

# Salmon Farming in First Nation Territory



John Vincent

Kyuquot First Nation

# Salmon Farms – then and now

1990



2005





# Improvements - FEEDING

- Cameras are now used to detect pellets
- Employees have years of experience
- Feed machines deliver the correct rate of feed to the fish
- Salmon farms highest cost is feed

# Improvements - FEEDING



# Improvements – FEEDING





# Improvements – SITE LOCATION

- Kyuquot has 5 leases to allow following of sites
- New site (Markale) is deeper and has stronger current
- Each anchor line is anchored to the ocean floor with 15 tons each (8 cage system will have over 300 tons of anchor weight)
- Good fishing and prawning around the sites

# Improvements – SITE LOCATION





# Improvements - ANCHORING

- Bigger, better cages
- Bigger, stronger rope and chain (2" polysteel has breaking strength of 96,500 pounds)
- Net anchoring has greatly improved (we used to use 'gravel bags')
- 9600 pounds is directly weighted on each 100'x100' net pen



# Improvements – NETS

- Now, thick predator nets are used to ‘double bag’ the complete cage system
- Net pen material is now much tougher than before (minimum breaking strength is now 420 pounds average compared to 150 pounds in the past)
- Underwater pressure washing nets every 2 months to keep them clean

# Improvements - NETS





# Community Benefits

Throughout 2004, First Nations held the following percentage of positions in Kyuquot:

Farm Technicians:	75% of all positions.	(6 of 8)
Assistant Managers:	17% of all positions.	
Managers	0% of all positions	(0 of 2)
Maintenance	0% of all positions	(0 of 1)
Cook	0% of all positions	(0 of 1)
Bad News Crew	0% of all positions	(0 of 2)
Harvesting (Haida Joy):	86% of all positions	(6 of 7)

**TOTAL # OF POSITIONS HELD IN 2004: 13 of 27 (48%)**