

Animal welfare concerns at a fish farming operation in southeastern Brazil*

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ABSTRACT

Concerns for the welfare of fish during the farming/production process is in its infancy when compared to other species. This is due to disputes in the interpretation of characteristics that suggest awareness in fish, a concern that is somewhat widespread among consumers and producers. Through questionnaires, this study aimed to highlight what the members of a fishermen's association (that farm Tilapia and Robalo Peva) understand about the welfare of fish, and whether it is considered during the production process. In addition, although there are still many controversies, this perception has been changing in recent years, in part due to anatomical, physiological and behavioral evidence that suggest fish are sentient (are aware of sensations, have subjective feelings). Moreover, as the consumer has become aware of the issues, concern for animal welfare has increased, leading to a need for the market to adapt to these requirements.

Key words: Fisheries, Aquaculture, Animal welfare, Fish farming, Sentient

RESUMO

Considerações quanto ao bem-estar animal em uma operação de cultivo de peixes no sudeste do Brasil

A preocupação com o bem-estar dos peixes durante os processos a produção e processamento do pescado é embrionária se comparada com outras espécies, devido à existência de controvérsias sobre a interpretação de características que sugerem a consciência deles. Assim, através de questionários, o presente estudo tem por objetivo, evidenciar o que os membros de uma associação de pescadores, que cultiva tilápias e robalos-peva, conhecem sobre o bem-estar animal, e se ele é considerado durante o processo de produção. Sendo que, embora ainda haja várias controvérsias, essa situação vem se alterando nos últimos anos, devido a evidências anatômicas, fisiológicas e comportamentais que sugerem que eles também são sencientes (tem capacidade de ter consciência de sensações, ter sentimentos subjetivos). Além disso, à medida que o consumidor tem consciência do assunto, o bem-estar animal tem se tornado uma preocupação crescente, que conduzirá a uma necessidade de adaptação do mercado quanto a essa exigência.

Palavras-chave: Pescadores, Aquicultura, Bem-estar animal, Piscicultura, Sencientes.

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1. Introduction

Concern for the welfare of animals (non-human) has existed for a long time, however, throughout the years; various ideas have tarnished this concern by questioning the capability for suffering and awareness in animals (Volpato, 2007). Since Harrison (1964) published his work that looked at excessive abuses in the commercial production of animals, scientific concerns about animal welfare have increased, especially regarding mammals and birds. However, interest in this subject as it relates to welfare of fish, is relatively recent (1990s) and increased at the beginning of the 21st century (Anonymous, 2006; Galhardo & Oliveira, 2006; Volpato, 2007).

Studies concerning the welfare of fish began after Rose (2002) published his work on the neurobehavioral nature of fishes and the question of awareness and pain. This work led to great fanfare in scientific circles. According to the author, there are no anatomical evidence to justify the feeling of pain in fish and any future work that proposition for the existence of consciousness in fish (or other neurologically-comparable vertebrate species), should provide a compelling empirical basis. Furthermore, also states that the perception of pain or any other physiological only have implications for the well-being of fish, if achieving elevated brain levels (Volpato, 2007).

Based on these assertions, a series of studies have attempted to demonstrate the basic neuroanatomical and physiology of pain perception in fish. The work started in the laboratory of Victoria Braithwaite (Odling-Smee & Braithwaite, 2003; Sneddon *et al.*, 2003; Brown & Braithwaite, 2005) has contributed to the empirical support of sentience in fish, serving as a basis for studies by Sneddon (Sneddon, 2002, 2003a,b; Sneddon *et al.*, 2003). From the methodological point of view, both Braithwaite and Sneddon (as well Rose) tested for empirical evidence inferring that fish are sentient beings (Volpato, 2007) using the same methodology.

Other authors (Sandoe *et al.*, 2004; Dawkins, 2006; Duncan, 2006; Volpato *et al.*, 2007) have shown the inability of these empirical methods to demonstrate sentience in non-human organisms, including fish (Volpato, 2007). However, Volpato *et al.* (2007) noted that the method is also unable to prove the absence of sentience. This led to a the suggestion of an ethical premise in which fish may be sentient beings, and while not having to prove whether they are or not, common sense would dictate that these animals should be treated as such. Moreover, the largest body of scientific studies points indirectly to the idea that fish are sentient beings (Volpato, 2007).

Currently, the literature recognizes that in order to justify the welfare in fish, it would be necessary to show

that these organisms are aware of a state of distress or discomfort. At the most rudimentary level of consciousness (the basis of concept of sentience), animals have to the capacity to perceive basic processes such as pain, heat, cold. Sentience is an attribute that animals must have in order for people to be concerned for their welfare (Volpato, 2007).

Indeed, concern for the welfare of the fish during the production process is not very common among consumers and producers as suggested by the scant literature on the subject, more specifically in the area of animal welfare (Rollin, 1995; Fraser & Broom, 1996; Benson & Rollin, 2004; Vaarst *et al.*, 2004; Carneiro *et al.*, 2007). However, this scenario is gradually changing, with increasing international publications, reports and books devoted to the welfare of fish (Erickson, 2003; Branson, 2008; Pedrazzani *et al.*, 2007; Volpato *et al.*, 2007). In Europe, according to Vaz *et al.* (2007), this issue aroused the interest of several institutions. For example: The British Field Sports Society (BFSS) commissioned a review of the scientific literature regarding the welfare of fish (Pottinger, 1995). In 1995 the European Aquaculture Society started organizing debate on this topic at its conferences.

However, with respect to Brazil, the first law that addresses animal testing was passed in 1934 (Decree n.º 24645 of July 10, 1934). This law established measures for the protection of animals and for the first time the State recognized the need to protect all animals in the country (Art.º 1). However, most of this article focuses on large animals (horses and cattle) (Vaz *et al.*, 2007).

With respect specifically to fish, there are still no relevant regulations regarding welfare practices that take into account the welfare of fish. Probably because the debate on the welfare of farmed fish, only begins to be established and taking into account the few works dealing with the subject (Freitas & Nishida, 1998; Volpato & Barreto, 2001; Vaz *et al.*, 2007; Viegas *et al.*, 2012).

This study focuses on demonstrating what the members of a fishermen association (who grow tilapia and robalo peva) think about sentience and fish welfare at slaughter. This will help us determine if the topic is being considered during the commercial production of fish.

2. Materials and Methods

The study was undertaken in the traditional fishing community of Pedra D'Água (18° 43' 05.86"S and 39° 48' 50.38"W) in São Mateus, ES, Brazil. The community is involved in cage-cultivating fresh water estuarine fish, specifically tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and Robalo Peva (*Centropomus parallelus*). Study site selection was based on economic, social and technological need of the community, as well as partnership between the Centro Universitário Norte do Espírito

Santo (CEUNES), the Federal University of Espírito Santo (UFES) and APESAM (Fishermen's Association of São Mateus), located in the community in question (Figure 1).

Based upon previous observation/knowledge of the local fish production process, interviews and literature search, we designed a questionnaire specifically designed with the tilapia culture in the area. There was monitoring of the performance and functionality of the activity (Freitas *et al.*, 2009). Being that The Fishermen Association of São Mateus (APESAM – Associação dos Pescadores de São Mateus) consists of 22 members and has 164 cages for fish farming. This activity is an alternative income for fishermen, especially during the closed fishing periods.

Sampling was performed was non-probabilistic and by accessibility, using elements accessible for data collec

tion, looking for reliable information that look in to account efficiency that represented the true characteristics of collected data (Gil, 2008).

The questionnaire was structured following an order of pre-established questions, whose order and wording remained constant for all persons interviewed. This questionnaire was individualized and possessing open and closed ended questions, the questions sought to identify the perception fish farmers had about slaughter methods, to identify shortcomings in the welfare of the fish and its influence on their commercial production.

This method proved to be the fastest and most efficient way of understanding the key aspects of the production chain, seeking clarifies what the fishermen knew and expected of the aquaculture activity. (Gil, 2008).

The interviews took place during a visit to the headquarters of APESAM on May 31, 2012. The data were

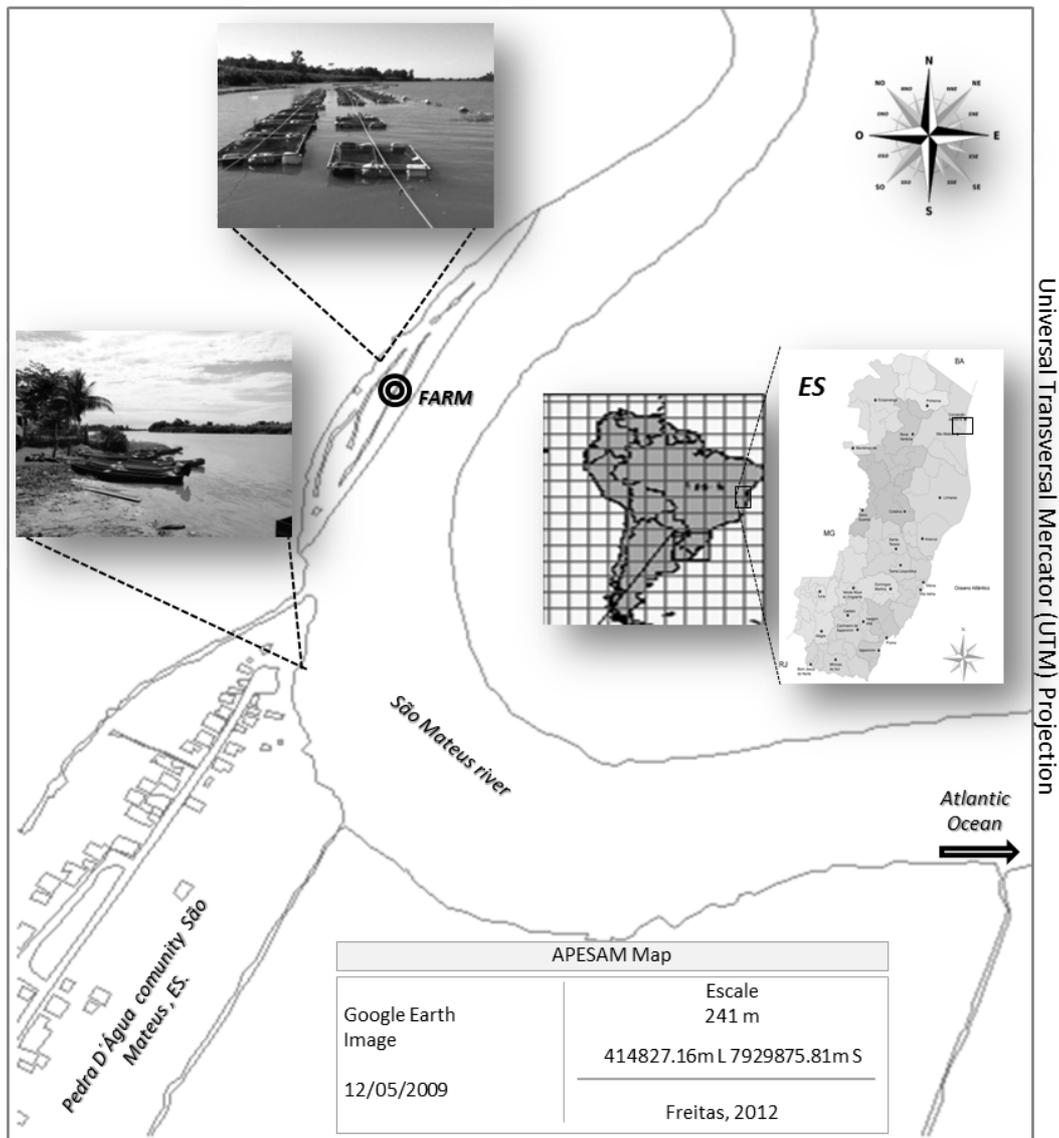


Figure 1 - Study area overview.

Figura 1 - Visão geral da área de estudo.

gathered, between the months of May and July 2012, from nine individuals that were members of the association and that were available on site. Due to the pattern of responses compiled from the questionnaire, we determined the number of interview was satisfactory, on account of the patterns of responses obtained through interviews and there was no need to return on for additional interviews.

3. Results and Discussion

The present study suggests that, even without scientific proof of sentience in fish, fish farmers treat them humanely. This was substantiated through interviews, where according to the persons involved, the proper handling of fish resulted in higher weight, reduced contraction of diseases and reduced mortality. This appeared to be influenced by potential concerns over welfare (targeting the commercial side of the activity) and the fact that consumers did desire that the fish to be treated humanely (Figure 2).

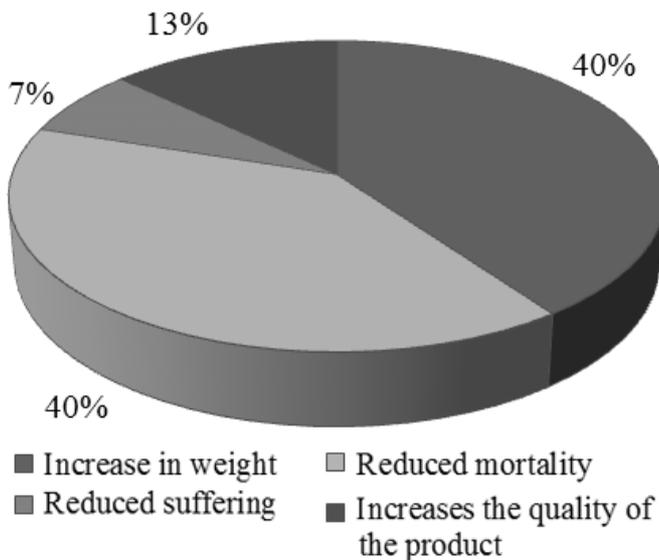


Figure 2 - Percentage of different reasons given by individuals tested of why the welfare of commercially produced fish is important.

Figura 2 - Percentual das diferentes razões apresentadas pelos indivíduos testados justificando a importância do bem-estar dos peixes na produção comercial.

As matter of fact, most scientists, philosophers and members of the public accept the idea that most animals are sentient (Turner, 2006). According to research conducted by Molento *et al.* (2001) and Bones *et al.* (2007), about 96% of people they tested believe that animals usually have “intelligence” and emotions, thought there was a lesser degree in recognition of sentience of fish than other animals.

Moreover, as society begins to recognize animal suffering as a relevant factor, an economic value is placed

on animal welfare that becomes an integral part in the calculation of the economic value of animal products. There are studies that suggest that in societies that are more conscious of the importance of the welfare of commercially produced animals this can have significant cost-benefit ratios (Molento, 2005).

The expenditures associated with improving the quality of life of animals were a limiting factor for progress in the area, as the producers did not want to commit to higher expenses if the well-being was not a commodity. This situation has been changing animal welfare has become a growing concern in many countries (specially the most developed), with increasing societal demands for improvement in the quality of life. Thus animal welfare will be set up to as a non-tariff barrier of great importance (Molento, 2005; Gameiro, 2007).

In order to discuss welfare objectively, we need a better context, since the concept itself is interpreted in different ways (Dawkings, 1998), though most definitions fall into three categories, each addressing different aspects of significance. According to the Fisheries Society of The British Isles - FSBI (2002), the categories are based on feeling (what an animal feels being free from negative experiences while promoting positive experiences), role-based (centered on the animal's ability to adapt to the environment), and type (where the environment of each animal species is considered, and the captive environment should be a similar as possible to that found in the natural environment).

Regarding the category of feelings, only one person disagreed that fish could feel fear, but in general, the results suggest they were aware that fish have the ability to feel. In addition, the results suggest that the individuals interviewed try to prevent that the fish they handle meet predators, reducing the handling of fish and to avoid scaring the fish with sounds and disturbances in the water. Pedrazzani *et al.* (2007) reported that that under certain circumstances fish feel stressed, increasing the evidence that fish can sense and consciously respond to different stimuli (similarly to mammals) from the point of view of physiology and psychology.

Stress can be defined as a condition in which the dynamic equilibrium of the body (homeostasis) is threatened / disturbed by a stressor stimulus (Wendeelar Bonga, 1997). These factors can be of many types which can be divided into three main areas: the physical (such as shipping, handling or confinement), chemical (such as contaminants, low oxygen or low pH), and those perceived from the environment by the animals (such as the presence of predators) (Barton, 1997).

The action of these factors may produce effects that threaten or disturb the body's balance, or cause a range of responses (such as remedial action and/or adaptive

actions), enabling the animal to overcome the threat(s). Importantly, if the animal is subjected to intense and constant stress, the physiological response may lose its adaptive value and become dysfunctional, causing permanent damage to health and well-being (Carmichael, 1984).

In general, similar to occurrence in other vertebrates, we can name three levels of reaction/response to a stressor. The first would be an alarm reaction, which includes neuroendocrine changes resulting in the release of catecholamine and cortisol. The second attempt would be resistance and adaptation as a result of the levels of hormones released, altering movement of the rates of hormones, neurotransmitters conversion rates, the cardio respiratory rate and mobilization of energy reserves. The third stage is a state of exhaustion, including immune changes and those affecting in the rates of growth and reproduction, often leading to death (Galhardo & Oliveira, 2006).

In addition, stress impairs growth due to effects on metabolism and endocrine changes that regulate growth. It is worth noting that the link between growth and fish metabolism is complex and less well understood than other mechanisms such as, for example - playback control (Silveira *et al.*, 2009). In general, these adverse conditions could lead to a significant reduction in the productivity or development of the individual, which makes well-being of primary concern.

One way to address stress reduction was to maintain an environment similar to that found in nature. In this regard, members failed to show any relevant concern. According to them, it is difficult to adapt the culture environment (cages) to resemble the natural environment due to space constraints, as fish in the natural environment would have more "freedom". However, the maintenance of similarity between environments is not only limited to the issue of space.

In this regard, aquaculture activity is strictly dependent on the existing environment (and hence the ecosystem) in which it operates (Valenti, 2002). Water quality is an essential factor for the maintenance of an adequate environment, and according to Pedrazzani *et al.* (2007), environmental factors that are the focus of attention of research on stress in fish, both by industry and by research groups in welfare.

Another point addressed were the methods of slaughter, which is considered by Viegas *et al.* (2012) to be one of the greatest stress factors in fish production. All members interviewed reported that there were reprehensible ways to cull fish, citing as an example, "striking the head of the animal." The interviews listed five other methods that respondents scored them according to their opinions (just as cruel, cruel or too cruel). Figure 3 presents each method and their ratings.

In this regard, some authors claim (regarding warm-blooded animals such as mammals and birds) that it is common to address welfare as a factor for both production and slaughter and as such, it has been established that unconsciousness/desensitization should be rapidly induced without neglecting the welfare and meat quality (Lambooy *et al.*, 2002; Van De Vis *et al.*, 2003; Terlouw *et al.*, 2008; Andrade *et al.*, 2009; Santana *et al.*, 2009; Viegas *et al.*, 2012).

According to Pedrazzani *et al.* (2007), the slaughtering techniques of fish have been carefully studied in order to look for improvements regarding safety procedures, quality control of the final product and minimizing the time required to kill the animal and to reduce emotions (such as fear and pain) during the process.

Traditionally, ease and reduced cost were the two main factors considered in the choice of slaughter methods for fish. But traditional methods, such as suffocation (in air or on ice), evisceration or heat shock are not considered humane, because they cause unnecessary suffering,

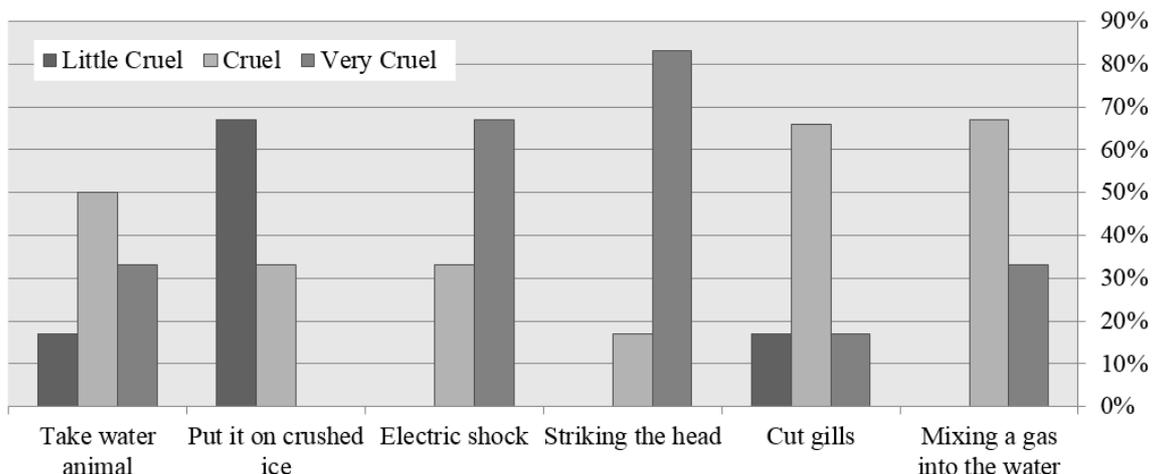


Figure 3 - Classification of methods of slaughter.

Figura 3 - Classificação dos métodos de abate.

pain and stress, additionally diminish the quality of the product during storage (Viegas *et al.*, 2012).

Furthermore, according to Poli *et al.* (2005), the chemical reactions resulting from pain and stress at slaughter reduces the time to the onset of rigor-mortis in fish. Pain cause another set of reactions, which changes the pH of the flesh to nearly neutral, accelerating the action of the enzymes and promoting bacterial growth, resulting in a faster degradation of the fish. Studies by Roth *et al.* (2002) show the differences in the quality of post-harvest fish using different methods of slaughter.

In general, we can conclude that the methods that cause the least amount of suffering and provide better meat quality are: stunning by electric shock, cranial percussion and anesthetic overdose. The killing of fish by suffocation in air or with ice, heat shock, narcotic gases or by salt bath caused too much stress and have significant effects on meat quality. Thus, it is not possible to recommend a single slaughter method to be used in several species of fish, making further research on the topic necessary (Viegas *et al.*, 2012).

Another point of discuss was how to identify welfare shortcomings for fish. According to the members, a lack of well-being in cultivation was identified by excessive mortality, disease onset, atypical appearance, atypical behavior, and poor weight gain and color variation in the fish. According to Vaz *et al.* (2007), the bond between well-being and health is complex. If a fish showed signs of illness, this usually suggested that the cause might be associated with reduced state of well-being. However, this association may not be entirely true, as health-related welfare may be compromised for other factors.

The causes of fish diseases are complex and the risk increases when environmental conditions are poor (FSBI, 2002). However, it would incorrect to say that diseases are the result of poor growing conditions as even in a great environment for fish farming, fish contract diseases and eventually die.

Regarding the origin of topic, there was virtual unanimity in the interviews on three items: the market (distribution channel requiring), people (consumers are more concerned with the proper treatment of animals) and the University (science has shown that the welfare of animals is important).

As a scientific concern, the animal welfare owes its origin to public concerns about how animals are treated in captivity (Galhardo & Oliveira, 2006). The dissemination of research confirming the sentience of animals makes the public more about the origin of their product. Therefore, the market must adapt to customer demands and sell fish that were grown under humane conditions. According to Carneiro *et al.* (2007), the recognition of sentience in the fish population can be an advantage for

the market, as products from farms employing humane conditions (that minimize suffering) may serve to establish a price differential when selling these products.

4. Final Considerations

Fish welfare is an area with where there is little literature available in Portuguese. Questions about suffering and pain are still controversial and no specific legislation exist governing methods of slaughter for fish. Ignorance on the physiological mechanisms in fish leads researchers to compare them with other species, especially mammals, which appears to be inappropriate. However, sentience (in and of itself) is suffering for us to worry about the welfare of some organism.

Furthermore, it is observe that the implementation of production systems that provide a high quality of life for animals resulted in significantly increased production costs, which served as a limiting factor for the development of welfare awareness. On the other hand, as the demand for products produced with concern for animal increases (because of information, awareness and public perception), wellness's may become a commodity.

The present study revealed that knowledge of the subject was not wide-spread enough to affect aquaculture, though as a matter of ethics or as an effort to improve productivity, farmers were concerned with well-being, which suggested that this could be the beginning of forward progress. On must remember that welfare was not necessarily associated with improvements in productivity, but for those involved in fish farming, it directly affected the mortality and fish weight, which in turn influenced productivity. Therefore, with respect to concerns about the welfare of fish, it would be essential to maintain a suitable is necessary for both a suitable environment for farming and an appropriate method of slaughter, resulting in lower stress levels which directly translate into better quality fish on the market.

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