

Marine Scotland Science

Scottish Fish Farm Production Survey 2021



SCOTTISH FISH FARM PRODUCTION SURVEY 2021

This report was prepared by Marine Scotland Science

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// Foreword

The annual production survey of fish farms in Scotland for 2021 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, 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 2021 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.

Some Tables have been reformatted in this report. Tables 33 and 34 (salmon farm and company sizes) use different size categories compared to those used in earlier reports, reflecting the larger farms and companies involved in modern salmon production. Historic data has been recalculated to these new categories for comparability. The old format data will still be available on the Marine Scotland Data pages, https://data.marine.gov.scot/dataset/scottish-fish-farm-production-survey-data. In addition, Table 40 and Table 42 now exclude production figures for larval stage cleaner fish which may be traded for on-growing at facilities outside of Scotland, shortly after hatching. These tables now refer only to cleaner fish large enough to deploy on salmon farms. Trade in larval stage fish are included in Table 44: Trade in small fish.

The cooperation of the Scottish fish farming industry in completing the questionnaires is gratefully acknowledged. The author also acknowledges Liam Mason, Joanne Murphy, Sandy Murray, Keith Mutch, Ed Noble, Mhairi Sinclair, Ronald Smith, Stuart Wallace and Andrea Warwick for their contributions to the production of this report.

L A Munro

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// Executive summary

The tables below summarise the results from the 2021 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)

		2020	2021
Total production	(tonnes)	7,576	8,156
Production for the table	(tonnes)	7,032	7,655
Production for restocking	(tonnes)	544	501
Number of staff employed		134	146
Mean productivity	(tonnes/person)	56.5	55.9
Number of ova laid down to hatch	(millions)	6.2	4.9
Number of ova imported	(millions)	4.7	3.6

In 2021, the production of rainbow trout increased by 580 tonnes. Employment increased by 12 staff and mean productivity decreased to 55.9 tonnes per person. The number of ova laid down to hatch decreased by 1.3 million and the number of ova imported decreased by 1.1 million.

Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)

Ova and Smolts

		2020	2021
Number of ova produced	(millions)	20.0	46.3
Number of ova laid down to hatch	(millions)	78.6	72.8
Number of ova exported	(millions)	0	0
Number of ova imported	(millions)	57.3	32.9
Number of smolts produced	(millions)	50.5	51.2
Number of smolts put to sea	(millions)	52.5	51.1
Number of staff employed		292	291
Mean productivity (000's smolts/person)		172.9	175.9

The production of ova increased by 26.3 million in 2021 and the number of ova laid down to hatch decreased by 5.8 million. No ova were exported in 2021 and the number of ova imported decreased by 24.4 million from the 2020 figure. The number of smolts produced increased by 0.7 million. In 2021 the number of staff employed decreased by one and mean productivity increased by 3,000 smolts per person.

Production fish

		2020	2021
Total production	(tonnes)	192,129	205,393
Production of 0-year fish	(tonnes)	1,208	34
Production of grilse	(tonnes)	85,543	93,346
Production of pre-salmon	(tonnes)	56,232	51,349
Production of year 2 salmon	(tonnes)	49,146	60,664
Mean fish weight 0-year	(kg)	3.7	2.1
Mean fish weight grilse	(kg)	4.8	5.0
Mean fish weight pre-salmon	(kg)	5.3	4.6
Mean fish weight salmon	(kg)	5.5	5.7
Number of staff employed		1,630	1,495
Mean productivity	tonnes/person	117.9	137.4

Production tonnage increased by 13,264 tonnes with an increase in the mean harvest weight of grilse and pre-salmon but a decrease in the mean weight of year 0 and year 2 salmon. Staff numbers decreased by 135 and mean productivity increased to 137.4 tonnes per person.

Smolt survival (percentage harvested)

Survival (%)	Years 0+1	Year 2	Total
2018 input year class	58.0	19.5	77.5
2019 input year class	54.4	20.0	74.4

The smolt survival rate for the 2019 input year class decreased to 74.4%. 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.

Other Species

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

		2020	2021
Total production	(tonnes)	43ª	61ª
Number of staff employed	(full-time)	22	28
	(part-time)	13	13
Number of ova laid down to hatch	(millions)	20.7 ^b	60.0
Number of ova imported	(millions)	0.7	0.7

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

In 2021, the production of other species increased by 18 tonnes from the 2020 total, although this figure does not include halibut production. Overall, employment increased by six in 2021. There was an increase in the number of ova laid down to hatch during 2021 but any halibut ova laid down to hatch in 2020 were not included in the 2020 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	1	1	52
Atlantic salmon (freshwater stages)	0	0	0
Atlantic salmon (seawater stages)	14	1	19,686

^aExcluding halibut production.

bExcluding halibut ova laid down to hatch.

// 1.Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Production survey information was collected from all 22 companies actively involved in rainbow trout production, farming 48 active sites. This figure represents the entire industry operating in Scotland.

Production

Table 1a: Annual production (tonnes) of rainbow trout during 2007-2021 and projected production in 2022

Year	Tonnes	Percentage difference	Year	Tonnes	Percentage difference
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	7,576	2
2013	5,611	-1	2021	8,156	8
2014	5,882	5	2022	10,631*	

^{*} Industry estimate based on stocks currently being on-grown.

Production increased in 2021 by 580 tonnes, an increase of 8%, to 8,156 tonnes.

Table 1b: Production (tonnes) for the table trade during 2012-2021 according to weight category

Year	<450 g	450-900 g	>900 g	Total
Year	<1 lb	1-2 lbs	>2 lbs	Tonnes
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
2020	403	164	6,465	7,032
2021	384	154	7,117	7,655

Production for the table in 2021 was 7,655 tonnes, an increase of 623 tonnes (9%) on the 2020 total. This accounted for 94% of the total rainbow trout production, an increase on the proportion to that produced in 2020. Also, an increase in the number of fish in the large size range and a decrease in the number of fish in the small and medium size ranges were observed.

Table 1c: Production (tonnes) for the restocking trade during 2012-2021 according to weight category

Year	<450 g	450-900 g	>900 g	Total
Year	<1 lb	1-2 lbs	>2 lbs	Tonnes
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
2020	46	130	368	544
2021	14	128	359	501

In 2021, production for the restocking of angling waters decreased to 501 tonnes representing a decrease of 43 tonnes (8%) on the 2020 total. This accounted for 6% of total rainbow trout production in 2021. These figures represent the tonnage of fish supplied to angling waters for restocking purposes; they do not account for the catch taken by anglers. There was a decrease in production of fish from all the size categories.

Production by Site

Table 2: Number of sites grouped by tonnage produced during 2012-2021

Year	Number of	sites per pro	duction tonr	nage	Total number of
rcui	<1-25	26-100	101-200	>200	sites
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
2020	6	13	2	11	32
2021	4	10	3	10	27

Production was reported from 27 of the 48 active sites. The number of producers in the 101-200 tonnes size bracket increased while those in the <1-25, 26-100 and >200 tonnes size brackets decreased. 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, main methods of production in 2021 and comparison with production in 2020

Production	Proc	luction gr	ouping (t	connes) in	2021	Total tonnag met		Number of sites	
method	<10	10-25	26-50	51-100	>100	2020	2021	2020	2021
FW cages	0	0	0	0	5	2,279 (30.1%)	1,976 (24%)	6	5
FW ponds and raceways	1	1	6	2	3	1,022 (13.5%)	968 (12%)	14	13
FW tanks and hatcheries	2	0	0	1	0	86 (1.1%)	68 (1%)	3	3
SW cages	0	0	1	0	5	4,189 (55.3%)	5,144 (63%)	9	6
SW tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	7	3	13	7,576	8,156	32	27

Seawater production accounted for 5,144 tonnes (63%) and freshwater production the remaining 3,012 tonnes (37%). Production from all freshwater facilities decreased while production from seawater cage facilities increased during 2021.

Company and Site Data

Table 4: Number of companies and sites in production during 2012-2021

Year	No. of companies	No. of sites
2012	25	48
2013	24	46
2014	24	46
2015	24	45
2016	24	44
2017	23	44
2018	23	53
2019	22	52
2020	21	50
2021	22	48

In 2021, 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 48.

Staffing and Productivity

Table 5: Number of staff employed and productivity per person during 2012-2021

Year	Full-time Male	Full-time Female	Total Full-time	Part-time Male	Part-time Female	Total Part-time	Total Staff	Productivity (tonnes/ person)
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
2020	97	13	110	20	4	24	134	56.5
2021	107	16	123	19	4	23	146	55.9

The overall number of staff employed in 2021 increased by 12 to 146. The number of full-time staff increased by 13 while the number of part-time staff decreased by one. Productivity, measured as tonnes produced per person, decreased by 1% in 2021 with no distinction between full and part-time employees being made for this calculation.

Production by Area

Table 6: Production and staffing by area in 2021

No. Table Area of productionsites (tonnes		production	Restocking production (tonnes)	Total tonnes (tonnes)	Mean tonnes per site		Staffir	I	Productivity (tonnes/ person)
	3.003	((3)(3)	((3)(3)	(10111103)	per site	F/T	P/T	Total	регоот
North*	10	454	33	486	48.6	13	4	17	28.6
East	11	515	266	781	71.0	33	11	44	17.6
West	17	6,290	8	6,298	370.5	53	3	56	112.5
South	10	396	194	591	59.1	24	5	29	20.4
All	48	7,655	501	8,156	169.9	123	23	146	55.9

^{*}From 2018, the North area also included production and staff from the Western Isles and from 2021 production and staff from Orkney was also included

Productivity was greatest in the West at 370.5 tonnes per site and 112.5 tonnes per person.

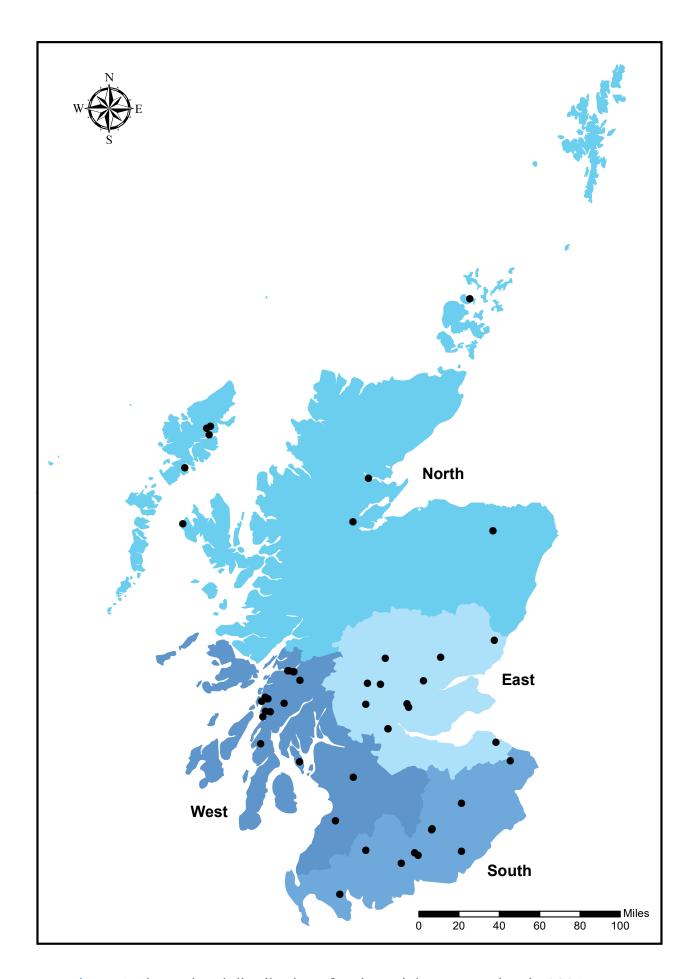


Figure 1: The regional distribution of active rainbow trout sites in 2021

Type of Ova Laid Down

Table 7: Number (000's) and proportions (%) of eyed ova types laid down to hatch during 2012-2021

Year	All female diploid no. (%)	Triploid no. (%)	Mixed sex diploid no. (%)	Total ova
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
2020	286 (5)	5,943 (95)	15 (<1)	6,244
2021	2 (<1)	4,877 (<100)	15 (<1)	4,894

Source of Ova Laid Down

Table 8: Number (000's) and sources of eyed ova laid down to hatch in 2012-2021

Varia -		ra producec eat Britain (Total imp	orted ova		Total
Year ⁻	Own stock	I OT 3		Northern hemisphere	Southern hemisphere	Total	Ova Laid Down
2012	14	230	244	12,735	0	12,735	12,979
2013	77	537	614	9,275	0	9,275	9,889
2014	9	655	664	10,376	0	10,376	11,040
2015	6	888	894	11,227	0	11,227	12,121
2016	35	349	384	9,550	0	9,550	9,934
2017	20	547	567	6,474	0	6,474	7,041
2018	15	495	510	5,808	0	5,808	6,318
2019	10	22	32	6,519	0	6,519	6,551
2020	15	1,552	1,567	3,712	965	4,677	6,244
2021	181	1,068	1,249	3,645	0	3,645	4,894

In 2021, the total number of eyed ova laid down to hatch decreased by 1.4 million (22%) on the 2020 figure. Imported ova came from only the Northern hemisphere during 2021. The proportion of ova from GB broodstock increased (26% 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 Scotland from outwith GB during 2012-2021

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Denmark	1,950	1,315	2,500	2,330	5,535	3,518	3,728	5,567	3,703	1,861
Isle of Man	300	800	1,000	175	20	300	0	0	0	0
N. Ireland	8,332	5,125	4,780	6,535	3,040	1,240	1,085	380	150	0
Norway	300	175	710	670	500	774	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,225	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	180	828
USA	1,800	2,350	1,700	1,675	750	0	855	430	0	950
Totals	12,682	9,765	10,690	11,385	9,845	5,832	5,668	6,437	5,258	3,639

Table 9b: Seasonal variation in numbers (000's) and sources of ova imported into Scotland from outwith GB during 2021

Month	Denmark	Spain	USA
January	310	0	0
February	0	0	0
March	896	0	0
April	640	0	0
May	15	0	0
June	0	0	0
July	0	0	0
August	0	0	0
September	0	348	550
October	0	0	0
November	0	480	400
December	0	0	0
Totals	1,861	828	950

Table 9c: Number (000's) and sources of fish imported into Scotland from outwith GB during 2012-2022

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N. Ireland	155	537	674	746	592	486	391	935	787	463

Suppliers within the European Union (EU) accounted for 74% of ova imported into Scotland during 2021 with the USA accounting for the remaining 26%. In recent years there has been a trend for producers to import part grown rainbow trout into Scotland from Northern Ireland.

Trade in Fry and Fingerlings

Table 10: Number (000's) of fry and fingerlings traded during 2012-2021

	Fry ar	nd fingerlings b	ought	Total	Total
Year	All female diploid no. (%)	Triploid no. (%)	Mixed sex diploid no. (%)	number bought	number sold
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
2020	937 (33)	1,916 (67)	0	2,853	2,544
2021	417 (13)	2,711 (87)	2 (<1)	3,130	3,389

The established trade between hatcheries and on-growing farms continued in 2021. Some companies specialised in fry and fingerling production. The total number of fry and fingerlings bought increased by 10% while the number sold increased by 33%. 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 enteric redmouth disease (ERM) and number of fish vaccinated (millions) during 2012-2021

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. o	of 24	19	21	17	18	18	17	21	18	19
No. o	of 20.4	9.9	10.0	8.3	7.3	5.4	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.1

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 3.1 million fish were vaccinated on 19 sites.

Organic Production

Of the 48 sites recorded as being active in rainbow trout production in 2021, none were certified as organic.

Escapes

There was one incident involving the loss of 52 fish from a rainbow trout site in 2021. There was one additional incident reported where the company confirmed there was no loss of fish.

//2. Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) - ova and smolts

Production survey information was collected from all 22 companies actively involved in the freshwater production of Atlantic salmon, farming 74 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 2012-2021

Year	No. of companies	No. of sites
2012	28	100
2013	27	102
2014	26	96
2015	25	87
2016	26	87
2017	24	79
2018	24	71
2019	23	76
2020	24	78
2021	22	74

In 2021, the number of companies authorised by the Scottish Government for freshwater production of Atlantic salmon decreased by two to 22. A total of 74 sites were actively engaged in commercial production, a decrease of four from the 2020 figure.

Production and Staffing

Table 13: Number (000's) of smolts produced, staff employed and smolt productivity during 2012-2021

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
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
2020	50,492	233	30	263	23	6	29	292	172.9
2021	51,198	229	33	262	18	11	29	291	175.9

Smolt production in 2021 increased by 1% compared to 2020. The number of staff employed in 2021 decreased by one and productivity increased by 2% to a figure of 175,900 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 2012-2021

Year	S½	S1	S1½	Total
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
2020	22,872	27,620	0	50,492
2021	30,175	20,709	314	51,198

In 2021, there was an increase of 32% in the number of S½ smolts produced and a decrease of 25% in the number of S1 smolts produced. In 2021 there was also production of S1½ smolts which accounted for less than 1% of all smolts produced.

Production Systems

Table 15: Number and capacity of production systems during 2017-2021

System	N	o. of si	tes wit	h syste	m	Total capacity, 000's cubic r					netres
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cages	36	27	27	27	26		357	346	351	379	374
Tanks and Raceways	43	44	49	51	48		55	54	68	62	65
Total	79	71	76	78	74		412	400	419	441	439

The types of facility used for the production of smolts in freshwater are cages or tanks and raceways. In 2021, the number of farms using cages deceased by one and the number of farms using tanks and raceways decreased by three. In terms of volume, cage capacity decreased by 5,000 m³ and tank and raceway capacity increased by 3,000 m³. This resulted in a net decrease in volume of 2,000 m³ available for the production of smolts in Scotland during 2021.

Table 16: Number (000's) of smolts produced and stocking densities by production system during 2017-2021

	Nun	nber of sr	nolts pro	duced (O(Stocking densities (smolts/m³)					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cages	17,207	21,771	18,964	18,331	19,344	48	63	54	48	52
All others	28,945	25,326	32,466	32,161	31,854	526	469	477	519	490
Total	46,152	47,097	51,430	50,492	51,198	-	-	-	-	-

The average stocking densities of cages increased from 48 to 52 smolts per m³ in 2021 compared to 2020, while densities in tanks and raceways decreased from 519 to 490 smolts per m³.

Ova Production

Table 17: Number (000's) of salmon ova produced during 2012-2021

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of ova	57,489	56,904	33,450	11,605	13,689	12,631	15,228	11,618	20,021	46,255

In 2021, over 46 million ova were stripped, an increase of 131% from the number of ova produced in 2020.

Table 18: Source, number (000's), previous year's estimate of ova laid down to hatch during 2012-2021 and projected production for 2022

Year	In-house broodstock	Out- sourced GB broodstock	GB wild broodstock	Foreign ova	Total	Previous year's estimate
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	5,195	4,480	258	68,685	78,618	70,598
2021	6,383	22,581	124	43,707	72,795	68,588
2022						77,306

The number of ova laid down to hatch was 72.8 million, a decrease of 5.8 million (7%) on the 2020 figure. The majority of the ova (60%) were derived from foreign sources, this being a decrease of 25 million (36%) on the 2020 figure. Supplies derived from GB broodstock (excluding wild origin ova) increased by 19.3 million, a 199% increase on the 2020 figure. In 2021, 124,000 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 2012-2023

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Actual smolts put to sea	41.1	40.9	48.1	45.5	43.0	46.1	45.5	53.0	52.5	51.1		
Smolts produced	44.3	40.5	45.0	44.6	42.9	46.2	47.1	51.4	50.5	51.2		
Estimated production	31.3	28.1	39.9	43.4	36.6	39.3	46.1	38.6	52.1	55.6	54.1	55.6
Ratio of ova laid down to smolts produced	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	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 54.1 million smolts to sea in 2022. The ratio of ova laid down to hatch to smolts produced in 2021 was less than the ratio in 2020.

Scale of Production

Table 20: Smolt-producing sites grouped by numbers (000's) of smolts produced during 2012 2021

				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
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
2020	1	1	0	4	4	5	10	16	41	50,492
2021	1	0	0	2	6	5	9	16	39	51,198

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 2021 was 39. The number of sites producing less than 101,000 smolts decreased by three while the number of sites producing between 101,000 and one million smolts per year increased by one. The number of sites producing in excess of one million smolts per year remained at 16 sites.

Production of Ova and Smolt by Production Area

Table 21: Staffing in 2021, ova laid down to hatch in 2020-2021, smolt production in 2020-2021 and estimated production in 2022-2023 by region

Region	of s emplo	nber taff yed in 21		down to (000's)	Smolt production (000's)			Estimated smolt production (000's)		
	F/T	P/T	2020	2021	2020	2021		2022	2023	
North West	142	12	42,702	39,077	26,308	28,369		30,517	30,657	
Orkney	1	3	100	175	97	111		0	130	
Shetland	25	1	5,948	4,239	3,804	2,905		2,865	4,300	
West	66	6	23,810	24,766	16,213	16,063		17,529	17,564	
Western Isles	24	4	5,738	4,493	3,247	2,695		2,210	2,235	
East and South	4	3	320	45	823	1,055		930	700	
All Scotland	262	29	78,618	72,795	50,492	51,198		54,051	55,586	

In 2021, 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.

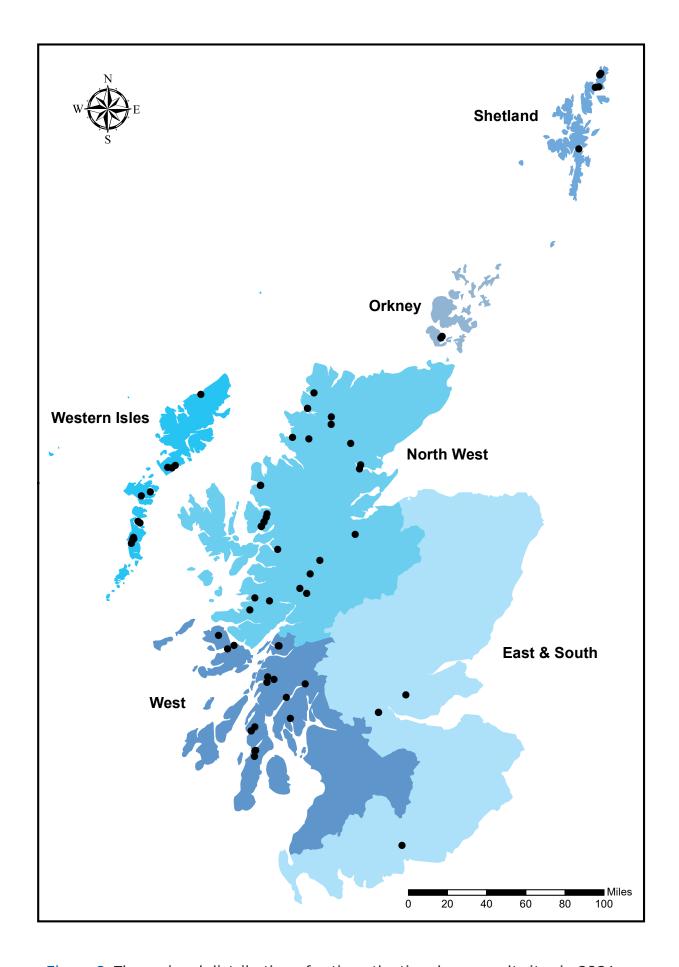


Figure 2: The regional distribution of active atlantic salmon smolt sites in 2021

International Trade

Scotland has a high health status with regard to the listed diseases. Imports of Atlantic salmon must originate from a source that is of equal or higher health status and consignments must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the competent authority confirming that all requirements have been met.

Exports are subject to the health conditions placed by the importing country. Potential exporters should ascertain from the competent authority in the importing country any specific health testing requirements that may be a condition of import and obtain a copy of the required health certificate. The Fish Health Inspectorate will provide advice on whether the source site can fulfil the export requirements.

Imports and Exports

Table 22a: Source and number (000's) of salmon ova, fry, parr and smolts imported during 2012-2021 derived from health certificates

		0	va		Fry,	Parr and Sm	nolts
Import Year	Iceland	Norway	Republic of Ireland	Total	Norway	Republic of Ireland	Total
2012	0	23,849	10,134	33,983	0	0	0
2013	2,719	35,044	10,700	48,463	0	55	55
2014	3,813	49,831	5,218	58,862	1,748	1,602	3,350
2015	8,978	45,926	4,815	59,719	365	2,118	2,483
2016	5,324	38,602	5,444	49,370	0	1,956	1,956
2017	13,883	37,025	7,000	57,908	0	2,012	2,012
2018	10,116	48,430	7,250	65,796	0	1,700	1,700
2019	26,352	23,673	10,184	60,209	0	297	297
2020	41,756	220	15,296	57,272	0	1,130	1,130
2021	31,276	160	19,260	50,696	0	300	300

The numbers of ova imported decreased by 11% in 2021. The number of fry, parr and smolts imported also decreased, with 300,000 fish imported from the Republic of Ireland during 2021.

Table 22b: Destination and number (000's) of salmon ova, fry, parr and smolts exported during 2012-2021 derived from health certificates

Export year	Farmed origin ova	Fry, Parr and Smolts
2012	0	55
2013	650	404
2014	0	259
2015	95	8
2016	358	173
2017	339	206
2018	23	71
2019	0	263
2020	0	389
2021	0	371

In 2021, no ova were exported. Fry, parr and smolt exports decreased by 18,000 fish on the 2020 figure.

Vaccines

Table 23: Number of sites using vaccines and number (millions) of fish vaccinated during 2012-2021

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of sites	63	63	56	55	47	46	43	46	43	43
No. of fish (millions) vaccinated	48.1	47.5	44.7	48.0	42.6	58.4	51.0	52.4	59.2	54.9

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, IPN and SAV, with smaller numbers of fish being vaccinated against ERM and vibriosis. A total of 54.9 million fish were vaccinated across 43 sites.

Escapes

In 2021, there were no reported escapes from sites rearing freshwater Atlantic salmon.

// 3.Atlantic salmon - Production

Production

Production survey information was collected from all 12 companies actively involved in Atlantic salmon production, farming 213 active sites. This figure represents the entire industry operating in Scotland.

Table 24: Annual production of salmon (tonnes) 2001-2021 and projected production in 2022

Year	Tonnes	Percentage difference	Year	Tonnes	Percentage difference
2001	138,519	7	2012	162,223	3
2002	144,589	4	2013	163,234	1
2003	169,736	17	2014	179,022	10
2004	158,099	-7	2015	171,722	-4
2005	129,588	-18	2016	162,817	-5
2006	131,847	2	2017	189,707	17
2007	129,930	-1	2018	156,025	-18
2008	128,606	-1	2019	203,881	31
2009	144,247	12	2020	192,129	-6
2010	154,164	7	2021	205,393	7
2011	158,018	3	2022	189,693*	

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

The total production of Atlantic salmon during 2021 was 205,393 tonnes, an increase of 13,264 tonnes (7%) on the 2020 total. This was the highest level of production recorded in Scotland.

Table 25: Number (000's), production (tonnes) of salmon harvested and mean fish weight (kg) per year class during 2012-2021

	Year of smolt input	Year of harvest	Number (000's)	Production (tonnes)	Mean weight at harvest (kg)
	2012	2012	127	301	2.4
	2013	2013	0	0	-
	2014	2014	286	720	2.5
Harvest in	2015	2015	223	626	2.8
year 0	2016	2016	114	333	2.9
(i.e. in year of input)	2017	2017	0	0	-
οι πιροι)	2018	2018	84	247	2.9
	2019	2019	319	931	2.9
	2020	2020	323	1,208	3.7
	2021	2021	16	34	2.1
	2011	2012	21,502	97,744	4.5
	2012	2013	21,264	106,161	5.0
	2013	2014	20,316	101,997	5.0
	2014	2015	24,038	114,112	4.7
Harvest in year 1	2015	2016	24,633	111,163	4.5
, co	2016	2017	25,596	126,445	4.9
	2017	2018	21,825	110,554	5.1
	2018	2019	26,324	132,090	5.0
	2019	2020	28,529	141,775	5.0
	2020	2021	29,697	144,695	4.9
	2010	2012	13,053	64,178	4.9
	2011	2013	11,283	57,073	5.1
	2012	2014	13,712	76,305	5.6
	2013	2015	10,910	56,984	5.2
Harvest in year 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
	2018	2020	8,883	49,146	5.5
	2019	2021	10,602	60,664	5.7

Table 26: Number (000's) and production (tonnes) of grilse and presalmon harvested during 2012-2021

	Grilse	e (January-A	.ugust)	Pre-salmor	ı (September	-December)
Year ⁻	Number	Tonnes	Average weight (kg)	Number	Tonnes	Average weight (kg)
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
2020	17,855	85,543	4.8	10,674	56,232	5.3
2021	18,512	93,346	5.0	11,185	51,349	4.6

Table 27: Percentage (by weight) of annual production by growth stage harvested during 2012-2021

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Growth stage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Input year fish	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	<1
Grilse	33	29	26	31	37	36	34	35	45	45
Pre-salmon	27	36	31	35	31	31	36	29	29	25
Year 2 salmon	39	35	42	33	31	33	29	35	26	30

Survival and Production in Smolt Year ClassesTable 28: Survival and production in smolt year classes during 2002-2021

Synorth Classian (2009) Mean (2009				Harvest year 0	/ear 0			Harvest year 1	ear 1		Harvest year 2	ear 2				7000
50.08 2.2 60.2 9.6 20.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 1.55.5 7.198 4.6 3.1 7.6 1.6 1.5 2.5 60.5 9.6 20.5 4.5 4.5 1.55.5 7.198 4.6 3.1 4.5 3.6 3.5 7.5 4.7 3.6 3.7 4.6 3.8 4.5 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.7 4.7 3.6 4.7 3.7 4.7 3.6 4.7 4.7 3.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 3.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 3.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	R :: 0		Number (000's)	Weight (tonnes)	Mean weight (kg)	% harvest	Number (000's)	Weight (tonnes)	Mean weight (kg)	% harvest		Mean weight (kg)	% harvest	lotal % of year class harvested (survival)	Year class weight (tonnes)	per smolt (kg)
43084 86 76 86 86 76 44 45 13,920 61,920 61,920 86,792 44 45.5 13,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 61,920 46 37.8 14,920 61,920 46 37.8 14,920 61,920 46 37.8 14,920 61,920 46 37.8 14,920 61,920 46 37.8 14,920 61,920 46 37.8 14,920 46 47.9 36.50 47.9	2002 50,	980'	272	824	3.0	0.5	22,602	96,205	4.3	45.1	71,988	4.6	31.1	7.97	169,017	3.37
39041 168 319 1.9 0.4 15,075 67,738 4.6 376 14,237 67,234 4.7 36.5 4.7 36.5 37.5 36.5 37.5 36.5 37.2 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 4.0 37.5 4.0 4.0 37.5 4.0 4.0 37.5 4.0 4.0 37.5 4.0 4.0 37.5 4.0 4.0 37.5 4.0 4.0 37.5 4.0 4.0 37.5 4.0 4.0 37.5 4.0 37.5 4.0 37.5 4.0 37.5 4.0 37.5 4.0 37.5 4.0 37.5 4.0	2003 43,	,083	82	276	3.4	0.2	19,596	85,792	4.4	5	1,850	4.4	32.3	78.0	147,918	3.43
37.168 0 - 0 14,036 64,099 4.6 37.8 14,996 6,000 4.6 40.3 14,996 6,000 4.6 40.3 6,000 4.6 37.8 14,996 6.0 4.6 37.8 13,611 4.6 37.8 13,611 4.6 4.7 37.3 4.6 4.7 37.3 4.7 31,73 4.6 4.7 37.3 4.7 31,73 4.7 37.3 4.7 31,73 4.7 37.3 4.7 31,73 4.7 37.3 4.7 31,73 6.4 4.7 37.2 6.606 4.7 37.3 4.7 31,73 6.648 4.7 37.3 4.7	2004 39,	,041	168	319	1.9	0.4	15,075	67,738	4.5	38.6	57,537	4.7	36.5	75.5	135,594	3.47
41.091 115 116 118 0.3 13.787 60.890 4.4 33.5 15.881 73.61 4.6 38.6 72.5 13.473 73.48 73.5 73.5 73.5 73.5 73.5 73.5 73.47 73.73	2005 37,	,168	0	0	1	0	14,036	64,099	4.6	37.8	000'69	4.6	40.3	78.1	133,099	3.58
35.56 1.0 </td <td></td> <td>,091</td> <td>115</td> <td>211</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>13,787</td> <td>068'09</td> <td>4.4</td> <td>33.5</td> <td>73,631</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>38.6</td> <td>72.5</td> <td>134,732</td> <td>3.28</td>		,091	115	211	1.8	0.3	13,787	068'09	4.4	33.5	73,631	4.6	38.6	72.5	134,732	3.28
36.66 116 216 216 3.3 16,338 77,621 4.7 4.6 13,666 6.07 5.0 37.3 82.3 145,907 38,548 81 178 2.2 0.2 18,266 4.7 47.4 13,772 66,606 4.8 35.7 83.3 152,610 38,490 128 2.2 18,694 91,105 4.9 48.6 13,075 6,606 4.8 35.7 83.3 152,610 42,733 109 307 2.8 0.3 1,105 4.9 48.6 13,075 6,606 4.8 35.7 82.9 155,610 41,094 127 4.9 4.8 10,094 5.0 5.0 7.0 7.0 155,112 10,994 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0 10,94 5.0	2007 37,	,853	23	40	1.7	90.0	13,011	54,759	4.2	34.4	56,448	4.7	37.3	71.8	121,247	3.20
38,548 81 78 78 47.4 43.72 66,606 48 35.7 83.5 15,610 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 15,510 48,470 128 268 2.1 0.3 21,562 97,744 4.5 50.3 11,283 57,073 5.1 26.7 7.0 15,512 4.0 4.0 33.9 82.8 155,551 4.0 4.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 4.1 5.0 5.0 4.1 5.0	2008 36,	,662	116	216	1.9	0.3	16,338	77,621	4.7	44.6	98,070	2.0	37.3	82.2	145,907	3.98
38,490 126 2.68 1.105 4.86 4.86 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 4.87 5.03 4.1783 5.7073 5.1 5.4 7.70 155,124 41,094 1.27 1.284 1.283 5.7073 5.1 5.4 7.70 155,124 40,936 1.2 2.4 1.2 1.248 1.2 1.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 1.2	2009 38,	,548	81	178	2.2	0.2	18,266	85,826	4.7	47.4	909'99	4.8	35.7	83.3	152,610	3.96
42,734 45 6.3 11,283 57,073 5.1 26.4 77.0 155,124 41,094 127 301 2.4 0.3 21,564 4.5 50.3 11,283 57,073 5.6 3.4 77.0 155,124 41,094 127 301 2.4 0.3 21,264 10,191 56,984 5.2 26.7 76.3 182,762 48,112 2.86 720 2.4 11,1163 4.5 50.0 10,940 51,321 4.7 22.7 73.3 166,153 166,153 45,456 2.23 626 2.4 11,1163 4.5 50.0 10,940 51,321 4.7 22.7 73.3 166,153 166,153 45,456 2.3 626 2.4 11,1163 4.5 50.0 10,940 51,22 6.7 74 79.1 175,051 45,116 3.2 2.5 0.2 2.4 4.9 50.0 7165 45,22	2010 38,	,490	128	268	2.1	0.3	18,694	91,105	4.9	48.6	54,178	4.9	33.9	82.8	155,551	4.04
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 40,936 0 - 0 20,316 101,997 5.0 49.6 10,910 56,984 5.2 26.7 76.3 158,981 48,112 2.86 2.2 2.7 2.7 2.7 7.2 76.3 158,981 45,465 2.23 6.26 2.4633 111,163 4.5 50.0 10,940 51,321 4.7 70.7 70.4 70.7 156,156 42,957 1.4 333 2.9 0.3 25,596 126,445 4.9 50.6 7,165 45,224 6.3 16.7 76.6 175,051 45,513 84 247 2.9 0.2 26,324 132,090 5.0 5.7 8,883 49,146 5.7 181,483 52,492 1,208 0.2 26,324 132,09 <t< td=""><td>2011 42,</td><td>,733</td><td>109</td><td>307</td><td>2.8</td><td>0.3</td><td>21,502</td><td>97,744</td><td>4.5</td><td>50.3</td><td>57,073</td><td>5.1</td><td>26.4</td><td>77.0</td><td>155,124</td><td>3.63</td></t<>	2011 42,	,733	109	307	2.8	0.3	21,502	97,744	4.5	50.3	57,073	5.1	26.4	77.0	155,124	3.63
40,936 0 - 0 20,316 10,1997 5.0 49.6 10,910 56,984 5.2 26.7 76.3 158,981 48,112 286 720 24,038 114,112 4.7 50.0 10,940 51,321 4.7 72.7 73.3 166,153 45,465 223 626 2.8 0.5 24,633 111,163 4.5 54.2 11,094 63,262 5.7 74.4 79.1 175,051 42,957 114 333 2.9 0.3 25,596 126,445 4.9 59.6 7,165 45,224 6.3 6.3 76.4 76.6 175,051 46,116 0 - 0 21,825 110,554 5.1 47.3 12,12 70,860 5.8 75.5 181,414 45,513 84 247 25 26,324 132,090 5.0 5.8 8,883 49,146 5.7 70.5 74.4 70.3 144,695 79	2012 41,	,094	127	301	2.4	0.3	21,264	106,161	2.0	51.7	76,305	5.6	33.4	85.4	182,767	4.45
48,112 286 720 2.5 0.6 24,038 114,112 4.7 50.0 10,940 51,321 4.7 72.7 73.3 166,153 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 45,456 1.2 0.0 21,825 126,445 4.9 59.6 7,165 45,224 6.3 16.7 76.6 175,002 46,116 0. 0. 21,825 110,554 5.1 47.3 12,212 70,860 5.8 75.5 181,414 45,513 84 247 2.9 0.2 26,324 132,090 5.0 57.8 8,883 49,146 5.5 75.5 181,483 52,990 319 0.5 28,529 141,775 5.0 53.8 10,602 60,664 5.7 20.0 74.4 203,370 52,492 32 1,20	2013 40,	936	0	0	1	0	20,316	101,997	2.0	49.6	56,984	5.2	26.7	76.3	158,981	3.88
45,4652236262.80.524,633111,1634.554.211,09463,2625.724.479.1175,05142,957143332.90.325,596126,4454.959.67,16545,2246.316.776.6172,00246,1160-021,825110,5545.147.312,21270,8605.826.573.8181,41445,513842472.90.226,324132,0905.057.88,88349,1465.519.577.5181,48352,4923231,2083.70.629,697144,6954.956.67.45.720.074.4203,37051,13116342.10.033.40.3144,6954.956.67.48.84.97.88.8	48,	,112	286	720	2.5	9.0	24,038	114,112	4.7	20.0	51,321	4.7	22.7	73.3	166,153	3.45
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 46,116 0 - 0 21,825 110,554 5.1 47.3 12,212 70,860 5.8 73.8 181,414 45,513 84 247 2.9 0.2 26,324 132,090 5.0 57.8 8,883 49,146 5.5 181,483 52,990 319 9.6 28,529 141,775 5.0 53.8 10,602 60,664 5.7 20.0 74.4 203,370 52,492 3.2 0.6 29,697 144,695 4.9 56.6 6.6 5.7 20.0 74.4 203,370 51,131 16 34 2.1 0.03 3.4 4.9 56.6 8.8 8.6 8.8 8.8 8.7 8.0 74.4 203,370		,465	223	929	2.8	0.5	24,633	111,163	4.5	54.2	3,262	5.7	24.4	79.1	175,051	3.85
46,1160-021,825110,5545.147.312,21270,8605.826.573.8181,41445,513842472.90.226,324132,0905.057.88,88349,1465.519.577.5181,48352,9903199312.90.628,529141,7755.053.810,60260,6645.720.074.4203,37052,4923231,2083.70.629,697144,6954.956.68.58.78.074.4203,37051,13116342.10.033.2144,6954.956.68.88.88.58.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.9	2016 42,	756	114	333	2.9	0.3	25,596	126,445	4.9	9.65	15,224	6.3	16.7	9.92	172,002	4.00
45,513842472.90.226,324132,0905.057.88,88349,1465.519.577.5181,48352,9903199312.90.628,529141,7755.053.810,60260,6645.720.074.4203,37052,4923231,2083.70.629,697144,6954.956.634.956.651,13116342.10.03	2017 46,	,116	0	0	1	0	21,825	110,554	5.1	47.3	098'0	2.8	26.5	73.8	181,414	3.93
52,990 319 931 2.9 0.6 28,529 141,775 5.0 53.8 10,602 60,664 5.7 20.0 74.4 203,370 52,492 323 1,208 3.7 0.6 29,697 144,695 4.9 56.6 51,131 16 34 2.1 0.03 3.4 2.1 0.03 3.4 3.1 0.03 3.4 3.1 0.03 3.4 3.1 0.03 3.4 3.1 0.03 3.4 3.1 0.03 3.4 3.1 0.03 3.4 3.1 0.03 3.4 3.1 0.03 3.4 <td>2018 45,</td> <td>,513</td> <td>84</td> <td>247</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>26,324</td> <td>132,090</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>57.8</td> <td>19,146</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>19.5</td> <td>77.5</td> <td>181,483</td> <td>3.99</td>	2018 45,	,513	84	247	2.9	0.2	26,324	132,090	2.0	57.8	19,146	5.5	19.5	77.5	181,483	3.99
52,492 323 1,208 3.7 0.6 29,697 144,695 4.9 51,131 16 34 2.1 0.03	2019 52,	066'	319	931	2.9	9.0	28,529	141,775	2.0	53.8	50,664	5.7	20.0	74.4	203,370	3.84
51,131 16 34 2.1		,492	323	1,208	3.7	9.0	29,697	144,695	4.9	9.99						
		,131	16	34	2.1	0.03										



In 2019, the last year for which survival can be calculated, the survival rate from smolt input to harvest decreased to 74.4%. Of the 2020 year class, 57.2% of the input has been harvested, 2.8% higher than the average harvest of fish one year after input in the 2019 year class. In 2021, 0.03% of the fish were harvested from the 2021 input. This was a decrease compared with the proportion of fish harvested from the same year class in 2020.

Smolts to Sea

Table 29: Number (000's) and origin of smolts put to sea during 2012-2021

Year	Smo	Its put to se	ea (000's)	Total	Scottish Origin	English O	rigin	Other O	rigin
	S½	S1	S1½	— (000's)	%	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
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	21,767	23,746	0	45,513	96	1,318	3	364	<1
2019	24,525	28,465	0	52,990	98	751	1	297	<1
2020	24,809	27,683	0	52,492	96	1,070	2	1,130	2
2021	29,421	21,396	314	51,131	97	1,016	2	300	<1

The total number of smolts put to sea in 2021 was over 51.1 million. This smolt input comprised S½s (58%), S1s (42%) and S1½s (<1%). Just under 3% 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 just under 2% compared with the proportion observed in 2020.

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 area during 2010-2021

Region	Smolts sea (0		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	%
		9,924	2010	117	1.2	2011	6,324	63.7	2012	2,802	28.2	9,243	93.1
		12,605	2011	53	0.4	2012	7,937	63.0	2013	1,744	13.8	9,734	77.2
		11,588	2012	127	1.1	2013	7,179	62.0	2013	2,623	22.6	9,929	85.7
		10,975	2013	0	0	2014	6,549	59.7	2015	1,695	15.4	8,244	75.1
		17,543	2014	191	1.1	2015	9,649	55.0	2016	3,768	21.5	13,608	77.6
North West		8,646	2015	223	2.6	2016	6,122	70.8	2017	1,695	19.6	8,040	93.0
Troi tii West		14,534	2016	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	2020	1,852	12.2	12,883	84.9
	2019	15,071	2019	205	1.4	2020	7,838	52.0	2021	1,976	13.1	10,019	66.5
	2020	19,075	2020	126	0.7	2021	12,443	65.2					
		13,868	2021	10	0.1		, ,						
		2,557	2010	0	0	2011	1,126	44.0	2012	936	36.6	2,062	80.6
		2,718	2011	0	0	2012	1,203	44.3	2013	765	28.1	1,968	72.4
		2,713	2011	0	0	2012	1,422	52.1	2013	1,167	42.8		94.9
												2,589	
		2,104	2013	0	0	2014	1,023	48.6	2015	512	24.3	1,535	72.9
		2,829	2014	0	0	2015	1,412	49.9	2016	1,244	44.0	2,656	93.9
Orkney		3,266	2015	0	0	2016	1,580	48.4	2017	1,521	46.6	3,101	95.0
Office	2016	3,050	2016	0	0	2017	1,184	38.8	2018	1,571	51.5	2,755	90.3
	2017	3,524	2017	0	0	2018	1,699	48.2	2019	835	23.7	2,534	71.9
	2018	3,616	2018	0	0	2019	2,068	57.2	2020	1,382	38.2	3,450	95.4
		4,670	2019	0	0	2020	2,230	47.8	2021	1,970	42.2	4,200	89.9
		4,578	2020	0	0	2021	2,162	47.2		_,		.,	
		4,469	2021	0	0	2021	2,102	.,					
		11,573	2010	0	0	2011	4,134	35.7	2012	4,292	37.1	8,426	72.8
		11,206	2011	49	0.4	2012	4,911	43.8	2013	2,709	24.2	7,669	68.4
		11,389	2012	0	0	2013	4,995	43.9	2014	4,022	35.3	9,017	79.2
		9,956	2013	0	0	2014	4,289	43.1	2015	3,034	30.5	7,323	73.6
	2014	11,309	2014	0	0	2015	5,042	44.6	2016	2,663	23.5	7,705	68.1
Shetland	2015	9,040	2015	0	0	2016	5,322	58.9	2017	1,592	17.6	6,914	76.5
	2016	10,640	2016	0	0	2017	6,012	56.5	2018	1,723	16.2	7,735	72.7
	2017	8,539	2017	0	0	2018	4,579	53.6	2019	2,005	23.5	6,584	77.1
		11,312	2018	0	0	2019	4,430	39.2	2020	2,527	22.3	6,957	61.5
		7,613	2019	114	1.5	2020	4,241	55.7	2021	2,186	28.7	6,541	85.9
		10,072	2020	84	0.8	2021	5,246	52.1	2021	2,100	20.7	0,541	03.5
					0.8	2021	3,240	32.1					
		10,090	2021	0		2044	2.000	45.7	2042	2.640	40.0	F 660	06.0
		6,565	2010	12	0.2	2011	3,000	45.7	2012	2,648	40.3	5,660	86.2
		7,493	2011	0	0	2012	2,673	35.7	2013	3,706	49.4	6,379	85.1
		7,363	2012	0	0	2013	2,841	38.6	2014	3,863	52.5	6,704	91.1
		7,801	2013	0	0	2014	3,202	41.0	2015	3,564	45.7	6,766	86.7
	2014	6,981	2014	95	1.4	2015	3,771	54.0	2016	2,023	29.0	5,889	84.4
South	2015		2015	0	0		4,944	44.3	2017		32.7	8,587	77.0
West		8,093	2016	0	0		4,643	57.4	2018	1,622	20.0	6,265	77.4
	2017		2017	0	0		5,330	48.0	2019	3,648	32.8	8,978	80.8
		7,177	2018	0	0		4,799	66.9		1,150	16.0	5,949	82.9
	2019		2019	0	0		6,126	55.2	2021		18.9	8,220	74.1
									2021	2,034	10.5	0,220	74.1
		9,485	2020	112	1.2	2021	5,248	55.3					
	2021	•	2021	0	0					0.05	00.		0.0
		7,870	2010	0	0	2011	4,110	52.2		2,375	30.2	6,485	82.4
		8,711	2011	7	0.1		4,778	54.9	2013	2,358	27.1	7,143	82.0
	2012	8,027	2012	0	0	2013	4,827	60.1	2014	2,037	25.4	6,864	85.5
	2013	10,100	2013	0	0	2014	5,254	52.0	2015	2,105	20.8	7,359	72.8
	2014	9,451	2014	0	0	2015	4,164	44.1	2016	1,242	13.1	5,406	57.2
Western	2015		2015	0	0	2016		49.9	2017	2,643	19.8	9,308	69.7
Isles		6,640	2016	0	0		4,046	60.9	2018	367	5.5	4,413	66.4
15105	2017		2017	0	0	2017	6,408	47.7	2019	3,985	29.7	10,393	77.4
			2017				4,080			1,972	24.0	6,052	77.4
		8,231		0	0			49.6	2020				
	2019		2019	0	0		8,094	55.7	2021	2,377	16.4	10,471	72.0
		9,282	2020	0	0	2021	4,599	49.5					
	2021	12,691	2021	6	<0.1								

The practice of putting smolts to sea in one region and subsequently moving them to another sea water site in another region for harvest can lead to an overestimation of survival in some regions and underestimation in others.

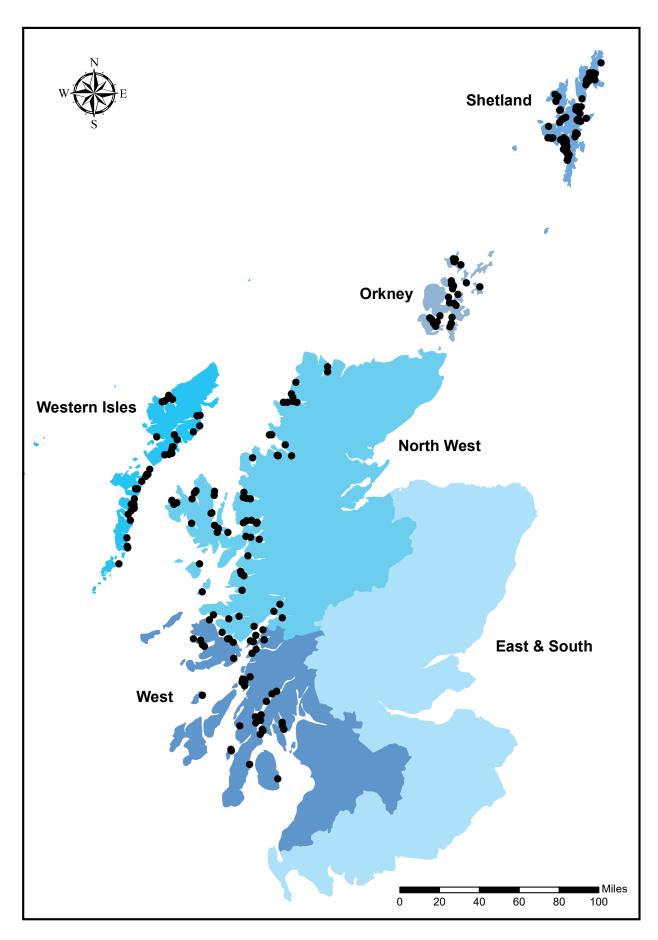


Figure 3: The regional distribution of active atlantic salmon production sites in 2021 © Crown copyright and database rights 2021 OS (100024655)

Staffing

Table 31: Number of staff employed in the production of salmon during 2012-2021

Year	Full-time Male	Full-time Female	Total Full-time	Part-time Male	Part-time Female	Total Part-time	Total Staff	Productivity (tonnes/person)
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
2020	1,412	145	1,557	45	28	73	1,630	117.9
2021	1,308	133	1,441	27	27	54	1,495	137.4

In 2021, the total number of staff employed in salmon production was 1,495, a decrease of 135 compared with 2020. 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 117.9 to 137.4 tonnes produced per person.

Production Methods

Table 32: Production methods, capacity, tonnage and average stocking densities (kg/m³) during 2019-2021

Method	Num	ber of s	ites		tal capaci cubic m		Prod	uction (tor	nnes)
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Seawater tanks	2	1	1	6.3	5.1	5.6	28	18	14
Seawater cages	224	231	212	21,628	22,818	22,187	203,853	192,111	205,379
For cage sites: ra	atio of p	roducti	on (kg) t	to cage ca	pacity (m	1 ³)	9.4	8.4	9.3

In 2021, the majority of fish were produced in seawater cages. There were 14 tonnes of production from seawater tank sites in 2021. This reflects the high installation and running costs incurred in operating seawater tank systems. Most seawater tank capacity has been redeployed for the production of other species of marine finfish or salmon broodstock.

Sea cage capacity decreased by 631,000 m³ during 2021 and the number of sea cage sites in production decreased by 19. Production efficiency in sea cages, measured as the ratio of fish weight in kilograms produced per cubic metre, increased from 8.4 kg/m³ in 2020 to 9.3 kg/m³ in 2021.

Scale of Production by Site

Table 33: Number of sites shown in relation to their production grouping and percentage share of production 2012-2021

Production	age 311		501-	1,001-	2001-	3001-	4.000	1	-otal
grouping (tonnes)	0	1-500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	>4,000	Sites*	Tonnes
2012	115	42	33	42	19	6	0	257	162,223
2013	112	42	36	50	8	7	2	257	163,234
2014	117	44	29	37	22	9	2	260	179,022
2015	115	38	26	56	11	6	2	254	171,722
2016	117	37	26	50	18	4	1	253	162,817
2017	91	25	33	50	20	4	3	226	189,707
2018	100	31	26	39	21	2	2	221	156,025
2019	80	33	24	60	17	9	3	226	203,881
2020	101	32	18	43	27	7	4	232	192,129
2021	73	28	25	50	25	9	3	213	205,393
2012	0	6	15	38	28	13	0	-	-
2013	0	5	17	45	11	16	6	-	-
2014	0	6	12	29	30	18	5	-	-
2015	0	6	12	50	15	12	5	-	-
2016	0	5	12	44	27	9	3	-	-
2017	0	4	14	40	26	7	9	-	-
2018	0	4	14	39	32	5	6	-	-
2019	0	3	10	45	20	15	7	-	-
2020	0	3	7	34	34	12	10	-	-
2021	0	3	9	37	28	15	8	-	-

^{*}Includes farms stocked but having no production.

For the 2021 survey report production grouping categories were reevaluated to give better resolution of the data. In 2021, the number of sites with no production decreased by 28 and the number producing 1 to 1,000 tonnes increased by three. The number of sites producing 1,000 to 4,000 tonnes increased by seven and sites producing over 4,000 tonnes decreased by one. The trend towards production in larger sites continued, with 87% of production being derived from sites producing over 1,000 tonnes.

Company Productivity

Table 34: Number of companies grouped by production (tonnes), staff and productivity (tonnes per person) during 2020-2021

Total Tonna	ge	0-1,000	1,001- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 30,000	>30,000	Total
No. of	2020	4	1	1	2	3	11
companies	2021	3	3	1	2	3	12
No. of tonnes	2020	18	1,722	5,862	47,194	137,333	192,129
	2021	14	5,213	6,149	43,388	150,629	205,393
Staff (total)	2020	36	40	78	511	965	1,630
(13.11)	2021	16	75	93	466	845	1,495
Productivity	2020	0.5	43	75	92	142	118
(tonnes/person)	2021	0.9	70	66	93	178	137

For the 2021 survey report production categories were re-evaluated to give better resolution of the data. The greatest productivity of 178 tonnes per person was achieved in the companies producing over 30,000 tonnes. The least productivity of 0.9 tonnes per person was from the companies producing between 0-1,000 tonnes. In comparison with 2020, the average company productivity increased from 118 to 137 tonnes per person. Overall, production was dominated by three companies in 2021 which between them accounted for 73% of Scotland's farmed Atlantic salmon production.

Staff and Production by Production Area

Table 35: Staff and production (tonnes) by area 2012-2021 and projected production in 2022

produ	CCIOII		aff			Year of	input	Gri	lse	Pre-sa	ılmon	Year 2 S	Salmon
				– Annual	- Productivity								
Region	Year	F/T	P/T	Production		Tonnes	Mean weight (kg)	Tonnes	Mean weight (kg)	Tonnes	Mean weight (kg)	Tonnes	Mean weight (kg)
	2012	300	40	50,987	150	301	2.4	31,121	4.7	5,842	4.7	13,723	4.9
	2013	350	48 46	43,320	109 129	0	- 2.7	17,937	4.9	16,417	4.7	8,966	5.1
	2014 2015	348 382	46 66	50,873 54,741	129	511 626	2.7	26,440 18,046	5.3 4.8	8,731 26,897	5.5 4.6	15,191 9,172	5.8 5.4
	2016	538	30	46,917	83	333	2.9	21,576	4.7	7,515	5.0	17,493	4.6
North west	2017	437	11	55,690	124	0	-	32,113	5.1	14,920	4.4	8,657	5.1
West	2018	453	17	30,948	66	247	2.9	11,899	4.9	7,780	5.6	11,022	5.9
	2019 2020	662 546	32 19	66,633 48,762	96 86	472 539	2.3 4.2	35,020 24,065	5.0 4.7	21,873 13,852	5.5 5.2	9,268 10,306	5.3 5.7
	2021 2022	442	18	70,062 48,596*	156	21	2.2	42,463	5.0	17,151	4.3	10,427	5.3
	2012	65	6	11,694	165	0		3,532	5.3	2,720	5.1	5,442	5.8
	2013	86	3	11,479	129	0	-	3,191	5.1	4,491	5.7	3,797	5.0
	2014	90	6	13,029	136	0	-	980	5.5	5,045	6.0	7,004	6.0
	2015	93	1	11,074	118	0	-	1,386	5.0	6,129	5.4	3,559	6.9
Orkney	2016 2017	102 108	8 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
	2017	93	0	20,956	225	0		2,808	5.2	6,906	6.0	11,242	7.2
	2019	110	1	17,758	160	Ö	-	6,393	5.9	5,952	6.1	5,413	6.5
	2020	138	13	21,612	143	0	-	4,383	5.8	8,875	6.0	8,354	6.0
	2021 2022	136	3	24,407 19,518*	176	0	-	3,565	5.4	8,066	5.4	12,776	6.5
	2012	188	16	43,010	211	0	-	6,083	4.3	15,784	4.5	21,143	4.9
	2013	210	14	36,694	164	0	-	5,822	4.5	18,121	4.9	12,751	4.7
Shetland	2014 2015	224 228	24 19	46,369 42,786	187 173	0		6,196 11,134	5.7 5.4	17,604 14,939	5.5 5.0	22,569 16,713	5.6 5.5
Siletianu	2015	200	23	37,464	168	0	_	11,844	4.4	12,906	4.9	12,714	4.8
	2017	207	12	38,908	178	0	-	14,132	4.6	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 2021	280 276	12	40,749	140	356	4.2 -	13,970	5.7	11,167	6.3	15,256	6.0
	2022		10	43,770 47,194*	148 	0		15,644	5.7 	14,074	5.6 	14,052	6.4
	2012	221	24	26,850	110	0	-	9,315	5.4	4,508	4.8	13,027	4.9
	2013 2014	251 279	19 29	34,924 34,976	129 114	0 209	- 2.2	5,847 4,278	4.8 5.1	9,111 10,476	5.6 4.4	19,966 20,013	5.4 5.2
	2015	302	12	35,911	114	0	-	10,356	4.7	6.686	4.3	18,869	5.3
South West	2016	305	26	31,022	94	0	-	12,349	4.3	9,246	4.4	9,427	4.7
VVCSt	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	338 331	7 17	44,881 36,367	130 105	0 313	- 2.8	8,071 16,394	5.4 4.9	13,846 13.519	4.2 4.8	22,964 6,141	6.3 5.3
	2021	340	7	36,085	104	0	-	18,830	5.3	5,965	3.5	11,290	5.1
	2022		20	38,711*									
	2012 2013	170 184	29 15	29,682 36,817	149 185	0	-	3,165 14,699	3.7 5.2	15,674 10,525	4.0 5.2	10,843 11,593	4.6 4.9
	2013	250	29	33,775	121	0	-	8,792	4.5	13,455	4.1	11,528	5.7
	2015	251	9	27,210	105	0	-	13,008	4.4	5,531	4.5	8,671	4.1
	2016	234	20	32,662	129	0	-	10,593	4.2	16,975	4.1	5,094	4.1
Western	2017	252	19 17	33,778	125	0	-	7,450	4.7	11,399	4.6	14,929	5.6
Isles	2018 2019	288 254	17 14	30,668 38,468	101 144	0	-	16,106 11,281	4.5 4.1	12,543 5,725	4.4 4.2	2,019 21,462	5.5 5.4
	2019	262	12	44,639	163	0	_	26,731	4.3	8,819	4.6	9,089	4.6
	2021 2022	247	16	31,069 35,674*	118	13	2.1	12,844	5.0	6,093	4.6	12,119	5.1
	2012	944	115	162,223	153	301	2.4	53,216	4.7	44,528	4.4	64,178	4.9
	2013	1,081	99	163,234	138	0	-	47,496	4.9	58,665	5.0	57,073	5.1
	2014	1,191	134	179,022	135	720	2.5	46,686	5.2	55,311	4.9	76,305	5.6
Scotland	2015 2016	1,256 1,379	107 107	171,722 162,817	126 110	626 333	2.8 2.9	53,930 59,853	4.8 4.4	60,182 51,310	4.7 4.6	56,984 51,321	5.2 4.7
Total	2016	1,379	69	189,707	137	0	2.9 -	68,116	5.0	58,329	4.8	63,262	4.7 5.7
	2018	1,415	51	156,025	106	247	2.9	53,244	4.9	57,310	5.2	45,224	6.3
	2019	1,591	60	203,881	124	931	2.9	72,243	5.0	59,847	5.1	70,860	5.8
	2020	1,557	73	192,129	118	1,208	3.7	88,025	4.8	57,808	5.3	45,088	5.5
	2021 2022	1,441	54	205,393 189,693*	137	34	2.1	93,346	5.0	51,349	4.6	60,664	5.7
*Estima		roduc	tion f	or 2022									

*Estimated production for 2022.

Company and Site Data

Table 36: Number of companies and sites engaged in the production of Atlantic salmon during 2012-2021

\/	Num	nber of companies		Number of sites				
Year	Producing	Non-producing	Total	Producing	Non-producing	Total		
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		
2020	8	3	11	131	101	232		
2021	10	2	12	140	73	213		

The number of companies authorised and actively producing Atlantic salmon in 2021 was 10, two more than in 2020. Two companies remained active and authorised, although not producing salmon for harvest in 2021. These 12 companies had 213 registered active sites, although not all these sites produced fish for harvest in 2021.

Fallowing

Table 37: Number of seawater cage sites employing a fallow period during 2012-2021

Year -	Fallow Period (weeks)									
Year -	0	<4	4-8	9-26	27-51	52	- Total			
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			
2020	57	8	33	74	14	45	231			
2021	29	11	32	85	29	26	212			

Of the 212 seawater cage sites recorded as being active in 2021, 26 sites were fallow for the entire year whilst 157 sites were fallow for a variable period. There were 29 sites that did not fallow in 2021. 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 during 2012-2021

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Broodstock sites	7	8	8	4	3	4	4	3	4	4

In 2021, the number of freshwater and seawater sites holding broodstock remained at four 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 4,335 fish were stripped, yielding 46.3 million ova, giving an average yield of 10,670 ova per fish.

Organic Production

Table 39: Organic production of Atlantic salmon during 2012-2021

Year	Number of active cage sites	Number of cage sites certified as organic	Production (tonnes)
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
2020	231	9	12,528
2021	212	12	18,285

Of the 212 active Atlantic salmon seawater cage sites in 2021, 12 were certified as organic, producing 18,285 tonnes.

Escapes

There was one incident involving the loss of 19,686 fish from seawater Atlantic salmon sites in 2021. There were 14 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 2021. The production of brown/sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) showed a small decrease, with the majority of production being for the angling restocking market. In 2021 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 2021. The production of lumpsucker and wrasse are targeted at the marine Atlantic salmon industry where they are used as a biological control for parasites. Lumpsucker and wrasse figures were amalgamated into a single cleaner fish category as separate publication of lumpsucker data would reveal the production of an individual company.

Company, Site and Production Data

Table 40: Number of companies and sites producing other species in 2021, annual production of other species (tonnes) during 2018-2021 and projected production in 2022

Species	No. of companies	No. of sites	2018 Production tonnage	2019 Production tonnage	2020 Production tonnage	2021 Production tonnage	2022 Production tonnage*
Brown/sea trout	8	9	20	25	24	23	20
Halibut	1	3	Ť	†	†	†	‡
Cleaner fish▲	2	4	20	16	19	38	23

^{*} 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.

[▲] Amalgamated lumpsucker and wrasse figures (excluding larval stage fish)

Staffing

Table 41: Number of staff employed in farming other species during 2012-2021

Year	Full-time Male	Full-time Female	Total Full- time	Part-time Male	Part-time Female	Total Part- time	Total Staff
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
2020	19	3	22	9	4	13	35
2021	22	6	28	11	2	13	41

In 2021, the overall number of staff employed in the production of other species increased by six, to 41.

Production of Cleaner fish

Table 42: Number (000's) of cleaner fish (lumpsucker and wrasse) produced during 2015-2021

Number of fish produced (000's)							
Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cleaner fish▲	310	380	983	656	719	576	689

[▲]Amalgamated lumpsucker and wrasse figures (excluding larval stage fish)

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. These figures do not include production of larval stage cleaner fish which may be traded for ongrowing at facilities outside of Scotland, shortly after hatching.

Ova Laid Down to Hatch

Table 43: Source of ova from other species laid down to hatch during 2021

	Source of ova laid down to hatch (000's)						
Species	Own broodstock	Other GB broodstock	Foreign ova				
Brown/sea trout	10	88	0				
Halibut	0	0	0				
Cleaner fish▲	59,204	0	700				

[▲]Amalgamated lumpsucker and wrasse figures the figure for an individual company.

Trade in Small Fish

Table 44: Trade in small fish of other species in 2021

Species	Bought (000's)	Sold (000's)
Brown/sea trout	26	17
Halibut	#	0
Cleaner fish▲	900	60,104

[▲] Amalgamated lumpsucker and wrasse figures the figure for an individual company.

During 2021 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 16 sites recorded as producing other species in 2021, no organic production was reported.

Escapes

There were no reported escapes from sites rearing other species during 2021.

// 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.

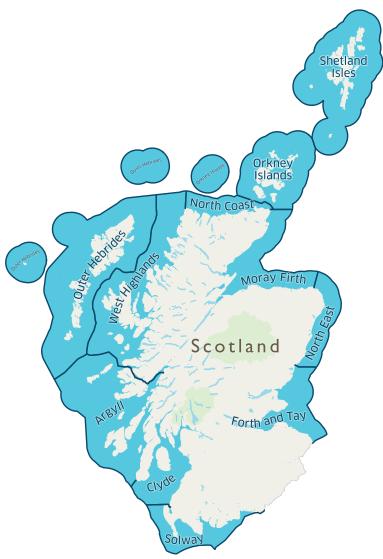


Figure 4: Scottish marine regions

// 6.Summary

Rainbow trout

The production of rainbow trout increased by 8% in 2021 to 8,156 tonnes and was directed at the table (94%) and restocking (6%) markets. The total numbers of staff employed by the sector increased by 12 to 146. There was an overall decrease in the productivity of the industry to 55.9 tonnes per person.

In 2021, the number of eyed ova laid down to hatch (4.9 million) decreased by 1.4 million and was mainly triploid stock (99.7%). The proportion of ova from GB broodstock increased to 26%. Denmark was the largest source of imported ova with 52% of the total, this was a decrease proportionally from 2020. 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 2021.

Atlantic salmon

In 2021, the total production of Atlantic salmon increased by 13,264 tonnes to 205,393 tonnes, a 7% increase on the 2020 production total and the highest level of production recorded in Scotland. The survey showed increases in the production of grilse and year 2 salmon but a decrease in the production of year 0 salmon and pre-salmon during 2021. The number of staff directly employed on the farms decreased by 135. Overall, there was an increase in the productivity of tonnes produced per person from 117.9 to 137.4. The estimated harvest forecast for 2022 is 189,693 tonnes. The trend towards concentrating production in larger sites was maintained with 87% of production being concentrated in the sites producing over 1,000 tonnes per annum.

During 2021, there was an increase in the number of ova produced to 46.3 million. The number of ova laid down to hatch decreased by 7% to 72.8 million. 2021 saw 60% of ova supplied from foreign sources with remaining 40% being derived from GB broodstock (an increase of 199% on the 2020 figure). Smolt production increased to 51.2 million, with 59% being produced as 5½ smolts, 40% as S1 smolts and less than 1% as S1½ smolts. The number of staff directly employed on freshwater sites decreased by one in 2021 to 291 staff while productivity decreased to 175,900 smolts per person. Projections for 2022 suggest that more smolts will be produced than was seen in 2021, followed by a further increase in 2023.

Other Species

There was a decrease in the production of brown/sea trout from 24 tonnes in 2020 to 23 tonnes in 2021. Halibut production occurred in 2021 but the figure cannot be shown without revealing the production of individual companies. Lumpsucker and wrasse continued to be produced for use as biological controls for parasites in the marine Atlantic salmon farming industry. In 2021, the total number of staff employed in the production of other species increased by six to 41.

// Appendix 1

Questionnaires sent to Fish Farmers

ANNUAL RETURN OF INFORMATION FROM SCOTTISH FISH FARMS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2021 RAINBOW TROUT - DATA

Please complete and return by 31 January 2022 to L A Munro, Marine Scotland Science 375 Victoria Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB

Business No: How many staff were employed in rainbow trout Full time male Part time male production (company total) Full time female Part time female Other/Prefer not to say/Unknown Please detail any accreditation schemes this company is a member of; 3 How many eyed ova were laid down for hatching in 2021 from own broodstock b from other GB broodstock from abroad (Northern Hemisphere) d from abroad (Southern Hemisphere) 4 How many of the above ova were all female diploid а b mixed sex diploid all triploid С 5 How many fry/fingerlings were а b sold 6 How many bought fry/fingerlings were all female diploid b mixed sex diploid all triploid How many of these fish were vaccinated against ERM а vaccinated on site bought vaccinated What was your total production in TONNES for the TABLE TRADE <450 g (<1 lb) b 450-900 g (1-2 lb) >900 g (>2 lb) What was your total production in TONNES for the RESTOCKING TRADE <450 g (<1 lb) 450-900 g (1-2 lb) h С >900 g (>2 lb) From the total production what amount in TONNES was certified as organic What is your predicted production in 2022 in TONNES 12 What is the fish holding capacity of the holding units for each site in cubic metres Ponds Raceways

ANNUAL PRODUCTION SURVEY 2021

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

RAINBOW TROUT

GENERAL NOTES

- Please check that the pre-printed information on the sheet is correct.
- 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 2022 to allow the Annual Survey Report for 2021 to be produced.

ANNUAL RETURN OF INFORMATION FROM SCOTTISH FISH FARMS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2021 ATLANTIC SALMON - SMOLT DATA

Please complete and return by 31 January 2022 to L A Munro, Marine Scotland Science 375 Victoria Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB

Business No:

1	How many staff were employed in smolt pro (company total)	oduction	Full time male Full time female		Part time male Part time female Other/Prefer not to	
					say/Unknown	
2	Please detail any accreditation schemes thi	s company is a memb	er of;			
3	How many ova were produced in the winter					
	of 2020-2021 (company total)					
4	How many eyed ova were laid down for hatching in winter of 2020-2021					
а	From own farmed broodstock					
b	From other GB farmed broodstock					
С	From GB wild broodstock					
d	From foreign sources					
5	How many eyed ova do you expect to hatch this winter (2021-2022)					
6	How many fry or parr were					
a	Transferred into the site		++-			
b	Transferred out of the site					
7	How many smolts were produced as					
а	S ¹ / ₂ s (ie from 2021 hatch)					
b	S1s (ie from 2020 hatch)					
С	S1 ¹ / ₂ s or S2s (ie from 2020 or 2019 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 2022 as					
а	S1s (incl $S^1/_2s$)				\square	\Box
b	S2s (incl S1 ¹ / ₂ s)					
10	How many smolts do you plan to					
	produce in 2023					
11	What is the current fish holding					
•••	capacity of each site in cubic metres					
				1 1 1		
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.					
е	against SAV (PD)					

ANNUAL PRODUCTION SURVEY 2021

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR QUESTIONNAIRE ATLANTIC SALMON SMOLTS

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Please check that the pre-printed information on the sheet is correct.
- 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

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		U

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 $S\frac{1}{2}$ 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

Q9. For S2s - combine numbers of S1¹/₂s 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 2021 (maximum = 52)

It will be appreciated if the questionnaires are returned promptly and not later than 31 January 2022 to allow the

ANNUAL RETURN OF INFORMATION FROM SCOTTISH FISH FARMS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2021 ATLANTIC SALMON - PRODUCTION DATA

Please complete and return by 31 January 2022 to L A Munro, Marine Scotland Science 375 Victoria Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB

Business No:

1	How many staff were employed in salmon processes (company total), excluding post-harvest processes and total processes are supported by the company total pr		Full time Full time			Pa	art time male art time female		
							er/Prefer not to /Unknown	'	
						•			
2	Please detail any accreditation schemes th	is company is a mem	ber of;						
3	How many smolts were put into the site								
	in 2021 as:								
а	S ¹ / ₂ s (ie from 2021 hatch)		+					\rightarrow	
b	S1s (ie from 2020 hatch)		+++		+++	\vdash		\dashv	
С	S1 ¹ / ₂ s or S2s (ie from 2020 or 2019 hatch)					шш			
4	How many of above came from England								
5	Total smolt input proposed in 2022								
6	HARVEST of 2021 SMOLT INPUT in 2021								
а	Number of tonnes (wet weight at harvest)								
b	Number of fish								
7	HARVEST of 2020 SMOLT INPUT from								
	1 JANUARY to 31 AUGUST								
а	Number of tonnes (wet weight at harvest)		+		+++	$\sqcup \sqcup$		\dashv	
b	Number of fish					ШШ		$\perp \perp \perp$	
8	HARVEST of 2020 SMOLT INPUT from								
	1 SEPTEMBER to 31 DECEMBER								
а	Number of tonnes (wet weight at harvest)		$\perp \perp \perp$					\dashv	
b	Number of fish								
9	HARVEST of 2019 SMOLT INPUT								
а	Number of tonnes (wet weight at harvest)								
b	Number of fish								
40	Form the total and deather what are sent								
10	From the total production what amount in TONNES was certified as organic		\Box						
	iii romizo wao ooranioa ao organio								I
11	How many tonnes of fish do you								
	expect to harvest in 2022					Ш			
12	BROODSTOCK PRODUCTION								
а	Were brood fish produced in 2021	YES/NO			YES/NO		YE	S/NO	
b	How many fish were stripped								
13	What is the current fish holding								
13	capacity of each site in cubic metres								
	The same of the same in the sa								
14	Duration of FALLOW PERIOD in								
	WEEKS (cage sites; MAX = 52)								
15	Please enter the conversion factor used in	O6 O7 O8 and O9 to	convert au	itted wei	nht to wet we	inht at ha	arvost	$\neg \neg$	1
	. Idade criter the conversion factor used III	wo, wr, wo and wo to	Jon vent gu	Tree MACI	9 10 WELWE		41 1001		

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

ATLANTIC SALMON

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Please check that the pre-printed information on the sheet is correct.
- 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.
- If a site was used only to hold broodstock for stripping please enter "BRD" after the site name.

5.	When	comple	eting	the	box	es p	lease 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:

- $S^{1}/_{2}$ <12 months old, ie put to sea in year of hatch
- **S1 12-18 months old**, ie put to sea in January-June in the year post hatch
- S1¹/₂ 19-24 months old, ie put to sea in July-December in the year post hatch
- \$2 >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 2021 (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 2022 to allow the Annual Survey Report for 2021 to be produced.

ANNUAL RETURN OF INFORMATION FROM SCOTTISH FISH FARMS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2021 OTHER SPECIES – DATA

Please complete and return by 31 January 2022 to L A Munro, Marine Scotland Science 375 Victoria Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB

Business No:

2	How many staff were employed in production (company total) Please detail any accreditation so	Full time male Full time female er of:	Part time male Part time female Other/Prefer not to say/Unknown	
3 a b c	How many eyed ova were laid down for hatching in 2021 from own broodstock from other GB broodstock from foreign sources			
4 a b	How many fry/small fish were bought sold			
5 a b	What was your total production for the market in 2021 Number of tonnes Number of fish			
6	From this production what amount in TONNES was certified as organic			
7 a b	What is your predicted production for the market in 2022 Number of tonnes Number of fish			
8 a b c	What is the holding capacity of the holding units for each site in cubic metres Tanks Ponds Raceways Cages			

ANNUAL PRODUCTION SURVEY 2021

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

			0

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 2022 to allow the Annual Survey Report for 2021 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.

Fish egg(s) at the stage of development when the heavily

Eyed-ova/eggs 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.

The life stage of a young salmon from independence

Fry of the yolk sac as the primary source of nutrition to

dispersal from the redd.

Gamete Reproductive cells.

Grilse Salmon harvested between 1st January and 31st August

after one winter at sea.

Intra-

peritoneal Within the body cavity.

IPN Infectious pancreatic necrosis.

A site which is active, may be stocked with fish, but has

Non-producing not produced any fish for harvest during the specified

year.

On-growing Farm producing fish for the table market.

Ova Eggs.

O-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 1st September and 31st

December after one winter at sea.

Raceway Concrete or brick channels used for farming fish.

SAV Salmonid alphavirus.

Salmon or sea trout smolting at approximately six months

from hatch (usually by photoperiod and/or temperature

manipulation).

Salmon or sea trout smolting at approximately one year

from hatch.

Salmon or sea trout smolting at approximately 18 months

from hatch.

Salmon or sea trout smolting at approximately two years

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 fish are sterile fish which have three sets of

Triploid chromosomes, unlike a fertile fish that have two sets of

chromosomes (diploid).

Year 2 Salmon Adult salmon harvested during their 2nd year at sea.

Year class Fish hatched or put to sea in a given year.

// Appendix 3

Scottish Marine Regions

Salmon Production by Scottish Marine Region (Tonnage and Value)

	20	12	20	13
Region	Tonnage	Value (£)	Tonnage	Value (£)
Argyll & Clyde	26,850	108,124,950	34,924	172,873,800
Orkney Islands	11,694	47,091,738	11,479	56,821,050
Outer Hebrides	29,682	119,531,025	36,817	182,244,150
Shetland Isles	43,010	173,201,270	36,694	181,635,300
North Coast & West Highlands	50,987	205,324,649	43,320	214,434,000
All Scotland	162,223	653,273,632	163,234	808,008,300

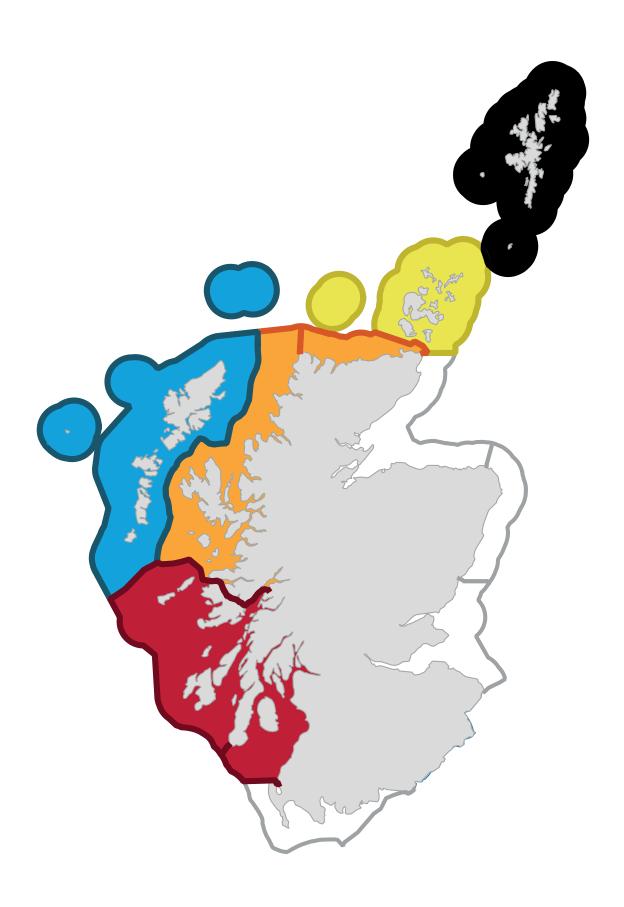
	20	14	20	15
Region	Tonnage	Value (£)	Tonnage	Value (£)
Argyll & Clyde	34,976	163,547,776	35,911	153,555,436
Orkney Islands	13,029	60,923,604	11,074	47,352,424
Outer Hebrides	33,775	157,931,900	27,210	116,349,960
Shetland Isles	46,369	216,821,444	42,786	182,952,936
North Coast & West Highlands	50,873	237,882,148	54,741	234,072,516
All Scotland	179,022	837,106,872	171,722	734,283,272

	20	16	20	17
Region	Tonnage	Value (£)	Tonnage	Value (£)
Argyll & Clyde	31,022	167,022,448	44,575	276,721,600
Orkney Islands	14,752	79,424,768	16,756	104,021,248
Outer Hebrides	32,662	175,852,208	33,778	209,693,824
Shetland Isles	37,464	201,706,176	38,908	241,540,864
North Coast & West Highlands	46,917	252,601,128	55,690	345,723,520
All Scotland	162,817	876,606,728	189,707	1,177,701,056

	20	18	20	19
Region	Tonnage	Value (£)	Tonnage	Value (£)
Argyll & Clyde	37,506	232,612,212	44,881	255,552,414
Orkney Islands	20,956	129,969,112	17,758	101,114,052
Outer Hebrides	30,668	190,202,936	38,468	219,036,792
Shetland Isles	35,947	222,943,294	36,141	205,786,854
North Coast & West Highlands	30,948	191,939,496	66,633	379,408,302
All Scotland	156,025	967,667,050	203,881	1,160,898,414

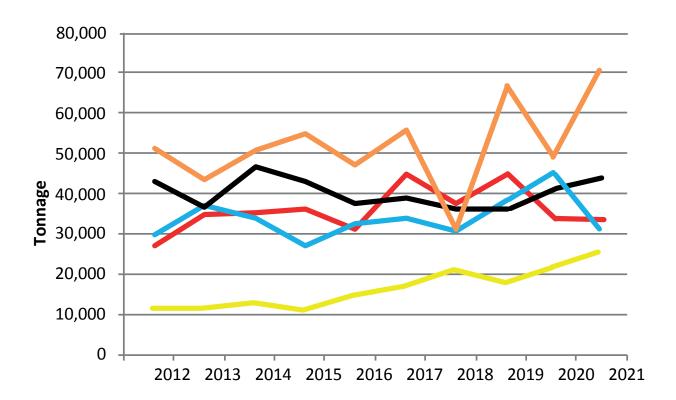
	20	20	20	21
Region	Tonnage	Value (£)	Tonnage	Value (£)
Argyll & Clyde	36,367	186,344,508	36,085	187,281,150
Orkney Islands	21,612	110,739,888	24,407	126,672,330
Outer Hebrides	44,639	228,730,236	31,069	161,248,110
Shetland Isles	40,749	208,797,876	43,770	227,166,300
North Coast & West Highlands	48,862	250,368,888	70,062	363,621,780
All Scotland	192,129	984,468,996	205,393	1,065,989,670

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 to Scottish Marine Regions due to commercial confidentiality. Average price (real) have been adjusted for inflation based on 2021 price estimates.

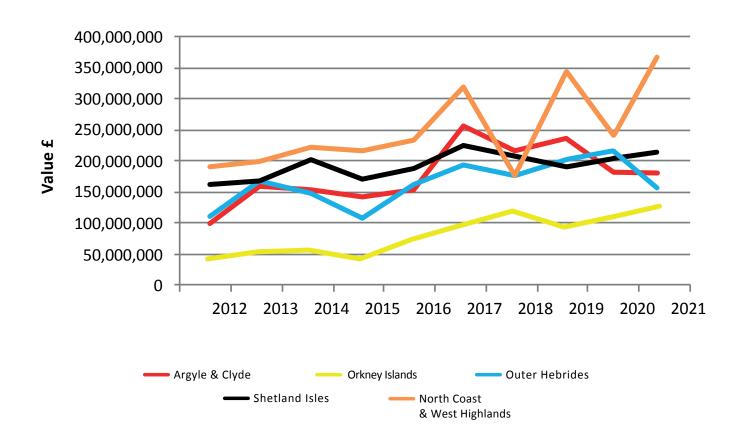


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Salmon Tonnes



Value £ real price (inflation adjusted on 2021 Price estimates)





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