



Consequences in farming King salmon

SLO: Students will be able to understand that there are consequences for every aspect of King salmon farming.

INTRODUCTION:

Like all farming, King salmon farming comes with responsibilities. All farmers need to maintain the health of their stock and also have to consider environmental factors when farming. This activity allows students to gain a better understanding of an action and its consequence, whether positive or negative, when farming King salmon.

WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

- Consequences in farming King salmon activity sheet – 1 per group
- Consequences in farming King salmon card sheet – 1 per group

ONLINE VERSION:

kingsalmon.co.nz/ed/activity18

ACTIVITY:

Students use sets of cards to work out in groups the good and bad consequences in King salmon farming.



ACTIVITY SHEET 1

Consequences in farming King salmon

Cut out the cards on this Activity Sheet and Activity Sheet 2 and sort into piles with all words facing the same way. Shuffle cards then take turns to turn over each card and discuss. Talk about the action and consequence, decide if it is a positive situation for a King salmon farmer to be in or a negative situation, and put in a positive or negative pile.

Check answers at the end.

Extension: Each group comes up with four new positive and negative consequences and reports back to the class to see if they agree.



<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Net pen stocking rates are too high – over 5% King salmon, under 95% water. King salmon do not thrive.</p>	<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>King salmon eat nutritional feed. King salmon grow.</p>
<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Net pen stocking rates 2% King salmon, 98% water. Healthy King salmon.</p>	<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Net pen mooring anchor breaks. Net pen floats to unsheltered area or in path of ships. Fish, farm and ships in danger.</p>
<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>King salmon eat feed that is not nutritionally balanced. King salmon don't gain weight or become unwell.</p>	<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Seal breaks into net pen and eats King salmon and causes stress levels to rise, King salmon are lost and seal requires extraction.</p>
<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Seals and other predators are kept clear of the King salmon net pens. Low stressed King salmon.</p>	<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Computer system with King salmon health data breaks down and monitoring is interrupted. King salmon health is jeopardised.</p>

ACTIVITY SHEET 2

Consequences in farming King salmon



<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Feed machine malfunctions, continues feeding without break. Excess feed clouds water, damages the ecology on sea bed floor and wastes expensive feed.</p>	<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Set up viewing platform so tourists can see King salmon. Low stressed King salmon.</p>
<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>King salmon farm is in water that is too warm or without enough current. King salmon do not thrive.</p>	<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Tourists allowed to handle and pat King salmon. King salmon become highly stressed.</p>
<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>King salmon swim in clear cool water. King salmon grow.</p>	<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Underwater cameras are used to monitor feed so King salmon are only fed until they stop eating. Minimises waste, as feed is expensive.</p>
<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Farmer sets net pen 20m below sea level. Water flows freely and King salmon stay healthy.</p>	<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>King salmon eat nutritional feed. King salmon grow.</p>
<p>FARMING KING SALMON CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>Daily monitoring of water temperature, oxygen levels, salinity and feed input. A well maintained healthy environment for King salmon to grow</p>	

Consequences in farming King salmon

Positive situation for farmer

- King salmon eat nutritional feed. King salmon grow.
- King salmon swim in clear cool water. King salmon grow.
- Farmer sets net pen 20m below sea level. Water flows freely and King salmon stay healthy.
- Net pen stocking rates 2% King salmon, 98% water. Healthy King salmon.
- Set up viewing platform so tourists can see King salmon.
Low stressed King salmon.
- Daily monitoring of water temperature, oxygen levels, salinity and feed input.
A well maintained healthy environment for King salmon to grow.
- Underwater cameras are used to monitor feed so King salmon are only fed until they stop eating. Minimises waste, as feed is expensive.
- Seals and other predators are kept clear of the King salmon net pens.
Low stressed King salmon.

Negative situation for farmer

- Feed machine malfunctions, continues feeding without break. Excess feed clouds water, damages the ecology on sea bed floor and wastes expensive feed.
- Net pen mooring anchor breaks. Net pen floats to unsheltered area or in path of ships. Fish, farm and ships in danger.
- Seal breaks into net pen and eats King salmon and causes stress levels to rise, King salmon are lost and seal requires extraction.
- Net pen stocking rates are too high – over 5% King salmon, under 95% water. King salmon do not thrive.
- Tourists allowed to handle and pat King salmon. King salmon become highly stressed.
- King salmon eat feed that is not nutritionally balanced. King salmon don't gain weight or become unwell.
- King salmon farm is in water that is too warm or without enough current. King salmon do not thrive.
- Computer system with King salmon health data breaks down and monitoring is interrupted. King salmon health is jeopardised.