22nd INTERNATIONAL PECTINID WORKSHOP

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS

Santiago de Compostela (Spain)

April 24-29, 2019

USC
UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

INSTITUTO DE ACUICULTURA

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- *Elisabeth von Brand.* Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th 2019		
	AQUACULTURE SESSION Chair: Guilherme Rupp	
09:30-09:50	**Guilherme Rupp (Brazil)**	Scallop aquaculture in Brazil revisited
09:50-10:10	**Elisabeth von Brand (Chile)**	Efforts to revive the depressed scallop industry in Chile
10:10-10:30	**Dale Arendse (South Africa)**	Laboratory conditioning and gonad development in the scallop *Pecten sulcicostatus*
10:30-10:50	**Jesús L. Romalde (Spain)**	Comparative study of the microbiota associated to Great scallop (*Pecten maximus*) in two different rearing systems in hatchery
10:50-11:10	**Jerry Gallagher (Ireland)**	40 years of scallop production in Mulroy Bay
11:10-11:40	**Coffee Break**	
	ECOLOGY, BIOTOXINS AND CLIMATE CHANGE SESSION Chair: Kevin Stokesbury	
11:40-12:00	**Daphne Munroe (USA)**	Forecasting future sea scallop range using a trophically-linked species distribution model: Will climate change constrain scallop distribution in the Mid-Atlantic Bight?
12:00-12:20	**Deborah Hart (USA)**	Estimation of the natural mortality of sea scallops (*Placopecten magellanicus*) within a stock assessment model
12:20-12:40	**James Williams (New Zealand)**	Scallop habitat suitability in Golden and Tasman Bays, New Zealand
12.40-13:00	**Pablo Ventoso (Spain)**	Transcriptional response in the digestive gland of the king scallop P*ecten maximus* (L.) after the injection of domoic acid

Scallop aquaculture in Brazil revisited

Guilherme S. Rupp

EPAGRI, Florianópolis, SC, Brasil.

Bivalve culture experiences its largest development in Santa Catarina state, which is located in the Southern coast of Brazil. The state produces 98% of total bivalves cultured in the Country. The main products are brown mussels and Japanese oysters. Efforts to establish aquaculture of the scallop *Nodipecten nodosus* goes back to 25 years ago, but production remains small never surpassing 37 mt/yr. Among the oyster and mussel growers, only a few of them produces scallops as an additional value-added product, but currently, none of them focus exclusively on scallops. In the Southeastern region of Brazil, scallop culture also takes place in the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, where this activity has a great potential for development. Although some scallop farms are established in the regions of Angra dos Reis and northern coast of São Paulo, no official statistics are available about production.

Hatchery juvenile production, husbandry practices, and market will be highlighted, and these aspects seem not to be constraints to the development of scallop culture in Brazil.

The legal framework for establishing aquaculture leases in marine areas was set by the federal government. It involves a long, complex and bureaucratic process, which includes georeferencing of the areas, local public hearings, and the establishment of programs for environmental monitoring of water sanitary quality and environmental impact assessment.

Presently Santa Catarina is the only state in Brazil, who meets these requirements and there are 619 leases officially licensed for mollusk culture. Most of these areas are shallow, inside embayments and influenced by freshwater runoff. Although these leases are well suited for oyster and mussel culture, most of them are not appropriate for scallops due to its ecophysiological requirements.

Expansion of scallop culture in Santa Catarina will demand the approval of new culture leases, with environmental characteristics more suitable to scallops. In the other states, bivalve culture remains unlicensed and a change in this situation is necessary for future development of scallop culture.

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