NOSB RECOMMENDEDATIONS

For Organic Production of Aquatic Animals and Plants

April 10, 2013

Aquaculture Working Group

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Aquaculture in the World and United States

- The world's capture fisheries are at their limits
- One-half of all seafood supply is from aquaculture
- Growth in seafood consumption depends upon aquaculture
- USDA-HHS Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010 recommend increased seafood consumption to two servings weekly (8 or more ounces per week)
- Farmed seafood is the only major animal protein without "USDA Organic" standards
- Contrary to the intent of OFPA for single and consistent USDA standards, salmon, shrimp, tilapia and oysters are legally marketed in the US with organic claims
- Some are not certified to any standards

Chronology

- I999 First proposed NOSB standards
- 2000 Conference at University of Minnesota
- 2002 Wittenberg report on feasibility of Organic aquaculture
- 2003 and 2004 NOAWG proposed standards
- January 2005 Appointment of AWG
- January 2006 AWG Interim Final Report (excluding molluscs)
- Spring 2007 First NOSB recommendation (holding back feed and facilities)
- Fall 2008 Second NOSB recommendation for feed and facilities
- Spring 2010 Final NOSB recommendation-bivalve molluscs

























Photo: Jimmy Avery















Ocean Fresh Organic Salmon Certified by Ecocert Canada



















Diploid oysters on the left and triploid oysters on the right after 58 weeks in culture at Apalachicola, September 1992.






































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Photo: James Rakocy



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§ 205.250 Aquaculture General

- Organic System Plan must include a detailed environmental assessment including a map, listing of flora and fauna, water quality monitoring program, measures to minimize impacts, biosecurity practices, waste management plan, surveillance, and multistakeholder issue resolution
- Must consider measures to recycle, including through poly-culture and integration

§ 205.251 Origin of Aquatic Animals

- Triploidy is prohibited
- Monosex stocks by chemical and other artificial methods are prohibited
- Genetically modified plants and animals, and excluded methods are prohibited
- Traceability required
- Aquatic animals must be under continuous organic management beginning no later than 5% of total market weight

§ 205.252 Aquatic Animal Feed

- Must meet minimum nutritional needs
- Antibiotics, hormones, mammalian and poultry slaughter products, synthetic solvents, and GMOs in feeds are prohibited
- Fish meal and oil may not be sourced where FAO or other government authorities report "overexploited," "reduced reproductive capacity," "overfished," etc.
- Fish must be from regions with the lowest levels of persistent bioaccumulative toxins
- Fish oil must be treated with activated carbon to remove toxins

§ 205.612 Nonsynthetic substances prohibited

- Fish meal and fish oil from wild caught fish and other wild aquatic animals, *Except* if produced from environmentally responsible food grade wild caught fisheries and fed in the following step-wise levels: a maximum combined total of 25% during year 1 through 5 after this regulation is implemented, a maximum combined total of 15% during year 6 through 8, and a maximum combined total of 10% during year 9 through year 10, and a maximum combined total of 5% during year 11 and 12, with the percentages by weight of feed being averages over the production cycle of the aquatic animal.
- Synthetic stabilizers are prohibited.

§ 205.253 Aquatic Animal Health Care

- Meet minimum nutritional needs (vitamins, trace minerals, etc.)
- Monitor, record, and maintain water quality
- Establish biosecurity measures
- Administer vaccines and other biologics, if allowed.
- Employ site fallowing, cleaner fish, etc.
- Must not:

administer antibiotics, hormones, etc.

sell clinically diseased fish as organic

administer synthetic parasiticides

administer medications in absence of illness (other than vaccines)

withhold treatment for illness

§ 205.254 Aquaculture Living Conditions

- Site environment must accommodate needs
- Containment must
 - Provide for exercise swimming behavior
 - Minimize potential for injury
 - Biomass densities appropriate for the animal that promote natural behaviors and limit aggression
- Predator Management Plan without use of lethal measures

§ 205.255 Aquaculture Facilities

- Pond berms to withstand 100-year flood
- Effluents must be assimilated within 25-meters
- Waste Management Plan involving recycling
- Escape prevention plan
- Net pens in public waters must
 - Avoid migratory routes of native species
 - Grow strains of native species
 - Be spaced from conventional net pen operations
 - Control fouling by physical or biological, not chemical means
 - Employ multiple species outside pens for recycling
 - Conversion period of the less of one-year, or one cycle
- Earth ponds conversion of 36-months if prohibited substances have been applied

§ 205.257 Bivalve Molluscs

- Detailed environmental assessment with maps
- Hydraulic Zone of Influence using oceanographic methods
 - Identification of sources of prohibited substances
 - Affidavits from contiguous users
- Expanded sanitary survey and site requirements
- Hatchery produced seed only
- Monitoring requirements for indicator organisms and sentinel animals
- Chemicals to control predators are prohibited
- Restriction on harvest methods and equipment
- Traceability requirements

§ 205.258 Farmed Aquatic Plants

- Earth ponds must not have prohibited substances for 36-months
- Dissolved nutrients must not exceed minimum necessary
- Berms, boundaries and buffer zones to prevent contamination
- Organic starter cultures required when available
- Composted manure allowed if it complies with 205.203, but prohibited in public waters
- Continuous organic management after 5%

§ 205.259 Harvest, ... and Slaughter of Aquatic Animals

- Minimize stress to animals and minimize environmental impacts
- Transport conditions must consider water quality, duration of trip, density and metabolite accumulation to minimize adverse effects
- Food deprivation period limited to that necessary to provide gut clearance
- Finfish must be stunned to be instantly rendered insentient and maintained insentient until death by:
 - Concussion to the head
 - Electrical stunning
 - Electrocution

§ 205.259 Harvest, ... and Slaughter of Aquatic Animals (cont.)

- Prohibited means include:
 - Ice slurry for cold water fish (allowed for warm water fish for five years)
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Suffocation or asphyxiation (leaving fish to die in the air)
 - Synthetic anesthetics
 - Exsanguination (bleeding) without stunning
- Ice slurry is allowed for aquatic animals that are non-sentient

