

## Module 24

# Welfare of Farmed Fish and Aquatic Invertebrates (Fish Welfare Part 2)



This lecture was first developed for **World Animal Protection** in 2006 with extensive contributions from by Dr Larry Hammell of the Atlantic Veterinary College, Canada. It was revised by **World Animal Protection** scientific advisors in 2012 using updates provided by Dr Caroline Hewson.

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# This module will teach you about

**Welfare concerns in farmed fish**

**Welfare assessment**

**Other uses of fish**

- ⌘ **Angling**
- ⌘ **Ornamental fish**

**Invertebrate aquatic species**

# Review

**Many species of fish**

**Fish are sentient**

**Welfare concerns**

- ❖ **Wild-caught fish – capture, landing and slaughter**
- ❖ **Aquaculture – husbandry, diseases, handling, slaughter**

# Farmed fish: welfare concerns 1

Five Freedoms

Need for research



# Farmed fish: welfare concerns **2**

(Stevenson, 2007; Branson, 2008; Ashley, 2007)

## Freedom from hunger and thirst

- ❖ Starvation before transport or slaughter
- ❖ Feed reduction / starvation to reduce the growth rate until market prices rise
- ❖ High protein requirement of carnivores – welfare of wild fish used to feed farmed fish? (Mood, 2010)
- ❖ Aggression
- ❖ Malnutrition in juveniles
- ❖ Water quality, including osmolarity

# Farmed fish: welfare concerns 3

(Stevenson, 2007; Branson, 2008; Ashley, 2007)

## Freedom from pain, injury and disease

Handling

Injuries

Diseases – parasites and behaviour (Barber, 2007)

Vaccination lesions

Morphological  
abnormalities

Overcrowding

Algal blooms and jellyfish



Credit: Dr. L. Hammell, AVC/UPEI

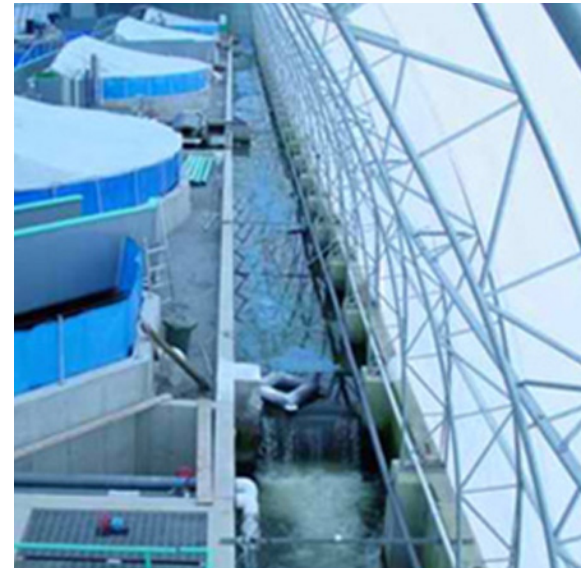
# Farmed fish: welfare concerns 4

(Stevenson, 2007; Branson, 2008; Ashley, 2007)

## Freedom from discomfort

- ❖ Exposure and extremes of temperature
- ❖ Lack of shelter – vulnerable to predators

## Importance of water quality



Credit: Dr. L. Hammell, AVC/UPEI

# Farmed fish: welfare concerns **5**

(Stevenson, 2007; Branson, 2008; Ashley, 2007)

## Freedom from fear and distress

- ❖ Vulnerable to predators
- ❖ Handling
- ❖ Transport
- ❖ Overcrowding
- ❖ Slaughter
- ❖ Escapees



Credit: Dr. L. Hammell, AVC/UPEI



# Farmed fish: welfare concerns **6**

(Stevenson, 2007; Ashley, 2007; Branson, 2008)

## Freedom to express normal behaviour

- ❖ No environmental complexity and no environmental control
- ❖ Abnormal behaviours, e.g. vertical swimming, swimming in circles
- ❖ Assisted reproduction – salmon and trout

# Transgenic fish

(Hallerman, et al. 2007; Stevenson, 2007)

## Insert human or other fish gene(s) for

- ❖ Growth hormone expression ⇒ rapid and enhanced growth (~1.8 to 14× bigger)
- ❖ Disease resistance, tolerance of low levels of oxygen, etc.

**But, e.g. physical deformities ⇒  
breathing and feeding difficulties**

**Escapees?**

# Assessing welfare in fish

## Water

- ❖ Flow rate
- ❖ Quality



Credit: Dr. L. Hammell, AVC/UPEI



Credit: Dr. L. Hammell, AVC/UPEI

# Assessing welfare in fish

## Environmental measures

### ❖ Bird activity



Credit: Dr. L. Hammell, AVCI/UPEI

# Assessing welfare in fish

## Animal-based

- ❖ Colour
- ❖ Ventilation rate
- ❖ Behaviour
- ❖ Food intake
- ❖ Body condition
- ❖ Growth rate

- ❖ Morphology
- ❖ Injury
- ❖ Disease
- ❖ Reproductive performance
- ❖ Stocking density

(Huntingford et al., 2006)

- ❖ Mortality rate

# Assessing welfare in fish

## Other measures

- ⌘ **Integrated index?** (Turnbull et al., 2005)
- ⌘ **Cortisol, glucose, body condition**

## Auditing welfare at slaughter (Grandin, 2010)

- ⌘ **% stunned effectively with one application of stunner**
- ⌘ **% rendered insensible before processing**
- ⌘ **% with defects (e.g. eroded fins) that occurred in the pens**
- ⌘ **% bruised carcass**
- ⌘ **% with other carcass defects**

# Welfare of fish killed for recreation

# Background

(Cooke & Sneddon, 2007; Arlinghaus et al., 2009)

12 per cent of people globally

## Types of recreational angling

- ❖ Leisure
- ❖ Competitive
- ❖ Game fishing
- ❖ Specimen fishing

## Catch and harvest vs. catch and release

- ❖ Countries vary



# Welfare concerns

(Cooke & Sneddon, 2007; Branson, 2008)

## Physical injuries

- ⌘ Hooks – jaw, eye, throat, etc.
- ⌘ Sub-lethal injury ⇒ survive but impaired?
- ⌘ Nets: fin abrasion

## Stress

## Mortality

- ⌘ 0 (?) to 89 per cent

# Improving welfare

(Cooke & Sneddon, 2007; Branson, 2008)

## Minimise duration of angling

- ✦ Use appropriate strength of line and land fish as quickly as possible

## Minimise air exposure and improve handling

- ✦ Land by hand if possible, not net
- ✦ If net, it must have no knots
- ✦ Hold in coolers with good quality water, rather than in nets in the lake, etc.

## Gear, e.g.

- ✦ Barbless hooks
- ✦ Avoid live bait

## Don't fish if water temperature is very variable

## Deep-sea fishing

- ✦ Swim bladder expansion. Pierce with needle to release air so fish can swim down again?

## Kill by stunning first

# Welfare of ornamental fish

# Background

(Weber, 2010; Sloman et al., 2011)

## Aquarium industry

- ✦ +350 million fish traded annually
- ✦ More than 1000 species

## Relatively little protection

## Relatively little research on, e.g.

- ✦ Stocking densities
- ✦ Mixes of species

## Longevity

# Husbandry

(Branson, 2008; Weber, 2010)

## Water quality, e.g.

- ❖ Ammonia and nitrite from uneaten food

## Nutrition

- ❖ Freezing increases thiaminase in some species ⇒ thiamine deficiency
- ❖ Iodine deficiency
- ❖ Hepatic lipidosis? From polyunsaturated fats

# Husbandry

## (Sloman et al., 2011)

### Beneficial effect of angelfish on small shoaling species

#### Effect of group size

- ✦ Increased natural behaviour (shoaling) in some species

#### Environmental enrichment (EE)

- ✦ Plastic plant and plastic shelter at back of tank
- ✦ Benefit depended on group size and species, e.g. some sheltered in it, some defended it

# Diseases

## (Weber, 2010)

### Infection

- ❖ **Mycobacterium species**

### Cataracts, e.g.

- ❖ **Trematode (flake) *Diplostomum***
- ❖ **Environmental**

### Neoplasia

### Euthanasia

- ❖ **Sodium pentobarbital (60–100 mg/kg of body weight)**
- ❖ **Tricaine methanesulfonate 300 ppm: buffer with 1:1 sodium bicarbonate:**
  - ❖ **Keep in bath for 30 minutes after opercular movement ceases**
  - ❖ **Heart may beat for several hours after death – monitor with doppler if possible and check withdrawal reactions**

# Welfare of aquatic invertebrates



# Background

## Invertebrates

### ❖ **Molluscs**

❖ Cephalopods – squid, octopus

❖ Bivalves, e.g. clams, oysters, abalone

❖ Gastropods, e.g. mussels

❖ Sentience already recognised in octopuses and squid, e.g. octopuses learn from visual cues and can remember foraging areas (Mather, 2008)

❖ **Crustaceans, e.g. prawns, crabs, lobsters, crayfish**

# Background

## Global slaughter for food

- ❖ **Farmed birds: ~57 billion**
- ❖ **Farmed and wild-caught fish: ~3 trillion (Mood, 2010)**
- ❖ **Invertebrates (Elwood, 2012), e.g.**
- ❖ **Tiger prawns = 12% crustaceans: 214 billion**
- ❖ **Total crustaceans: 1.7 trillion?**

# Sentience in crustaceans

## Criteria for pain perception

(Elwood, 2012)

### ❖ Can they perceive adverse stimuli?

- ❖ No neocortex
- ❖ Nociceptors and nociceptive nerves not described

### ❖ Do they respond physiologically and behaviourally?

- ❖ Acetic acid ⇒ prawns rub antennae
- ❖ Electric shock on abdomen ⇒ crabs rub abdomen
- ❖ Pulling off crabs' legs ⇒ increased lactate

### ❖ Can they learn to avoid it?

- ❖ Crabs discriminate to avoid getting an electric shock

### ❖ Trade-off in motivations

- ❖ Crabs can trade motivation to avoid electric shock with motivation for protection/shelter (shell)

# Welfare concerns 1

Octopus (Malham et al., 2002)

- ❖ **Stress – handling, withholding food**
- ❖ **May affect immunity**

**Transport of crustaceans** (Fotedar & Evans, 2011)

- ❖ **Many countries market live animals**
- ❖ **Exposure to air**
- ❖ **Disturbances (handling, capture)**
- ❖ **Fluctuating temperatures**
- ❖ **Guidelines, e.g. slow chilling, anaesthesia, banding of claws**

# Welfare concerns **2**

## **Slaughter of lobsters** (Gregory, 2005)

- ❖ **Drowning**
- ❖ **Boiling**
- ❖ **Spiking the head or chest**
- ❖ **Splitting**
- ❖ **May be preceded by chilling or freezing**

## **Alternatives**

- ❖ **Chill to less than 4° C before killed**
- ❖ **Crustastun electrical stun and kill (Sparry, 2005; [www.crustastun.com](http://www.crustastun.com))**
- ❖ **Batch stunner or single use**
- ❖ **Manufactured under licence in different countries**

# Summary

**Welfare concerns in farmed fish**

**Welfare assessment measures**

**Other uses of fish**

- ⌘ Angling
- ⌘ Ornamental fish

**Invertebrate aquatic species**

# Feedback:

## Please let us know what you think

- ❖ How have you used this module?
- ❖ What did you like about it?
- ❖ What did you not like?
- ❖ Do you have any tips to share?

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