

Deep Trekker remotely operated vehicles and submersible cameras utilization in the Aquaculture industry

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Deep Trekker, established in 2010, manufactures fully submersible ROVs for observation, inspection and light work. We have sold thousands of our ROVs in over 90 countries. Deep Trekker makes even the toughest missions easier. We pride ourselves on our ability to listen to our customers. We empower our customers to customize their ROVs to carry out their missions more effectively. We manufacture the most durable, innovative, portable and affordable underwater ROVs and submersible robots to solve a host of environmental and industrial challenges. The DTG3 is about the size of a basketball so it's easily deployed by a sole operator. With their on board batteries you don't need a large tether to send power to the ROV, thereby reducing tether drag. Every Deep Trekker uses a magnetic coupling system on our thrusters and wheels on the crawling robots. We've designed our controller to be similar to a handheld video game, so even the least tech-savvy person can figure out how to fly it in mere seconds. Not only is it easy to use but it's also lightweight, portable and weatherproof. It even comes with a sunshade that is also handy in the rain. There is no maintenance required, aside from a freshwater rinse after dives in salt water. As compared to the price of having ROV service companies come in and perform inspections, or having dive teams do them, our ROVs are far more affordable in both the short and long term.

Fresh water

Fresh water (or freshwater) is any naturally occurring water except seawater and brackish water. Fresh water includes water in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, icebergs, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, and even underground water called groundwater. Fresh water is generally characterized by having low con-

centrations of dissolved salts and other total dissolved solids. Though the term specifically excludes seawater and brackish water, it does include mineral-rich waters such as chalybeate springs. Fresh water is not the same as potable water (or drinking water). Much of the earth's fresh water (on the surface and groundwater) is unsuitable for drinking without some treatment. Fresh water can easily become polluted by human activities or due to naturally occurring processes, such as erosion. Water is critical to the survival of all living organisms. Some organisms can thrive on salt water, but the great majority of higher plants and most mammals need fresh water to live. Fresh water habitats are classified as either lentic systems, which are the stillwaters including ponds, lakes, swamps and mires; lotic which are running-water systems; or groundwaters which flow in rocks and aquifers. There is, in addition, a zone which bridges between groundwater and lotic systems, which is the hyporheic zone, which underlies many larger rivers and can contain substantially more water than is seen in the open channel. It may also be in direct contact with the underlying underground water. The source of almost all fresh water is precipitation from the atmosphere, in the form of mist, rain and snow. Fresh water falling as mist, rain or snow contains materials dissolved from the atmosphere and material from the sea and land over which the rain bearing clouds have traveled. In industrialized areas rain is typically acidic because of dissolved oxides of sulfur and nitrogen formed from burning of fossil fuels in cars, factories, trains and aircraft and from the atmospheric emissions of industry. In some cases this acid rain results in pollution of lakes and rivers.