

Salmon



Biography facts

Depth Range	demersal, anadromous, 0–250 m (Pink Salmon) benthopelagic, anadromous, 0–250 m (Chum Salmon) benthopelagic, anadromous, 0–200 m (Cherry Salmon) pelagic, anadromous, 0–250 m (Sockeye Salmon) benthopelagic, anadromous, 0–210 m (Atlantic Salmon)
Max Age	3 years (Pink Salmon) 7 years (Chum Salmon) 4 years (Cherry Salmon) 8 years (Sockeye Salmon) 13 years (Atlantic Salmon)
Maturity Age	2 years (Pink Salmon) 2-5 years (Chum Salmon) 3-5 years (Cherry Salmon) 2 years (Sockeye Salmon) 1-7 years (Atlantic Salmon)
Max Size	76 cm (Pink Salmon) 100 cm (Chum Salmon) 77 cm (Cherry Salmon) 84 cm (Sockeye Salmon) 150 cm (Atlantic Salmon)
Max Weight	6.8 kg (Pink Salmon) 16 kg (Chum Salmon) 10 kg (Cherry Salmon) 7.7 kg (Sockeye Salmon) 47 kg (Atlantic Salmon)
Prey	In fresh water feed on zoobenthos, zooplankton, nekton, detritus: nymphal and larval insects while, but may not feed at all. In the sea feed on copepods, larvacean tunicates, shifting to amphipods, euphausiids and fish as the fish grows. Ostracods, decapod larvae, cirripeds, tunicates, dipterous insects
Other	The Atlantic Salmon spends the first 1-6 years of its life in freshwater, then migrates to the ocean where it spends 1-4

Spendenkonto

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years before returning to freshwater to spawn. Some die after spawning while others survive to spawn a 2nd or 3rd time. According to scientists, the characteristics of Atlantic Salmon make stocks vulnerable to fishing pressure.

Fishery Facts

Latin Name	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> (Pink Salmon) <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> (Chum Salmon) <i>Oncorhynchus masou masou</i> (Cherry Salmon) <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> (Sockeye Salmon) <i>Salmo salar</i> (Atlantic Salmon)
Fishing Method	gillnet, drift gillnet, set gillnet, seine, troll and fishwheel
Annual catch	386 900 t (FAO 1999), 321 367 t (FAO 2006) (Pink Salmon) 281 259 t (FAO 1999) 373 148 t (FAO 2006) (Chum Salmon) 130 118 t (FAO 1999), 151 443 t (FAO 2006) (Sockeye Salmon) wild catch: 2 573 t, farmed production: 1 307 684 t (FAO 2006)
Main fishing nations	Russian Federation 187 142 t and USA 173 315 t (FAO 1999) (Pink Salmon) Japan 182 866 t and USA 65 295 t (FAO 1999) (Chum Salmon) Russian Federation 14 889 t and USA 110 836 t (FAO 1999) (Sockeye Salmon) mainly farmed production of Atlantic Salmon in Ireland, Norway Chile, Scotland and Faroe Island
Certification	5 salmon species have been certified by MSC: sockeye (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>), chum (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>), chinook (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>), coho (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>), pink (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>) within US territorial waters adjacent to the coast of the State of Alaska. For nets (drift and set gillnets, purse seine), trolling and fishwheels. First certified as sustainable in September 2000 and recertified November 2007.

Main Concerns

- **Wild Atlantic Salmon stocks in North America, Europe and the Baltic have been over-exploited since the 19th century and have disappeared from many regions all together. Presently, stocks are severely depleted. They are threatened by overfishing, including unintentional capture in other fisheries.**
- **Aquaculture: All salmon farming (*Salmo salar*) is red because of the huge introduction of alien species and transferring diseases to the wild (high number of escape) Also the feeding of wild fish is not sustainable.**
- **The escaped fish breed with wild Atlantic Salmon but the offspring they produce are less able to survive and they may lose their adaptability to the wild. This threatens wild populations. There is evidence that parasitic sea lice have spread from Salmon farms to wild Salmon and this can threaten wild populations.**

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- **Alternative: The *Onchorhynchus spp.* Stocks in alaska appear very healthy. The alaskan management body has an excellent track record. Alaskan salmon stocks have not always been as healthy as they appear to be today.**

Main Sources

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