#### ANNEX XIIIa

#### Section 1

Organic production of salmonids in fresh water:

Brown trout (Salmo trutta) — Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) — American brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis) — Salmon (Salmo salar) — Charr (Salvelinus alpinus) — Grayling (Thymallus thymallus) — American lake trout (or grey trout) (Salvelinus namaycush) — Huchen (Hucho hucho)

Production system	Ongrowing farm systems must be fed from open systems. The flow rate must ensure a minimum of 60 % oxygen saturation for stock and must ensure their comfort and the elimination of farming effluent.
Maximum stocking density	Salmonid species not listed below 15 kg/m³ Salmon 20 kg/m³ Brown trout and Rainbow trout 25 kg/m³  ►M15 Arctic charr 25 kg/m³ ◀

#### Section 2

Organic production of salmonids in sea water:

Salmon (Salmo salar), Brown trout (Salmo trutta) — Rainbow trout (Oncor-hynchus mykiss)

Maximum stocking density	10 kg/m <sup>3</sup> in net pens	

### Section 3

Organic production of cod (Gadus morhua) and other Gadidae, sea bass (Dicentrarchus labrax), sea bream (Sparus aurata), meagre (Argyrosomus regius), turbot (Psetta maxima [= Scopihalmus maximux]), red porgy (Pagrus pagrus [= Sparus pagrus]), red drum (Sciaenops ocellatus) and other Sparidae, and spinefect (Siganus spp.)

Production system	In open water containment systems (net pens/cages) with minimum sea current speed to provide optimum fish welfare or in open systems on land.
Maximum stocking density	For fish other than turbot: 15 kg/m <sup>3</sup> For turbot: 25 kg/m <sup>2</sup>

### Section 4

Organic production of sea bass, sea bream, meagre, mullets (*Liza, Mugil*) and eel (*Anguilla spp.*) in earth ponds of tidal areas and costal lagoons

system production units and similar earth ponds in tidal areas		Traditional salt pans transformed into aquacultu production units and similar earth ponds in tidal areas	re
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Production system	There shall be adequate renewal of water to ensure the welfare of the species.  At least 50 % of the dikes must have plant cover Wetland based depuration ponds required
Maximum stocking density	4 kg/m³

### Section 5

Organic production of Sturgeon in fresh water:

Species concerned Acipenser family

Production system	Water flow in each rearing unit shall be sufficient to ensure animal welfare  Effluent water to be of equivalent quality to incoming water
Maximum stocking density	30 kg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Section 6

Organic production of fish in inland waters:

Species concerned: Carp family (Cyprinidae) and other associated species in the context of polyculture, including perch, pike, catfish, coregonids, sturgeon.

Production system	In fishponds which shall periodically be fully drained and in lakes. Lakes must be devoted exclusively to organic production, including the growing of crops on dry areas. The fishery capture area must be equipped with a clean water inlet and of a size to provide optimal comfort for the fish. The fish must be stored in clean water after
	harvest.
	Organic and mineral fertilisation of the ponds and lakes shall be carried out in compliance with Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 with a maximum application of 20 kg Nitrogen/ha.
	Treatments involving synthetic chemicals for the control of hydrophytes and plant coverage present in production waters are prohibited.
	Areas of natural vegetation shall be maintained around inland water units as a buffer zone for external land areas not involved in the farming operation in accordance with the rules of organic aquaculture.
	For grow-out 'polyculture' shall be used on condition that the criteria laid down in the present specifications for the other species of lakes fish are duly adhered to
Farming yield	The total production of species is limited to 1 500 kg of fish per hectare per year.

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### Section 7

Organic production of penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (Macrobrachium spp.):

Establishment of production unit/s	Location to be in sterile clay areas to minimise environ- mental impact of pond construction. Ponds to be built with the natural pre-existing clay. Mangrove destruction is not permitted.
Conversion time	Six months per pond, corresponding to the normal lifespan of a farmed shrimp.
Broodstock origin	A minimum of half the broodstock shall be domesticated after three years operating The remainder is to be pathogen free wild broodstock originating from sustainable fisheries. A compulsory screening to be implemented on the first and second generation prior to introducing to the farm.
Eyestalk ablation	ls prohibited.
Maximum on farm stocking densities and production limits	Seeding: maximum 22 post larvae/m <sup>2</sup> Maximum instantaneous biomass: 240 g/m <sup>2</sup>

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# Section 7a

Organic production of crayfish:

Species concerned: Astacus astacus, Pacifastacus leniusculus.

Maximum stocking density	For small-sized crayfish (< 20 mm): 100 individuals per m <sup>2</sup> . For crayfish of intermediate size (20-50 mm): 30 individuals per m <sup>2</sup> . For adult crayfish (> 50 mm): 10 individuals per m <sup>2</sup> , provided that adequate hiding places are available.
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# Section 8

Molluses and echinoderms

Production systems	Long-lines, rafts, bottom culture, net bags, cages, trays, lantern nets, bouchot poles and other containment systems.
	For mussel cultivation on rafts the number of drop-ropes shall not exceed one per square meter of surface area. The maximum drop-rope length shall not exceed 20 metres. Thinning-out of drop-ropes shall not take place during the production cycle, however sub-division of drop ropes shall be permitted without increasing stocking density at the outset.

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### Section 9

Tropical fresh water fish: milkfish (Chanos chanos), tilapia (Oreochromis spp.), siamese catfish (Pangasius spp.):

Production systems	Ponds and net cages
Maximum stocking density	Pangasius: 10 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Oreochromis: 20 kg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Section 10

Other aquaculture animal species none