

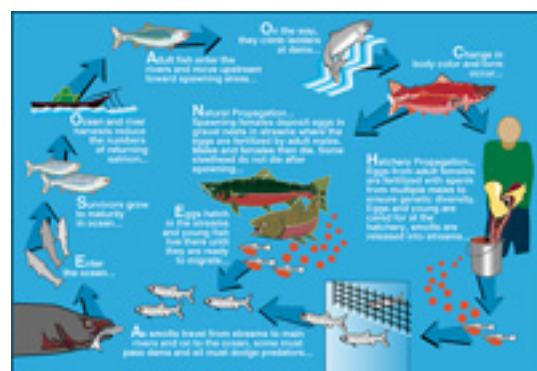
Definitions based on various sources (especially that of the book "Salmon Fishing in The Yemen, by Paul Torday, p. 318-321), as well as the author's own knowledge.

Word	Meaning
alevin	- the earliest stage of the salmon after hatch, a translucent creature with an umbilical sac
anadromous	- able to tolerate both freshwater and saline environments
boom	- in a general sense this refers to a floating barrier, or the collar around the top of the cage. The term is often associated with oil spills, since floating barriers often serve to contain the oil spill.
broodstock	- hen fish from which eggs are stripped for rearing in a hatchery
caddis fly	- invertebrate insect resident of freshwater streams (Limnephilius genus)
DEFRA	- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
dissolved oxygen	- the level of dissolved oxygen in a river is an indicator of how well migratory fish are likely to survive in it. The lower the level, the more they are at risk.
effluent	- something that flows out or forth; outflow; effluence, often refers to waste water.
Environmental Agency	- department of DEFRA with responsibility for the management of rivers, the rural environment, flood management, and the enforcement of anti-pollution legislation.
fry	- once the baby alevin has absorbed the contents of its yolk sac it becomes a fry
genetic integrity	- idea that the genetic purity of salmon from a particular river should be preserved and not diluted by the presence of fish from other sources..
glide	- when the current in a river is enough to turn a salmon fly but not fast enough to be classified as a riffle.
invertebrate	- creature with no spine
mooring	- refers to the attachment/anchoring of the cage to the loch bed
NCFE	- National Centre for Fisheries Excellence, one of a number of scientific organisations researching into fishery management, now abolished.

parr	- next stage of development of a salmon after a fry, similar in appearance to a baby brown trout, about the size of a finger with brown markings.
riffle	- when the surface of the river water is slightly broken, and the current is moving faster than a glide. Rivers are made up of a sequence of pools (deep, slow water) and riffles (fast and shallow)
salmonid	- migratory fish including salmon and sea trout
smolt	- wild salmon: the juvenile salmon, at some point between sixteen months and two years after achieving parr form, starts to change physiologically. It develops salt-excreting cells, and it takes on a silvery appearance. Once fully silvered it becomes known as a smolt, a fish about six inches long. In this form it makes its way downriver to the saltwater estuary. From there, by degrees, it makes its way in the company of other smolts and salmon to the feeding grounds in the North Atlantic where it may remain from one to four years. - farmed salmon: same physiological changes, but transferred to saltwater by lorries. Manipulation such as light, temperature, special diet can speed up this transformation.
Spey cast	- an elaborate double-looped casting technique much beloved by Highland gillies which has the merit that the fisherman never gets his line tangled up in the bank or the trees behind (as in an overhead cast) because loop of the Spey cast is always in front.
wadi	- a riverbed which is dry except in the rainy season, when it becomes a river

➔ Study the illustration *Life cycle of a salmon* (click on the illustration for an enlarged picture). Recognize words from the vocabulary list above; then work in pairs and explain the illustration to each other adding supplementary words from the list.

This link with [The Salmon Life Cycle](#) will also help you learn the words!



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