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3,363 (52.4%) | 4,083 (55.1%) | 6 | 6 |
| SW tanks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 6,413 | 7,405 | 29 | 28 |

Seawater production accounted for 4,083 tonnes (55.1%) and freshwater production the remaining 3,322 tonnes (44.9%). Production from freshwater cages, freshwater tanks and hatcheries and seawater cages all increased during 2019 while production from freshwater ponds and raceways decreased.

Company and Site Data

 Table 4: Number of companies and sites in production during 2010-2019

| Year | No. of companies | No. of sites |
|------|------------------|--------------|
| 2010 | 25 | 51 |
| 2011 | 23 | 48 |
| 2012 | 25 | 48 |
| 2013 | 24 | 46 |
| 2014 | 24 | 46 |
| 2015 | 24 | 45 |
| 2016 | 24 | 44 |
| 2017 | 23 | 44 |
| 2018 | 23 | 53 |
| 2019 | 22 | 52 |

In 2019, the number of companies authorised by the Scottish Government and actively engaged in rainbow trout production was 22. The number of sites registered and in production was 52.

Staffing and Productivity

Table 5: Number of staff employed and productivity per person during2010-2019

| Year | Full-time Male | Full-time Female | Total Full-time | Part-time Male | Part-time Female | Total Part-time | Total Staff | Productivity (tonnes/ person) |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2010 | 95 | 3 | 98 | 24 | 7 | 31 | 129 | 39.8 |
| 2011 | 90 | 5 | 95 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 118 | 39.1 |
| 2012 | 74 | 5 | 79 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 107 | 53.0 |
| 2013 | 85 | 4 | 89 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 110 | 51.0 |
| 2014 | 86 | 7 | 93 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 113 | 52.1 |
| 2015 | 100 | 10 | 110 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 126 | 68.2 |
| 2016 | 90 | 10 | 100 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 121 | 66.9 |
| 2017 | 98 | 12 | 110 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 132 | 57.9 |
| 2018 | 103 | 8 | 111 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 136 | 47.2 |
| 2019 | 103 | 11 | 114 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 144 | 51.4 |

The overall number of staff employed in 2019 increased by eight to 144. The number of full-time staff increased by three while the number of part-time staff increased by five. Productivity, measured as tonnes produced per person, increased by 8.9% in 2019 with no distinction between full and part-time employees being made for this calculation.

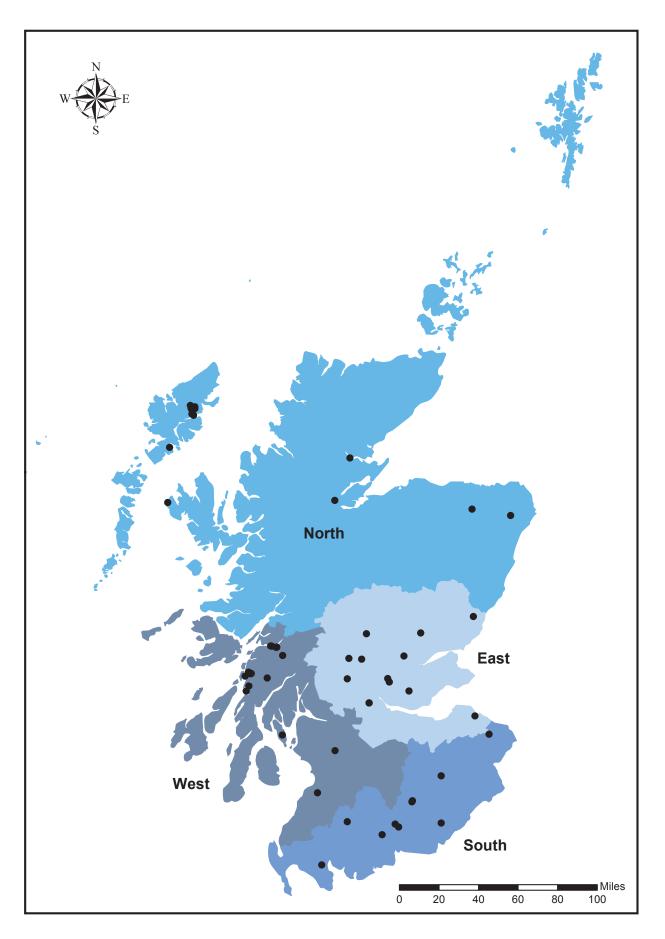
Production by Area

| Area | No. Table of production | | Restocking production | Mean tonnes | 2 | Staffing | Productivity (tonnes/ | | |
|--------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----|----------|--------------------------|---------|--|
| | sites | (tonnes) | (tonnes) | per site | F/T | P/T | Total | person) | |
| North* | 13 | 122 | 29 | 11.6 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 12.6 | |
| East | 13 | 1,030 | 232 | 97.1 | 33 | 10 | 43 | 29.3 | |
| West | 16 | 5,312 | 18 | 333.1 | 62 | 4 | 66 | 80.8 | |
| South | 10 | 442 | 220 | 66.2 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 28.8 | |
| All | 52 | 6,906 | 499 | 142.4 | 114 | 30 | 144 | 51.4 | |

 Table 6: Production and staffing by area in 2019

*From 2018, the North area also included production and staff from the Western Isles

Productivity was greatest in the West at 333.1 tonnes per site and 80.8 tonnes per person.





Type of Ova Laid Down

Table 7: Number (000's) and proportions (%) of eyed ova types laid down tohatch during 2010-2019

| Year | All female diploid no. (%) | Triploid no. (%) | Mixed sex diploid no. (%) | Total ova |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 2010 | 13,352 (89) | 1,052 (7) | 675 (4) | 15,079 |
| 2011 | 12,673 (84) | 2,254 (15) | 215 (1) | 15,142 |
| 2012 | 10,967 (85) | 2,005 (15) | 7 (<1) | 12,979 |
| 2013 | 7,857 (80) | 1,955 (20) | 77 (<1) | 9,889 |
| 2014 | 8,321 (75) | 2,710 (25) | 9 (<1) | 11,040 |
| 2015 | 10,245 (85) | 1,800 (15) | 76 (<1) | 12,121 |
| 2016 | 7,986 (80) | 1,943 (20) | 5 (<1) | 9,934 |
| 2017 | 2,366 (34) | 4,670 (66) | 5 (<1) | 7,041 |
| 2018 | 1,460 (23) | 4,843 (77) | 15 (<1) | 6,318 |
| 2019 | 1,077 (16) | 5,369 (82) | 105 (2) | 6,551 |

Source of Ova Laid Down

Table 8: Number (000's) and sources of eyed ova laid down to hatch in2010-2019

| | |)va produced i reat Britain (G | | Total imported ova | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------|--------|
| Year [–] | Own stock | Other stock | Total | Northern hemisphere | Total |
| 2010 | 415 | 50 | 465 | 14,614 | 15,079 |
| 2011 | 215 | 189 | 404 | 14,738 | 15,142 |
| 2012 | 14 | 230 | 244 | 12,735 | 12,979 |
| 2013 | 77 | 537 | 614 | 9,275 | 9,889 |
| 2014 | 9 | 655 | 664 | 10,376 | 11,040 |
| 2015 | 6 | 888 | 894 | 11,227 | 12,121 |
| 2016 | 35 | 349 | 384 | 9,550 | 9,934 |
| 2017 | 20 | 547 | 567 | 6,474 | 7,041 |
| 2018 | 15 | 495 | 510 | 5,808 | 6,318 |
| 2019 | 10 | 22 | 32 | 6,519 | 6,551 |

In 2019, the total number of eyed ova laid down to hatch increased by 0.2 million (4%) on the 2018 figure. All ova were imported from the Northern hemisphere. The proportion of ova from GB broodstock decreased (0.5% of the total) and the rainbow trout industry remained reliant on imported ova. Data on the importation of ova into Scotland are also available from the health certificates and are shown in Table 9a. Any discrepancy between the figures in Tables 8 and 9a is due to data being obtained from two independent sources.

Imports from Official Import Health Certificates

Table 9a: Number (000's) and sources of ova imported into Scotlandfrom outwith GB during 2010-2019

| Source | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Denmark | 1,715 | 5,250 | 1,950 | 1,315 | 2,500 | 2,330 | 5,535 | 3,518 | 3,728 | 5,567 |
| Isle of Man | 1,400 | 520 | 300 | 800 | 1,000 | 175 | 20 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| N. Ireland | 9,247 | 7,320 | 8,332 | 5,125 | 4,780 | 6,535 | 3,040 | 1,240 | 1,085 | 380 |
| Norway | 200 | 130 | 300 | 175 | 710 | 670 | 500 | 774 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| USA | 2,340 | 1,580 | 1,800 | 2,350 | 1,700 | 1,675 | 750 | 0 | 855 | 430 |
| Totals | 14,902 | 14,800 | 12,682 | 9,765 | 10,690 | 11,385 | 9,845 | 5,832 | 5,668 | 6,437 |

Table 9b: Seasonal variation in numbers (000's) and sources of ovaimported into Scotland from outwith GB during 2019

| Month | Denmark | N. Ireland | Norway | USA |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------|-----|
| January | 805 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| February | 558 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| March | 1,099 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 595 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Мау | 870 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| July | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| September | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 |
| October | 980 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 660 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| December | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 5,567 | 380 | 60 | 430 |

Table 9c: Number (000's) and sources of fish imported into Scotland fromoutwith GB during 2010-2019

| Source | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| N. Ireland | <1 | 72 | 155 | 537 | 674 | 746 | 592 | 486 | 391 | 935 |
| Republic of Ireland | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Suppliers within the European Union (EU) accounted for 93.3% of ova imported into Scotland during 2019 with the USA accounting for the remaining 6.7%. In recent years there has been a trend for producers to import part grown rainbow trout into Scotland from outwith GB.

Trade in Fry and Fingerlings

Table 10: Number (000's) of fry and fingerlings traded during 2010-2019

| | Fry ar | nd fingerlings b | ought | Total | Total |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Year | All female diploid no. (%) | Triploid no. (%) | Mixed sex diploid no. (%) | number bought | number sold |
| 2010 | 15,539 (95) | 585 (4) | 141 (1) | 16,265 | 14,686 |
| 2011 | 16,288 (88.5) | 1,970 (10.7) | 138 (0.8) | 18,396 | 16,612 |
| 2012 | 12,543 (91) | 1,226 (9) | 0 | 13,769 | 12,088 |
| 2013 | 6,734 (84) | 1,239 (16) | 0 | 7,973 | 6,749 |
| 2014 | 5,911 (81) | 1,423 (19) | 0 | 7,334 | 6,719 |
| 2015 | 6,104 (87) | 598 (9) | 290 (4) | 6,992 | 6,971 |
| 2016 | 6,452 (85) | 1,125 (15) | 0 | 7,577 | 6,779 |
| 2017 | 3,989 (73) | 1,446 (27) | 0 | 5,435 | 4,145 |
| 2018 | 979 (42) | 1,361 (58) | 0 | 2,340 | 2,383 |
| 2019 | 861 (25) | 2,532 (75) | 0 | 3,393 | 2,832 |

The established trade between hatcheries and on-growing farms continued in 2019. Some companies specialised in fry and fingerling production. The total number of fry and fingerlings bought increased by 45.0% while the number sold increased by 18.8%. The disparity between supply and demand is due to trade with England and Wales.

Use of Vaccines

Table 11: Number of sites rearing fish vaccinated against entericredmouth disease (ERM) and number of fish vaccinated (millions) during2010-2019

| | 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of sites | 27 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 21 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 21 |
| No. of fish | 20.0 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |

Vaccines continued to be used as a preventative treatment against enteric redmouth disease (ERM), a potentially serious bacterial infection, caused by *Yersinia ruckeri*. Vaccination is generally carried out as a bath treatment at the fingerling stage, although some vaccines are administered by intra-peritoneal injection. A total of 3.4 million fish were vaccinated on 21 sites.

Organic Production

Of the 52 sites recorded as being active in rainbow trout production in 2019, none were certified as organic.

Escapes

There were three incidents involving the loss of 37,372 fish from rainbow trout sites in 2019.

Production survey information was collected from all 23 companies actively involved in the freshwater production of Atlantic salmon, farming 76 active sites. This figure represents the entire freshwater industry operating in Scotland.

Company and Site Data

Table 12: Number of companies and sites in production during 2010-2019

| Year | No. of companies | No. of sites |
|------|------------------|--------------|
| 2010 | 31 | 104 |
| 2011 | 28 | 98 |
| 2012 | 28 | 100 |
| 2013 | 27 | 102 |
| 2014 | 26 | 96 |
| 2015 | 25 | 87 |
| 2016 | 26 | 87 |
| 2017 | 24 | 79 |
| 2018 | 24 | 71 |
| 2019 | 23 | 76 |

In 2019, the number of companies authorised by the Scottish Government for freshwater production of Atlantic salmon decreased by one to 23. A total of 76 sites were actively engaged in commercial production, an increase of five from the 2018 figure.

Production and Staffing

Table 13: Number (000's) of smolts produced, staff employed and smoltproductivity during 2010-2019

| Year | Number (000's) of Smolts produced | Full-time Male | Full-time Female | Total Full-time | Part-time Male | Part-time Female | Total Part-time | Total Staff | Productivity, (000's) smolts per person |
|------|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|
| 2010 | 36,872 | 213 | 20 | 233 | 42 | 14 | 56 | 289 | 127.6 |
| 2011 | 43,626 | 207 | 18 | 225 | 45 | 23 | 68 | 293 | 148.9 |
| 2012 | 44,324 | 218 | 17 | 235 | 60 | 33 | 93 | 328 | 135.1 |
| 2013 | 40,457 | 226 | 11 | 237 | 29 | 19 | 48 | 285 | 142.0 |
| 2014 | 45,004 | 226 | 18 | 244 | 42 | 23 | 65 | 309 | 145.6 |
| 2015 | 44,571 | 208 | 31 | 239 | 41 | 14 | 55 | 294 | 151.6 |
| 2016 | 42,894 | 225 | 27 | 252 | 35 | 7 | 42 | 294 | 145.9 |
| 2017 | 46,152 | 219 | 31 | 250 | 33 | 8 | 41 | 291 | 158.6 |
| 2018 | 47,097 | 210 | 29 | 239 | 30 | 9 | 39 | 278 | 169.4 |
| 2019 | 51,430 | 215 | 32 | 247 | 26 | 8 | 34 | 281 | 183.0 |



Smolt production in 2019 increased by 9% compared to 2018. The number of staff employed in 2019 increased by three and productivity increased by 8% to a figure of 183,000 smolts produced per person. Data for staffing and productivity in 2013 are shown, however, there are uncertainties with these data due to consolidation within the industry.

Smolts by Age Group

Table 14: Number of smolts (000's) produced by type during 2010-2019

| Year | S½ | S1 | S1½ | Total |
|------|--------|--------|-----|--------|
| 2010 | 14,116 | 22,756 | 0 | 36,872 |
| 2011 | 17,233 | 26,393 | 0 | 43,626 |
| 2012 | 18,795 | 25,239 | 290 | 44,324 |
| 2013 | 19,024 | 21,279 | 154 | 40,457 |
| 2014 | 22,367 | 22,473 | 164 | 45,004 |
| 2015 | 23,850 | 20,711 | 10 | 44,571 |
| 2016 | 25,072 | 17,822 | 0 | 42,894 |
| 2017 | 28,072 | 18,080 | 0 | 46,152 |
| 2018 | 24,058 | 23,039 | 0 | 47,097 |
| 2019 | 25,607 | 25,823 | 0 | 51,430 |

In 2019, there were increases in the numbers of $S\frac{1}{2}$ (6.4%) and S1 (12.1%) smolts produced. There was no production of S1 $\frac{1}{2}$ smolts in 2019.

Production Systems

Table 15: Number and capacity of production systems during 2015-2019

| SystemNo. of sites with systemTotal capacity, 000's | | | | | | cubic r | netres | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|---------|--------|------|------|------|
| Year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Cages | 38 | 38 | 36 | 27 | 27 | 355 | 400 | 357 | 346 | 351 |
| Tanks and Raceways | 49 | 49 | 43 | 44 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 55 | 54 | 68 |
| Total | 87 | 87 | 79 | 71 | 76 | 402 | 446 | 412 | 400 | 419 |

The types of facility used for the production of smolts in freshwater are cages or tanks and raceways. In 2019, the number of farms using cages remained the same as in 2018 and the number of farms using tanks and raceways increased by five. In terms of volume, cage capacity increased by 5,000 m³ and tank and raceway capacity increased by 14,000 m³. This resulted in a net increase in volume of 19,000 m³ available for the production of smolts in Scotland during 2019.

Table 16: Number (000's) of smolts produced and stocking densities byproduction system during 2015-2019

| | Nun | nber of sr | nolts pro | duced (O(| 00's) | Stocking densities (smolts/m ³) | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---|------|------|------|------|--|
| Year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Cages | 18,135 | 15,884 | 17,207 | 21,771 | 18,964 | 51 | 40 | 48 | 63 | 54 | |
| All others | 26,436 | 27,010 | 28,945 | 25,326 | 32,466 | 562 | 587 | 526 | 469 | 477 | |
| Total | 44,571 | 42,894 | 46,152 | 47,097 | 51,430 | - | - | - | - | - | |

The average stocking densities of cages decreased from 63 to 54 smolts per m³ in 2019 compared to 2018, while densities in tanks and raceways decreased from 469 to 477 smolts per m³.

Ova Production

Table 17: Number (000's) of salmon ova produced during 2010-2019

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. of ova | 91,655 | 78,208 | 57,489 | 56,904 | 33,450 | 11,605 | 13,689 | 12,631 | 15,228 | 11,618 |

In 2019, 11.6 million ova were stripped, a decrease of 24% from the number of ova produced in 2018.

Table 18: Source, number (000's), previous year's estimate of ova laiddown to hatch during 2010-2019 and projected production for 2020

| Year | In-house broodstock | Out- sourced GB broodstock | GB wild broodstock | Foreign ova | Total | Previous year's estimate |
|------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| 2010 | 13,744 | 26,220 | 0 | 29,657 | 69,621 | 61,011 |
| 2011 | 15,664 | 14,630 | 0 | 34,322 | 64,616 | 54,526 |
| 2012 | 18,556 | 9,981 | 0 | 34,700 | 63,237 | 55,723 |
| 2013 | 16,996 | 8,263 | 0 | 41,315 | 66,573 | 49,249 |
| 2014 | 14,418 | 2,725 | 10 | 53,684 | 70,837 | 48,149 |
| 2015 | 6,479 | 223 | 10 | 61,463 | 68,175 | 65,284 |
| 2016 | 5,884 | 4 | 0 | 58,458 | 64,346 | 59,604 |
| 2017 | 6,228 | 360 | 0 | 59,158 | 65,746 | 60,673 |
| 2018 | 8,780 | 200 | 0 | 61,499 | 70,479 | 67,374 |
| 2019 | 5,516 | 1,724 | 75 | 63,931 | 71,246 | 71,571 |
| 2020 | | | | | | 70,598 |

The number of ova laid down to hatch was 71.2 million, an increase of 0.8 million (1.1%) on the 2018 figure. The majority of the ova (89.7%) were derived from foreign sources, this being an increase of 2.4 million (4.0%) on the 2018 figure. Supplies derived from GB broodstock decreased by 1.7 million, an 18.5% decrease on the 2018 figure. In 2019, 75,000 ova from GB wild broodstock were laid down to hatch, ova derived from wild stocks are generally held and hatched for wild stock enhancement by the aquaculture industry in cooperation with wild fisheries managers.

Smolts Produced and Put to Sea

Table 19: Actual and projected smolt production and smolts put to sea(millions) during 2010-2021

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Actual smolts put to sea | 38.5 | 42.7 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 48.1 | 45.5 | 43.0 | 46.1 | 45.4 | 53.0 | | |
| Smolts produced | 36.9 | 43.6 | 44.3 | 40.5 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 42.9 | 46.2 | 47.1 | 51.4 | | |
| Estimated production | 28.7 | 35.9 | 31.3 | 28.1 | 39.9 | 43.4 | 36.6 | 39.3 | 46.1 | 38.6 | 52.1 | 56.6 |
| Ratio of ova laid down to smolts produced | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | | |

The figure for the number of smolts put to sea includes smolts produced in England and smolts imported from elsewhere, whereas smolt production data relate only to those produced in Scotland. Smolt producers estimate putting 52.1 million smolts to sea in 2020. The ratio of ova laid down to hatch to smolts produced in 2019 was less than the ratio in 2018.

Scale of Production

Table 20: Smolt-producing sites grouped by numbers (000's) of smoltsproduced during 2010-2019

| | | | | Scale o | f produ | ction | | | No. of | Total |
|------|------|-------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Year | 1-10 | 11-25 | 26- 50 | 51- 100 | 101- 250 | 251- 500 | 501- 1,000 | >1,000 | sites in production | smolts produced |
| 2010 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 64 | 36,872 |
| 2011 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 61 | 43,626 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 61 | 44,324 |
| 2013 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 58 | 40,457 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 50 | 45,004 |
| 2015 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 55 | 44,571 |
| 2016 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 48 | 42,894 |
| 2017 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 45 | 46,152 |
| 2018 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 42 | 47,097 |
| 2019 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 45 | 51,430 |

Note: These data refer only to sites producing smolts. The sites holding only ova, fry or parr are excluded.

The number of sites producing smolts in 2019 was 45. The number of sites producing less than 101,000 smolts increased by two and there has also been an increase of four in the number of sites producing in excess of one million smolts per year. The number of sites producing between 101,000 and one million smolts per year decreased by three.

Production of Ova and Smolt by Production Area

Table 21: Staffing in 2019, ova laid down to hatch in 2018-2019, smoltproduction in 2018-2019 and estimated production in 2020-2021 byregion

| Region | Number of staff employed in 2019 | | Ova laid down to hatch (000's) | | Smolt production (000's) | | | Estimated smolt production (000's) | | |
|----------------|---|-----|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--|------------------------------------|--------|--|
| | F/T | P/T | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | | 2020 | 2021 | |
| North West | 130 | 15 | 41,362 | 34,519 | 28,975 | 29,660 | | 25,397 | 29,896 | |
| Orkney | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 102 | | 100 | 140 | |
| Shetland | 25 | 1 | 5,708 | 6,512 | 3,287 | 4,560 | | 4,350 | 4,500 | |
| West | 56 | 11 | 16,673 | 23,221 | 10,451 | 11,772 | | 17,799 | 17,059 | |
| Western Isles | 31 | 2 | 6,694 | 6,952 | 3,514 | 4,362 | | 3,835 | 4,285 | |
| East and South | 4 | 3 | 42 | 42 | 762 | 974 | | 616 | 700 | |
| All Scotland | 247 | 34 | 70,479 | 71,246 | 47,097 | 51,430 | | 52,097 | 56,580 | |

In 2019, the North West and the West were the main areas where ova were laid down to hatch. The North West and the West were the main smolt producing areas. The greatest number of staff were employed in the North West region.

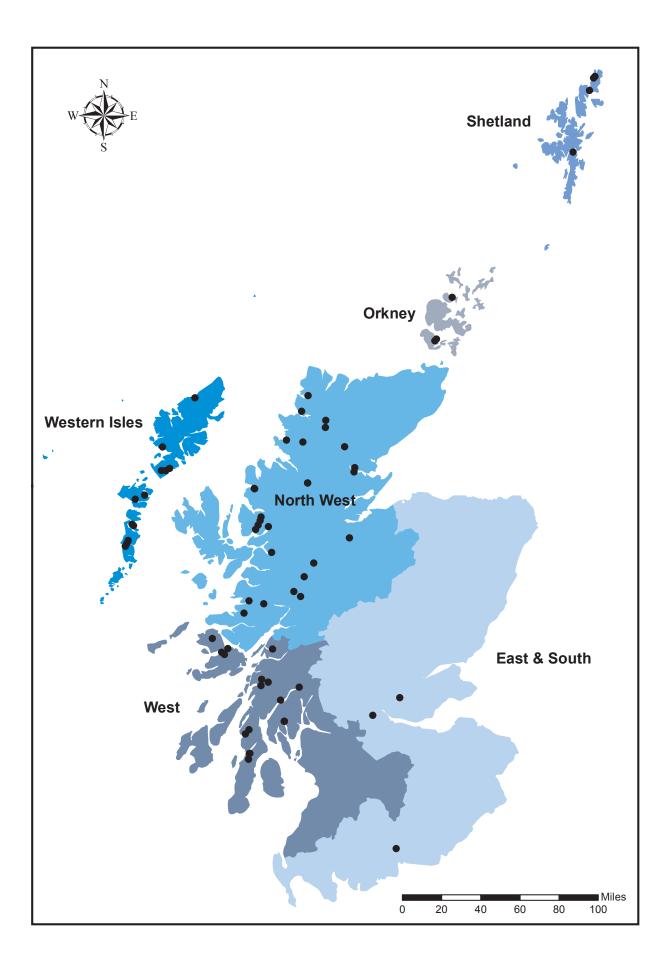


Figure 2: The regional distribution of active atlantic salmon smolt sites in 2019

20

International Trade in Ova

Since the introduction of the EU single market on 1st January 1993 and the associated Fish Health Regulations common to all EU member states, a trade in live salmon and ova has been established. In addition, the European Economic Area (EEA) agreement allows trade between the EU and the member states of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Trade is based on the same rules as are established within the EU regarding compartments and zones declared free from listed diseases.

Trade with Third Countries has also been established, but only from sites that have met the same health standards as are established within the EU regarding the approval of farms and zones for listed diseases. Exports to countries outside the EU are subject to the health conditions placed by the importing country. Marine Scotland Science advises potential exporters to ascertain with the importing country any specific health testing requirements that may be a condition of import.

Imports and Exports

Table 22a: Source and number (000's) of salmon ova, fry, parr and smoltsimported during 2010-2019 derived from health certificates

| | | | Fry, Parr ar | nd Smolts | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Import Year | EU Member | EF | TA | Total | EU Member | EFTA- |
| rear | States | Iceland | Norway | TOLAT | States | Norway |
| 2010 | 2,150 | 0 | 26,533 | 28,683 | 452 | 0 |
| 2011 | 3,400 | 0 | 35,851 | 39,251 | 800 | 0 |
| 2012 | 10,134 | 0 | 23,849 | 33,983 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 10,700 | 2,719 | 35,044 | 48,463 | 55 | 0 |
| 2014 | 5,218 | 3,813 | 49,831 | 58,862 | 1,602 | 1,748 |
| 2015 | 4,815 | 8,978 | 45,926 | 59,719 | 2,118 | 365 |
| 2016 | 5,444 | 5,324 | 38,602 | 49,370 | 1,956 | 0 |
| 2017 | 7,000 | 13,883 | 37,025 | 57,908 | 2,012 | 0 |
| 2018 | 7,250 | 10,116 | 48,430 | 65,796 | 1,700 | 0 |
| 2019 | 10,184 | 26,352 | 23,673 | 60,209 | 297 | 0 |

The numbers of ova imported decreased by 8.5%. The number of fry, parr and smolts imported decreased from that observed in 2018, with 0.3 million imported from EU member states. Table 22b: Destination and number (000's) of salmon ova, fry, parr andsmolts exported during 2010-2019 derived from health certificates

| Export year | | Farmed orig | in ova | Total | Fry, Parr and Smolts |
|---------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------|----------------------|
| Export year - | EU | Norway | Others | | |
| 2010 | 189 | 600 | 0 | 789 | 130 |
| 2011 | Ο | 0 | 820 | 820 | 183 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| 2013 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 650 | 404 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 259 |
| 2015 | 93 | 0 | 2 | 95 | 8 |
| 2016 | 335 | 0 | 23 | 358 | 173 |
| 2017 | 16 | 0 | 323 | 339 | 206 |
| 2018 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 71 |
| 2019 | Ο | 0 | 0 | 0 | 263 |

In 2019, no ova were exported. Fry, parr and smolt exports increased by 192,000 fish on the 2018 figure.

Vaccines

Table 23: Number of sites using vaccines and number (millions) of fishvaccinated during 2010-2019

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of sites | 70 | 67 | 63 | 63 | 56 | 55 | 47 | 46 | 43 | 46 |
| No. of fish (millions) vaccinated | 42.6 | 49.2 | 48.1 | 47.5 | 44.7 | 48.0 | 42.6 | 58.4 | 51.0 | 52.4 |

Vaccines were used to provide protection against furunculosis, infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN), ERM, vibriosis and salmonid alphavirus (SAV). The majority of fish were vaccinated against furunculosis, vibriosis and IPN, with smaller numbers of fish being vaccinated against ERM and SAV. A total of 52.4 million fish were vaccinated across 46 sites.

Escapes

In 2019, there was one incident involving the loss of 4,465 fish from a site rearing freshwater Atlantic salmon.

// 3.Atlantic salmon - Production

Production

Production survey information was collected from all 11 companies actively involved in Atlantic salmon production, farming 226 active sites. This figure represents the entire industry operating in Scotland.

Table 24: Annual production of salmon (tonnes) during 1999-2019 andprojected production in 2020

| Year | Tonnes | Percentage difference | Year | Tonnes | Percentage difference |
|------|---------|--------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1999 | 126,686 | 14 | 2010 | 154,164 | 6.9 |
| 2000 | 128,959 | 2 | 2011 | 158,018 | 2.5 |
| 2001 | 138,519 | 7 | 2012 | 162,223 | 2.7 |
| 2002 | 144,589 | 4 | 2013 | 163,234 | 0.6 |
| 2003 | 169,736 | 17 | 2014 | 179,022 | 9.7 |
| 2004 | 158,099 | -7 | 2015 | 171,722 | -4.1 |
| 2005 | 129,588 | -18 | 2016 | 162,817 | -5.2 |
| 2006 | 131,847 | 2 | 2017 | 189,707 | 16.5 |
| 2007 | 129,930 | -1.4 | 2018 | 156,025 | -17.8 |
| 2008 | 128,606 | -1 | 2019 | 203,881 | 30.7 |
| 2009 | 144,247 | 12 | 2020 | 207,630* | |

*industry estimate of projected tonnage based on stocks currently being on-grown.

The total production of Atlantic salmon during 2019 was 203,881 tonnes, an increase of 47,856 tonnes (30.7%) on the 2018 total and the highest ever level of production recorded in Scotland.

Table 25: Number (000's), production (tonnes) of salmon harvested andmean fish weight (kg) per year class during 2010-2019

| | Year of smolt input | Year of harvest | Number (000's) | Production (tonnes) | Mean weight at harvest (kg) |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 2010 | 2010 | 128 | 268 | 2.1 |
| | 2011 | 2011 | 109 | 307 | 2.8 |
| | 2012 | 2012 | 127 | 301 | 2.4 |
| Harvest in | 2013 | 2013 | 0 | 0 | - |
| year 0 | 2014 | 2014 | 286 | 720 | 2.5 |
| (i.e. in year | 2015 | 2015 | 223 | 626 | 2.8 |
| of input) | 2016 | 2016 | 114 | 333 | 2.9 |
| | 2017 | 2017 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | 2018 | 2018 | 84 | 247 | 2.9 |
| | 2019 | 2019 | 319 | 931 | 2.9 |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 18,266 | 85,826 | 4.7 |
| | 2010 | 2011 | 18,694 | 91,105 | 4.9 |
| | 2011 | 2012 | 21,502 | 97,744 | 4.5 |
| | 2012 | 2013 | 21,264 | 106,161 | 5.0 |
| Harvest in year 1 | 2013 | 2014 | 20,316 | 101,997 | 5.0 |
| year i | 2014 | 2015 | 24,038 | 114,112 | 4.7 |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 24,633 | 111,163 | 4.5 |
| | 2016 | 2017 | 25,596 | 126,445 | 4.9 |
| | 2017 | 2018 | 21,825 | 110,554 | 5.1 |
| | 2018 | 2019 | 26,324 | 132,090 | 5.0 |
| | 2008 | 2010 | 13,666 | 68,070 | 5.0 |
| | 2009 | 2011 | 13,772 | 66,606 | 4.8 |
| | 2010 | 2012 | 13,053 | 64,178 | 4.9 |
| | 2011 | 2013 | 11,283 | 57,073 | 5.1 |
| Harvest in year 2 | 2012 | 2014 | 13,712 | 76,305 | 5.6 |
| , car 2 | 2013 | 2015 | 10,910 | 56,984 | 5.2 |
| | 2014 | 2016 | 10,940 | 51,321 | 4.7 |
| | 2015 | 2017 | 11,094 | 63,262 | 5.7 |
| | 2016 | 2018 | 7,165 | 45,224 | 6.3 |
| | 2017 | 2019 | 12,212 | 70,860 | 5.8 |

Table 26: Number (000's) and production (tonnes) of grilse and pre-salmon harvested during 2010-2019

| | Grilse | e (January-A | ugust) | Pre-salmor | n (September | -December) |
|------|--------|--------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Year | Number | Tonnes | Average weight (kg) | Number | Tonnes | Average weight (kg) |
| 2010 | 6,877 | 29,733 | 4.3 | 11,389 | 56,093 | 4.9 |
| 2011 | 7,604 | 35,146 | 4.6 | 11,090 | 55,959 | 5.0 |
| 2012 | 11,337 | 53,216 | 4.7 | 10,165 | 44,528 | 4.4 |
| 2013 | 9,618 | 47,496 | 4.9 | 11,646 | 58,665 | 5.0 |
| 2014 | 9,048 | 46,686 | 5.2 | 11,268 | 55,311 | 4.9 |
| 2015 | 11,243 | 53,930 | 4.8 | 12,795 | 60,182 | 4.7 |
| 2016 | 13,463 | 59,853 | 4.4 | 11,170 | 51,310 | 4.6 |
| 2017 | 13,523 | 68,116 | 5.0 | 12,073 | 58,329 | 4.8 |
| 2018 | 10,815 | 53,244 | 4.9 | 11,010 | 57,310 | 5.2 |
| 2019 | 14,495 | 72,243 | 5.0 | 11,829 | 59,847 | 5.1 |

Table 27: Percentage (by weight) of annual production by growth stageharvested during 2010-2019

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Growth stage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Input year fish | <1 | <1 | <1 | 0 | <1 | <1 | <1 | 0 | <1 | <1 |
| Grilse | 19 | 22 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 31 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 35 |
| Pre-salmon | 36 | 35 | 27 | 36 | 31 | 35 | 31 | 31 | 36 | 29 |
| Year 2 salmon | 44 | 42 | 39 | 35 | 42 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 35 |

Survival and Production in Smolt Year Classes

 Table 28: Survival and production in smolt year classes during 2000-2019

| Maan | | | Harvest | year 0 | | | Harvest ye | ar 1 | | | Harvest | year 2 | | Total % of | | Yield |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Year of smolt input | Smolt input (000's) | Number (000's) | Weight (tonnes) | Mean weight (kg) | % harvest | Number (000's) | Weight (tonnes) | Mean weight (kg) | % harvest | Number (000's) | Weight (tonnes) | Mean weight (kg) | % harvest | year class harvested (survival) | Year class weight (tonnes) | per smolt (kg) |
| 2000 | 45,185 | 765 | 2,673 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 22,726 | 96,539 | 4.2 | 50.3 | 11,354 | 53,535 | 4.7 | 25.1 | 77.1 | 152,747 | 3.38 |
| 2001 | 48,643 | 557 | 1,227 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 23,528 | 90,230 | 3.8 | 48.4 | 15,619 | 73,255 | 4.7 | 32.1 | 81.6 | 164,712 | 3.39 |
| 2002 | 50,086 | 272 | 824 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 22,602 | 96,205 | 4.3 | 45.1 | 15,555 | 71,988 | 4.6 | 31.1 | 76.7 | 169,017 | 3.37 |
| 2003 | 43,083 | 82 | 276 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 19,596 | 85,792 | 4.4 | 45.5 | 13,920 | 61,850 | 4.4 | 32.3 | 78.0 | 147,918 | 3.43 |
| 2004 | 39,041 | 168 | 319 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 15,075 | 67,738 | 4.5 | 38.6 | 14,237 | 67,537 | 4.7 | 36.5 | 75.5 | 135,594 | 3.47 |
| 2005 | 37,168 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 14,036 | 64,099 | 4.6 | 37.8 | 14,999 | 69,000 | 4.6 | 40.3 | 78.1 | 133,099 | 3.58 |
| 2006 | 41,091 | 115 | 211 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 13,787 | 60,890 | 4.4 | 33.5 | 15,881 | 73,631 | 4.6 | 38.6 | 72.5 | 134,732 | 3.28 |
| 2007 | 37,853 | 23 | 40 | 1.7 | 0.06 | 13,011 | 54,759 | 4.2 | 34.4 | 14,133 | 66,448 | 4.7 | 37.3 | 71.8 | 121,247 | 3.20 |
| 2008 | 36,662 | 116 | 216 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 16,338 | 77,621 | 4.7 | 44.6 | 13,666 | 68,070 | 5.0 | 37.3 | 82.2 | 145,907 | 3.98 |
| 2009 | 38,548 | 81 | 178 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 18,266 | 85,826 | 4.7 | 47.4 | 13,772 | 66,606 | 4.8 | 35.7 | 83.3 | 152,610 | 3.96 |
| 2010 | 38,490 | 128 | 268 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 18,694 | 91,105 | 4.9 | 48.6 | 13,053 | 64,178 | 4.9 | 33.9 | 82.8 | 155,551 | 4.04 |
| 2011 | 42,733 | 109 | 307 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 21,502 | 97,744 | 4.5 | 50.3 | 11,283 | 57,073 | 5.1 | 26.4 | 77.0 | 155,124 | 3.63 |
| 2012 | 41,094 | 127 | 301 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 21,264 | 106,161 | 5.0 | 51.7 | 13,712 | 76,305 | 5.6 | 33.4 | 85.4 | 182,767 | 4.45 |
| 2013 | 40,936 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 20,316 | 101,997 | 5.0 | 49.6 | 10,910 | 56,984 | 5.2 | 26.7 | 76.3 | 158,981 | 3.88 |
| 2014 | 48,112 | 286 | 720 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 24,038 | 114,112 | 4.7 | 50.0 | 10,940 | 51,321 | 4.7 | 22.7 | 73.3 | 166,153 | 3.45 |
| 2015 | 45,465 | 223 | 626 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 24,633 | 111,163 | 4.5 | 54.2 | 11,094 | 63,262 | 5.7 | 24.4 | 79.1 | 175,051 | 3.85 |
| 2016 | 42,957 | 114 | 333 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 25,596 | 126,445 | 4.9 | 59.6 | 7,165 | 45,224 | 6.3 | 16.7 | 76.6 | 172,002 | 4.00 |
| 2017 | 46,116 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 21,825 | 110,554 | 5.1 | 47.3 | 12,212 | 70,860 | 5.8 | 26.5 | 73.8 | 181,414 | 3.93 |
| 2018 | 45,375 | 84 | 247 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 26,324 | 132,090 | 5.0 | 58.0 | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 52,990 | 319 | 931 | 2.9 | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | |



In 2017, the last year for which survival can be calculated, the survival rate from smolt input to harvest decreased to 73.8%. Of the 2018 year class, 58.2% of the input has been harvested, 10.9% higher than the average harvest of fish one year after input in the 2017 year class. In 2019, 0.6% of the fish were harvested from the 2019 input. This was an increase compared with the proportion of fish harvested from the same year class in 2018.

Smolts to Sea

Table 29: Number (000's) and origin of smolts put to sea during 2010-2019

| Year | Smo | lts put to se | ea (000's) | Total | Scottish Origin | English O | rigin | Other O | rigin |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | S ¹ / ₂ | S1 | S1½ | — (000's) | % | (000's) | % | (000's) | % |
| 2010 | 14,069 | 24,421 | 0 | 38,490 | 95 | 1,541 | 4 | 120 | <1 |
| 2011 | 17,721 | 25,012 | 0 | 42,733 | 96 | 1,765 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 17,334 | 23,480 | 280 | 41,094 | 96 | 1,510 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 19,262 | 21,534 | 140 | 40,936 | 97 | 1,169 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 23,758 | 24,212 | 142 | 48,112 | 94 | 893 | 2 | 2,072 | 4 |
| 2015 | 22,886 | 22,569 | 10 | 45,465 | 96 | 938 | 2 | 1,082 | 2 |
| 2016 | 22,052 | 20,905 | 0 | 42,957 | 97 | 1,048 | 2 | 611 | 1 |
| 2017 | 25,490 | 20,626 | 0 | 46,116 | 97 | 976 | 2 | 300 | <1 |
| 2018 | 21,629 | 23,746 | 0 | 45,375 | 96 | 1,318 | 3 | 364 | <1 |
| 2019 | 24,525 | 28,465 | 0 | 52,990 | 98 | 751 | 1 | 297 | <1 |

The total number of smolts put to sea in 2019 was almost 53.0 million. This smolt input comprised S½s (46.3%) and S1s (53.7%). Two percent of the smolts stocked to Scottish salmon farms were sourced from outwith Scotland, less than 1% of which came from sources outwith GB. This was a decrease of 2% compared with the proportion observed in 2018.

Survival and Production in Smolt Year Classes by Production Area

Table 30: Number (000's) of smolts put to sea and year class survival by areaduring 2008-2019

| Region | | s put to 000's) | Harve | est in y | ear 0 | Harv | est in y | ear 1 | Harv | est in y | ear 2 | Total H | arvest |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Year | No | Year | No | % | Year | No | % | Year | No | % | No | % |
| | 2008 | 9,099 | 2008 | 116 | 1.3 | 2009 | 4,897 | 53.8 | 2010 | 2,687 | 29.5 | 7,700 | 84.6 |
| | 2009 | 9,986 | 2009 | 42 | 0.4 | 2010 | 7,045 | 70.5 | 2011 | 2,003 | 20.1 | 9,090 | 91.0 |
| | 2010 | 9,924 | 2010 | 117 | 1.2 | 2011 | 6,324 | 63.7 | 2012 | 2,802 | 28.2 | 9,243 | 93.1 |
| | 2011 | 12,605 | 2011 | 53 | 0.4 | 2012 | 7,937 | 63.0 | 2013 | 1,744 | 13.8 | 9,734 | 77.2 |
| | 2012 | 11,588 | 2012 | 127 | 1.1 | 2013 | 7,179 | 62.0 | 2014 | 2,623 | 22.6 | 9,929 | 85.7 |
| North West | 2013 2014 | 10,975 17,543 | 2013 2014 | 0 191 | 0 1.1 | 2014 2015 | 6,549 9,649 | 59.7 55.0 | 2015 2016 | 1,695 3,768 | 15.4 21.5 | 8,244 13,608 | 75.1 77.6 |
| | 2014 | 8,646 | 2014 | 223 | 2.6 | 2015 | 6,122 | 70.8 | 2010 | 1,695 | 19.6 | 8,040 | 93.0 |
| | 2016 | 14,534 | 2015 | 114 | 0.8 | 2017 | 9,711 | 66.8 | 2018 | 1,882 | 12.9 | 11,707 | 80.5 |
| | 2017 | 9,527 | 2017 | 0 | 0 | 2018 | 3,809 | 40.0 | 2019 | 1,739 | 18.3 | 5,548 | 58.2 |
| | 2018 | 15,177 | 2018 | 84 | 0.6 | 2019 | 10,947 | 72.1 | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 15,071 | 2019 | 205 | 1.4 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 1,912 | 2008 | 0 | 0 | 2009 | 507 | 26.5 | 2010 | 1,120 | 58.6 | 1,627 | 85.1 |
| | 2009 | 1,154 | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 2010 | 741 | 64.2 | 2011 | 95 | 8.2 | 836 | 72.4 |
| | 2010 | 2,557 | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 2011 | 1,126 | 44.0 | 2012 | 936 | 36.6 | 2,062 | 80.6 |
| | 2011 | 2,718 | 2011 | 0 | 0 | 2012 | 1,203 | 44.3 | 2013 | 765 | 28.1 | 1,968 | 72.4 |
| | 2012 | 2,727 | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 2013 2014 | 1,422 | 52.1 | 2014 | 1,167 | 42.8 | 2,589 | 94.9 |
| Orkney | 2013 2014 | 2,104 2,829 | 2013 2014 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 2014 | 1,023 1,412 | 48.6 49.9 | 2015 2016 | 512 1,244 | 24.3 44.0 | 1,535 2,656 | 72.9 93.9 |
| | 2014 | 3,266 | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 2015 | 1,412 | 49.9 | 2010 | 1,244 | 44.0 | 3,101 | 95.0 |
| | 2015 | 3,050 | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 2010 | 1,184 | 38.8 | 2017 | 1,571 | 51.5 | 2,755 | 90.3 |
| | 2017 | 3,524 | 2017 | Ő | 0 | 2018 | 1,699 | 48.2 | 2019 | 835 | 23.7 | 2,534 | 71.9 |
| | 2018 | 3,478 | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 2019 | 2,068 | 59.5 | | | | , | |
| | 2019 | 4,670 | 2019 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 13,929 | 2008 | 0 | 0 | 2009 | 4,992 | 35.8 | 2010 | 4,659 | 33.4 | 9,651 | 69.2 |
| | 2009 | 10,031 | 2009 | 29 | 0.3 | 2010 | 4,201 | 41.9 | 2011 | 3,234 | 32.2 | 7,464 | 74.4 |
| | 2010 | 11,573 | 2010 | 0 | 0 | 2011 | 4,134 | 35.7 | 2012 | 4,292 | 37.1 | 8,426 | 72.8 |
| | 2011 | 11,206 | 2011 | 49 | 0.4 | 2012 | 4,911 | 43.8 | 2013 | 2,709 | 24.2 | 7,669 | 68.4 |
| Chatlen d | 2012 | 11,389 | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 2013 | 4,995 | 43.9 | 2014 | 4,022 | 35.3 | 9,017 | 79.2 |
| Shetland | 2013 | 9,956 | 2013 | 0 | 0 | 2014 | 4,289 | 43.1 | 2015 | 3,034 | 30.5 | 7,323 | 73.6 |
| | 2014 2015 | 11,309 9,040 | 2014 2015 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 2015 2016 | 5,042 5,322 | 44.6 58.9 | 2016 2017 | 2,663 1,592 | 23.5 17.6 | 7,705 6,914 | 68.1 76.5 |
| | 2015 | 10,640 | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 2010 | 6,012 | 56.5 | 2017 | 1,723 | 16.2 | 7,735 | 70.5 |
| | 2017 | 8,539 | 2010 | 0 | Ő | 2018 | 4,579 | 53.6 | 2010 | 2,005 | 23.5 | 6,584 | 77.1 |
| | 2018 | 11,312 | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 2019 | 4,430 | 39.2 | | 2,000 | 2010 | 0,001 | |
| | 2019 | 7,613 | 2019 | 114 | 1.5 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 6,507 | 2008 | 0 | 0 | 2009 | 4,153 | 63.8 | 2010 | 2,969 | 45.6 | 7,122 | 109.4* |
| | 2009 | 8,200 | 2009 | 10 | 0.1 | 2010 | 2,700 | 32.9 | 2011 | 4,697 | 57.3 | 7,407 | 90.3 |
| | 2010 | 6,565 | 2010 | 12 | 0.2 | 2011 | 3,000 | 45.7 | 2012 | 2,648 | 40.3 | 5,660 | 86.2 |
| | 2011 | 7,493 | 2011 | 0 | 0 | 2012 | 2,673 | 35.7 | 2013 | 3,706 | 49.4 | 6,379 | 85.1 |
| Couth | | 7,363 | | 0 | 0 | | 2,841 | | | 3,863 | | 6,704 | |
| South West | | 7,801 6,981 | 2013 2014 | 0 95 | 0 1.4 | | 3,202 3,771 | 41.0 54.0 | | 3,564 2,023 | | 6,766 5,889 | 86.7 84.4 |
| vvcst | | 11,156 | 2014 | 0 | 0 | | 4,944 | 44.3 | | 3,643 | | 8,587 | 77.0 |
| | | 8,093 | 2015 | 0 | 0 | | 4,643 | 57.4 | | 1,622 | | 6,265 | 77.4 |
| | | 11,106 | 2017 | 0 | 0 | | 5,330 | 48.0 | | 3,648 | | 8,978 | 80.8 |
| | 2018 | 7,177 | 2018 | 0 | 0 | | 4,799 | 66.9 | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 11,100 | 2019 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 5,214 | 2008 | 0 | 0 | | 1,789 | 34.3 | | 2,231 | 42.8 | 4,020 | 77.1 |
| | 2009 | 9,177 | 2009 | 0 | 0 | | 3,579 | 39.0 | | 3,743 | 40.8 | 7,322 | 79.8 |
| | 2010 | 7,870 | 2010 | 0 | 0 | | 4,110 | 52.2 | | 2,375 | 30.2 | 6,485 | 82.4 |
| | 2011 | 8,711 | 2011 | 7 | 0.1 | | 4,778 | 54.9 | | 2,358 | 27.1 | 7,143 | 82.0 |
| Mostorn | 2012 | | 2012 | 0 | 0 | | 4,827 5 254 | 60.1 | | 2,037 | 25.4 | 6,864 7 359 | 85.5 72.9 |
| Western Isles | 2013 | 10,100 9,451 | 2013 2014 | 0 0 | 0 0 | | 5,254 4,164 | 52.0 44.1 | | 2,105 1,242 | 20.8 13.1 | 7,359 5,406 | 72.8 57.2 |
| 15105 | | 9,451 13,357 | 2014 | 0 | 0 | | 4,104 6,665 | 44.1 49.9 | | 2,643 | 19.8 | 9,308 | 69.7 |
| | | 6,640 | 2015 | 0 | 0 | | 4,046 | 60.9 | 2017 | 367 | 5.5 | 4,413 | 66.4 |
| | | 13,420 | 2010 | 0 | Ő | | 6,408 | 47.7 | | 3,985 | 29.7 | 10,393 | |
| | | 8,231 | 2018 | 0 | 0 | | 4,080 | 49.6 | | | | , | |
| | | 14,536 | 2019 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |

* The survival of the 2008 smolt input in the South West is over 100% due to the practice of putting smolts to sea in one region and subsequently moving them to another sea water site in another region for harvest.

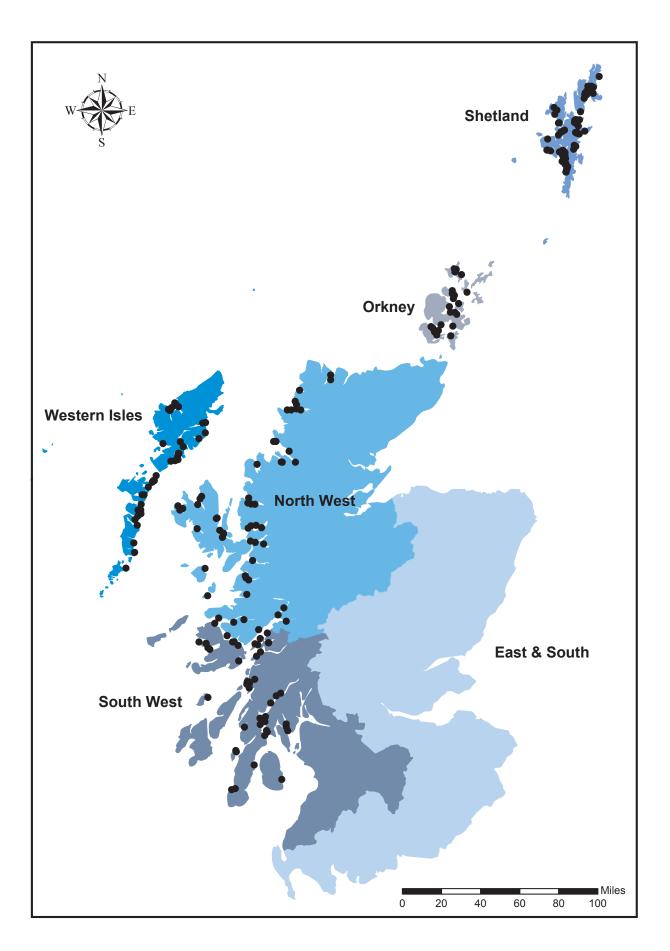


Figure 3: The regional distribution of active atlantic salmon production sites in 2019 © Crown copyright and database rights 2020 OS (100024655)

Staffing

Table 31: Number of staff employed in the production of salmon during2010-2019

| Year | Full-time Male | Full-time Female | Total Full-time | Part-time Male | Part-time Female | Total Part-time | Total Staff | Productivity (tonnes/person) |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 2010 | 854 | 90 | 944 | 86 | 34 | 120 | 1,064 | 144.9 |
| 2011 | 847 | 76 | 923 | 62 | 28 | 90 | 1,013 | 156.0 |
| 2012 | 870 | 74 | 944 | 80 | 35 | 115 | 1,059 | 153.2 |
| 2013 | 997 | 84 | 1,081 | 74 | 25 | 99 | 1,180 | 138.3 |
| 2014 | 1,082 | 109 | 1,191 | 98 | 36 | 134 | 1,325 | 135.1 |
| 2015 | 1,125 | 131 | 1,256 | 70 | 37 | 107 | 1,363 | 126.0 |
| 2016 | 1,182 | 197 | 1,379 | 67 | 40 | 107 | 1,486 | 109.6 |
| 2017 | 1,175 | 145 | 1,320 | 59 | 10 | 69 | 1,389 | 136.6 |
| 2018 | 1,273 | 142 | 1,415 | 35 | 16 | 51 | 1,466 | 106.4 |
| 2019 | 1,425 | 166 | 1,591 | 35 | 25 | 60 | 1,651 | 123.5 |

In 2019, the total number of staff employed in salmon production was 1,651, an increase of 185 compared with 2018. The staffing figures collected refer specifically to the production of Atlantic salmon and do not include figures for staff involved with processing or marketing activities. Productivity increased from 106.4 to 123.5 tonnes produced per person.

Production Methods

Table 32: Production methods, capacity, tonnage and average stockingdensities (kg/m³) during 2017-2019

| Method | Num | iber of s | sites | | tal capaci cubic m | | Production (tonnes) | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| Seawater tanks | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 26 | 35 | 28 | | |
| Seawater cages | 222 | 217 | 224 | 19,108 | 19,922 | 21,628 | 189,681 | 155,990 | 203,853 | | |
| For cage sites: ratio of production (kg) to cage capacity (m ³) | | | | | | | | 7.8 | 9.4 | | |

In 2019, the majority of fish were produced in seawater cages. There were 28 tonnes of production from seawater tank sites in 2019. This reflects the high installation and running costs incurred in operating seawater tank systems. Most seawater tank capacity has been re-deployed for the production of other species of marine finfish or salmon broodstock.

Sea cage capacity increased by 1006,000 m3 during 2019 and the

number of sea cage sites in production increased by seven. Production efficiency in sea cages, measured as the ratio of fish weight in kilograms produced per cubic metre, increased from 7.8 kg/m³ in 2018 to 9.4 kg/m³ in 2019.

Scale of Production by Site

Table 33: Number of sites shown in relation to their production groupingand percentage share of production 2010-2019

| Production | 0 | 4 50 | 51- | 101- | 201- | 501- | 4 000 | Т | -otal |
|----------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| grouping (tonnes) | 0 | 1-50 | 100 | 200 | 500 | 1,000 | >1,000 | Sites* | Tonnes |
| 2010 | 109 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 33 | 22 | 64 | 249 | 154,164 |
| 2011 | 106 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 29 | 66 | 254 | 158,018 |
| 2012 | 115 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 33 | 67 | 257 | 162,223 |
| 2013 | 112 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 36 | 67 | 257 | 163,234 |
| 2014 | 117 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 26 | 29 | 70 | 260 | 179,022 |
| 2015 | 115 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 26 | 26 | 75 | 254 | 171,722 |
| 2016 | 117 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 22 | 26 | 73 | 253 | 162,817 |
| 2017 | 93 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 33 | 77 | 226 | 189,707 |
| 2018 | 100 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 26 | 64 | 221 | 156,025 |
| 2019 | 80 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 24 | 89 | 226 | 203,881 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 7.3 | 10.8 | 80.6 | - | - |
| 2011 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 13.4 | 78.9 | - | - |
| 2012 | 0 | <0.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 15.0 | 78.8 | - | - |
| 2013 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 16.7 | 78.0 | - | - |
| 2014 | 0 | 0.1 | <0.1 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 82.0 | - | - |
| 2015 | 0 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 11.6 | 82.4 | - | - |
| 2016 | 0 | <0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 82.8 | - | - |
| 2017 | 0 | <0.1 | 0 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 13.9 | 82.3 | - | - |
| 2018 | 0 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 13.5 | 82.0 | - | - |
| 2019 | 0 | <0.1 | 0.3 | <0.1 | 2.8 | 9.7 | 87.1 | - | - |

*Includes farms stocked but having no production.

In 2019, the number of sites with no production decreased by 20 and the number producing 1 to 500 tonnes increased by two. The number of sites producing over 500 tonnes increased by 23 and the trend towards production in larger sites continued, with 87.1% of production being derived from sites producing over 1,000 tonnes.

Company Productivity

Table 34: Number of companies grouped by production (tonnes), staff andproductivity (tonnes per person) during 2018-2019

| Total Tonna | ge | 0-100 | 101- 200 | 201- 400 | 401- 700 | 701- 1,000 | 1,001- 2,000 | >2,000 | Total |
|---------------------|------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| No. of companies | 2018 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 12 |
| | 2019 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 |
| No. of tonnes | 2018 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 866 | 0 | 155,124 | 156,025 |
| | 2019 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,636 | 202,217 | 203,881 |
| Staff (total) | 2018 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 1,424 | 1,466 |
| · · · | 2019 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 1,602 | 1,651 |
| Productivity | 2018 | 5 | - | - | - | 25 | - | 109 | 106 |
| (tonnes/person) | 2019 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 45 | 126 | 124 |

The greatest productivity of 126 tonnes per person was achieved in the companies producing over 2,000 tonnes. The least productivity of 2 tonnes per person was from the companies producing between 0-100 tonnes. In comparison with 2018, the average company productivity increased from 106 to 124 tonnes per person. Overall, production was dominated by six companies in 2019 which between them accounted for 99% of Scotland's farmed Atlantic salmon production.

Staff and Production by Production Area

Table 35: Staff and production (tonnes) by area 2010-2019 and projectedproduction in 2020

| | | Sta | ıff | | | Year of | input | Gri | lse | Pre-sa | almon | Year 2 | Salmon |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Region | Year | F/T | P/T | Annual Production | Productivity (t/person) | Tonnes | Mean weight (kg) | Tonnes | Mean weight (kg) | Tonnes | Mean weight (kg) | Tonnes | Mean weight (kg) |
| | 2010 | 294 | 44 | 47,353 | 140 | 239 | 2.0 | 15,895 | 4.4 | 17,837 | 5.1 | 13,382 | 5.0 |
| | 2011 2012 | 303 300 | 38 40 | 41,656 50,987 | 122 150 | 174 301 | 3.2 2.4 | 13,152 31,121 | 4.3 4.7 | 16,879 5,842 | 5.1 4.7 | 11,451 13,723 | 5.7 4.9 |
| | 2012 | 350 | 40 | 43,320 | 109 | 0 | - | 17,937 | 4.9 | 16,417 | 4.7 | 8,966 | 5.1 |
| North | 2014 | 348 | 46 | 50,873 | 129 | 511 | 2.7 | 26,440 | 5.3 | 8,731 | 5.5 | 15,191 | 5.8 |
| North west | 2015 | 382 | 66 | 54,741 | 122 | 626 | 2.8 | 18,046 | 4.8 | 26,897 | 4.6 | 9,172 | 5.4 |
| | 2016 2017 | 538 437 | 30 11 | 46,917 55,690 | 83 124 | 333 0 | 2.9 | 21,576 32,113 | 4.7 5.1 | 7,515 14,920 | 5.0 | 17,493 8,657 | 4.6 5.1 |
| | 2017 | 453 | 17 | 30,948 | 66 | 247 | 2.9 | 11,899 | 4.9 | 7,780 | 4.4 5.6 | 11,022 | 5.9 |
| | 2019 | 662 | 32 | 66,633 | 96 | 472 | 2.3 | 35,020 | 5.0 | 21,873 | 5.5 | 9,268 | 5.3 |
| | 2020 | | | 51,955* | 450 | | | 4.004 | | | | | |
| | 2010 2011 | 58 69 | 2 0 | 9,388 6,369 | 156 92 | 0 0 | - | 1,221 3,508 | 4.1 5.1 | 2,279 2,355 | 5.1 5.4 | 5,888 506 | 5.3 5.3 |
| | 2011 | 65 | 6 | 11,694 | 165 | 0 | _ | 3,532 | 5.3 | 2,333 | 5.4 | 5,442 | 5.8 |
| | 2013 | 86 | 3 | 11,479 | 129 | 0 | - | 3,191 | 5.1 | 4,491 | 5.7 | 3,797 | 5.0 |
| Orkney | 2014 | 90 | 6 | 13,029 | 136 | 0 | - | 980 | 5.5 | 5,045 | 6.0 | 7,004 | 6.0 |
| , | 2015 | 93 | 1 8 | 11,074 | 118 | 0 0 | - | 1,386 | 5.0 | 6,129 | 5.4 | 3,559 | 6.9 |
| | 2016 2017 | 102 108 | ° 9 | 14,752 16,756 | 134 143 | 0 | _ | 3,491 3,215 | 4.6 5.3 | 4,668 3,823 | 5.7 6.6 | 6,593 9,718 | 5.3 6.4 |
| | 2018 | 93 | 0 | 20,956 | 225 | 0 | - | 2,808 | 5.2 | 6,906 | 6.0 | 11,242 | 7.2 |
| | 2019 | 110 | 1 | 17,758 | 160 | 0 | - | 6,393 | 5.9 | 5,952 | 6.1 | 5,413 | 6.5 |
| | 2020 2010 | 178 | 23 | 19,476* | 226 | 0 | _ | 2624 | 4.9 | 17.179 | 5.0 | 24,636 | 5.3 |
| | 2010 | 178 | 23 | 45,439 35,493 | 168 | 118 | 2.4 | 3,624 4,611 | 4.9 4.7 | 16,071 | 5.0 5.1 | 14,693 | 5.5 4.5 |
| | 2012 | 188 | 16 | 43,010 | 211 | 0 | - | 6,083 | 4.3 | 15,784 | 4.5 | 21,143 | 4.9 |
| Shetland | 2013 | 210 | 14 | 36,694 | 164 | 0 | - | 5,822 | 4.5 | 18,121 | 4.9 | 12,751 | 4.7 |
| | 2014 | 224 | 24 | 46,369 | 187 | 0 | - | 6,196 | 5.7 | 17,604 | 5.5 | 22,569 | 5.6 |
| | 2015 2016 | 228 200 | 19 23 | 42,786 37,464 | 173 168 | 0 0 | - | 11,134 11,844 | 5.4 4.4 | 14,939 12,906 | 5.0 4.9 | 16,713 12,714 | 5.5 4.8 |
| | 2010 | 200 | 12 | 38,908 | 178 | 0 | _ | 14,132 | 4.4 | 15,284 | 5.2 | 9,492 | 6.0 |
| | 2018 | 206 | 3 | 35,947 | 172 | 0 | - | 12,741 | 5.4 | 12,835 | 5.8 | 10,371 | 6.0 |
| | 2019 | 227 | 6 | 36,141 | 155 | 459 | 4.0 | 11,478 | 5.2 | 12,451 | 5.6 | 11,753 | 5.9 |
| | 2020 2010 | 231 | 39 | <u>35,485*</u> 27,751 | 103 | 29 | 2.5 | 6,032 | 4.2 | 7,118 | 5.7 | 14,572 | 4.9 |
| | 2010 | 212 | 17 | 37,157 | 162 | 0 | - | 3,618 | 4.8 | 10,899 | 4.8 | 22,640 | 4.8 |
| | 2012 | 221 | 24 | 26,850 | 110 | 0 | - | 9,315 | 5.4 | 4,508 | 4.8 | 13,027 | 4.9 |
| South | 2013 | 251 | 19 | 34,924 | 129 | 0 | - | 5,847 | 4.8 | 9,111 | 5.6 | 19,966 | 5.4 |
| West | 2014 2015 | 279 302 | 29 12 | 34,976 35,911 | 114 114 | 209 0 | 2.2 | 4,278 10,356 | 5.1 4.7 | 10,476 6,686 | 4.4 4.3 | 20,013 18,869 | 5.2 5.3 |
| | 2015 | 305 | 26 | 31,022 | 94 | 0 | _ | 12,349 | 4.3 | 9,246 | 4.4 | 9,427 | 4.7 |
| | 2017 | 316 | 18 | 44,575 | 133 | 0 | - | 11,206 | 5.7 | 12,903 | 4.8 | 20,466 | 5.6 |
| | 2018 | 375 | 14 | 37,506 | 96 | 0 | - | 9,690 | 5.1 | 17,246 | 5.0 | 10,570 | 6.5 |
| | 2019 2020 | 338 | 7 | 44,881 42,419* | 130 | 0 | - | 8,071 | 5.4 | 13,846 | 4.2 | 22,964 | 6.3 |
| | 2020 | 183 | 12 | 24,233 | 124 | 0 | - | 2,961 | 3.7 | 11,680 | 4.2 | 9,592 | 4.3 |
| | 2011 | 150 | 13 | 37,343 | 229 | 15 | 2.1 | 10,257 | 4.7 | 9,755 | 5.0 | 17,316 | 4.6 |
| | 2012 | 170 | 29 | 29,682 | 149 | 0 | - | 3,165 | 3.7 | 15,674 | 4.0 | 10,843 | 4.6 |
| | 2013 2014 | 184 250 | 15 29 | 36,817 33,775 | 185 121 | 0 | - | 14,699 8,792 | 5.2 4.5 | 10,525 13,455 | 5.2 1 1 | 11,593 11,528 | 4.9 5.7 |
| Mostore | 2014 | 250 251 | 29 9 | 33,775 27,210 | 121 | 0 0 | _ | 8,792 13,008 | 4.5 4.4 | 5,531 | 4.1 4.5 | 8,671 | 5.7 4.1 |
| Western Isles | 2016 | 234 | 20 | 32,662 | 129 | 0 | - | 10,593 | 4.2 | 16,975 | 4.1 | 5,094 | 4.1 |
| | 2017 | 252 | 19 | 33,778 | 125 | 0 | - | 7,450 | 4.7 | 11,399 | 4.6 | 14,929 | 5.6 |
| | 2018 | 288 | 17 | 30,668 | 101 | 0 | - | 16,106 | 4.5 | 12,543 | 4.4 | 2,019 | 5.5 |
| | 2019 2020 | 254 | 14 | 38,468 58,295* | 144 | 0 | - | 11,281 | 4.1 | 5,725 | 4.2 | 21,462 | 5.4 |
| | 2020 | 944 | 120 | 154,164 | 145 | 268 | 2.1 | 29,733 | 4.3 | 56,093 | 4.9 | 68,070 | 5.0 |
| | 2011 | 923 | 90 | 158,018 | 156 | 307 | 2.8 | 35,146 | 4.6 | 55,959 | 5.0 | 66,606 | 4.8 |
| | 2012 | 944 | 115 | 162,223 | 153 | 301 | 2.4 | 53,216 | 4.7 | 44,528 | 4.4 | 64,178 | 4.9 |
| Scotland | 2013 2014 | 1,081 1,191 | 99 134 | 163,234 179,022 | 138 135 | 0 720 | - 2.5 | 47,496 46,686 | 4.9 5.2 | 58,665 55,311 | 5.0 4.9 | 57,073 76,305 | 5.1 5.6 |
| Total | 2014 | 1,256 | 107 | 171,722 | 126 | 626 | 2.3 | 40,080 53,930 | 4.8 | 60,182 | 4.5 | 56,984 | 5.2 |
| | 2016 | 1,379 | 107 | 162,817 | 110 | 333 | 2.9 | 59,853 | 4.4 | 51,310 | 4.6 | 51,321 | 4.7 |
| | 2017 | 1,320 | 69 | 189,707 | 137 | 0 | - | 68,116 | 5.0 | 58,329 | 4.8 | 63,262 | 5.7 |
| | 2018 2019 | 1,415 1,591 | 51 60 | 156,025 203,881 | 106 124 | 247 931 | 2.9 2.9 | 53,244 72,243 | 4.9 5.0 | 57,310 59,847 | 5.2 5.1 | 45,224 70,860 | 6.3 5.8 |
| | 2015 | 1,551 | 00 | 207,630* | 127 | 551 | 2.5 | , 2,245 | 3.0 | 00,047 | 3.1 | , 5,000 | 5.0 |

*Estimated production for 2020.



Company and Site Data

Table 36: Number of companies and sites engaged in the production ofAtlantic salmon during 2010-2019

| | Num | ber of companies | | N | lumber of sites | |
|------|-----------|------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| Year | Producing | Non-producing | Total | Producing | Non-producing | Total |
| 2010 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 140 | 109 | 249 |
| 2011 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 148 | 106 | 254 |
| 2012 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 142 | 115 | 257 |
| 2013 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 145 | 112 | 257 |
| 2014 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 143 | 117 | 260 |
| 2015 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 139 | 115 | 254 |
| 2016 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 136 | 117 | 253 |
| 2017 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 133 | 93 | 226 |
| 2018 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 121 | 100 | 221 |
| 2019 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 146 | 80 | 226 |

The number of companies authorised and actively producing Atlantic salmon in 2019 was eight, the same number as in 2018. Three companies remained active and authorised, although not producing salmon for harvest in 2019. This continued the trend of Atlantic salmon production becoming concentrated within fewer companies. These 11 companies had 226 registered active sites, although not all these sites produced fish for harvest in 2019.

Fallowing

Table 37: Number of seawater cage sites employing a fallow periodduring 2010-2019

| Year - | | | Fallow Per | iod (weeks) |) | | Total |
|--------|----|----|------------|-------------|-------|----|---------|
| Year - | 0 | <4 | 4-8 | 9-26 | 27-51 | 52 | - Total |
| 2010 | 53 | 8 | 26 | 83 | 41 | 36 | 247 |
| 2011 | 60 | 10 | 31 | 85 | 27 | 39 | 252 |
| 2012 | 58 | 4 | 31 | 97 | 28 | 37 | 255 |
| 2013 | 51 | 4 | 31 | 92 | 35 | 43 | 253 |
| 2014 | 48 | 4 | 36 | 89 | 29 | 51 | 257 |
| 2015 | 45 | 6 | 41 | 84 | 27 | 47 | 250 |
| 2016 | 47 | 5 | 27 | 88 | 32 | 49 | 248 |
| 2017 | 40 | 9 | 21 | 88 | 24 | 40 | 222 |
| 2018 | 46 | 5 | 32 | 76 | 26 | 32 | 217 |
| 2019 | 37 | 12 | 31 | 85 | 22 | 37 | 224 |

Of the 224 seawater cage sites recorded as being active in 2019, 37 sites were fallow for the entire year whilst 150 sites were fallow for a variable period. There were 37 sites that did not fallow in 2019. The normal production cycle in seawater varies in length between 12 months and two years. A fallow period at the end of production can break the cycle of disease or parasitic infections.

Broodstock Sites

Table 38: Number of sites holding Atlantic salmon broodstock during2010-2019

| Year | | | | | | | | | | 2019 |
|---------------------|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Broodstock sites | 10 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |

In 2019, the number of freshwater and seawater sites holding broodstock decreased by one to three sites. The number of sites holding broodstock in any one year can be variable, as can be seen from the previous years' figures, which indicate no obvious trend. A total of 3,033 fish were stripped, yielding 11.6 million ova, giving an average yield of 3,825 ova per fish.

Organic Production

Table 39: Organic production of Atlantic salmon during 2010-2019

| Year | Number of active cage sites | Number of cage sites certified as organic | Production (tonnes) |
|------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 2010 | 247 | 14 | 6,122 |
| 2011 | 252 | 10 | 3,104 |
| 2012 | 255 | 7 | 4,597 |
| 2013 | 253 | 8 | 5,207 |
| 2014 | 257 | 8 | 3,588 |
| 2015 | 250 | 5 | 2,382 |
| 2016 | 248 | 5 | 3,903 |
| 2017 | 222 | 5 | 4,644 |
| 2018 | 217 | 5 | 4,219 |
| 2019 | 224 | 4 | 4,462 |

Of the 224 active Atlantic salmon seawater cage sites in 2019, four were certified as organic, producing 4,462 tonnes.

Escapes

There were three incidents involving the loss of 28,470 fish from seawater Atlantic salmon sites in 2019. There were 16 additional incidents reported where the companies confirmed there was no loss of fish.

// 4.Other Species

The Scottish aquaculture industry has continued to farm other species of fish during 2019. The production of brown/sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) showed an increase, with the majority of production being for the angling restocking market. In 2019 there was production of halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) but the figure cannot be published without revealing the production from an individual company. Lumpsucker (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) and several species of wrasse (Labridae) were also produced in 2019. The production of lumpsucker and wrasse are targeted at the marine Atlantic salmon industry where they are used as a biological control for parasites.

Company, Site and Production Data

Table 40: Number of companies and sites producing other species in2019, annual production of other species (tonnes) during 2016-2019 andprojected production in 2020

| Species | No. of companies | No. of sites | 2016 Production tonnage | 2017 Production tonnage | 2018 Production tonnage | 2019 Production tonnage | 2020 Production tonnage* |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Brown trout/ Sea trout | 8 | 9 | 41 | 61 | 20 | 25 | 24 |
| Halibut | 1 | 3 | 67 | † | † | † | ‡ |
| Lumpsucker | 2 | 3 | 10 | 26 | 14 | 13 | 21 |
| Wrasse spp. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 10 |

* Industry estimates based on stocks currently being on-grown.

† Production occurred but this cannot be shown without revealing the figure for an individual company.

‡ Estimate provided but cannot be shown without revealing the figure for an individual company.

Staffing

Table 41: Number of staff employed in farming other species during 2010-2019

| Year | Full-time Male | Full-time Female | Total Full- time | Part-time Male | Part-time Female | Total Part- time | Total Staff |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 2010 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 43 |
| 2011 | 22 | 2 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 43 |
| 2012 | 22 | 3 | 25 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 46 |
| 2013 | 26 | 3 | 29 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 50 |
| 2014 | 25 | 4 | 29 | 17 | 3 | 20 | 49 |
| 2015 | 33 | 2 | 35 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 50 |
| 2016 | 38 | 5 | 43 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 63 |
| 2017 | 37 | 8 | 45 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 62 |
| 2018 | 37 | 8 | 45 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 60 |
| 2019 | 32 | 6 | 38 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 53 |

In 2019, the overall number of staff employed in the production of other species decreased by seven, to 53 staff.

Production of Cleaner fish

Table 42: Number (000's) of cleaner fish produced during 2015-2019

| Number of fish produced (000's) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| Species | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| Lumpsucker | 235 | 262 | 925 | 553 | 660 | | |
| Wrasse spp. | 75 | 118 | 58 | 103 | 59 | | |

In recent years lumpsucker and wrasse spp. have been produced for use as a biological control for parasites in the marine Atlantic salmon industry. Data on the number of fish produced has only been collected since 2015. As data for future years is collected it will show trends in cleaner fish production.

Ova Laid Down to Hatch

Table 43: Source of ova from other species laid down to hatch during 2019

| | Source of ova laid down to hatch (000's) | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Species | Own broodstock | Other GB broodstock | Foreign ova | | | | |
| Brown/sea trout | 10 | 0 | 57 | | | | |
| Halibut | § | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Lumpsucker | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | | | | |
| Wrasse spp. | 12,000 | 6,500 | 0 | | | | |

§ Own broodstock ova was laid down to hatch but this cannot be shown without revealing the figure for an individual company.

Trade in Small Fish

Table 44: Trade in small fish of other species in 2019

| Species | Bought (000's) | Sold (000's) |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Halibut | # | # |
| Brown /sea trout | 57 | 18 |

During 2019 there was trade of small halibut but figures cannot be shown without revealing the figure for an individual company.

There was also a small amount of production of brook charr (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and tiger trout (*Salmo trutta x Salvelinus fontinalis*). However, due to the small number of companies in production, it is not possible to summarise these data without revealing the production of individual companies.

Organic Production

Of the 20 sites recorded as producing other species in 2019, no organic production was reported.

Escapes

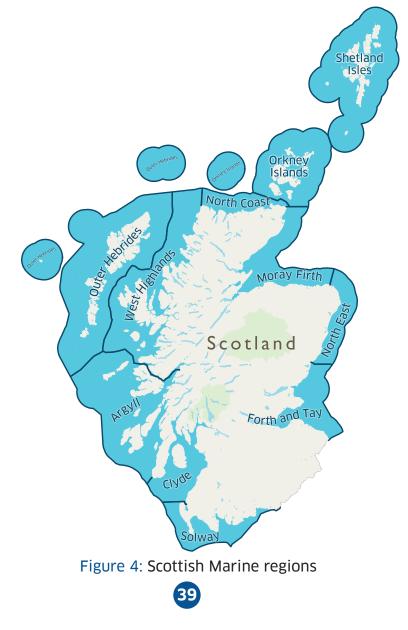
There were no reported escapes from sites rearing other species during 2019.



// 5.Scottish marine regions

The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 introduces integrated management of Scotland's seas. The creation of a National Marine Plan, as required by the Act, sets the wider context for planning within Scotland including what should be considered when creating regional marine plans. Eleven Scottish Marine Regions have been created under the Act (see Figure 4) which cover sea areas extending out to 12 nautical miles.

To support the development of Regional Marine Plans by Regional Marine Planning Partnerships, tonnages and financial values of annual finfish production have been calculated for the regions defined under the Act. These regional data are presented in Appendix 3. In order to maintain commercial confidentiality salmon production figures for Argyll & Clyde and the North Coast & West Highlands have been merged. Other finfish species including brown/sea trout, rainbow trout, cod, halibut and cleaner fish were produced, however these figures cannot be attributed to Scottish Marine Regions due to commercial confidentiality.



// 6.Summary

Rainbow trout

The production of rainbow trout increased by 15% in 2019 to 7,405 tonnes and was directed at the table (93%) and restocking (7%) markets. The total numbers of staff employed by the sector increased by eight to 144. There was an overall increase in the productivity of the industry to 51.4 tonnes per person.

In 2019, the number of eyed ova laid down to hatch (6.6 million) increased by 0.2 million and was mainly triploid stock (82%). The proportion of ova from GB broodstock decreased to 0.5%. Denmark was the largest source of imported ova with 86.5% of the total, this was an increase proportionally from 2018. The Scottish rainbow trout industry continues to be highly dependent on imported ova. Additionally, imports of part grown rainbow trout from Northern Ireland continued in 2019.

Atlantic salmon

In 2019, the total production of Atlantic salmon increased by 47,856 tonnes to 203,881 tonnes, a 30.7% increase on the 2018 production total. The survey shows increases in the production of grilse, pre-salmon and year 2 salmon. The number of staff directly employed on the farms increased by 185. Overall, there was an increase in the productivity of tonnes produced per person from 106.4 to 123.5. The estimated harvest forecast for 2020 is 207,630 tonnes. The trend towards concentrating production in larger sites was maintained with 87.1% of production being concentrated in the sites producing over 1,000 tonnes per annum.

During 2019, there was a decrease in the number of ova produced to 11.6 million. The number of ova laid down to hatch increased by 1.1% to 71.2 million. This highlights the trend towards using foreign ova sources with 89.7% of the ova laid down to hatch being imported and only 10.3% derived from GB sources. Smolt production increased to 51.4 million, with 49.8% being produced as S½ smolts and the remainder as S1 smolts (50.2%). The number of staff directly employed on freshwater sites increased by three in 2019 to 281 staff while productivity increased to 183,000 smolts per person. Projections for 2020 suggest that more smolts will be produced than was seen in 2019, followed by a further increase in 2021.

Other Species

There was an increase in the production of brown/sea trout from 20 tonnes in 2018 to 25 tonnes in 2019. Halibut production occurred in 2019 but the figure cannot be shown without revealing the production of an individual company. Lumpsucker and wrasse were produced for use as biological controls for parasites in the marine Atlantic salmon farming industry. In 2019, the total number of staff employed in the production of other species decreased by seven to 53.

// Appendix 1

Questionnaires sent to Fish Farmers

ANNUAL RETURN OF INFORMATION FROM SCOTTISH FISH FARMS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2019 RAINBOW TROUT – DATA

Please complete and return by 31 January 2020 to L A Munro, Marine Scotland Science 375 Victoria Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB

| | | | | | | Busine | ess No: | |
|----|---|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|
| 1 | How many staff were employed in rainbow t | rout | Full tim | o malo | | Pa | rt time male | |
| • | production (company total) | lout | | e female | | - | rt time female | |
| | | | | | <u> </u> | J | | <u> </u> |
| 2 | Please detail any accreditation schemes this | s company is a m | ember of; | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | How many eyed ova were laid down for hatching in 2019 | | | | | | | |
| а | from own broodstock | | | | | | | |
| b | from other GB broodstock | | | | | | | |
| с | from abroad (Northern Hemisphere) | | | | | | | |
| d | from abroad (Southern Hemisphere) | | | | | | | |
| 4 | How many of the above ova were | | | | <u> </u> | | | |
| а | all female diploid | | | | | | | |
| b | mixed sex diploid | | | | | | | |
| С | all triploid | | | | | | | |
| 5 | How many fry/fingerlings were | | | | | | | |
| а | bought | | | | | | | |
| b | sold | | | | | | | |
| 6 | How many bought fry/fingerlings were | | | | | | | |
| а | all female diploid | | | | | | | |
| b | mixed sex diploid | | | | | | | |
| с | all triploid | | | | | | | |
| 7 | How many of these fish were vaccinated against ERM | | | | | | | |
| а | vaccinated on site | | | | | | | |
| b | bought vaccinated | | | | | | | |
| 8 | What was your total production in TONNES for the TABLE TRADE | | | | | | | |
| а | <450 g (<1 lb) | | | | | | | |
| b | 450-900 g (1-2 lb) | | | | | | | |
| с | >900 g (>2 lb) | | | | | | | |
| 9 | What was your total production in TONNES for the RESTOCKING TRADE | | | | | | | |
| а | <450 g (<1 lb) | | | | | | | |
| b | 450-900 g (1-2 lb) | | | | | | | |
| с | >900 g (>2 lb) | | | | | | | |
| 10 | From the total production what amount | | | | | | | |
| | in TONNES was certified as organic | | | | | | | |
| 11 | What is your predicted production in 2020 in TONNES | | | | | | | |
| 12 | What is the fish holding capacity of the holding units for each site in cubic metres | | | | | | | |
| а | Tanks | | | | | | | |
| b | Ponds | | | | | | | |
| С | Raceways | | | | | | | |
| d | Cages | | | | | | | |



ANNUAL PRODUCTION SURVEY 2019

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

RAINBOW TROUT

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Please check that the pre-printed information on the sheet is correct.
- 2. If a site is inactive and **not part of a fallowing cycle**, please write "INACTIVE" after the site name.
- 3. When completing the boxes please start from the right, if NONE then enter a **zero** in right hand box eg

Hopefully all questions are self-explanatory but you may wish to note that:

Q1. How many staff

- a Please give the total number of full and part-time workers employed by the company in rainbow trout production
- b Please ensure that the same staff are NOT included more than once if the company/business operates more than one site
- c Staff employed solely in processing dead fish for marketing should NOT be included

Q2. Accreditation Schemes

Please include membership to trade associations, quality schemes or organic certification schemes.

Q3. Ova laid down for hatching

Give the TOTAL NUMBER of ova laid down, if the number exceeds six figures please indicate the total number clearly in margin beside the appropriate box - this also applies to questions 3-5 Ova from abroad- Northern Hemisphere includes those from Northern Ireland and Isle of Man.

Q8-9. Weight of fish sold for:

Please record the weight of fish sold to the nearest **tonne** (not in kgs), for part tonnes please indicate strongly using a decimal point, eg **31.5**

Q12. Fish Holding Capacity

Please enter the total cubic metre capacity for each type of production unit

It will be appreciated if the questionnaires are returned promptly and not later than 31 January 2020 to allow the Annual Survey Report for 2019 to be produced.





| ANNUAL RETURN OF INFORMATION FROM SCOTTISH FISH FARMS |
|---|
| FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2019 |
| ATLANTIC SALMON - SMOLT DATA |
| Please complete and return by 31 January 2020 to L A Munro, Marine Scotland Science |
| 375 Victoria Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB |

| | | | | | Bu | siness No: | |
|----|---|---------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | How many staff were employed in smolt pro | duction | Full time mal | | | Part time male | |
| • | (company total) | | Full time fem | | | Part time female | |
| | | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | <u> </u> |
| 2 | Please detail any accreditation schemes this | s company is a memb | er of; | | | | |
| 3 | How many ova were produced in the winter | | | | | | |
| | of 2018-2019 (company total) | | | | | | |
| 4 | How many eyed ova were laid down for hatching in winter of 2018-2019 | | | | | | |
| а | From own farmed broodstock | | | | | | |
| b | From other GB farmed broodstock | | | | | \neg | |
| с | From GB wild broodstock | | | | | - | |
| d | From foreign sources | | | | | | |
| 5 | How many eyed ova do you expect to | · · · · · · · | | | | | |
| | hatch this winter (2019-2020) | | | | | | |
| 6 | How many fry or parr were | | | | | | |
| а | Transferred into the site | | | | | | |
| b | Transferred out of the site | | | | | | |
| 7 | How many smolts were produced as | | | | | | |
| а | S ¹ / ₂ s (ie from 2019 hatch) | | | | | | |
| b | S1s (ie from 2018 hatch) | | | | | | |
| с | $\$1^1/_2 s \ or \ \$2s$ (ie from 2018 or 2017 hatch) | | | | | | |
| 8 | How many smolts were sold as | | | | | | |
| а | S1s (incl S ¹ / ₂ s) | | | | | | |
| b | S2s (incl S1 ¹ / ₂ s) | | | | | | |
| 9 | How many smolts do you expect to produce for sea winter on-growing in 2020 as | | | | | | |
| а | S1s (incl S ¹ / ₂ s) | | | | | | |
| b | S2s (incl S1 ¹ / ₂ s) | | | | | | |
| 10 | How many smolts do you plan to | | | | | _ | |
| | produce in 2021 | | | | | | |
| 11 | What is the current fish holding | | | | | | |
| | capacity of each site in cubic metres | | | | | | |
| 12 | Duration of FALLOW PERIOD in | · · · · · · · | | | | | |
| | WEEKS (cage sites; MAX = 52) | | | | | | |
| 13 | How many fish did you vaccinate | · · · · · · · | | | | | |
| а | against furunculosis | | | | | ┥┝┼┼┼ | + $+$ $+$ |
| b | against ERM | | | + $+$ $+$ | + $+$ $+$ | ┥┝┼┽┽ | +++ |
| с | against IPN | | | + $+$ $+$ | + $+$ $+$ | ┥┝╶┼╶┼╴┼ | +++ |
| d | against Vibrio spp. | | \vdash | | + $+$ $+$ | ┥┝┼┼┼ | + $+$ $+$ $+$ |
| е | against SAV (PD) | | | | | | |

ANNUAL PRODUCTION SURVEY 2019

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR QUESTIONNAIRE ATLANTIC SALMON SMOLTS

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Please check that the pre-printed information on the sheet is correct.
- 2. If a site is inactive and **not part of a fallowing cycle**, please write "INACTIVE" after the site name.
- When completing the boxes please start from the right, if NONE then enter a zero in right hand box eg

| | | 0 |
|---|------|------|
| - | | |

4. If the numbers for any box exceeds 6 figures please indicate the total number clearly in margin beside the appropriate box

Hopefully all questions are self-explanatory but you may wish to note that:

Q1. How many staff

Please enter the total number of full and part-time staff employed in smolt production, this includes maintenance staff and staff seasonally employed for specific purposes, eg vaccination - please indicate clearly if you have contracted out vaccinating work to avoid duplication in numbers

Please ensure that the same staff are NOT included more than once if your company operates more than one site, especially for companies which operate both smolt and salmon grower sites

Companies are asked to use their discretion as to what they class as full and part-time staff

Q2. Accreditation Schemes

Please include membership to trade associations, quality schemes or organic certification schemes.

Q3. Number of ova produced

Enter the total number of ova produced by the company only once, if more than one form is used please enter **zero** or score out on subsequent forms

Q7. How many smolts produced as S¹/₂ or S1 etc

The definitions used for the survey are:

- $S^{1/2}$ <12 months old, ie put to sea in year of hatch
- S1 12-18 months old, ie put to sea in January-June in year post hatch
- S1¹/₂ 19-24 months old, ie put to sea in July-December in year post hatch
- S2 >24 months old when put to sea
- **Q8.** For S1s combine numbers of $S^{1/2}s$ with S1s and
- **Q9.** For S2s combine numbers of $S1^{1}/_{2}s$ with S2s
- Q10. Enter here the total number of smolts (any stage) likely to be produced
- Q11. Please enter the total cubic metre capacity for all tanks or cages combined

Q12. Fallow period - applies to cage sites only

Please enter any weeks that the site was fallow in 2019 (maximum = 52)

It will be appreciated if the questionnaires are returned promptly and not later than 31 January 2020 to allow the Annual Survey Report for 2019 to be produced.

ANNUAL RETURN OF INFORMATION FROM SCOTTISH FISH FARMS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2019 ATLANTIC SALMON - PRODUCTION DATA

Please complete and return by 31 January 2020 to L A Munro, Marine Scotland Science

| | | 375 Victoria Road | l, Aberdeen | , AB11 9 | DB | | | | |
|--------|--|--------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------|----|------------------------------------|-------|---|
| | | | | | | Bu | siness No: | | |
| 1 | How many staff were employed in salmon (company total), excluding post-harvest pr | | Full time Full time | | | | Part time male Part time female | | |
| 2 | Please detail any accreditation schemes th | is company is a me | mber of; | | | | | | |
| 3 | How many smolts were put into the site in 2019 as: | | | | | | | | |
| а | $S^{1}/_{2}s$ (ie from 2019 hatch) | | | | | | | | |
| b | S1s (ie from 2018 hatch) | | | | | | | | |
| с | $\textbf{S1}^{1}\textbf{I}_{2}\textbf{s}$ or $\textbf{S2s}$ (ie from 2018 or 2017 hatch) | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | How many of above came from England | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Total smolt input proposed in 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | HARVEST of 2019 SMOLT INPUT in 2019 | | | | | | | | |
| а | Number of tonnes (wet weight at harvest) | | | | | | | | |
| b | Number of fish | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | HARVEST of 2018 SMOLT INPUT from 1 JANUARY to 31 AUGUST | | | | 1 1 1 | | | | |
| a b | Number of tonnes (wet weight at harvest) Number of fish | | | | $\left \right $ | | | | + |
| a | Number of fish | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | HARVEST of 2018 SMOLT INPUT from 1 SEPTEMBER to 31 DECEMBER | | | | | | | | |
| а | Number of tonnes (wet weight at harvest) | | | | | | | | |
| b | Number of fish | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | HARVEST of 2017 SMOLT INPUT | · · · · · · · · · | | · | | | | | |
| а | Number of tonnes (wet weight at harvest) | | | | | | | | |
| b | Number of fish | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | From the total production what amount in TONNES was certified as organic | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | How many tonnes of fish do you expect to harvest in 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | BROODSTOCK PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | |
| a | Were brood fish produced in 2019 | YES/NO | 00 | | YES/N | 0 | YE | ES/NO | |
| b | How many fish were stripped | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | What is the current fish holding capacity of each site in cubic metres | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Duration of FALLOW PERIOD in | | | | | | | | |

15 Please enter the conversion factor used in Q6, Q7, Q8 and Q9 to convert gutted weight to wet weight at harvest

WEEKS (cage sites; MAX = 52)

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46

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

ATLANTIC SALMON

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Please check that the pre-printed information on the sheet is correct.
- 2. If a site is inactive and **not part of a fallowing cycle**, please enter "INACTIVE" after the site name.
- 3. All harvest tonnages should be supplied for the wet weight of fish at harvest.
- 4. If a site was used **only to hold broodstock** for stripping please enter "BRD" after the site name.
- 5. When completing the boxes please start from the right eg for 250 tonnes enter as 2 5 0 or if NONE then enter as 0

Hopefully all questions are self-explanatory but you should note that:

Q1. How many staff

Please enter the total number of full and part-time workers employed in salmon production; this includes site staff, veterinary and maintenance staff, vaccination teams, administrative and harvesting staff but NOT processing or marketing staff

Please ensure that the same staff are NOT included more than once if the company operates more than one site, especially if your company operates both salmon grower and smolt sites.

Q2. Accreditation Schemes

Please include membership to trade associations, quality schemes or organic certification schemes.

Q3. How many smolts put to sea

The definitions used for the survey are:

- S¹/₂ <12 months old, ie put to sea in year of hatch
- **S1 12-18 months old**, ie put to sea in January-June in the year post hatch
- S1¹/₂ 19-24 months old, ie put to sea in July-December in the year post hatch
- S2 >24 months old, ie when put to sea

Q12. Broodstock production

Please circle **YES** if broodfish were produced on the site

Q13. Fish holding capacity

Please enter the total cubic metre capacity for all tanks and cages combined or, if not known, give the size of tanks or cages (area or circumference plus depth x nos tanks or cages)

Q14. Fallow period

For cage sites only, please enter any number of weeks a site was fallow in 2019 (the total number of fallow weeks should not exceed 52)

Q15. Conversion Factor

Please enter the value used to convert gutted weights to wet weight at harvest (i.e. weight of live fish)

It will be appreciated if the questionnaires are returned promptly and not later than 31 January 2020 to allow the Annual Survey Report for 2019 to be produced.

ANNUAL RETURN OF INFORMATION FROM SCOTTISH FISH FARMS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2019 OTHER SPECIES – DATA

Please complete and return by 31 January 2020 to L A Munro, Marine Scotland Science 375 Victoria Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB

| | | | Aberueen, Ab I I | 300 | | |
|--------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Business No: | |
| 1 | How many staff were employed in production (company total) | n other species | Full time male Full time female | | Part time n Part time f | |
| 2 | Please detail any accreditation so | chemes this company is a mem | ber of: | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 3 | How many eyed ova were laid down for hatching in 2019 | | | | | |
| а | from own broodstock | | | | | |
| b | from other GB broodstock | | | | | |
| С | from foreign sources | | | | | |
| 4 | How many fry/small fish were | | | | | |
| a b | bought sold | | | | | |
| 5 | What was your total production for the market | | | | | |
| а | Number of tonnes | | | | | |
| b 6 | Number of fish From this production what amount in TONNES | | | | | |
| | was certified as organic | | | | | |
| 7 | What is your predicted | | | | | |
| , | production for the market in 2020 | | | _ | | |
| а | Number of tonnes | | | | | |
| b | Number of fish | | | | | |
| 8 | What is the holding capacity of the holding units for each site in cubic metres | | | | · · · · · · · | |
| a | Tanks | | + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + | | +++ | + $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ |
| b c | Ponds Raceways | | + $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ | | +++ | |
| d | Cages | | + $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ | | +++ | |
| - | | | | | | |

ANNUAL PRODUCTION SURVEY 2019

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

OTHER SPECIES

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Please check that the pre-printed information on the sheet is correct.
- 2. If a site is inactive and **not part of a fallowing cycle**, or is no longer used to culture the species concerned, please score through the relevant site or species code.
- 3. When completing the boxes please start from the right, if NONE then enter a **zero** in right hand box eg

|--|

Q1. How many staff

Please include those staff that were involved only in other species production. Please do not include staff that are involved in the production of Atlantic salmon or rainbow trout.

Q2. Accreditation Schemes

Please include membership to trade associations, quality schemes or organic certification schemes.

Q5 - 7. Weight of fish sold

Please record the wet weight of fish sold to the nearest **tonne** (not in kgs), for part tonnes please indicate strongly using a decimal point, e.g. **31.5**

It will be appreciated if the questionnaires are returned promptly and not later than 31 January 2020 to allow the Annual Survey Report for 2019 to be produced.



// Appendix 2

Glossary and Abbreviations

| Active | Fish farms in a production growing cycle which may contain stock or be fallow. |
|--|--|
| Alevin | Young fish, at stage from hatching to end of dependence on yolk sacs as primary source of nutrition. |
| Broodstock | Adult fish held until maturation for breeding purposes. |
| Diploid | Fish with the normal two sets of chromosomes. |
| EEA | European Economic Area. |
| EFTA | European Free Trade Association. |
| ERM | Enteric redmouth disease. |
| EU | European Union. |
| Eyed-ova/eggs | Fish egg(s) at the stage of development when the heavily pigmented eyes of the embryo are sufficiently developed to be clearly visible. |
| Fallow | Fish farm having no stock, but still part of a growing cycle. |
| | |
| Fingerling | A term commonly applied to young stages of salmonid fish. |
| Fingerling Fry | |
| | fish. The life stage of a young salmon from independence of the yolk sac as the primary source of nutrition to |
| Fry | fish. The life stage of a young salmon from independence of the yolk sac as the primary source of nutrition to dispersal from the redd. |
| Fry Gamete | fish. The life stage of a young salmon from independence of the yolk sac as the primary source of nutrition to dispersal from the redd. Reproductive cells. Salmon harvested between 1 st January and 31 st August |
| Fry Gamete Grilse Intra- | fish. The life stage of a young salmon from independence of the yolk sac as the primary source of nutrition to dispersal from the redd. Reproductive cells. Salmon harvested between 1 st January and 31 st August after one winter at sea. |
| Fry Gamete Grilse Intra- peritoneal IPN | fish. The life stage of a young salmon from independence of the yolk sac as the primary source of nutrition to dispersal from the redd. Reproductive cells. Salmon harvested between 1 st January and 31 st August after one winter at sea. Within the body cavity. |

| Ova | Eggs. |
|---------------|---|
| 0-year fish | Fish in their first year of life. |
| MSS | Marine Scotland Science. |
| Parr | Young salmon at stage from dispersal from redd to migration as a smolt. |
| Photoperiod | Alteration of the daylight regime. |
| Pre-salmon | Salmon harvested between 1 st September and 31 st December after one winter at sea. |
| Raceway | Concrete or brick channels used for farming fish. |
| SAV | Salmonid alphavirus. |
| S ½ | Salmon or sea trout smolting at approximately six months from hatch (usually by photoperiod and/or temperature manipulation). |
| S1 | Salmon or sea trout smolting at approximately one year from hatch. |
| S1 ½ | Salmon or sea trout smolting at approximately 18 months from hatch. |
| Smolt | Fully silvered juvenile salmon or sea trout ready to be transferred or migrate to sea. |
| Stripped | Collection of ova/milt from broodfish. |
| Third Country | Country outside the EU except Norway and Iceland. |
| Triploid | Triploid fish are sterile fish which have three sets of chromosomes, unlike a fertile fish that have two sets of chromosomes (diploid). |
| Year 2 Salmon | Adult salmon harvested during their 2 nd year at sea. |
| Year class | Fish hatched or put to sea in a given year. |

// Appendix 3

Scottish Marine Regions

| | 20 | 10 | 2011 | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|--|
| Region | Tonnage | Value (£) | Tonnage | Value (£) | |
| Argyll & Clyde | 27,751 | 113,502,244 | 37,157 | 158,808,591 | |
| Orkney Islands | 9,388 | 38,396,920 | 6,369 | 27,221,106 | |
| Outer Hebrides | 24,233 | 99,112,970 | 37,343 | 159,603,982 | |
| Shetland Isles | 45,439 | 185,845,510 | 35,493 | 151,697,082 | |
| North Coast & West Highlands | 47,353 | 193,673,770 | 41,656 | 178,037,744 | |
| All Scotland | 154,164 | 630,531,414 | 158,018 | 675,368,505 | |

Salmon Production by Scottish Marine Region (Tonnage and Value)

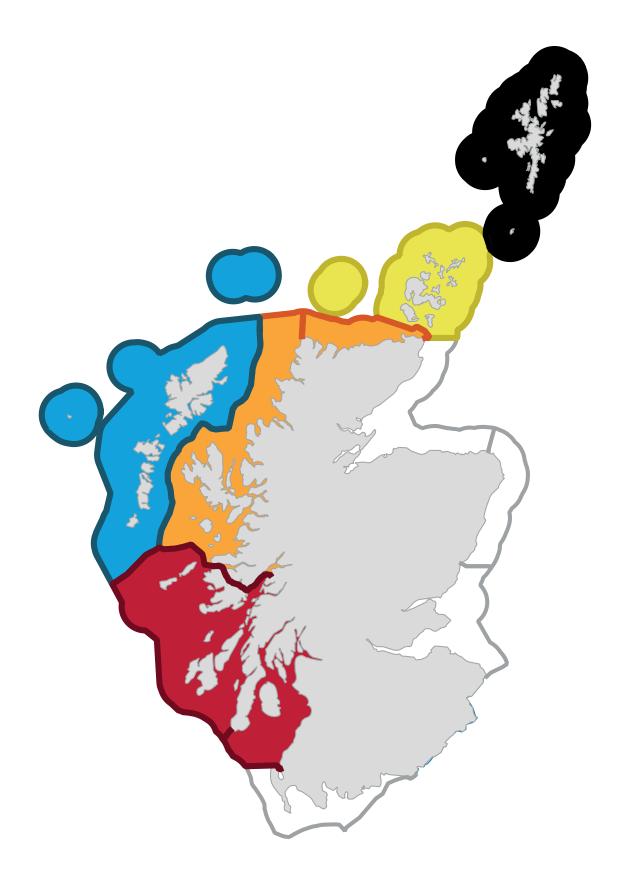
| | 20 | 12 | 2013 | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|--|
| Region | Tonnage | Value (£) | Tonnage | Value (£) | |
| Argyll & Clyde | 26,850 | 100,580,100 | 34,924 | 160,685,324 | |
| Orkney Islands | 11,694 | 43,805,724 | 11,479 | 52,814,879 | |
| Outer Hebrides | 29,682 | 111,190,270 | 36,817 | 169,395,017 | |
| Shetland Isles | 43,010 | 161,115,460 | 36,694 | 168,829,094 | |
| North Coast & West Highlands | 50,987 | 190,997,302 | 43,320 | 199,315,320 | |
| All Scotland | 162,223 | 607,688,856 | 163,234 | 751,039,634 | |

| | 20 | 14 | 2015 | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|--|
| Region | Tonnage | Value (£) | Tonnage | Value (£) | |
| Argyll & Clyde | 34,976 | 152,565,312 | 35,911 | 142,925,780 | |
| Orkney Islands | 13,029 | 56,832,498 | 11,074 | 44,074,520 | |
| Outer Hebrides | 33,775 | 147,326,550 | 27,210 | 108,295,800 | |
| Shetland Isles | 46,369 | 202,261,578 | 42,786 | 170,288,280 | |
| North Coast & West Highlands | 50,873 | 221,908,026 | 54,741 | 217,869,180 | |
| All Scotland | 179,022 | 780,893,964 | 171,722 | 683,453,560 | |

| | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| Region | Tonnage | Value (£) | Tonnage | Value (£) |
| Argyll & Clyde | 31,022 | 155,078,978 | 44,575 | 256,573,700 |
| Orkney Islands | 14,752 | 73,745,248 | 16,756 | 96,447,536 |
| Outer Hebrides | 32,662 | 163,277,338 | 33,778 | 194,426,168 |
| Shetland Isles | 37,464 | 187,282,536 | 38,908 | 223,954,448 |
| North Coast & West Highlands | 46,917 | 234,538,083 | 55,690 | 320,551,640 |
| All Scotland | 162,817 | 813,922,183 | 189,707 | 1,091,953,492 |

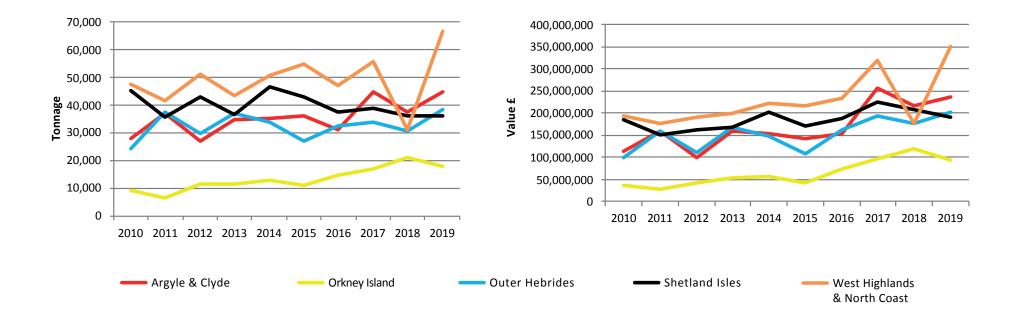
| | 2018 | | 2019 | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| Region | Tonnage | Value (£) | Tonnage | Value (£) |
| Argyll & Clyde | 37,506 | 215,659,500 | 44,881 | 236,522,870 |
| Orkney Islands | 20,956 | 120,497,000 | 17,758 | 93,584,660 |
| Outer Hebrides | 30,668 | 176,341,000 | 38,468 | 202,726,360 |
| Shetland Isles | 35,947 | 206,695,250 | 36,141 | 190,463,070 |
| North Coast & West Highlands | 30,948 | 177,951,000 | 66,633 | 351,155,910 |
| All Scotland | 156,025 | 897,143,750 | 203,881 | 1,074,452,870 |

Footnote- Figures for Argyll & Clyde and the North Coast & West Highlands have been merged due to commercial confidentiality. Other finfish species including brown/sea trout, rainbow trout, halibut and cleaner fish were produced but cannot be attributed Scottish Marine Regions due to commercial confidentiality. Average prices (real) have been adjusted for inflation based on 2019 price estimates.



Salmon Tonnes

Value £ real price (inflation adjusted on 2019 Price estimates)





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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at The Scottish Government St Andrew's House Edinburgh EH1 3DG

ISBN: 978-1-80004-158-5 (web only)

Published by The Scottish Government, October 2020

Produced for The Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA PPDAS770166 (10/20)

www.gov.scot