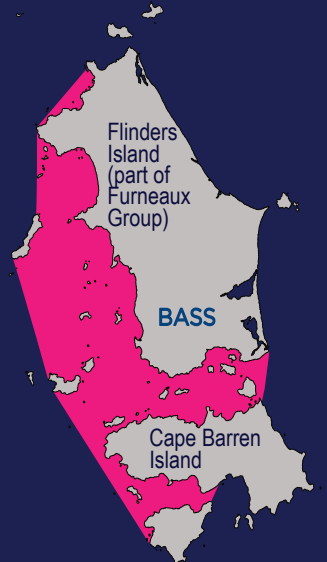


SALMON & FINFISH AQUACULTURE IMPACT ZONES 2023



**NORTH WEST ISLANDS
ACTIVELY TARGETED
FOR
EXPANSION**

- TASMANIA'S COASTLINE UNDER THREAT, and UNPROTECTED BY LEGISLATION
- 53 SALMON LEASES
- 500 PLASTIC PENS
- 100,000 TONNES of FARMED SALMON



**BASS STRAIT
EXPERIMENTAL AREA
IN COMMONWEALTH
WATERS**

TAMAR

1 LEASE
LARGE MULTI-PEN GRID
2,800 TONNES

KEY

**EXISTING
SALMON FARM
ZONES**

**TARGETED FOR
EXPANSION**

INLAND HATCHERIES

- FLOW-THROUGH
- RECIRCULATING
- MIXED

**ENDANGERED
MAUGEAN SKATE**

MACQUARIE HARBOUR

10 LEASES
150 PENS
9,500 TONNE LIMIT

**EAST COAST
NOT
PROTECTED**

OKEHAMPTON

1 LEASE
26 PENS
8,000-10,000 TONNES

**CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
RED HANDFISH**

CRITICAL IMPACTS

- MAUGEAN SKATE PUSHED TO THE BRINK OF EXTINCTION, FOUND ONLY IN MACQUARIE HARBOUR
- RED HANDFISH & SPOTTED HANDFISH RARE & CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
- ANTIBIOTICS CONTAMINATING MARINE LIFE
- INDUSTRY MICRO-PLASTICS & DEBRIS A THREAT TO MARINE LIFE
- ALGAL BLOOMS INCREASING FROM FARMED SALMON EXCREMENT

**SOUTH EAST
REGION ACTIVELY
TARGETED
FOR EXPANSION**

FRANKLIN

CHANNEL - HUON

28 LEASES
OVER 300 PENS
OVER 40,000 TONNES

TASMAN, STORM BAY & LONG BAY, PORT ARTHUR

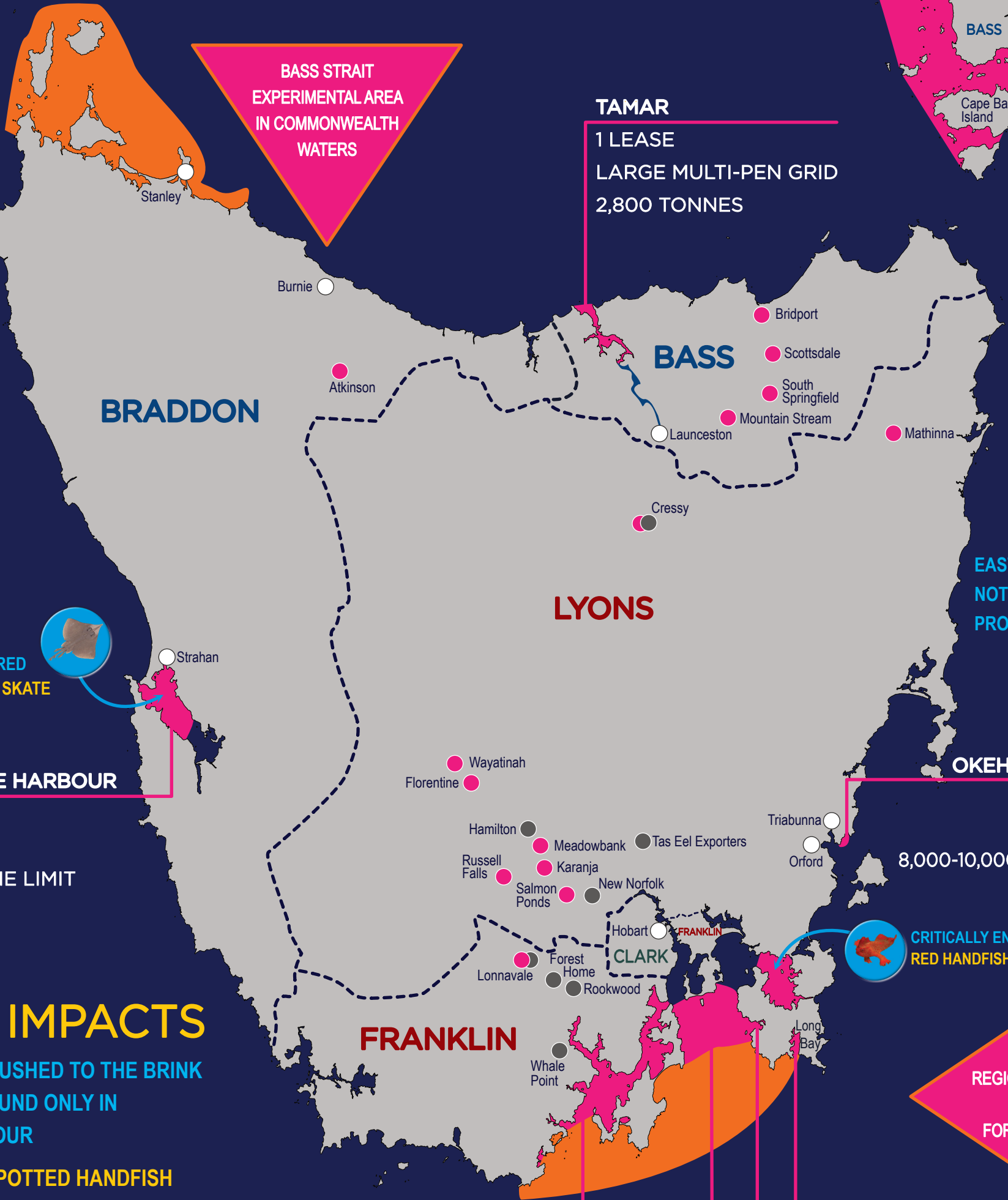
4 LEASES
71 PENS
8,000 TONNES

STORM BAY (NOW)

9 LEASES
29 PENS
10,000-16,000 TONNES

STORM BAY (PROPOSED)

10 LEASES
OVER 110 PENS
40,000-80,000 TONNES



SALMON INDUSTRY RAPIDLY EXPANDING... SET TO DOUBLE BY 2030

ANTIBIOTICS RESISTANCE THREAT TO CONSUMERS

Reports reveal that over 31.4 TONNES of antibiotics have been used since 2003 to treat disease in farmed salmon, spreading into natural waterways and contaminating marine life and wild fish. 39% of 'over the counter' farmed salmon was found to be antibiotic-resistant, presenting a recognised danger to public health.

INDUSTRIAL NOISE AND LIGHT POLLUTION

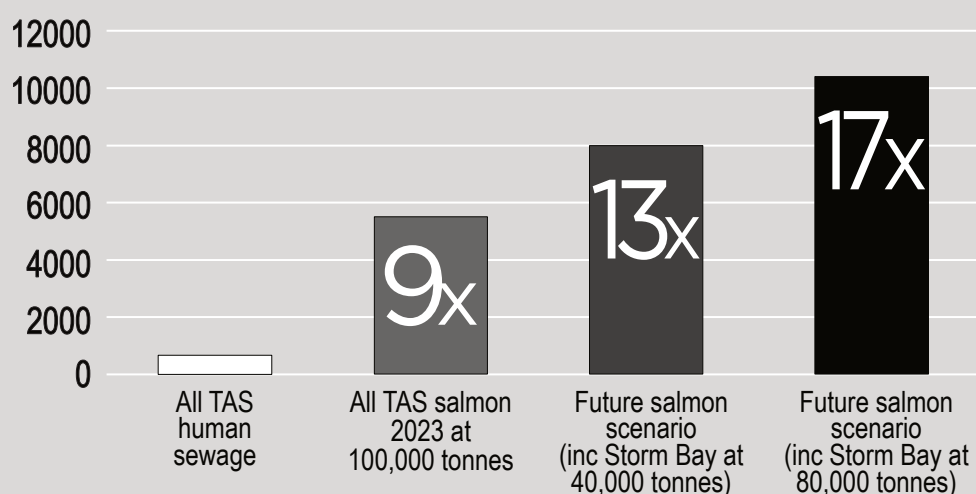
Industrial salmon fish pens, marine operations and onshore facilities pollute local communities and wildlife with 24/7 noise, and artificial light ruining dark skies, spoiling natural habitats and significantly affecting nearby populations.

NITROGEN POLLUTION

Nitrogen pollution from salmon excrement leads to loss of water clarity and dirty beaches, with reefs and sea grass beds smothered by algae. Low water oxygen levels cause fish deaths, and change clear sandy sea-beds to sludge.

FISH PEN SEWAGE OUTFLOWS ARE ALREADY 9x HIGHER THAN THAT FROM TASMANIA'S HUMAN POPULATION. Yet it is allowed to go untreated into coastal and inland waters.

NITROGEN POLLUTION (IN TONNES)
TASMANIA'S HUMAN SEWAGE COMPARED TO FISH FARM WASTE



GREENWASHING MISLEADS CUSTOMERS

There is no disclosure of the carbon footprint embedded in the use of fossil fuels in salmon farming operations, including service boats, feed barges, feed manufacture, transport...

The industry is plastic dependent.

TONNES OF PLASTIC DEBRIS (nets, pipes etc) head to landfill every year. There is currently no plastics recycling in Tasmania.

MICRO-PLASTICS ARE CONSUMED by marine and land-based wildlife. MARINE DEBRIS fouls coastlines and is a navigation hazard.

MORE JOBS?

Industry mouthpiece Salmon Tasmania consistently overstates the benefits to Tasmanian's economy from the multinational-owned salmon farming industry. Independent assessment ranks salmon / trout aquaculture as only 40th for employment in Tasmania.

Salmon industry expansion also relies heavily on automated operations, reducing employment numbers per tonne of fish grown.

The environment and affected communities are not coping with existing levels of industrial fish farming activity. The increases planned will further harm habitats and residents already under stress.

Compelling scientific evidence demonstrates that Macquarie Harbour and Long Bay are UNSUITABLE for finfish farming. Environmental and Marine Farming licenses for these waters are due for renewal in November 2023 and SHOULD NOT BE RENEWED by the EPA and NRE.



flier prepared by
Tasman Peninsula Marine Protection Inc
and Tasmanian Alliance for
Marine Protection Inc



Sources: information used to produce this document was difficult to come by and includes Tasmanian and Australian government reports and statements, industry annual reports, Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Licenses, Google Earth Pro imagery, Land Information Systems Tasmania mapping, documents prepared by the Australian Institute and the Environmental Defenders Office, etc.

We believe the task of compiling and reporting this information should be the job of government, not the community.