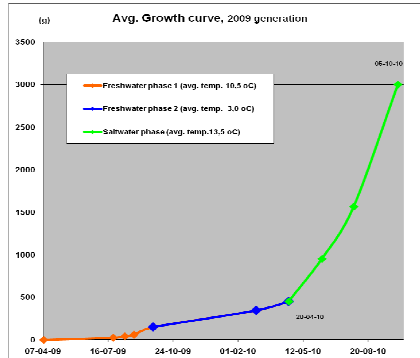


AquaSearch SALT

Large rainbow trout of 2,5 kg and more, with well pigmented flesh and attractive silvery exterior has become an ever more popular alternative or supplement to the Atlantic salmon and other salmonids in sea farming. In addition to the positive perception of the saltwater reared rainbow trout or steelhead in the market, the general characteristics of the rainbow trout gives this species a competitive edge in sea farming compared to other salmonids.

The rainbow trout has an incomparably appetite in all life stages allowing the timing and coordinate the production within a large range, as well as controlling feeding rate to obtain optimal feed conversion. The rainbow trout can and should be table fed without the requirement of complicated underwater surveillance equipment or constantly adjustment of feeding level and strategy.

The Rainbow trout has a natural resistance towards several specific fish diseases including ISA (infectious salmon anaemia) and is generally more resistant to a number of other disease like furunculosis and pancreas disease. Combined with the higher temperature tolerance of the rainbow trout this allows profitable production of this species in a water range of locations and conditions.



This AquaSearch SALT product line is characterised by:

- High hatchability
- All females
- Individual selection of brood stock with silvery exterior, a limited number of spots and weak appearance of the purple lateral line. *special feature
- Only 4 or 5 year old maturing brood stock are used. *special feature
- High saltwater tolerance. *special feature
- General stress and disease tolerance
- High growth rate

- Low feed conversion rate
- Elongated body shape *special feature
- Specific disease free eggs including freeness from IPN and BKD
- Aggressive feeding in fry as well as on-growers

These features allows the advantage of flexible production cycle and time span with no risk of early maturing males, comfortable achievement of slaughter size before maturation becomes an issue. Low mortality in freshwater stage as well as saltwater stage. Fast adaptation and resumption of feeding after saltwater transfer, with no emaciation of chronically IPN carriers. And last but not least cost effective production and high market value.

