

# Glossary

1. **Biotoxins:** Biotoxins accumulated in fish, shellfish include okadaic acid, saxitoxins, ciguatoxin and domoic acid. Both domoic acid and ciguatoxine can be deadly to humans. Many fish eat algae and other organisms that contain biotoxins (defensive substances against predators)
2. **Chemical Pollution:** A variety of approved chemicals are used in aquaculture, including antibiotics and pesticides. Chemical use in U.S. aquaculture is low compared to use in terrestrial agriculture, but antibiotic resistance and harm to non target species
3. **Biological Pollution:** Fish that escape from aquaculture facilities may harm wild fish populations through competition and inter-breeding, or by spreading diseases and parasites. Escaped farmed Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) are a particular problem, and may threaten endangered wild Atlantic salmon in Maine. Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA).
4. **Disease:** Farmed fish have an increased chance of getting parasites such as sea lice, ect. Farmed fish are also exposed to diseases through the use of unprocessed fish to feed as their food source.
5. **Fish Hatchery** – one form of a fish farm, managed with the intent of resupplying native wild populations in natural environments.
6. **Ornamental fish** – are small fish, such as koi, which are typically grown to be kept in aquariums or small landscape ponds
7. **Extensive aquaculture** – managed aquaculture dependent on the local natural setting, such as a pond or coastal sea area
8. **Intensive aquaculture** – managed aquaculture controlled through human engineered means, such as managing water quality and sources of food

9. **Fish meal** – commercially processed food source used in fish farming as a source of protein for the fish stock.
10. **Omega-3 fatty acids:** Fish oils contain the omega-3 fatty acids eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), precursors of certain eicosanoids that are known to reduce inflammation in the body, and have other health benefits.
11. **EDTA** (ethylene diamine tetra acetate).
12. **Sanitation** :Sanitation is the hygienic way of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes. Sewage or waste water should be treated and disposed properly.
13. **Pathogen:** It is a microbe or microorganism such as a virus, bacterium, or fungus that causes disease in its animal or plant host.