

GLOSSARY – for all underlined words in the book “Aquaculture for ME”

Algae: Simple non-flowering plants that include seaweeds and phytoplankton.

Aquaculture: Farming in the water.

Baitfish: Live fish that are farmed to use as bait to catch bigger fish.

Bivalve: A common name for shellfish that have two shells (mussels, oysters, scallops, clams).

Cage: A piece of water farming equipment that is enclosed on all sides, usually by net or mesh, but allows water to flow through.

Ecosystem: A natural system containing plants and animals, their connection to each other and the environment.

Environmental protection: To be conscious of how to take care of the environment and keep oceans and fresh waters clean and safe.

Equipment: Tools used to harvest or tend to plants or animals being farmed on land or in water.

Finfish: All fish with fins (dorsal, caudal, and pelvic) that swim through the water.

Fresh Water: Water containing little or no salt.

Growing: Allowing plants or animals to get bigger and more mature over time.

Grow Out: To provide the perfect environment for plants and animals to grow larger.

Hatchery: A place for breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of animals.

Harvest: To pick and sell the animals or plants you’re farming.

Halibut: Species of flat fish, the adults are known for having both eyes on the same side.

Healthy:

1. When plants or animals have the correct amount of minerals and fibers to grow well,
2. Foods that contain the best nutrients for humans to grow and maintain health.

Iron: Nutrient found in protein mainly used for hemoglobin, red blood cells, in the blood stream.

Juvenile: Young stages of animals.

Larva: An animal in an early stage of development that differs greatly in appearance from its fully grown stage. (Plural - Larvae)

Longline: A way of farming in open water where seaweed or shellfish are grown on ropes or containers hanging from ropes.

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Mariculture: Farming in sea water.

Market: The place where a farmer sells their crop.

Microscopic: So small you have to use a magnifying lens or microscope to see it.

Nutritious: Food that helps your body grow strong.

Ornamental/Aquarium fish: Fish that are kept for display as decoration or as pets.

Phytoplankton: Plankton consisting of microscopic plants.

Plankton: Small, microscopic plants or animals drifting or floating in the sea or fresh water.

Planting: Spreading seeds along an area where they will grow well.

Pond: A closed production system for finfish where soil dug out and used to build levees (banks).

Raceway: A production system in which water flows through a series of troughs or tanks at relatively high flow rate, like a fast moving stream. Smaller fish are usually stocked at the beginning of the raceway and larger fish stocked toward the end.

Raft: A way of farming on floating structures with ropes, cages or bags hanging into the water.

Salt Water: Water from the ocean or water containing 3.5% salt.

Sea pen: A netting enclosure anchored to the sea bed and/or to buoys in which fish are farmed.

Sea Urchins: Spiny mollusks that are grown in sea farms.

Seaweed: A marine plant made up of algae that are grown in the ocean.

Seed: An aquaculture term for baby mussels, clams and oysters that farmers use.

Shellfish bag: A mesh bag that is used to hold growing shellfish.

Spores: Microscopic pieces of kelp and other seaweed, released into the water that are capable of growing new plants.

Technology: Machinery and tools used by farmers.

Twine: Rough rope used to grow kelp on.

Water Farms: Farms growing plants and animals in the water

Zooplankton: Plankton consisting of small animals and the young life stages of larger animals.