

U.S. Caribbean Oyster Aquaculture Learning Exchange

New England, August 5-7, 2025





Island Creek Oyster Farm. © Hannah Packman

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Introduction

Aquaculture is the world's fastest growing form of food production. As the industry expands, TNC's Aquaculture Program is implementing solutions to not only mitigate its potential adverse effects but actively contribute to ocean health, in a process known as restorative aquaculture. TNC's work on restorative aquaculture spans several countries and focuses on promoting cutting-edge science, developing catalytic financing, supporting on-the-ground partnerships, and advancing policy and tools to ensure aquaculture grows in a manner that benefits ecosystems.

TNC has been working in Puerto Rico (PR) and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) for more than a decade. Oyster aquaculture in the U.S. Caribbean is at a small, experimental stage, but the industry could provide alternative or supplemental livelihoods and positive environmental impacts if managed with restorative practices. Several studies have suggested that the cultivation of native oyster species such as mangrove oysters (*C. rhizophorae*) and Atlantic pearl oysters (*P. imbricata*)² could be a feasible industry in the region, though it has yet to be fully developed. The industry's slow growth may be due to a range of factors, including the lack of a regulatory framework and enabling policies, insufficient upstream (e.g., hatcheries and nurseries) and downstream (e.g., processing and depuration facilities) infrastructure, and lack of farming knowledge.

To advance the development of sustainable oyster aquaculture in the Caribbean, TNC was awarded funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) through the Caribbean Partners for Conservation program. TNC's project, titled "Catalyzing a U.S. Caribbean Restorative Oyster Aquaculture Industry," provides support through capacity building activities, the development of supporting infrastructure, education on restorative and sustainable practices, and improved access to sustainable farming inputs.

This report summarizes the implementation of Objective 1 of this agreement between TNC and NRCS: Oyster Aquaculture Learning Exchange. TNC planned and executed this learning exchange, which took place from August 5 to 7, 2025 in the New England area. The appendix of this document includes the agenda and attendance list, among other reference materials shared with participants.

A debriefing learning exchange meeting was held virtually on January 20, 2026 with participants and other stakeholders related to the oyster sector in Puerto Rico. Following this meeting, a survey was administered to learning exchange participants to collect their feedback from the event. The findings from these post-event data collection efforts are incorporated into this report.

1 Velasco, L. A., & Barros, J. (2010). Spat collection and experimental culture of the Atlantic pearl oyster, *Pinctada imbricata* (Bivalvia: Pteriidae), under suspended conditions in the Caribbean. *Journal of the World Aquaculture Society*, 41(3), 281-297.

2 Rodriguez, J., & Frias, J. A. (1992). Tropical mangrove oyster production from hatchery-raised seed in Cuba. *Journal of Shellfish Research*, 11(2), 455-460.





Hatchery facilities at Island Creek Oyster Farm.
© Hannah Packman

Learning Exchange Objective

One of the main components of TNC’s project is to organize and facilitate an Oyster Aquaculture Learning Exchange. TNC sponsored seven stakeholders from the U.S. Caribbean to participate in a learning exchange with New England partners to foster knowledge sharing of oyster hatchery methods, cultivation techniques, relevant policies and regulations, and the industry’s environmental challenges and adaptation strategies. The learning exchange leveraged the strengths and networks developed through TNC’s Supporting Oyster Aquaculture and Restoration program (SOAR). The learning exchange also connected with NRCS colleagues in several states to discuss how their federal programs can better support oyster aquaculture industry development and oyster reef restoration.



Emil Bender of Pocomo Meadow Oysters. © Hannah Packman

Supporting Oyster Aquaculture and Restoration Initiative Overview

TNC is a leader in oyster restoration, having developed more than 200 habitat restoration projects globally. TNC has also developed field-leading publications and guidance documents for oyster practitioners that are utilized by many organizations around the world.^{1,2}

SOAR is a key component of TNC’s oyster restoration efforts in the U.S. TNC’s SOAR program takes a two-pronged approach to help both farmed and wild oysters thrive. The Purchase Program buys farmed oysters and uses them in nearby oyster restoration projects, providing an additional income stream for growers and aiding in reef recovery. The SOAR Resiliency Fund extends awards to shellfish growers and aligned organizations to further collaborative marine conservation efforts and foster economic opportunities for shellfish farming in the U.S.

To date, the SOAR Purchase Program has deployed 5 million farmed oysters across 35 restoration sites, supporting 58 acres of imperiled native oyster reefs. Over 150 oyster growers have participated in the Purchase Program. Additionally, the Resiliency Fund allocated \$2.16 million in funding, with 36 awardees in Phase 1 and 47 awardees in Phase 2. SOAR is working with various partners, including NRCS, to scale this approach to engage the aquaculture community in restoration.

1 The Nature Conservancy. 2024. [A global monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for regenerative and restorative aquaculture: Helping nature thrive through aquaculture.](#)

2 Fitzsimons, J., Branigan, S., Brumbaugh, R.D., McDonald, T. and zu Ermgassen, P.S.E. (eds) (2019). [Restoration Guidelines for Shellfish Reefs.](#)

New England Oyster Farm and Supporting Infrastructure Visits

Learning exchange participants had the opportunity to visit different types of oyster aquaculture businesses and supporting infrastructure, such as hatcheries and post-harvest processing facilities.

[Island Creek Oyster Farm](#) is located in Duxbury, Massachusetts. Founded in 1990 by Skip Bennett, Island Creek is a vertically integrated business with an oyster hatchery, oyster nursery, several acres of oyster farms, processing facilities, cannery, raw bars, and restaurants.

[Fox Point Oysters](#) is a small, 2-acre farm located in Little Bay, New Hampshire, that was established in 2012 by Laura Brown. The farm purchases juvenile oysters from a hatchery to grow out on the bottom utilizing racks and bags.

[Mook Sea Farm](#) has been growing oysters near Walpole, Maine, since 1985. Mook Sea Farm also has a long-standing hatchery that supplies oyster growers along the East Coast, as well as post-harvest processing equipment and tanks for cold live storage. Their research and development efforts are largely aimed at increasing the farm's resiliency in a changing environment. For example, the hatchery conducts pH buffering of incoming seawater as an ocean acidification adaptation strategy.

Participants also had the opportunity to learn about differences in permitting processes across states and the U.S. Caribbean. For example, the current leasing structure in Puerto Rico requires an annual fee based on an appraisal value, which varies by site and may consider all marine uses, and the permit application requires a \$500 filing fee which is renewed every 1-2 years. In contrast, the states visited have a set annual fee per acre, lower permit application fees, and longer renewal frequencies. In Maine, the fee amounts and renewal frequency are scalable to the size and type of activity.¹

Regulations for shellfish safety and Vibrio Control Plans in each state were also discussed. Vibrio Control Plans require commercial harvesters and dealers to take specific steps to limit post-harvest growth of *Vibrio* spp. primarily through immediate and adequate icing of shellfish to maintain temperatures at or below 45°F. The plan also mandates logbooks for tracking harvests. Vibrio Control Plans were identified as an area that needs further development in the U.S. Caribbean.

¹ NOAA Fisheries. 2021. [State by State Summary of Shellfish Aquaculture Leasing/Permitting Requirements](#).

Participants visiting Fox Point Oyster Farm in New Hampshire. From left to right: Laura Brown (Fox Point Oysters), René Fernández (Asociación Pesquera de Culebra), Nicolas Andujar (Mujeres de Islas & Asociación Pesquera de Culebra), Vanessa Marrero (PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources), Sennai Habtes (USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources), Megan Considine (TNC), Ricardo Lugo (Villa Pesquera de Boquerón), Tania Metz (TNC), Martín López (Puerto Rico Sea Grant), and Karina Olivieri (Institute for Socio Ecological Research). Photo by Sarah Garlick, TNC.



Natural Resources Conservation Service Oyster Aquaculture and Restoration Support

In several New England states, including Rhode Island (RI), Massachusetts (MA), and New Hampshire (NH), NRCS promotes Best Management Practices or Conservation Practice Standards (CPS) within oyster aquaculture industries through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). EQIP provides financial and technical assistance to eligible shellfish producers to support the implementation of these practices. Eligible farmers must be registered within the Farm Service Agency to receive support through EQIP and the grower must provide record that they have control of submerged lands (e.g., production lease) and can implement the CPS on their farm. NRCS offices in each state provided an overview of CPS promoted through EQIP, including their purposes, requirements, and documentation criteria:

Access Control (CPS 472): Oyster growers must delineate their lease boundaries by marking the outer edges of their site with yellow buoys. Delineation is intended to prevent boat strikes and equipment damage. Records may include receipt of purchase and pictures of anchoring system with buoys. This CPS is implemented in MA and RI.



Aquaculture buoys, (CPS 472), delineating site boundaries for oyster farm in Culebra, Puerto Rico. © Megan Considine



Oyster tray with heavy biofouling from algae & sponges (CPS 400). © Reuben JA MacFarlan, RIDEM Fisheries Division

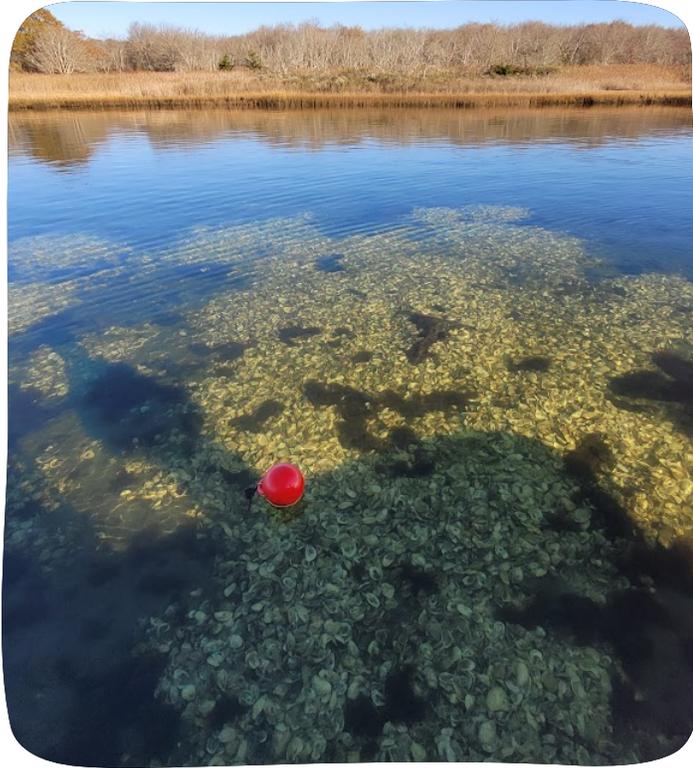
Bivalve Aquaculture Gear and Biofouling Control (CPS 400): Growers must adhere to biofouling control requirements such as drying aquaculture gear regularly and removing biofouling organisms and other waste from bivalve production areas. This is intended to improve growing conditions for bivalves while also reducing disease transmission. Records include pictures showing compliance (e.g., cleaning gear on land and capturing debris), records of labor spent doing the practice, and an annual environmental observation checklist. This CPS is implemented in RI, MA, NH.

Pest Management Conservation System (CPS 595): To minimize risk of disease introduction, growers must regularly monitor their crop for disease, maintain optimal densities, and remove and dispose of diseased shellfish. Records include disease monitoring record keeping sheet and a pathology report from certified shellfish pathologist. This CPS is implemented in MA.

Aquaculture Pond (CPS 397) or Fish Raceway or Tank (CPS 398): Generally aquaculture practitioners utilizing a pond, raceway, or tank must follow standards of maintaining suitable water quality, infrastructure design, and waste management. These CPS have been identified as applicable for engaging with oyster depuration and hatchery facilities. Other CPS that may be applicable for land-based aquaculture systems related to resource concerns for water quality or energy use include CPS 371, 533, and 436.

Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities (CPS 643): Growers participate in oyster restoration projects by cleaning shell for substrate, setting oyster spat through hatchery processes, and growing oysters on their farm site for up to 1 year. NRCS purchases either spat on shell or larger single oysters from growers. Growers also agree to have NRCS and local state resource agency staff visit their farm during the grow-out process. Depending on the state, hatchery, grow out, and monitoring records can be required. This CPS is implemented in RI and NH.

Developing first as a COVID relief program, SOAR was modelled after the NRCS CPS 643 program, Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities, which is implemented in RI and NH. In RI, NRCS has supported more than 40 oyster growers and deployed more than 1.8 million oysters. NRCS also collaborates with growers and local researchers to monitor each restoration site. NRCS in these states have conducted surveys to assess habitat suitability and better understand ideal restoration sites. On a national level, NRCS conducts Coastal Zone Soil Surveys, which can provide useful data layers for site suitability analyses for both restoration and aquaculture sites. In Puerto Rico, NRCS just completed soil surveys in Bahia de Jobos, Guayama.



Oyster cultch at Town Pond restoration site (CPS 643). © Jim Turenne, USDA-NRCS Asst State Soil Scientist

Blackstone Point Oyster Co. © Hannah Packman





Megan Considine from TNC's global aquaculture program, left, and Brunilda Velez Diaz of NRCS Rhode Island, right.
© Hannah Packman

Oyster Aquaculture Learnings from the U.S. Caribbean

Several stakeholders from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) participated in the Learning Exchange and presented their area of work related to oyster aquaculture. Representatives from PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) and the USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) shared overall priorities for aquaculture in each territory. For example, USVI DPNR is currently developing a bivalve hatchery in St. Croix and is considering several initiatives for aquaculture development. In Puerto Rico, the DNER Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), Section 309 Assessment and Strategy 2023 to 2025, indicated that aquaculture is a low priority for the PR Program, although at the time of writing this report this assessment and strategy was under review.

Several aquaculture projects in Puerto Rico were also highlighted. For example, with funding from NRCS, TNC is supporting the development of oyster aquaculture infrastructure in PR. The Institute for Socio-Ecological Research (ISER) has received a sub-award from TNC to install oyster depuration facilities in the Asociación Pesquera de Culebra and the Villa Pesquera de Boquerón. ISER will also utilize existing larval production equipment to conduct proof of concept hatchery techniques for native oysters. Additionally, ISER has received funding from The Pew Charitable Trusts and TNC to develop a business strategy to expand Puerto Rico's shellfish aquaculture industry.

Academic organization Puerto Rico Sea Grant is supporting research, outreach, and education on oyster aquaculture. They have a dedicated extensionist to develop science and connect local needs to support conservation and aquaculture.

The local organization Mujeres de Islas, in collaboration with Asociación Pesquera de Culebra, Puerto Rico Sea Grant, Sociedad Ambiente Marino, and Conservación ConCiencia, is assessing viability of a native oyster aquaculture industry across several components of the supply chain.¹ The project includes assessments for spat collection, grow out, supply chain mapping, willingness to pay for native oysters, and project co-evaluation and semi-structured interviews with local fishers to determine potential for livelihood diversification.

Several action items were identified as next steps (see below). The development of an aquaculture technical working group was emphasized as the greatest need going forward.

¹ NOAA Fisheries. 2023. [FY23 recommended project summaries](#).

Initial Considerations for Implementation of NRCS CPS in the U.S. Caribbean

Following the learning exchange and the subsequent debriefing meeting, TNC identified several general and preliminary CPS specific considerations that may affect the implementation of NRCS CPS in the U.S. Caribbean. One of the most significant challenges is the EQIP requirement for documentation demonstrating control of submerged lands (e.g., a production lease). This requirement may pose a major barrier in the U.S. Caribbean—particularly in Puerto Rico—given the lack of clarity on the permitting process for submerged land tenure and the high costs associated with leasing these areas.

Another consideration for implementation is financial assistance rates which are determined at the federal level and vary by state. An evaluation of the assistance levels established for the U.S. Caribbean may be warranted to ensure they adequately reflect local conditions, including higher shipping costs and import taxes for aquaculture equipment. Moreover, the reimbursement based structure of financial assistance may limit participation by applicants with insufficient capital to cover upfront investment costs.

CPS definitions for implementation can also vary by state, and local definitions appropriate for the US Caribbean will be necessary. The sections below outline preliminary considerations and potential opportunities for each CPS presented during the learning exchange. These observations are based on initial discussions and should be considered exploratory. Future pilot projects implementing CPS 400 and CPS 643—which are both currently available in Puerto Rico—could provide valuable insights to inform and refine locally relevant implementation definitions.

Access Control (CPS 472): Beyond site specific considerations that may be addressed during CPS evaluation, no major concerns have been identified at this point that would affect the implementation of this practice.

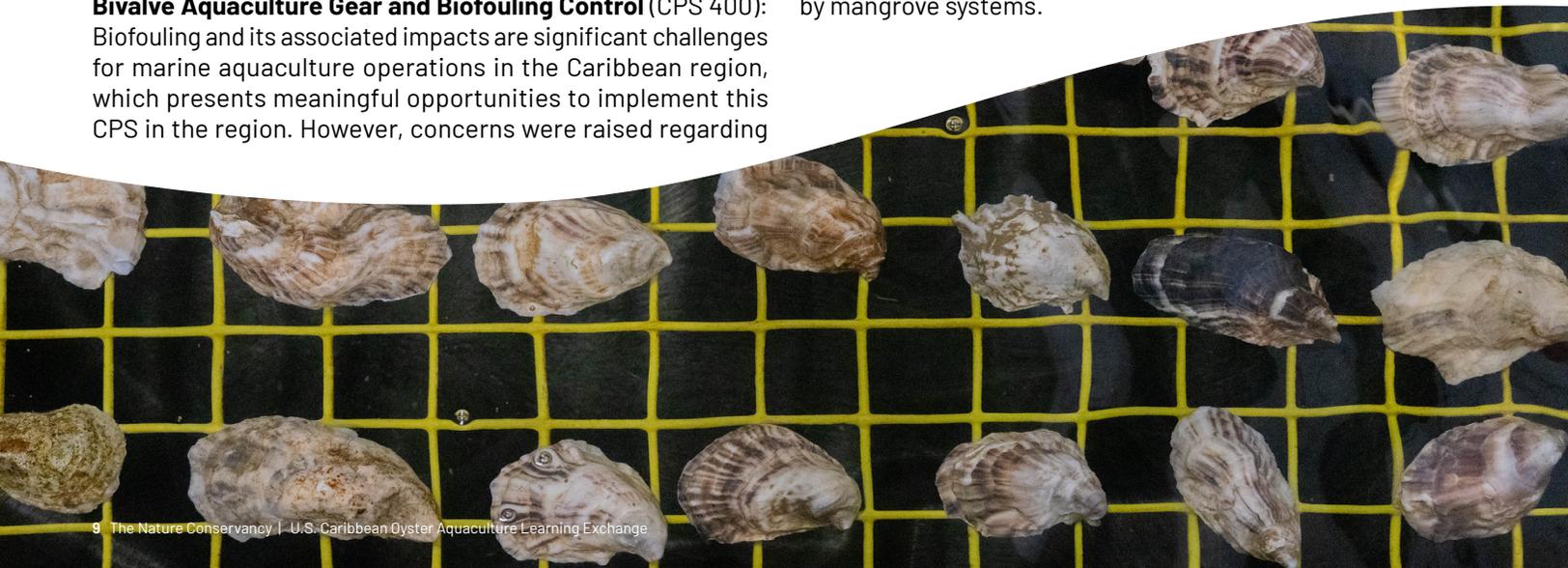
Bivalve Aquaculture Gear and Biofouling Control (CPS 400): Biofouling and its associated impacts are significant challenges for marine aquaculture operations in the Caribbean region, which presents meaningful opportunities to implement this CPS in the region. However, concerns were raised regarding

the logistical feasibility, working waterfront access, and costs associated with maintaining a percentage of dry aquaculture gear onshore for cycling with biofouled gear, should this requirement be applied by NRCS Caribbean. Participants also discussed potential opportunities to explore the reuse of biofouling material in agricultural applications.

Pest Management Conservation System (CPS 595): Pest management remains a concern for the Caribbean aquaculture sector, particularly given the absence of comprehensive biosecurity regulations in Puerto Rico. This gap presents an opportunity to document and promote best management practices for industry biosecurity, which could help reduce risks associated with pests and disease and support the sustainable development of the sector.

Aquaculture Pond (CPS 397) or Fish Raceway or Tank (CPS 398): There are opportunities to promote these CPS for the development of supporting infrastructure for oyster aquaculture industries. Key limitations to implementing this CPS include the energy requirements associated with operating land-based infrastructure. Ideally, energy redundancy would be in place to ensure continuity of production during power outages. An additional consideration is the requirement to obtain a water use permit from the PR DNER, which entails added costs and may require several months to secure.

Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities (CPS 643): There are opportunities to implement this CPS in the U.S. Caribbean; however, a pilot study is recommended to evaluate its application for the restoration of the mangrove oyster (*Crassostrea rhizophorae*), a species native to the Caribbean that settles on mangrove roots. Implementation of this CPS could provide an alternative to the overextraction of this species, while supporting the conservation of its habitat and the associated water quality and ecosystem services provided by mangrove systems.



Identified Actions After the Learning Exchange

- 1** Develop a Technical Working Group or integrate with existing working groups to continue connectivity and knowledge sharing between PR and USVI on aquaculture development.
- 2** Work with DNER and other relevant agencies to help clarify and streamline the permitting process.
- 3** Support the development of upstream (i.e., hatchery, nursery) and downstream (i.e., cold storage, depuration systems, processing facilities) infrastructure with local organizations and fishing associations.
- 4** Conduct a SWOT analysis to better understand Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats associated with cultivating non-native triploid oysters in the U.S. Caribbean.
- 5** Conduct a pilot oyster restoration project adapting common *C. virginica* restoration methods. The project may focus on dual restoration of mangroves and the mangrove oyster, *C. rhizophorae*.
- 6** Connect with colleagues in other parts of the Caribbean and Latin America that have engaged in cultivation of *P. imbricata* and *C. rhizophorae*.
- 7** Further explore opportunities to integrate NRCS Caribbean coastal zone soil survey in Jobos Bay with oyster aquaculture and restoration site suitability analyses.



Appendix A. Learning Exchange Participants

Name	Organization
Megan Considine	TNC Global Aquaculture
Tania Metz	TNC Puerto Rico
Boze Hancock	TNC Global Aquaculture
Hannah Packman	TNC Global Aquaculture
Steve Kirk	TNC Massachusetts
Daniel Goulart	TNC Massachusetts
Rachel Rouillard	TNC New Hampshire
Sarah Garlick	TNC New Hampshire
Kelsey Meyer	TNC New Hampshire
Brianna Group	TNC New Hampshire
Helena Tatgenhorst	TNC Maine
Sennai Habtes	VI Department of Planning and Natural Resources
Vanessa I. Marrero Santiago	PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources
Martin Lopez	Puerto Rico Sea Grant
Karina Olivieri	Institute for Socio-Ecological Research
Ricardo Lugo	Villa Pesquera de Boquerón

Name	Organization
Rene Fernandez	Asociación Pesquera de Culebra (APC)
Nicolas Gomez Andujar	APC and Mujeres de Islas
John Locke	NRCS Massachusetts
Maggie Payne	NRCS Massachusetts
Arianna Wills	NRCS Massachusetts
Melissa Hayden	NRCS Rhode Island
Brunilda VelezDiaz	NRCS Rhode Island
Patrick Temple	Cape Cod Conservation District
Don Keirstead	NRCS New Hampshire
Matt Larkin	NRCS New Hampshire
Jeremy Markuson	NRCS Maine
Amanda Burton	NRCS Maine
Audrey Pangallo	NRCS Maine
Chris Phinney	NRCS Maine
Peter Abello	NRCS Maine

Appendix B. Learning Exchange Agenda

Monday, August 4: Travel day

Travel to Boston, MA (BOS)

Get rental cars and drive to Plymouth / Duxbury

Check into hotel

Group dinner in Plymouth / Duxbury

Tuesday, August 5: Duxbury, MA

9:30 – 12:30pm	Oyster farm and hatchery visit (boating included) – Island Creek Oyster Farm
12:30 – 1:30pm	Group lunch – Island Creek Oyster Farm. Talk with Skip Bennet, founder of Island Creek Oyster Farm
1:30 – 1:40pm	Steve Kirk – Welcome and intro to TNC MA
1:40 – 1:50pm	Boze Hancock – TNC SOAR overview
1:50 – 1:55pm	Tania Metz – TNC NRCS Oyster Project
1:55 – 2:10pm	Questions and discussion
2:10 – 2:20pm	John Locke and Maggie Payne – NRCS MA oyster restoration and industry engagement overview
2:20 – 2:30pm	Melissa Hayden – NRCS RI oyster restoration and industry engagement overview
2:30 – 2:45pm	Questions and discussion
2:45 – 2:55pm	Coffee Break
2:55 – 3:35pm	Lightning talks US Caribbean aquaculture <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Dr. Sennai Habtes – US Virgin Islands DPNR</i>- <i>Vanessa I. Marrero – PR DNER</i>- <i>Karina Olivieri– Institute for Socio Ecological Research</i>- <i>Martin López – Puerto Rico Sea Grant</i>- <i>René Fernández & Nicolás Gómez Andújar – Asociación Pesquera de Culebra and Mujeres de Islas</i>- <i>Ricardo Lugo – Boquerón Villa Pesquera</i>

Side meetings or evening free in Plymouth / Duxbury, MA

Wednesday, August 6: Portsmouth, NH

8:30 – 11:00am	Travel to Portsmouth, NH
11:00	Arriving at Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve
11:00 – 11:10am	Sarah Garlick and Rachel Rouillard – Welcome and intro to TNC NH
11:10 – 11:15pm	Brianna Group – TNC SOAR NH and NH oyster industry overview
11:15 – 11:20pm	Tania Metz – TNC NRCS Oyster Project
11:20 – 11:30pm	Matt Larkin – NRCS NH oyster restoration and industry engagement overview
11:30 – 11:40pm	Questions and discussion
11:40 – 12:10pm	Lightning Talks (5 min) US Caribbean aquaculture <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Dr. Sennai Habtes – US Virgin Islands DPNR</i>- <i>Vanessa I. Marrero – PR DNER</i>- <i>Karina Olivieri– Institute for Socio Ecological Research</i>- <i>Martin López – Puerto Rico Sea Grant</i>- <i>René Fernández & Nicolás Gómez Andújar – Asociación Pesquera de Culebra and Mujeres de Islas</i>- <i>Ricardo Lugo – Boquerón Villa Pesquera</i>
12:10 – 12:30pm	Questions and discussion
12:30 – 1:30pm	Group lunch
2:00 – 3:00pm	Afternoon hike – Lubberland Creek Preserve
3:30 – 4:45pm	Hotel check in and break
5:00 – 6:30pm	Oyster farm visit (walking tour on mudflat) – Fox Point Oysters

Side meetings or evening free in Portsmouth, NH

Appendix B. Learning Exchange Agenda

Thursday August 7: Walpole & Portland ME

9:30 – 11:00am	Travel to Bath, ME
11:00 – 12:00pm	Group lunch
12:00pm – 1:00pm	Travel to Walpole, South Bristol, ME
1:30 – 4:00pm	Oyster farm, hatchery, and depuration facility visit – Mook Sea Farm
1:30 – 1:40	TNC SOAR and Learning Exchange context setting - <i>Helena Tatgenhorst – TNC SOAR ME</i> - <i>Tania Metz – TNC US Caribbean NRCS Oyster Project</i> - <i>Megan Considine – Learnings in MA & NH</i>
1:40 – 2:00	Round Robin Introductions (Name, Organization, where you're based, interest in aquaculture)
2:00 – 4:00pm	Tour of hatchery, oyster cultivation, and depuration and post-harvest processing facility
4:00 – 5:00pm	Travel to Portland

Hotel check in

Side meetings or evening free in Portland, ME

Friday, August 8: Travel day

Travel day leaving from Portland, ME arrival to St. Thomas or San Juan

Appendix C. Template Datasheets for CPS Compliance

CPS 595

Shellfish Aquaculture: Disease Monitoring and Record Keeping Job Sheet

	Response	Date of Observation	Notes
Wildlife			
Did you observe any rare, threatened or endangered wildlife? If yes, list each species observed below (use additional sheets if necessary)			
•	N/A		
•	N/A		
•	N/A		
List up to 3 most important predators observed this year. In 'Response' column, rank them from 1 to 10, with 10 being extremely important.			
•			
•			
•			
List up to 3 most important pests (fouling organisms) observed this year. In 'Response' column, rank them from 1 to 10, with 10 being extremely important.			
•			
•			
•			
Did you suspect that any diseases affected your shellfish? If so, describe.			
•			
•			
•			
<input type="checkbox"/>			

Appendix C. Template Datasheets for CPS Compliance

CPS 643

Shellfish Aquaculture: Environmental Monitoring and Record Keeping Job Sheet

Annual Observation Checklist

	Response	Date of Observation	Notes
Water Conditions			
Water temp. - late March			
Water temp. - late June			
Water temp. - late September			
Water temp. - late December			
Highest water temperature observed			
If sea ice formed, note date of first observation			
Describe any severe storms that affected your shellfish			
•			
•			
•			
Net Replacement			
For each batch of nets set or retrieved, describe below (dates, quantity, etc.)			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			
•			

Appendix C. Template Datasheets for CPS Compliance

CPS 400

Aquaculture Gear Cycling Costs per Year

								Total
# of employees								
# of hours per employee								
Total # hours per month								
Avg hourly rate								
Total gear cycling cost per month								
# of 1/4" bags cycled								
# of 3/4" bags cycled								
Total								

Type of Gear	
--------------	--

Anti-biofouling materials used	
--------------------------------	--

Anti-biofouling process used	
------------------------------	--