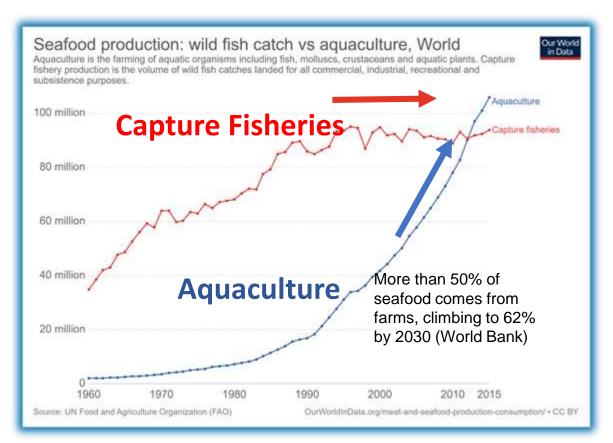
### **Aquaculture Opportunities in Ontario**

Meekers Aquaculture 1984

Steve Naylor, Fisheries & Oceans Canada October 24, 2019 Lands, Resources & Economic Development Forum, North Bay

# Why Aquaculture?



- Demand for seafood exceed fisheries capacity
- Represents a sustainable and healthy source of food
- Provides means to rehabilitate wild populations

# Regional Distribution of Aquaculture



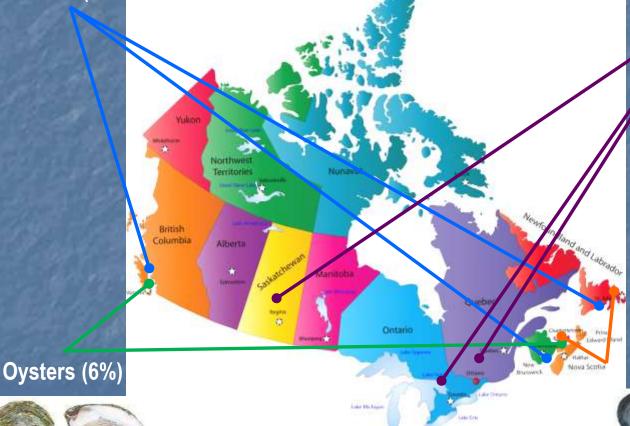


**Trout (4%)** 









Mussels (14%)



Introduced from the west coast
 by fisheries managers into the Great Lakes

- Genetically plastic, hardy
- Naturalized



# Why Rainbow Trout?

Culture techniques, based on more than 100 years of research and practice, are well established;

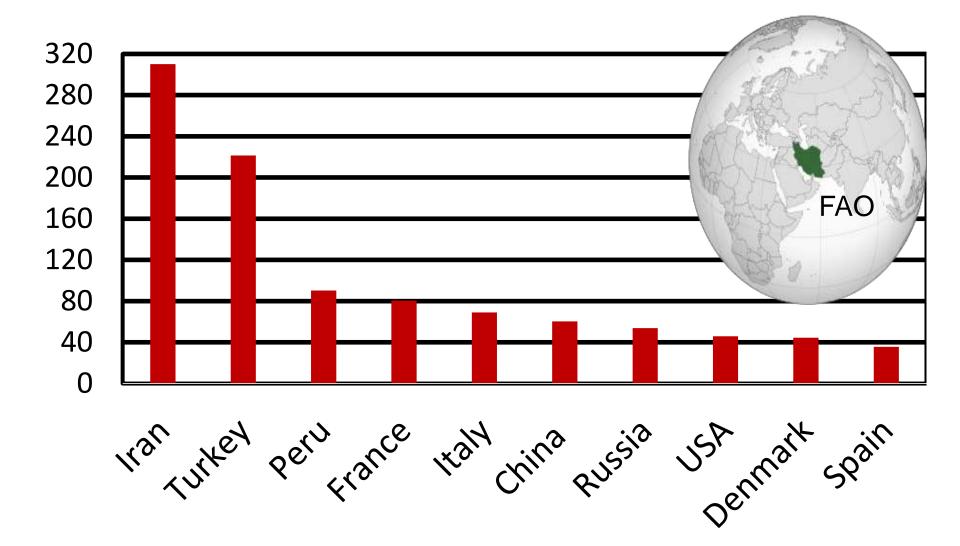
- Domesticated strains of trout have been bred to improve performance and yield;
- Nutritional requirements are well defined and efficient commercial feeds are available from several suppliers;

Water temperatures and the biophysical resource base throughout much of Canada are near ideal for the species;

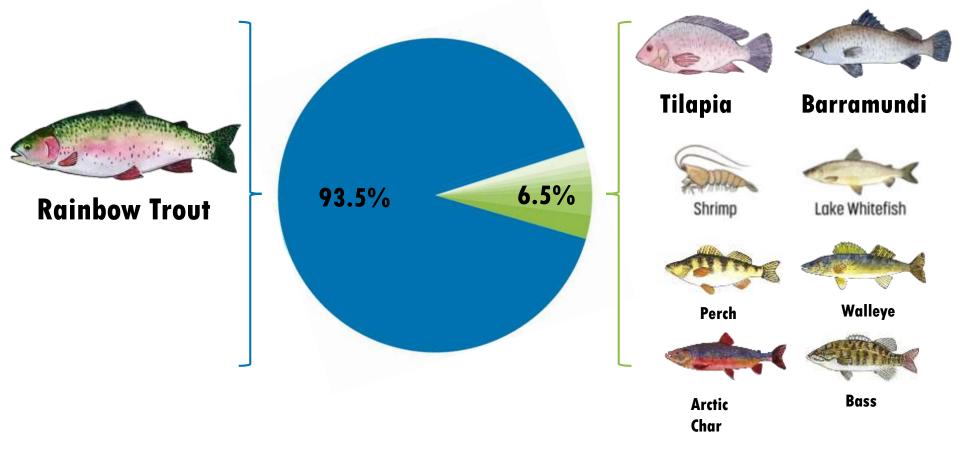
An established market exists for rainbow trout; and

Naturalized species in most parts of the country and thus poses little to no genetic threat to feral populations.

# 2015 Top 10 Trout Producing Countries (million pounds)



## **SEAFOOD SPECIES FARMED IN ONTARIO**





#### THE NORTH CHANNEL - MANITOULIN ISLAND

Eastern Island Bedford Harbour Mink Island • Northwinds • Fisher Harbour Little Current

North Channel

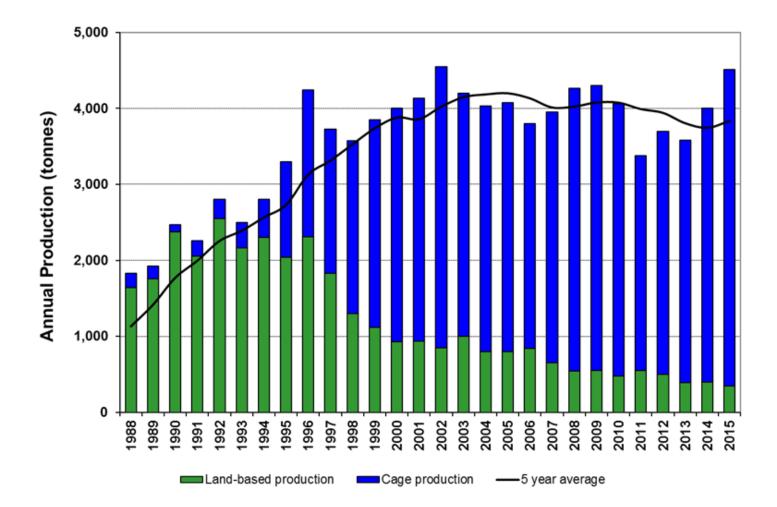
Odawa Island

Meekers Aquaculture

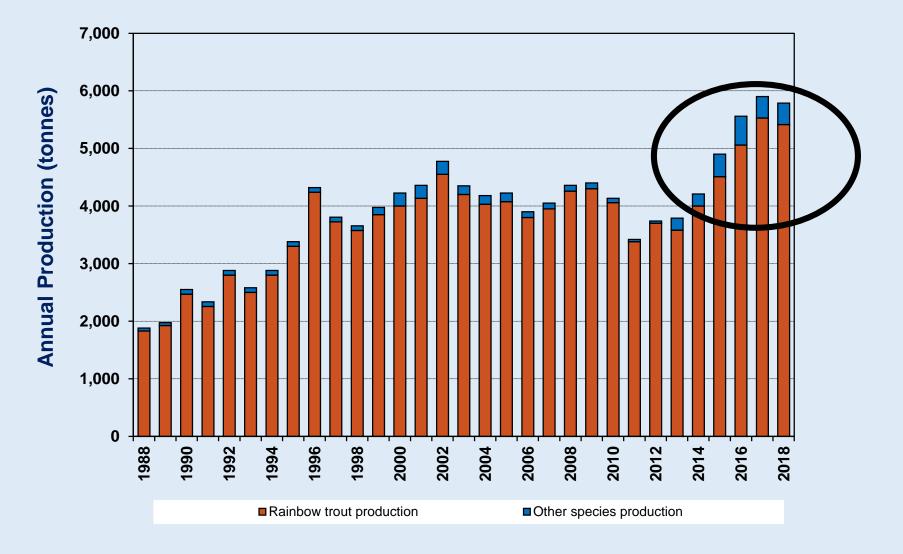
Lake Huron New North Fisheries • • Buzwah Fisheries

**•**Full Time Fisheries

#### **Ontario Farmed Trout Production**



#### **Ontario Aquaculture Production: 1988-2018**



Source: Aquastats 2018, University of Guelph, by R.D. Moccia, D.J Bevan and M.G. Burke



# Pond Culture













# Raceway Culture







# Circular Tank Culture



# **Octagonal Tanks**





# **Floating Containment Systems**











#### **Buzwah Fisheries – Manitowaning Bay**

# Lake 375 Cage Aquaculture (2003 – 2007)





Approximately 10,000 rainbow trout cultured each year Added as fingerlings in the spring and harvested each fall

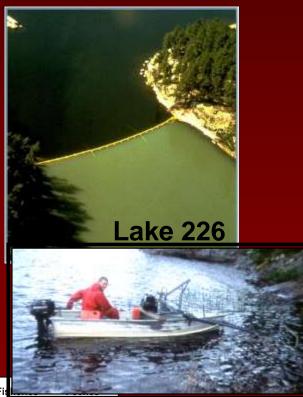




# **Experimental Lakes Area** (Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans)

• Established in 1968

Controlled experiments to address aquatic issues









#### ELA aquaculture project in Lake 375

Led by Dr. Cheryl Podemski, Freshwater Institute, DFO
Whole-lake ecosystem effects to understand processes
2 years of pre-operational data
6 years of production data
3 years of decommissioning data

Further research completed in Lake Diefenbaker & Lake Huron
DFO funding with support from NOAA, Industry, MNRF, MECP, OMAFRA

## Lake 375 Fish Community

- Abundant (many present)
  - lake trout
  - white sucker
  - fathead minnow
- Much less abundant
  - pearl dace minnow
  - northern redbelly dace minnow
  - finescale dace minnow
  - slimy sculpin







# **Fish Population Parameters**

- Abundance
- Annual survival
- Recruitment (reproduction)
- Growth
  - Length
  - Fatness
- Age at maturity





# **Fish Capture**









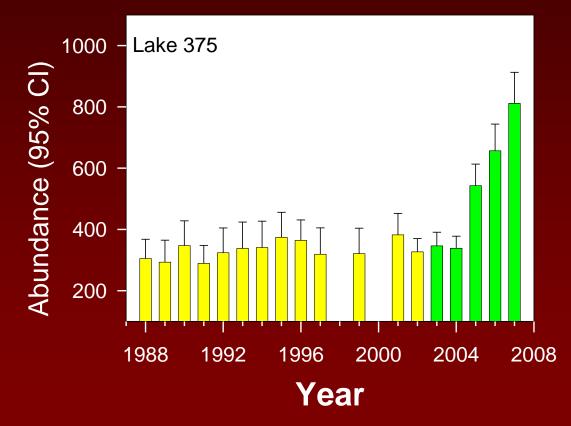
## Lake trout







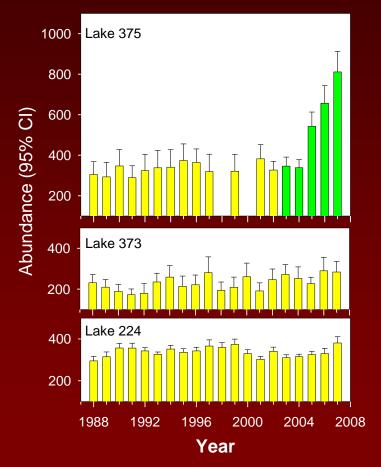
#### Lake trout abundance (age 1 and older)







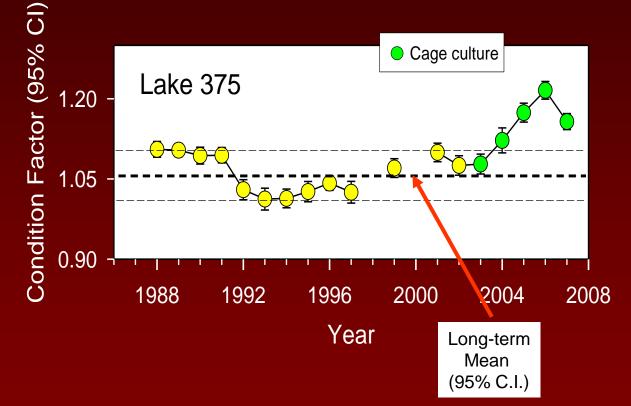
## Lake trout abundance

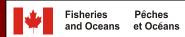






## Lake trout fatness









- Abundance of most fish populations increased during the 5 years of cage culture
  - No negative impacts
- Lake trout
  - Fatter
  - Grew faster
  - Earlier age of sexual maturity
  - More females spawning each year
  - Annual survival increased
  - Increased "recruitment"





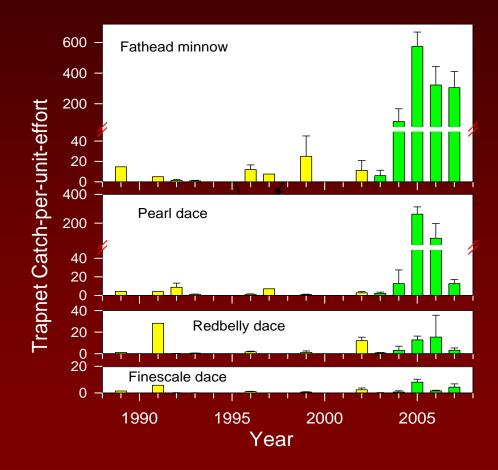
## Lake trout prey species





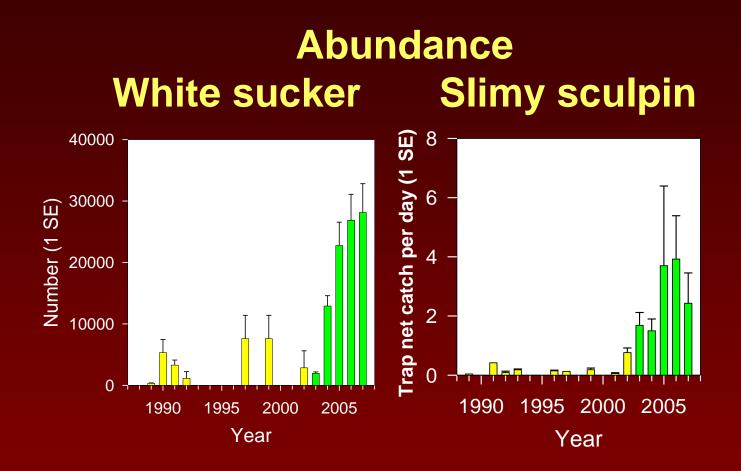


## Minnow abundance





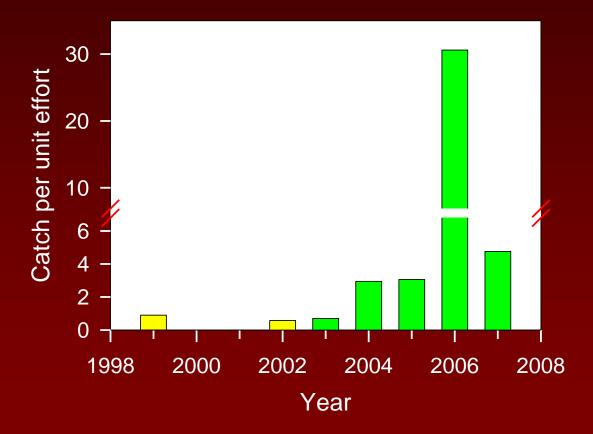








## Crayfish





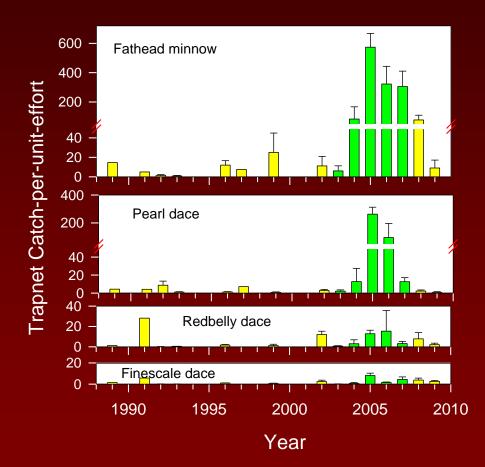


Post Cage culture "The Big Crash?"





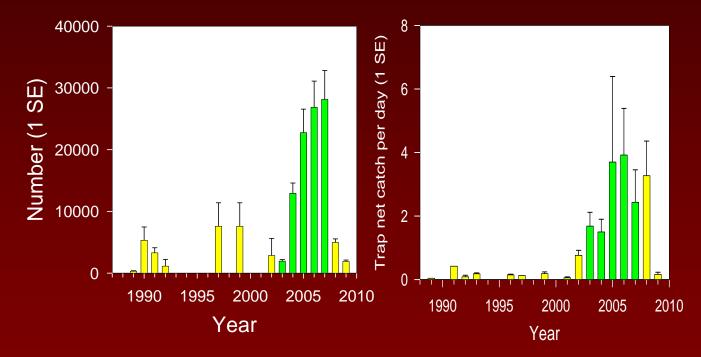
#### Minnow abundance







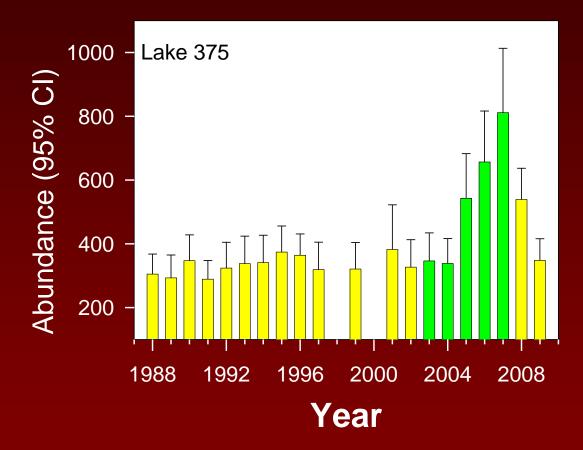
## Abundance White sucker Slimy sculpin







### Lake trout







## **Summary: Post Culture**

- All fish populations returned to pre-culture abundance two years after cage culture stopped
- Lake trout
  - Fatness decreased
  - Growth decreased
  - Increased age of sexual maturity
  - fewer females spawning each year
  - decreased annual survival
  - greatly decreased "recruitment"





## Fisheries & Oceans Canada Science at Buzwah Fisheries



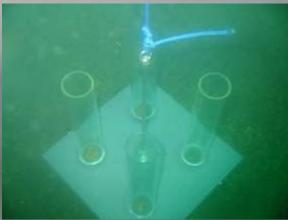
#### **Measuring sedimentation - North Channel Farms**



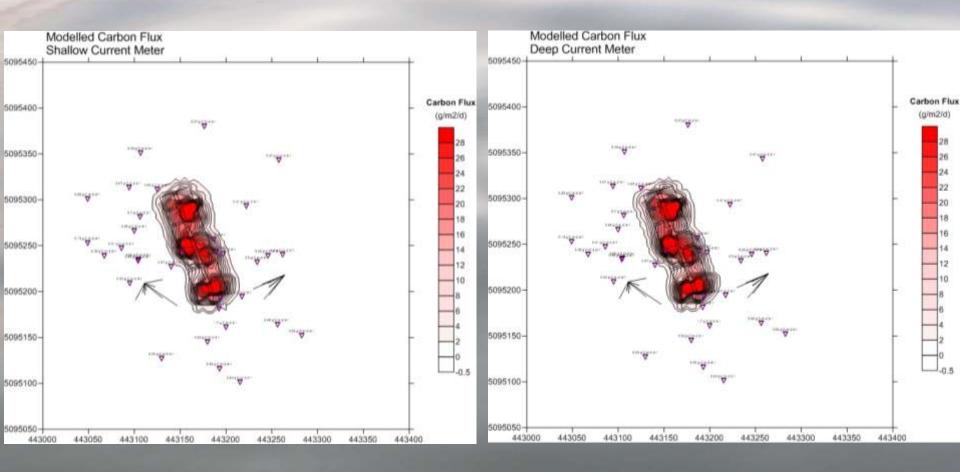
24hr set sedimentation traps around farm.

Material measured as TSS (total suspended solids) and Carbon (C).

Faecal material is approximately 38% C (ELA) 37.5% (Burynuik et al. 2006, Salmo salar)



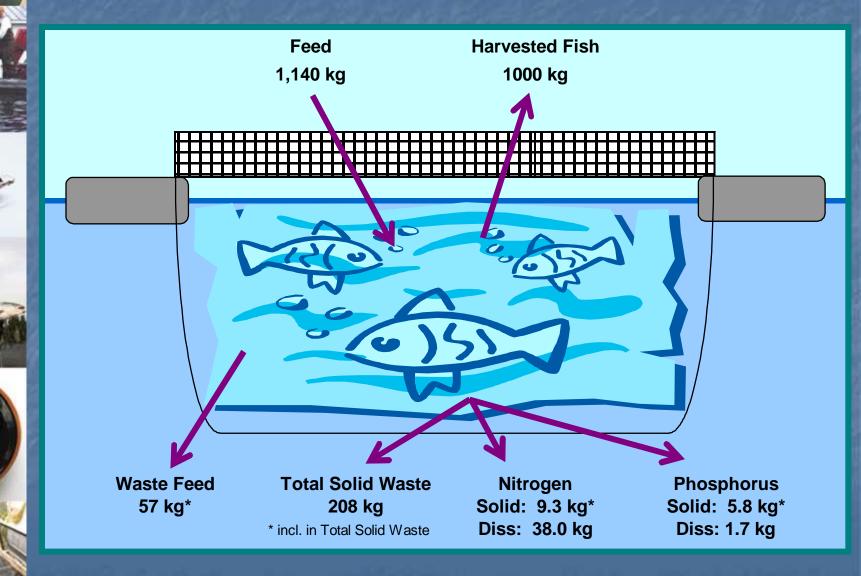
#### Comparison of outputs from shallow versus deep meter

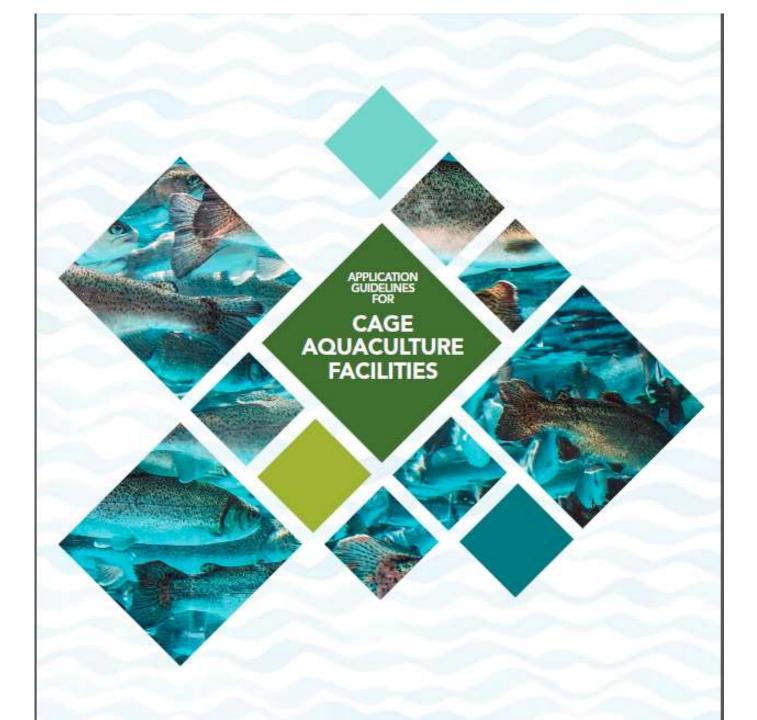


#### **Current meter location irrelevant**

High deposition under cages, limited footprint

# Feed & Feeding





# Net Pens and Risk Management

Fish Health Management Plans
Fish Containment Plans
Sediment Quality Management Plans
Water Quality Management Plans
Decommissioning Plans
Waste Disposal Plans

Issue: Ice...

#### Solution for Ice Damage - Submersible Net Pens Mike Meeker - Premiers Award for Agrifood Innovation









Issue: Higher water temperatures. New technology for

#### high energy environments





# Aquaculture – Evolution of RAS

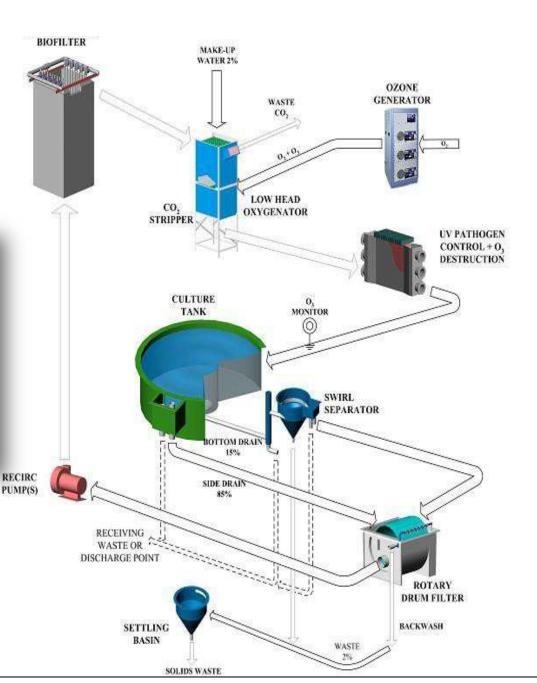
- More sophisticated rearing strategies such as re-circulating aquaculture systems (RAS) have been developed
  - Suited to production of high-value species and juveniles
  - Advantage in areas with limited water supplies
- These systems are expensive (capital and operating costs) and some can be technically complex
- Can be deployed anywhere there is a sufficient supply of water and access to power and other infrastructure
- For the most part, they are isolated from the natural environment





# Recirculating Aquaculture Systems





# Land-Based Facility Design

 Unlike in traditional animal production systems and in net pen aquaculture, there is a lack of standardization in land-based aquaculture

Objective is to grow fish ...AND make money



# Canadian Model Aqua-Farm Program

#### Production

- 130-tonne rainbow trout farm
- ✤ 99% recirculation
- Simple, low-head design
- ✤ 430 kg feed / day
- Capital cost = ~\$9,000 / mt











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## watersongfarms.com

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# Mississaugi Aquaculture Corporation

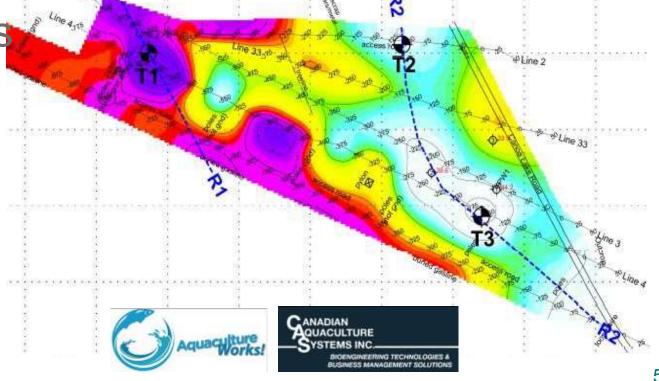
## Site Development Plan

## Hydrogeological study completed

Mapped subsurface geology to facilitate well development

Multiple wells
 developed
 > 200 gpm





# Mississaugi Aquaculture Corporation

Fresh, farmed-raised rainbow trout

Large fish marketed as steelhead

~46,000 kilograms of fish / month

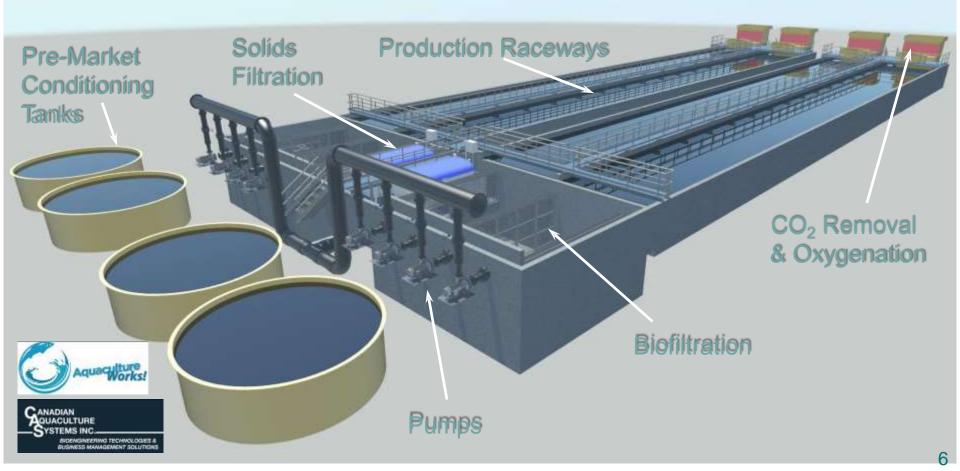
■ 552 tonnes per year

Average Weight = 2.2 kg (5 lbs)

Fingerlings produced onsite



# Mississaugi Aquaculture Corporation Recirculating Aquaculture System 99.5% water recirculation



# Key Factors in RAS

Capital cost matters

 These vary widely according to design and location
 Maximum daily feed ration is fundamental
 RAS units are designed to process metabolic by-products
 It really doesn't really matter what kind of fish you're feeding
 FCR

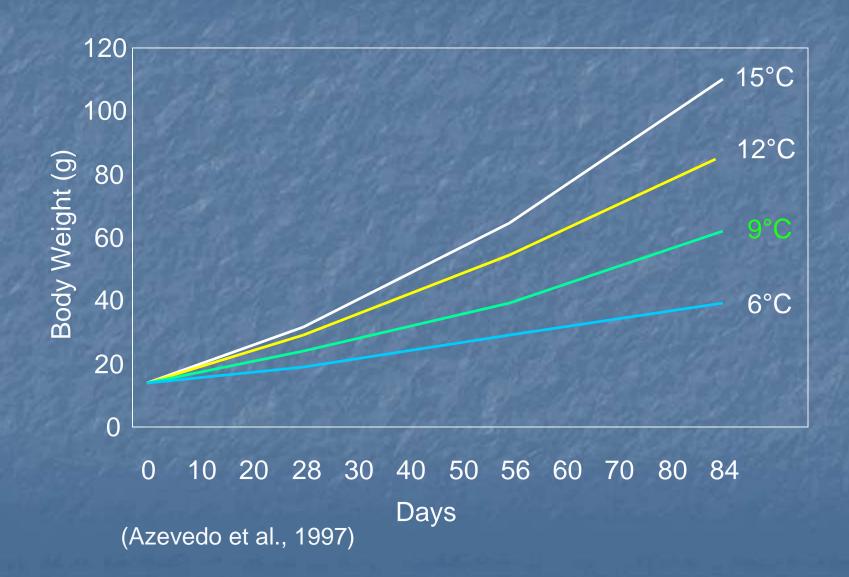
#### Inventory turnover does matter

- Time to reach market size
- Number of cohorts per year

### Average annual selling price does matter

- Atlantic salmon
- Rainbow trout
- Salmon smolts

## Trout Growth v. Temperature



# Sand Plains AquaCulture











# **Coho Salmon Farm**

Production

- 200 tonnes coho / year
- ✤ 725 kg feed / day
- Capital cost = ~\$13,000 / mt
  - Includes land, hatchery and 2 staff apartments





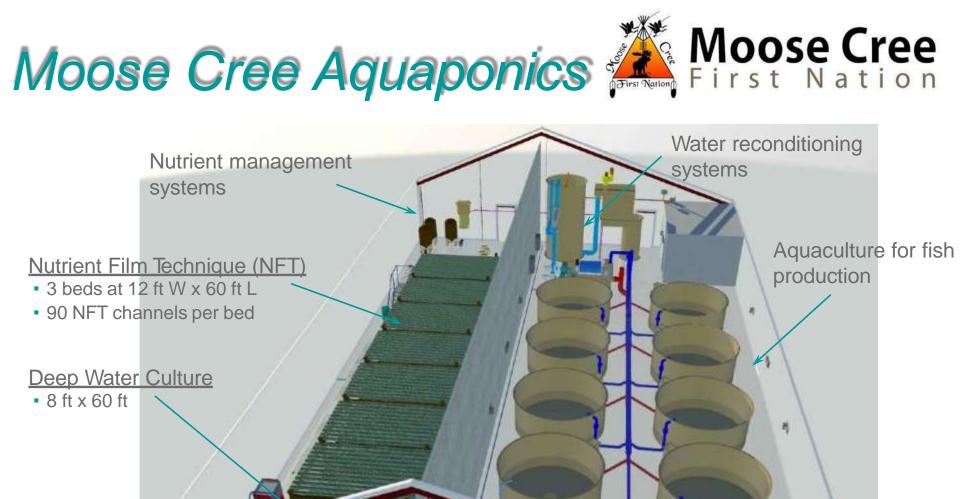


## Ridgeland Arctic Char Farm 200 tonnes/yr - RAS





# GOOD4Ushrimp

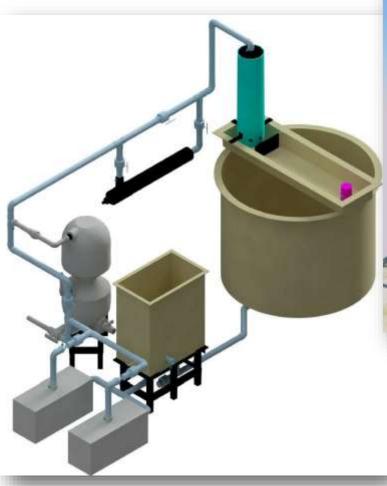




## Moose Cree Aquaponics Demonstration System



Aquaculture System





#### Hydroponic System



# Moose Cree Aquaponics Moose Cree





Fresh, farmed-raised fish and vegetables

- Fresh rainbow trout
  - ~1,000 kilograms of fish / month
  - 250 kg per week

### Leafy vegetables

- ~68,000 heads per year
- Lettuces, basil, chard, kale, herbs;
- Specialty Crops (in future)
  - e.g. strawberries



Deep Water Raft Culture



# Moose Cree Aquaponics Community Model Developing a related curriculum for implementation at the Delores D.



Echum Composite School is a key part of this initiative

#### **Aquaculture**

- Students will produce juvenile trout for ongrowing in the venture
- ✤ Key curriculum components:
  - Biology
  - **Environment**
  - Mathematics
  - Chemistry

#### **Hydroponics**

- Students will propagate seedlings for on-growing in the venture
- ♦ Key curriculum components:
  - Biology
  - Environment
  - **Mathematics**
  - Chemistry



#### **Culinary Arts**

- Students will prepare \* meals using fish and vegetables from the venture
- ♦ Key curriculum components:
  - Food Preparation
  - Health & Nutrition
  - Food Safety



## Walleye Culture



 In the last decade techniques have been developed to successfully raise walleye to market size in recirculation systems - from eggs to 1 kg in about a year.

No longer need a fingerling pond production phase.



Shawanaga First Nations have been involved in walleye culture since the late 1970's

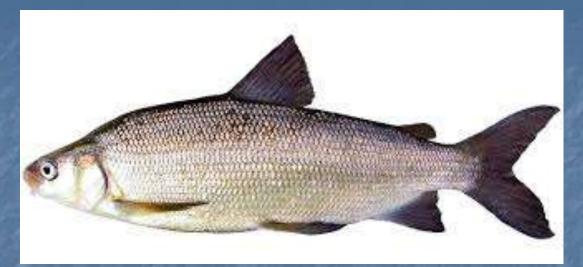
• Constructed a Walleye hatchery in 1996 which has been releasing 3 to 5 million walleye fry annually and millions of fertilized eggs being stocked into the river.

• Shawanaga First Nation has a huge amount of community support towards their restoration efforts and has all been self funded until recent involvement from the NICFI program.

• NICFI funding was able to support Shawanaga First Nation with the purchase of all equipment necessary to expand their hatchery operation to double the number of fry that can be produced as well as ability to grow on to larger summer and fall fingerlings.

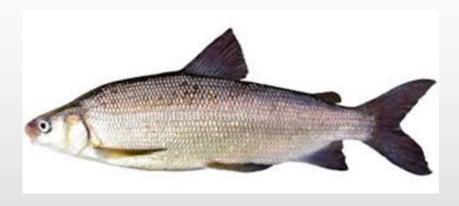
• Overall the purpose of this NICFI project was to enhance and expand fish culture operations at the Shawanaga First Nation walleye hatchery. 72

# Whitefish Culture



- In the last decade techniques have been developed to successfully raise whitefish to market size in recirculation and flow through systems - from eggs to market size.
- Current project looking at open water net pen farming techniques.

# New North Fisheries - Lake Whitefish Henvey Inlet First Nations







1.6 million pounds of Lake Whitefish harvested in 2017 from Lake Huron (Ontario Commercial Fisheries Association).Equivalent to 1 net pen Lake Whitefish farm



# Georgina Island First Nations

Walleye Project



- Through Waubetek (AACI), Georgina Island First Nations had a feasibility study conducted looking at potential aquaculture opportunities. Walleye RAS was identified as having the most potential.
- They applied for further funding through NICFI to further investigate the opportunity. Part of their investigation was to tour North America's leading facilities for Walleye culture which found them travelling to Iowa and Vermont. A market study and a feasibility study that specifically focused on all elements of this opportunity was conducted
- Walleye will be grown in a RAS facility for the commercial market. This facility will initially be constructed as a pilot sized scale to prove the model and market and will expand with lessons gained from that experience.
- Georgina Island will be participating in the next round of NICFI funding and will be completing a Business Plan, which will be one step closer to becoming shovel ready.

# **GTA live fish markets**





LIVE AUSTRALIA BARRAMUNDI 游水澳洲桂花魚





A LO OF THE A FOLA





Farming Canadian Waters with Care

# **Seafood Certification Programs**



#### Meekers Aquaculture – Organic Certification





Ontario Net Pen sector received Ocean Wise Eco-certification in 2019. Two year review process by Seafood Watch (Monterey Bay Aquarium)

125	VARIETY	METHUD	LUCATION
OCEAN WISE	Rainbow trout, steelhead Onchorynchus mykiss	Farmed Floating closed containment, Open net pen	Lois Lake, British Columbia and Ontario
		^	
SUMMARY			
Free endines in DO and ON		42.0427	OVERALL RATING
Farm practices in BC and ON war	ranted a scoring adjustment for certain cr		E 7 E 0
In Ontario, chemical use was revie	ewed and the province was found to have	particular policies in	5.7-5.8 / 10
place that limit antibiotic treatment	nts, as well as evidence of declining chem	nical use over time,	
resulting in a lower concern than	the SFW assessment scored for open net	pens in the whole	
country.			
In BC, the only farm that grows tro	out in pens is situated on a man-made lak	e, Lois Lake. Rather than	
using open net pens, fish are grov	vn in floating closed containment pens m	ade of fibreglass	
constructed according to a strict	industry standard, which significantly redu	uces the escape risk.	
View Ocean Wise appendix for me	ore information.		
and the state of the second state of the second state of the second	and the second se		



# **Nicholas Huber**

Aquaculture Development Officer

Waubetek Economic

**Development Agency** 









## NORTHERN INTEGRATED COMMERCIAL FISHERIES INITIATIVE (NICFI)

NICFI has been developed to assist;

- Indigenous groups grow self-sustaining community-based commercial fishing enterprises.
- Create opportunities for capacity building.
- Generate Indigenous employment opportunities.
- Increase long-term Indigenous participation in commercial fisheries and diversification related activities.

Eligible projects will be aimed at communal commercial fishing enterprises and **aquaculture development** with focus on business development planning, advice and training.



Under NICFI, the NICFI Aquaculture Development Source was created to provide direct support to Aboriginal Communities and Groups to develop sustainable aquaculture operations.

Project activities eligible may include but not limited to;

- Expansion or upgrades to existing marine finfish, shellfish, or freshwater land-based or open net pen aquaculture facilities.
- Equipment, gear and infrastructure for new or expanded aquaculture operations.
- Acquisition of an existing aquaculture operation.
- Business plans, feasibility studies, environmental assessments and studies.
- Other aquaculture operations start-up costs funded on a one-time basis.





Project activities that are **not eligible** for NICFI Aquaculture Development Source funding;

- Working capital projects.
- Scientific studies.







- Officially launched and established in April 2019. 5 year program.
- Funded & administered by Fisheries & Oceans Canada.
- Facilitated and co-delivered by Waubetek for Central Canada (Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta).
- Aquaculture development support and expertise will continue through the Aquaculture Development Officer.
- NICFI has its own pool of funds to draw from, the East and West coast have their own.





## MAIN FOCUS

- This program is designed to allow the Aquaculture Development Officer to be a resource, asset and ally which can provide support for nearly any aquaculture related activity within any stage (predevelopment to post operational).
- Main focus is to ensure the best interest of the community is always acknowledged and to ensure all projects are feasible and sustainable.
- Nick is a free resource for the Communities, Individuals and Groups.







#### **ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED**

- Equipment & Infrastructure
- Expansion of existing operations
- Feasibility studies
- Detailed designs
- Community engagements
- Business plans
- Partnership developments
- Facility tours and travel

#### **RANGE OF SPECIES**

- Rainbow Trout
- Arctic Charr
- Walleye
- Lake Sturgeon
- Lake Whitefish
- Pacific White Shrimp









## WAUBETEK'S AQUACULTURE SERVICES

- Assist in identifying new or expanding opportunities.
- Identify new innovations, best practices and approaches.
- Advisory on the implementation of early-stage aquaculture business development plans.
- Identify joint venture opportunities and partnerships.
- Advisory services specific to aquaculture related fisheries and support.
- Assist with flagship business development projects.
- Assist with business improvement projects.
- Host and participate in Aquaculture workshops.







### INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ARE POISED FOR GROWTH IN AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

- The Indigenous aquaculture sector in Central Canada is ready for expansion and it's happening now.
- Aboriginal Communities are in a unique position to benefit from sustainable aquaculture development due to their aquatic resources, rights, and special access to aquaculture development sites.







#### **Nicholas Huber**

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