

Example JARPA Language: Floating Longline

Activity	Description
Timing	Floating culture activities are generally not tide-dependent and occur year-around.
Access	Floating culture areas are accessed by a work vessel. Work vessels that are used to transport farm crews, materials, and equipment to the farm site may be anchored on-site, at a dock, or stored upland when not in use. Work vessel operations depend on the type of work being performed at high tide and are described in relevant subsections below. Work vessel operations depend on the type of work being performed at high tide (e.g., seeding, maintenance, harvest).
Bed Preparation and Enhancement	Bed preparation activities for floating culture areas are limited to anchor installation on-site. Divers may inspect sites to ensure that there are no potential underwater hazards.
Predator and Invasive Species Control	Predators can cause significant damage to floating culture crops. Suspending crops off the bottom helps to minimize predation pressure from predators that access on-bottom crops. Floating longline culture frequently uses trays or bags to exclude predators such as scoters or other diving ducks.
Seeding	Single-set or cultch oyster seed is placed on trays or in bags and suspended in the water. Oyster seed may also be attached directly to vertical ropes, wires, or placed in hanging lantern nets.
Maintenance	Farm sites are accessed regularly to perform maintenance activities. Those activities include thinning crops and managing fouling of systems. If the shellfish are grown in a container, they may be redistributed between bags regularly to manage density. Single oysters are graded manually or mechanically in-place as described in the harvest subsection below. Alternatively, the entire group of containers may be transported to another area for grading and returned to the farm site after grading is complete. Containers may require regular fouling removal. Farm crews operating work vessels at high tide typically rotate the containers regularly to minimize fouling. This may be done manually or mechanically. Oysters may be grown on vertical lines and require little maintenance between seeding and harvesting. Float container longlines, anchors, ropes, and closures are routinely inspected by farm crews to ensure that they remain secure and are repaired as needed.
Harvest	Floating raft culture crops are harvested when they reach market size, which may be between 9 months and 3 years of growth. A vessel or work platform equipped with a hoist system works along the lines, and the containers are processed on a work vessel or platform. Lines may be loaded directly into a harvest container in the water. A harvest container may also be placed underneath lines to capture any fall-off as lines are loaded onto a work platform. Harvested shellfish are then loaded onto a work platform or vessel where they are cleaned

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and sorted. Alternatively, an entire group of containers may be harvested by releasing the anchor lines, securing the longlines to the back of the vessel, and towing the entire group to a dock. At the dock, containers are emptied onto a vessel deck or work platform and the shellfish are sorted and transported to a processing facility from the dock. Shellfish that are not yet market size may be put back into containers and returned to the estuary to grow out to full size. Longlines can also be processed mechanically at high tide. This activity would involve farm crews accessing the bed at high tide and processing shellfish on a vessel or work platform.