# Sea for yourself

TECHNICAL FACTS

# Escapes & Algal Blooms

TASSAL GROUP

**We implement protocols to manage the associated risks and significantly reduce the likelihood of escapes from our salmon and prawn farms.**

Our comprehensive Escape Prevention and Response Protocol includes mitigation measures including staff training and a comprehensive regime to routinely monitor the integrity of our nets and screens.

### Salmon

No wild Atlantic salmon populations exist in Tasmanian waters, and research indicates that escaped Atlantic salmon do not successfully forage outside of the pens and do not thrive in the wild (Steer and Lyle 2003).

FY21 salmon escapes = 0

### Prawns

Screens are installed on outlet monks to ensure small juveniles are not carried out of the ponds. These are removed once our prawns reach 1g in size.

During harvest and stock transfer operations, effective secondary containment measures are applied to prevent the escape of animals.

FY21 prawn escapes = 0

### Management of algal blooms

Algae may cause harm to fish on marine farming sites, causing toxic or mechanical damage to fish depending on the species and density.

Algae sampling is carried out at each of our active leases every day before the commencement of feeding.

We have an internal algae monitoring protocol that outlines sampling requirements and responses to alert and action levels.

Responses include:

- Repeat sampling for species verification.
- Escalation to management.
- Observe fish behaviour.
- Stop feeding.
- Consider venturation of pens.
- Sample affected fish.

Other methods including tarping or oxygen generation may be employed for severe blooms on a case-by-case basis.