

Vurdering av lakselusindusert villfiskdødelighet per produksjonsområde i 2021



Ekspertgruppens leder og redaktør:

Knut W. Vollset, *Forsker ved NORCE*

Ekspertgruppens nestleder:

Frank Nilsen, *Professor ved Universitetet i Bergen*

Ekspertgruppens medlemmer (alfabetisk):

Ingrid Ellingsen, *Seniorforsker ved SINTEF Ocean AS*

Bengt Finstad, *Professor ved NTNU*

Ørjan Karlsen, *Seniorforsker ved Havforskningsinstituttet (HI)*

Mari Myksvoll, *Seniorforsker ved Havforskningsinstituttet (HI)*

Leif Christian Stige, *Seniorforsker ved Veterinærinstituttet (VI)*

Harald Sægtrov, *Forsker ved Rådgivende Biologer AS*

Ola Ugedal, *Seniorforsker ved Norsk institutt for naturforskning (NINA)*

Lars Qviller, *Seniorforsker ved Veterinærinstituttet (VI)*

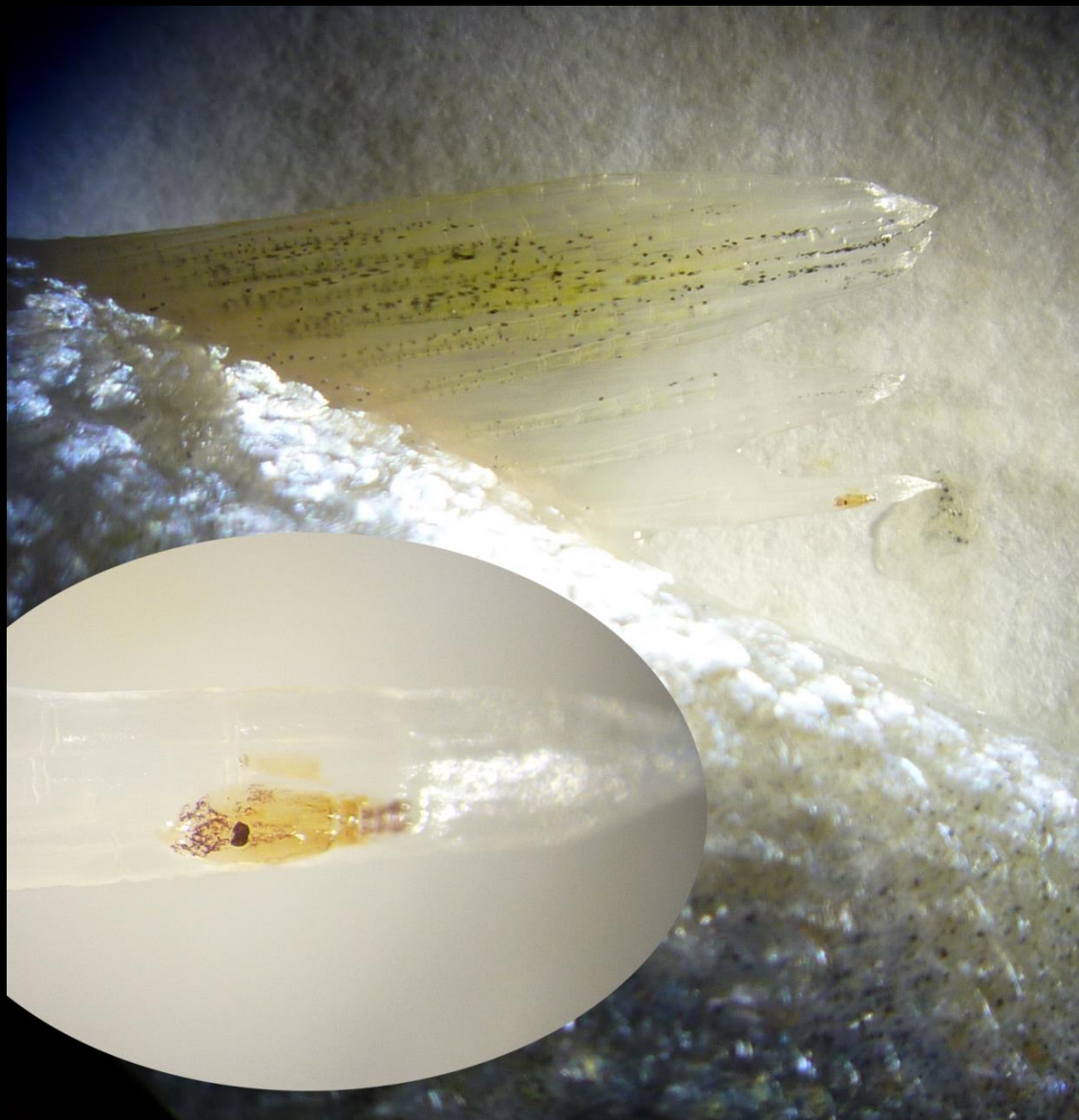
Ekspertgruppens sekretær:

Sussie Dalvin, *Forsker ved Havforskningsinstituttet (HI)*

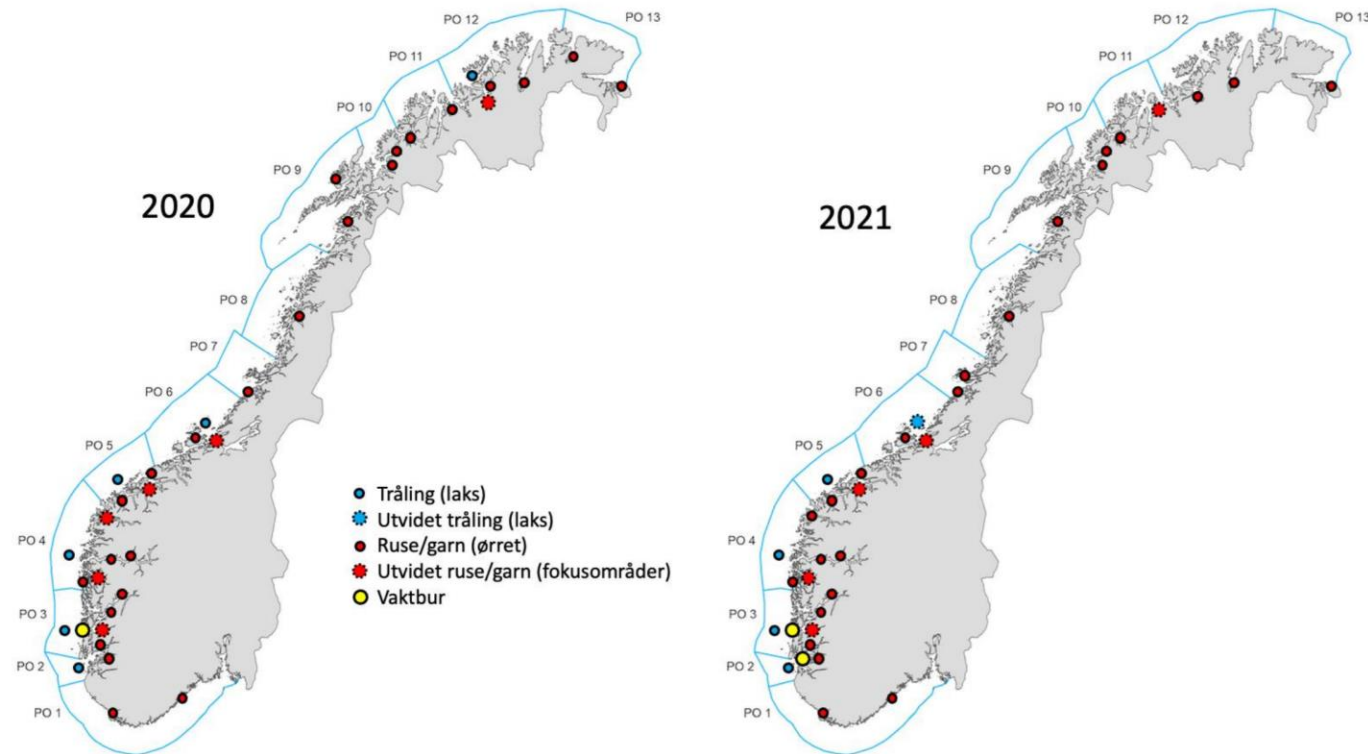
Ekspertgruppens vurderinger

Knut Wiik Vollset

NORCE

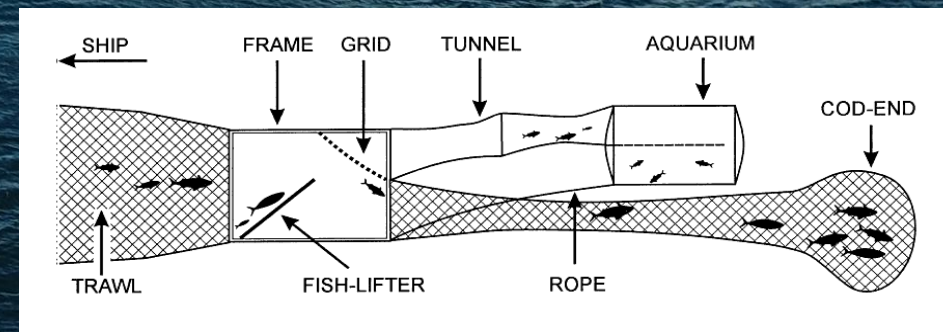
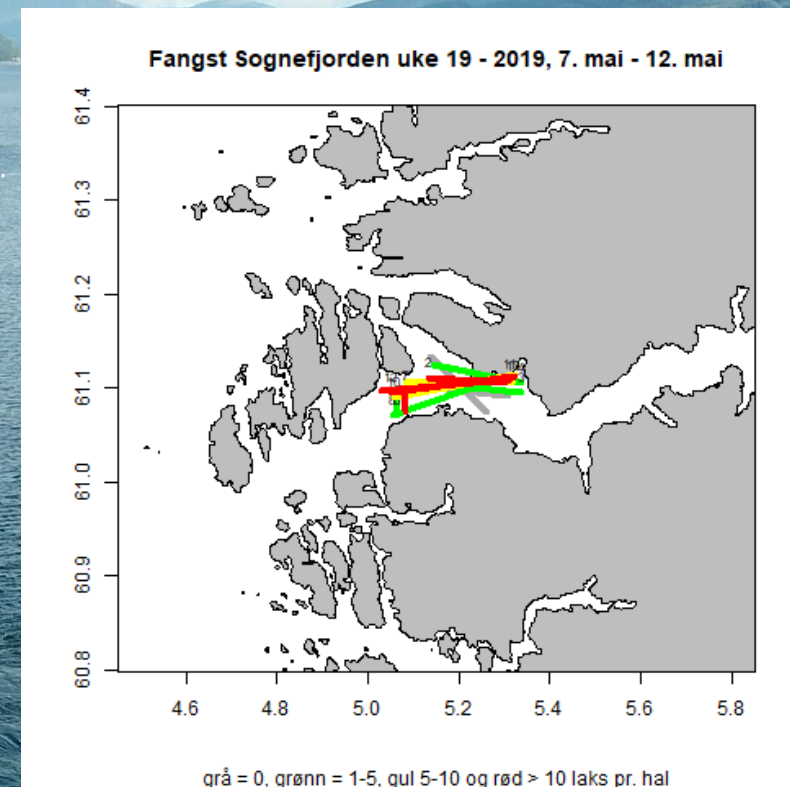
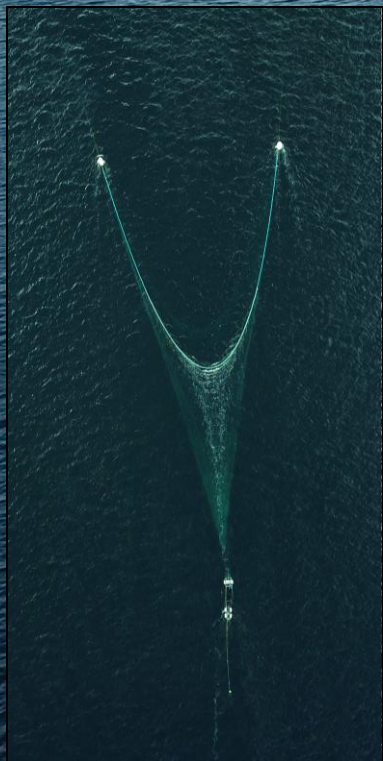


Nasjonal lakselusovervåking



Figur 1. Oversiktskart over stasjonene undersøkt i 2020 og 2021. Posisjonene er veiledende.

Tråling av utvandrende laks





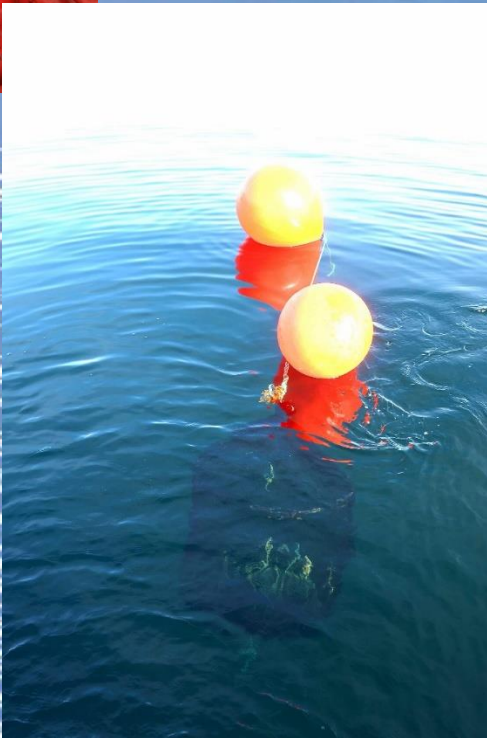
Levendefangst av sjøørret





Ruser og garn

Bur med laksesmolt





Salmon lice map

Salmon lice pressure

Number of infective salmon lice larvae

Colour range 0-5 ▾



[Read more](#) (external link)

Lice on framed fish

Below the limit



Above the limit



No data



[Read more](#) (external link)

Lice on fish in sentinel cages

Mean abundance of lice
on fish



[Read more](#) (external link)

Show production area

Production area



[Show model data](#)

[Read about production areas](#) (external link)

[Read about traffic light system](#) (external link)



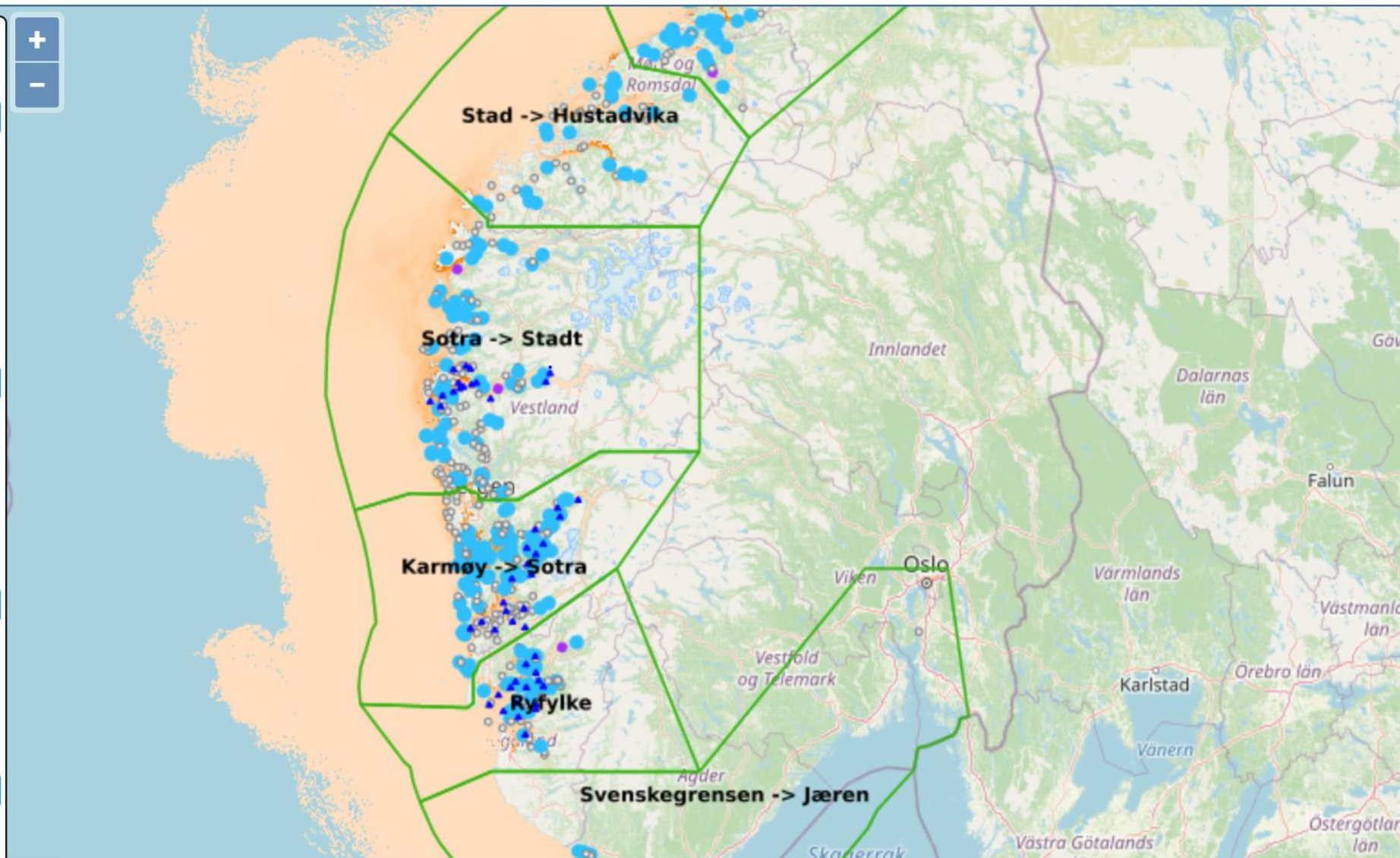
Prev
year



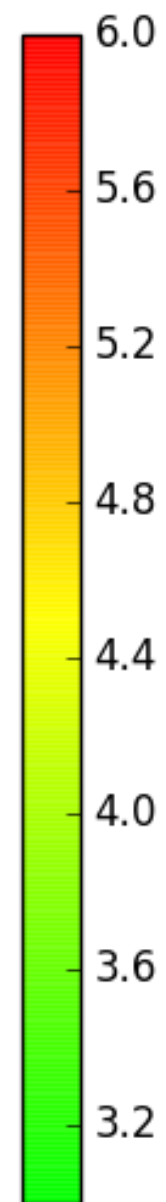
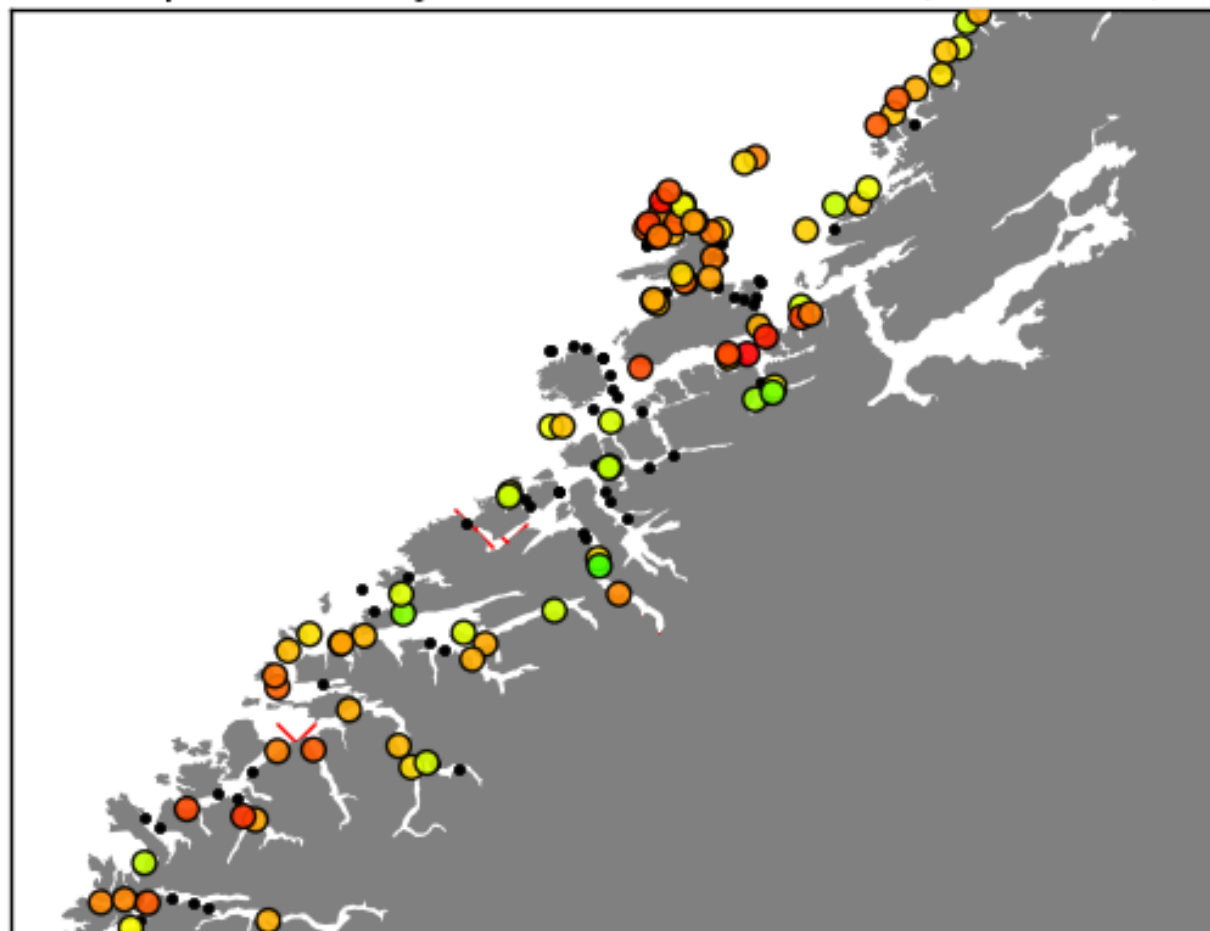
Week 1 2021 - Model date 2021-01-02



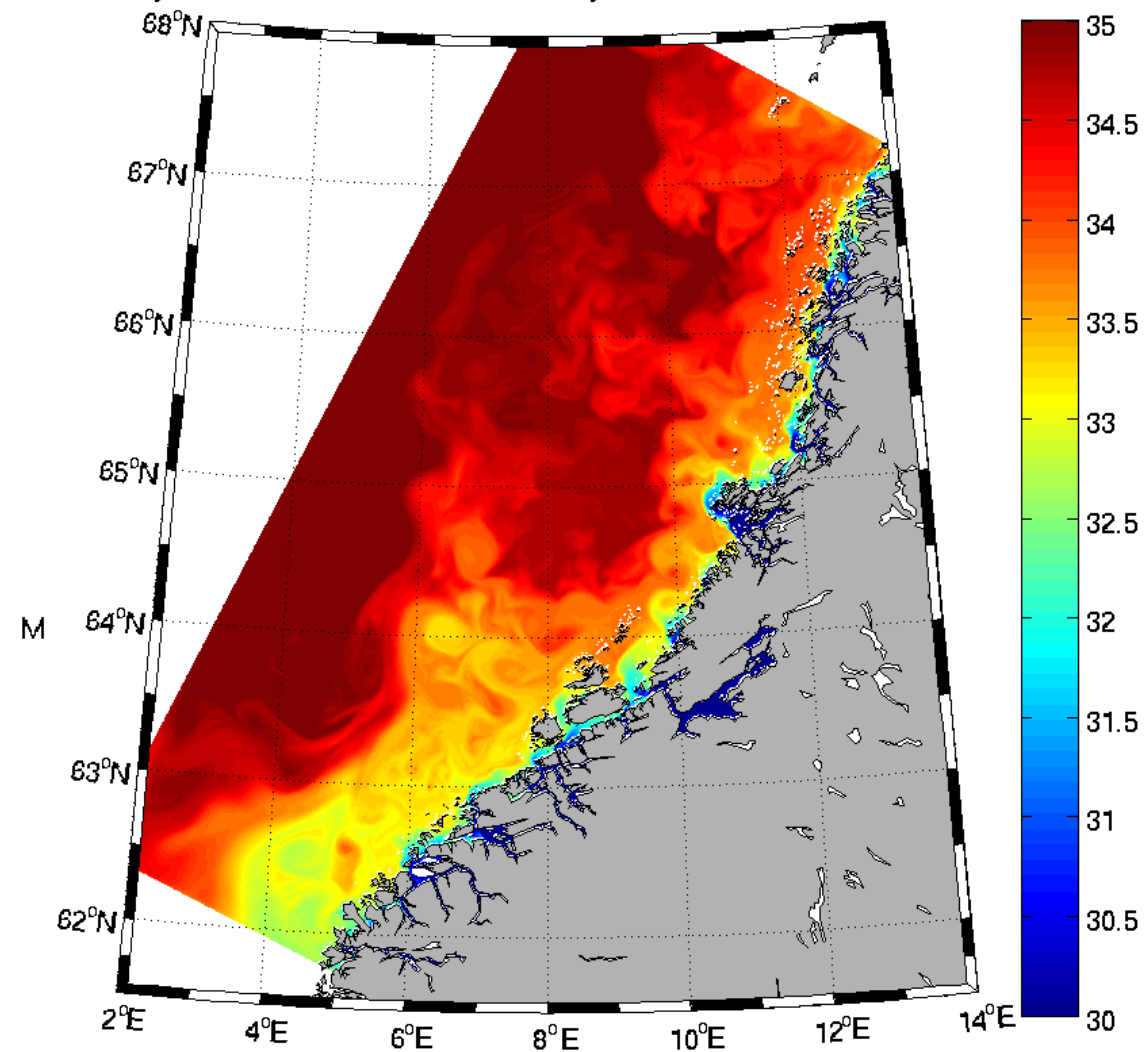
Next
year



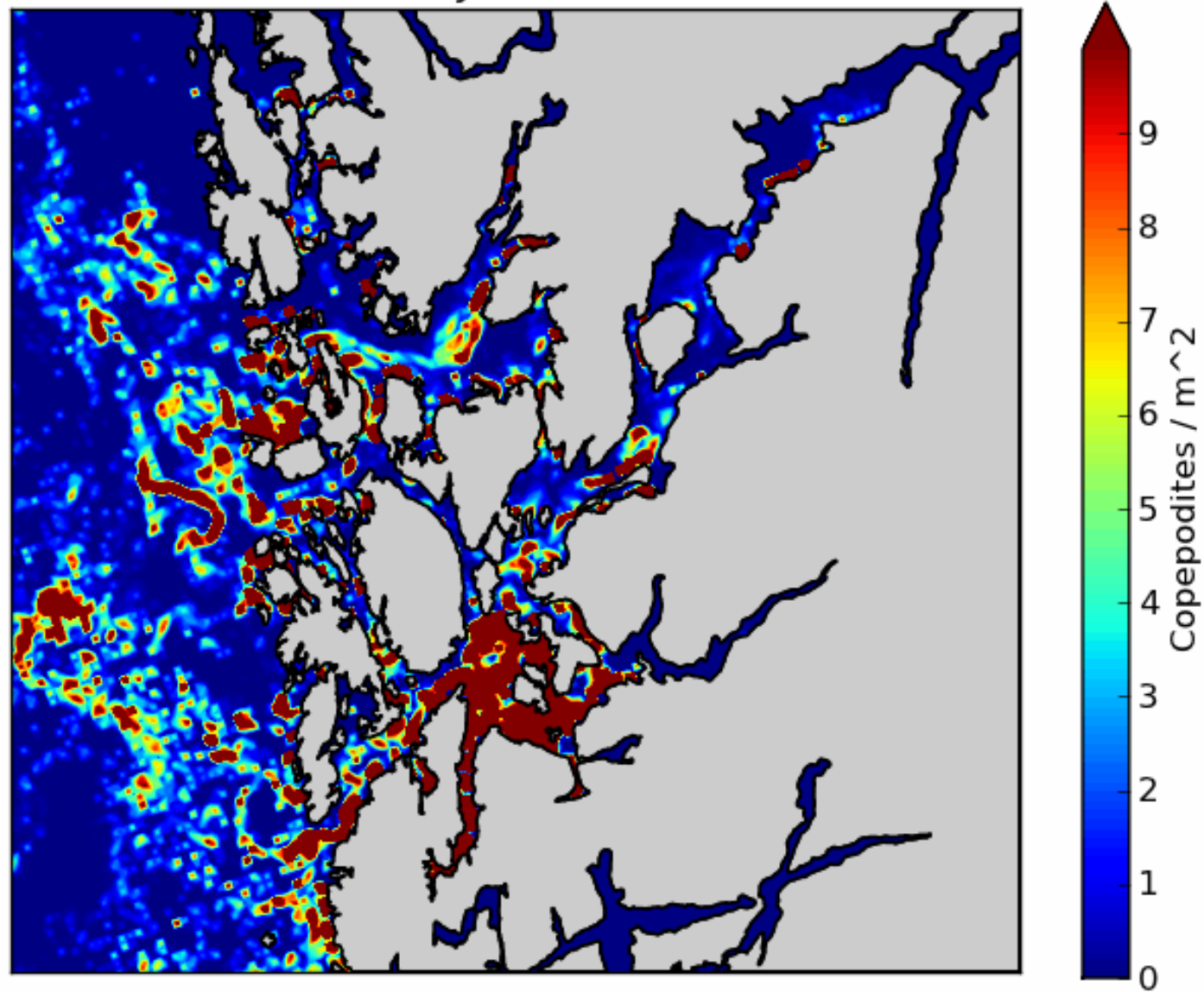
Nauplie: Nordfjord - Hitra : Uke 22 (88 kilder)



NorKyst800: Surface Salinity, 12 UTC, 01/05 2009



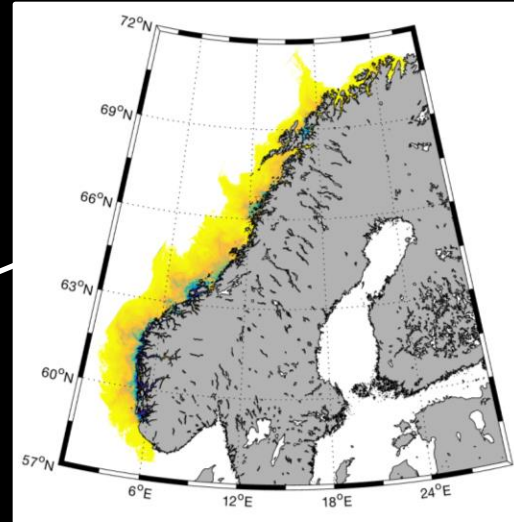
15. Juni 2012



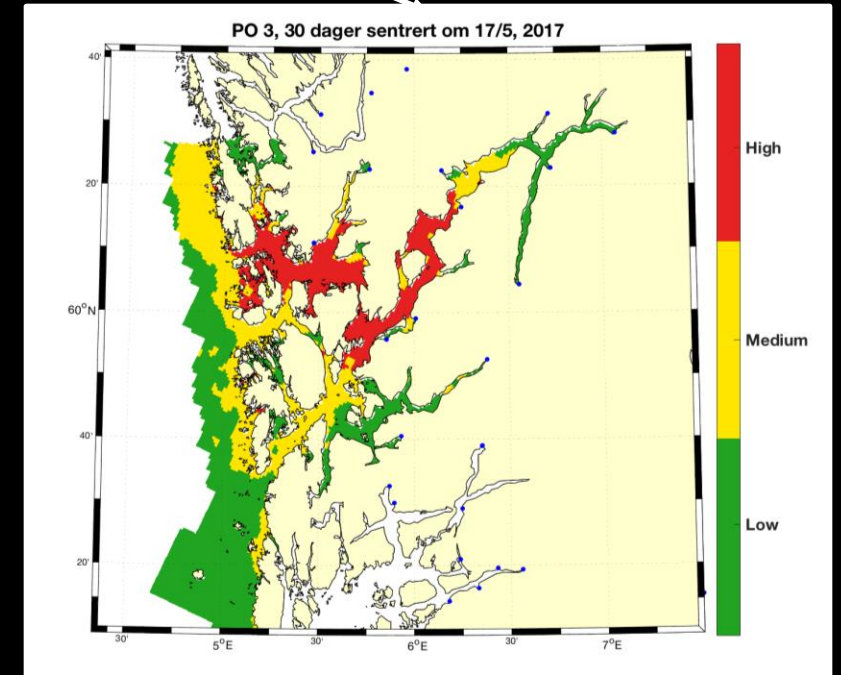
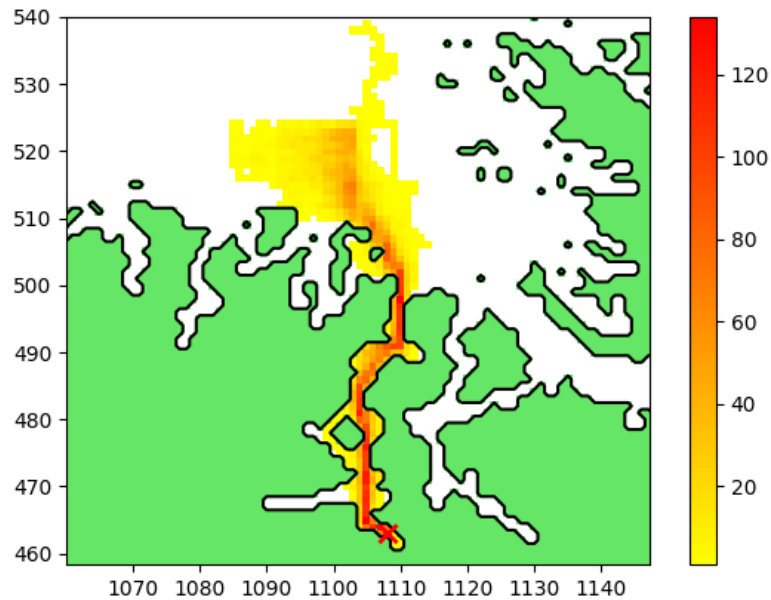
How is the model data interpreted?



Virtual smolt



Infestation maps





Salmon lice-induced mortality of Atlantic salmon during post-smolt migration in Norway

Ingrid A. Johnsen^{1*}, Alison Harvey¹, Pål Næverlid Sævik¹, Anne D. Sandvik¹, Ola Ugedal², Bjørn Ådlandsvik¹, Vidar Wennevik¹, Kevin A. Glover¹, and Ørjan Karlsen¹

¹Institute of Marine Research, P.B. 1870 Nordnes, Bergen, Norway

²Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, P.B. 5685 Torgarden, Trondheim, Norway

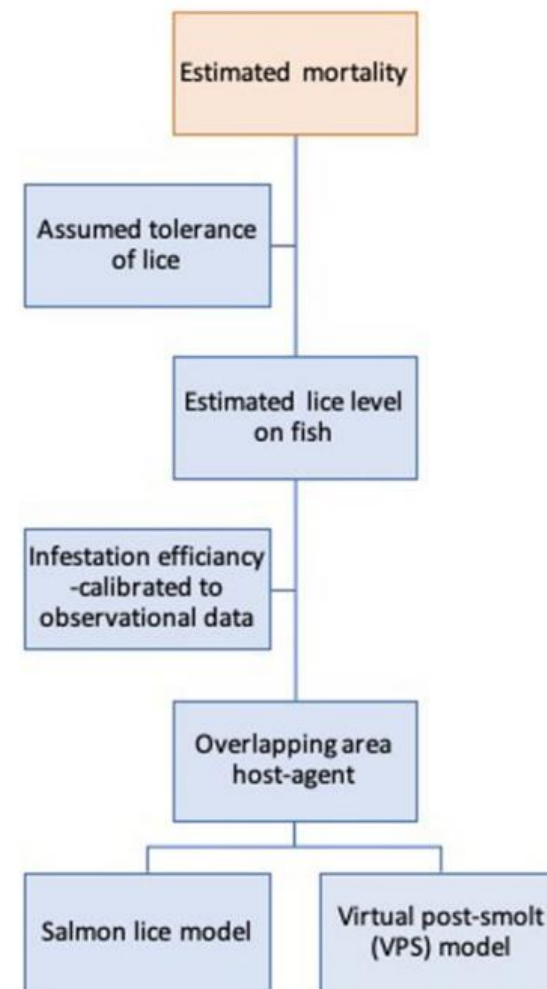
*Corresponding author: tel: + 47 41 55 48 20; e-mail: ingrid.johnsen@hi.no.

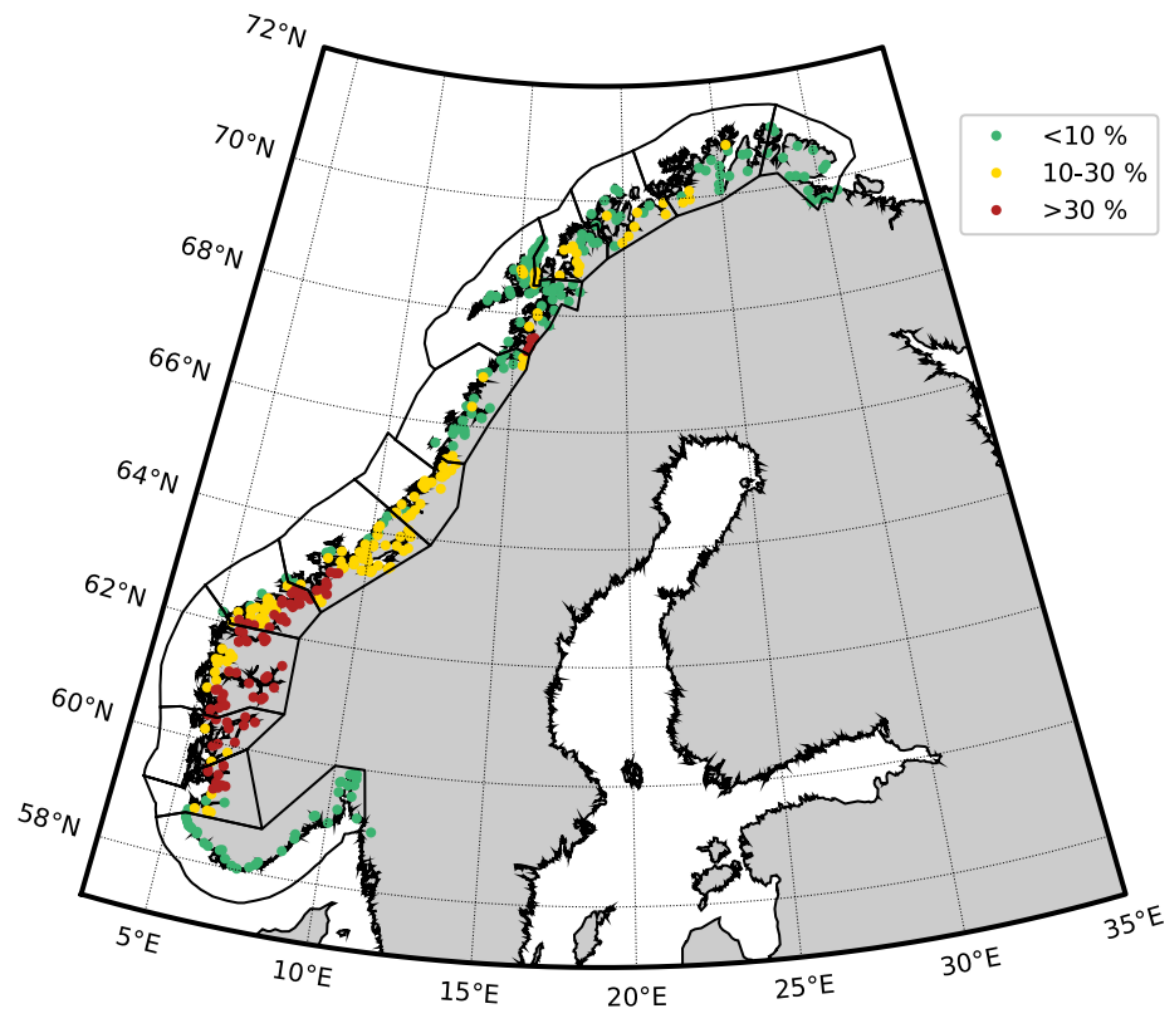
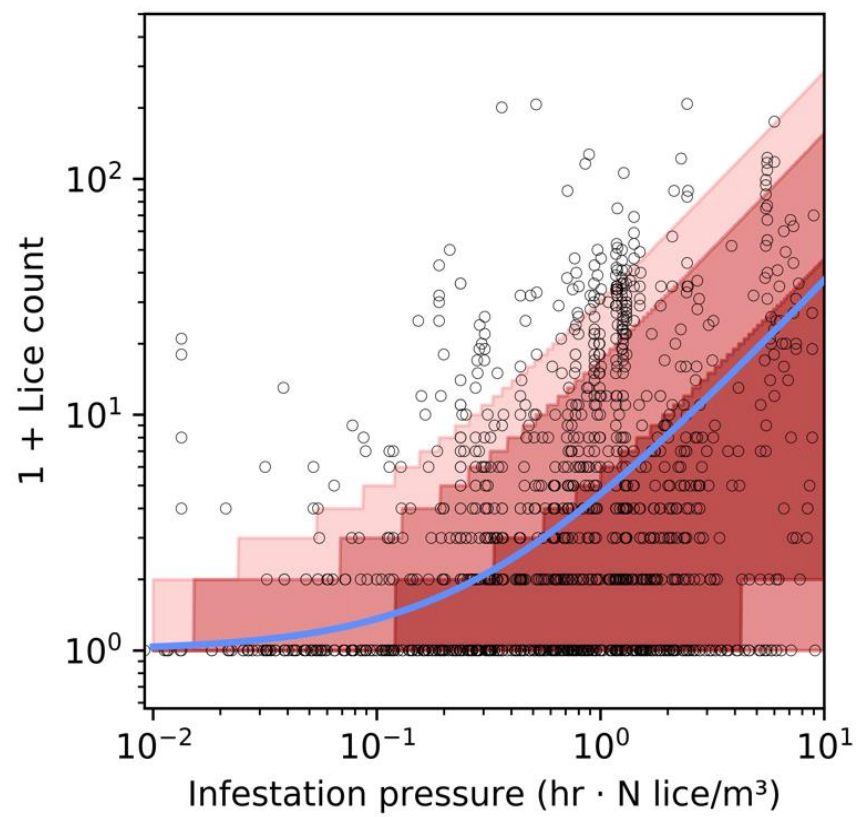
Johnsen, I. A., Harvey, A., Sævik, P. N., Sandvik, A. D., Ugedal, O., Ådlandsvik, B., Wennevik, V., Glover, K. A., and Karlsen, Ø. Salmon lice-induced mortality of Atlantic salmon during post-smolt migration in Norway. – ICES Journal of Marine Science, doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsaa202.

Received 3 July 2020; revised 25 September 2020; accepted 28 September 2020.

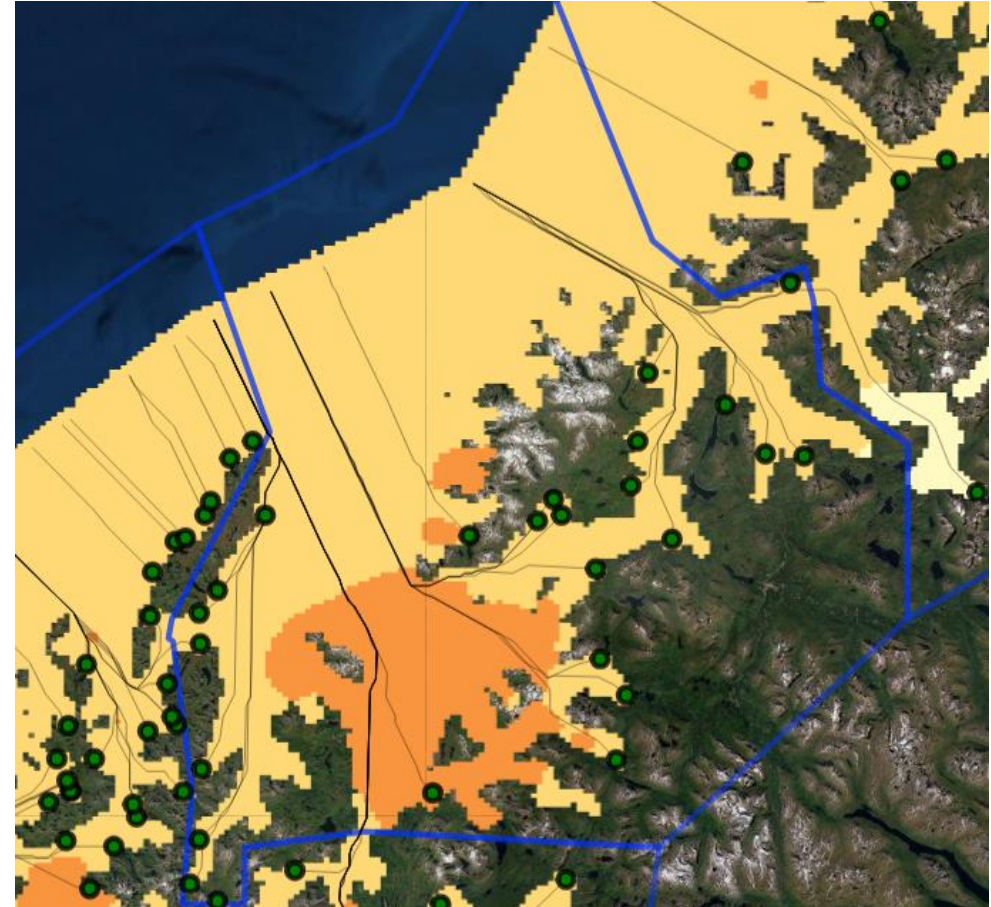
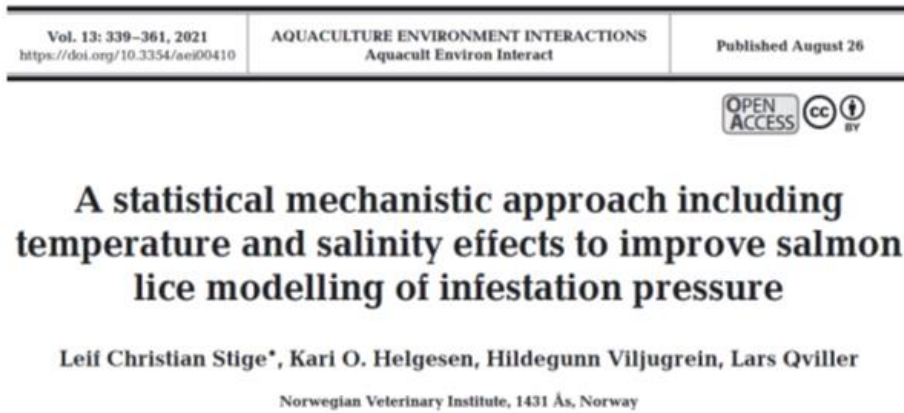
The expansion of salmonid aquaculture has resulted in environmental challenges, including salmon lice that may infest both farmed and wild fish. For wild Atlantic salmon post-smolts that migrate from their rivers to the ocean, the first phase of their journey in the coastal zone, where aquaculture occurs, is critical when considering lice exposure. To evaluate the lice influence during the post-smolt migration we have developed a migration model. An archive with spatiotemporal concentrations of lice larvae in Norwegian coastal waters has been established using a combination of state-of-the-art hydrodynamic and lice biology models. To estimate lice-induced mortality of wild salmon from Norwegian rivers, the infestation level on the virtual post-smolts was calibrated to match that observed on wild post-smolts genetically assigned their rivers of origin. The lice infestation pressure was modelled on post-smolts from 401 rivers covering all of Norway. Based on this, aquaculture-produced salmon lice-induced mortality of wild salmon post-smolts was estimated to be <10% for 179 rivers, 10–30% for 140 rivers, and >30% for 82 rivers in 2019. Estimated mortalities were used together with other data sets to evaluate aquaculture sustainability in Norway. The aquaculture regulatory system represents a globally leading example of science-based management that considers the environmental impact.

Keywords: Atlantic salmon post-smolt, aquaculture, *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*, management, mortality, Norway, salmon lice, *Salmo salar*





Veterinærinstituttets modell – oppdatering for årets trafikklysarbeid



Veterinærinstituttets modell – oppdatering for årets trafikklysarbeid

Vol. 13: 339–361, 2021 https://doi.org/10.3354/aei00410	AQUACULTURE ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS Aquacult Environ Interact	Published August 26
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A statistical mechanistic approach including temperature and salinity effects to improve salmon lice modelling of infestation pressure

Leif Christian Stige*, Kari O. Helgesen, Hildegunn Viljugrein, Lars Qviller

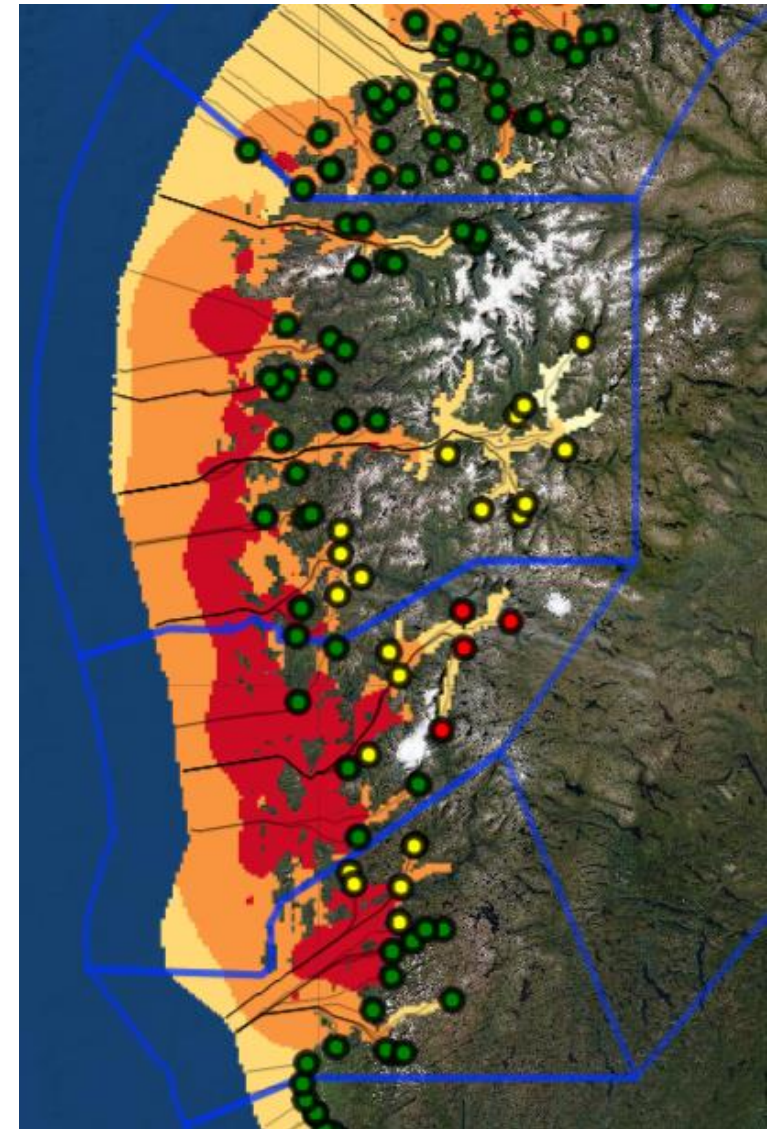
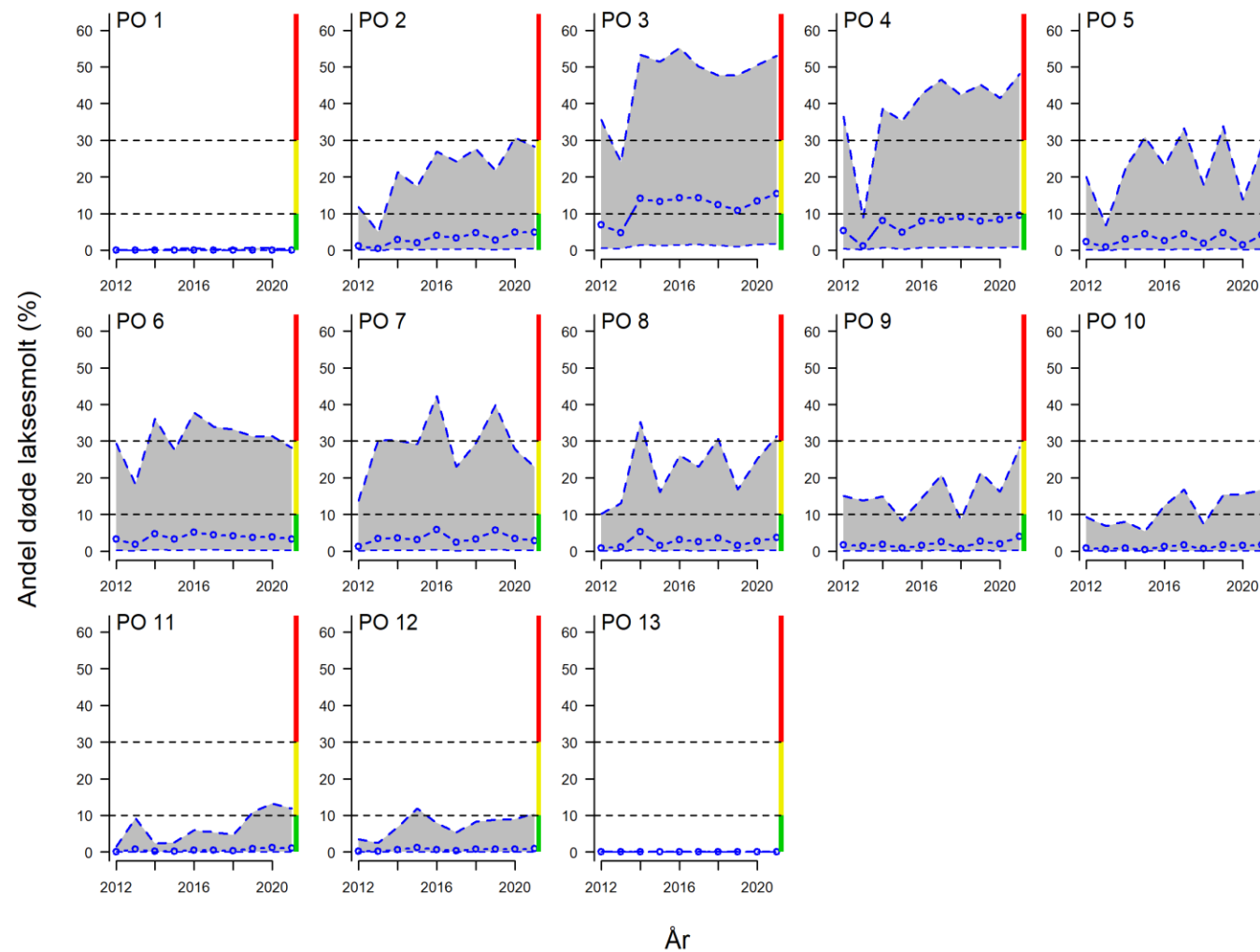
Norwegian Veterinary Institute, 1431 Ås, Norway

Tar inn ny kunnskap om

- hvordan smittetrykket avtar med avstanden fra smittekildene og
- hvordan sjøtemperaturen påvirker produksjonen av luselarver og luselarvenes evne til å feste seg på smolten

Reestimering av lakselusindusert dødelighet for produksjonsområdene 2012-2020: Resultatene er lite sensitive til disse antakelsene.

- Veterinærinstituttets modell – oppdatering for årets trafikklysarbeid

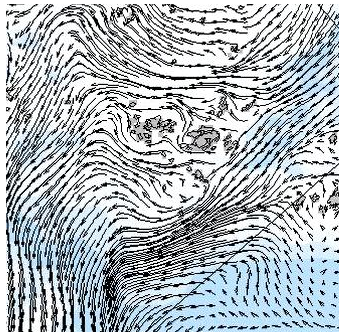


SINTEFs model

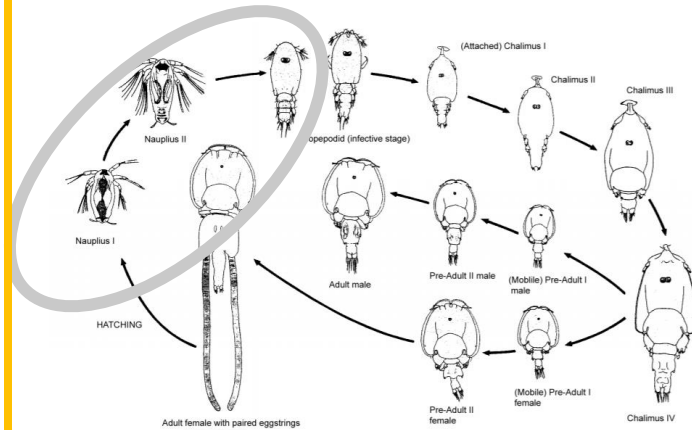
Hydrodynamisk modell



Currents
Temperature
Salinity



3D population model for sea lice

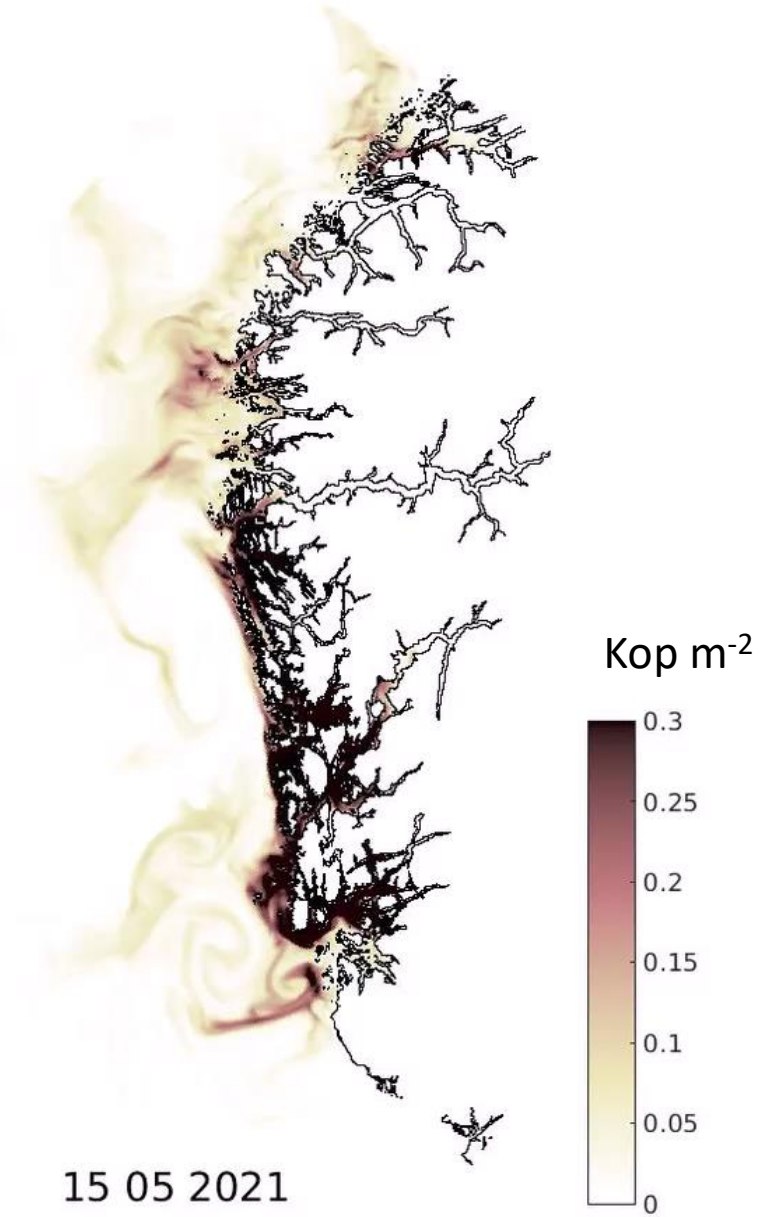


Migration model for smolt



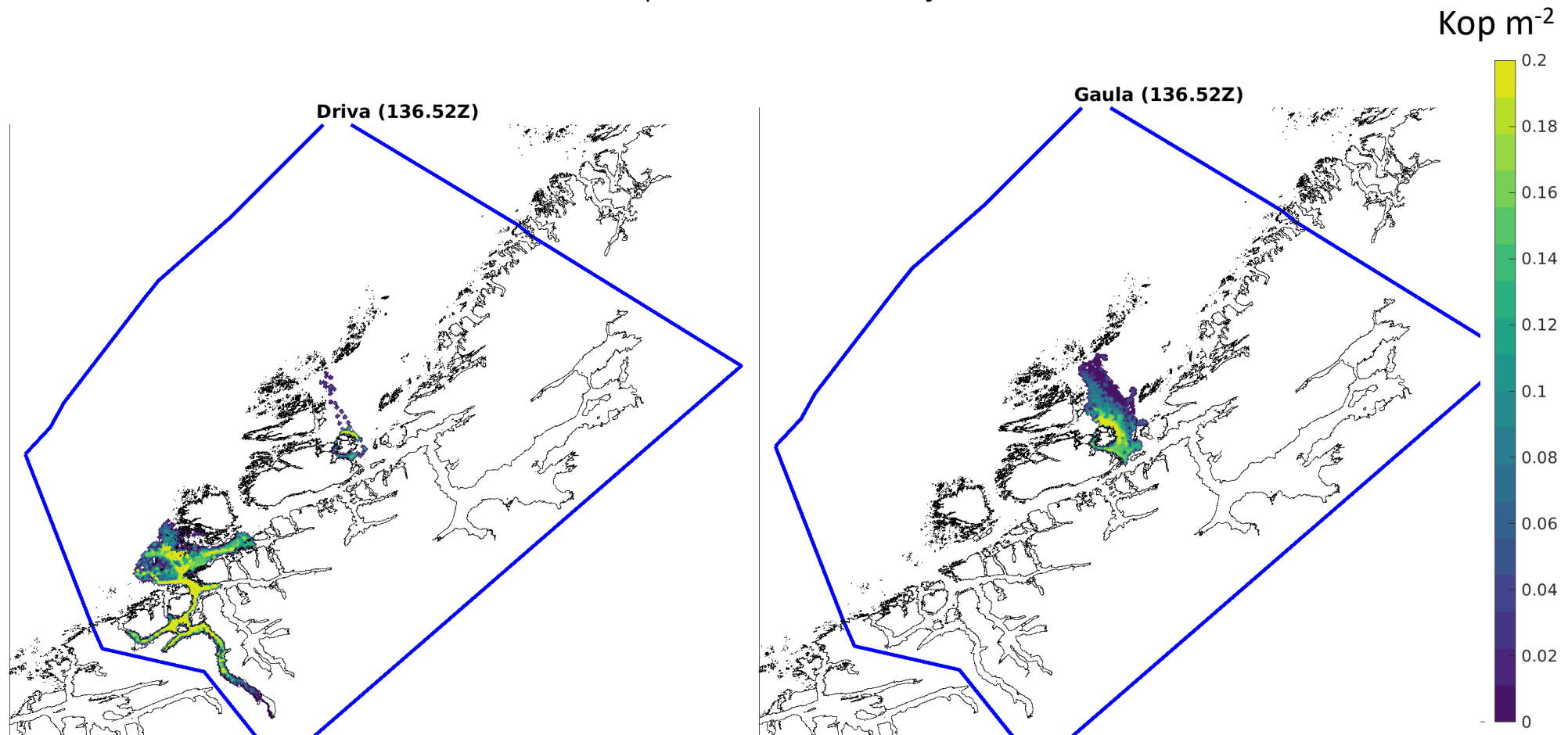
Foto: nina.no

Simulerte konsentrasjon av smittsomme kopepoditter
(SINMOD)



SINTEFs model

Gir innsikt i hvordan laksesmolten kan påvirkes av sirkulasjonsmønster



Viser hvor smolt fra de ulike elvene går gjennom smittepress

Enkelt skjema for å vurdere om metodene brukt i evalueringen av produksjonsområdene har endret seg fra tidligere år. Spørsmålene blir brukt som veiledende i gjennomgang av metodene for gjennomgang av hvert produksjonsområde.

Metode:

1. Har metoden endret seg fra tidligere år?

2. Hvilke nøkkelpublikasjoner brukes til å evaluere metodens egnethet/bias?

3. Har nye studier blitt publisert som endrer vurderingen av metodens representativitet/bias?

4. Hva er de største generelle usikkerhetene knyttet til metoden?

5. Har beregning av dødelighet endret seg basert på ny kunnskap?



Trålfangst

PO:

Vurdering for år/PO

1. Statistisk beregnet smolt dødelighet i PO-et (gjennomsnitt, vektet gjennomsnitt per uke, vektet gjennomsnitt basert på hvor fisken kommer fra)

2. Er stedet(ene) fangsten er tatt på representativ for laksesmolten i PO-et?

3. Er antallet fisk og antall trålfangster stort nok til å gi et representativt utvalg?

4. Er tidspunktet trålhalet er tatt representativt for smoltutvandringen?

5. Er det gjort genetisk tilhørighetsanalyse vurdering av trålhalet og endrer de på konklusjonene for PO?

6. Er det spesielle andre hensyn å vurdere (e.g. salinitet, spesielle strømforhold etc.)?

Konklusjon inkludert usikkerhetsvurdering (liten, middels, stor):

Standardisering

Definisjoner av usikkerhet



Usikkerhetsdefinisjoner

- «Dersom alle 4 verdiene, ± 10 dager rundt normal utvandringstid og høye/lave tålegrenser for lakselus, er i samme kategori som for normal utvandring.»

Rapport fra ekspertgruppe for vurdering av lusepåvirkning

Tabell 1. Metodevis definisjon av usikkerhetsbegrep

Metode	Usikkerhets definisjon		
	Liten	Middels	Stor
Trål	- God geografisk dekning - Tidsperiode dekkende for utvandringsperioden - Adekvat antall fisk i hver prøvetakning - Genetisk tilhørighetsanalyse endrer ikke på konklusjonen - Størst fangst ikke i slutten eller starten av trålperioden - Dødelighetsestimatene har liten usikkerhet, og ligger ikke i grensen mellom kategori (lav, moderat, høy)	Mangel i noen av kriteriene fra LITEN usikkerhet	Store avvik fra kriteriene fra LITEN usikkerhet
Sjøørret ruse	- God geografisk dekning ift smittepress - Adekvat antall fisk fanget utvandringsperioden - Dødelighetsestimatene har liten usikkerhet, og ligger ikke i grensen mellom kategori (lav, moderat, høy)	Mangel i noen av kriteriene fra LITEN usikkerhet	Store avvik fra kriteriene fra LITEN usikkerhet
Bur	- God geografisk dekning utvandringsperioden - Dødelighetsestimatene er konsistente innenfor en større del av området (lav, moderat, høy)	Mangel i noen av kriteriene fra LITEN usikkerhet	Store avvik fra kriteriene fra LITEN usikkerhet
HI virtuell smolt	Dersom alle 4 verdiene, ± 10 dager rundt normal utvandringstid og høye/lave tålegrenser for lakselus, er i samme kategori som for normal utvandring.	Dersom 1 av verdiene, ± 10 dager rundt normal utvandringstid og høye/lave tålegrenser for lakselus, er i en annen kategori enn for normal utvandring.	Dersom 2 eller flere av verdiene, ± 10 dager rundt normal utvandringstid og høye/lave tålegrenser for lakselus, er i en annen kategori enn for normal utvandring.
HI smittepress	- Liten variasjon i smittepresset i løpet av utvandringsperioden. - Små endringer i smittepresset vil ikke medføre endret kategori.	Middels variasjon i smittepresset i løpet av utvandringsperioden, altså at smittepresset ligger relativt nær en annen kategori.	Stor variasjon i smittepresset i løpet av utvandringsperioden, altså at smittepresset varierer mellom flere kategorier (fra lavt til høyt), eller at smittepresset ligger helt på grensen mellom to kategorier.
VI virtuell smolt	- Forventet verdi for villfiskindusert dødelighet og estimat for verste scenario er i samme kategori (lav, moderat eller høy). - Samme definisjon som HI virtuell smolt	- Estimatet for verste scenario er én kategori høyere enn den forventede verdien. - Samme definisjon som HI virtuell smolt	- Estimatet for verste scenario er to kategorier høyere enn den forventede verdien. - Samme definisjon som HI virtuell smolt
SINTEF virtuell smolt			

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Ekspertgruppens sekretær:

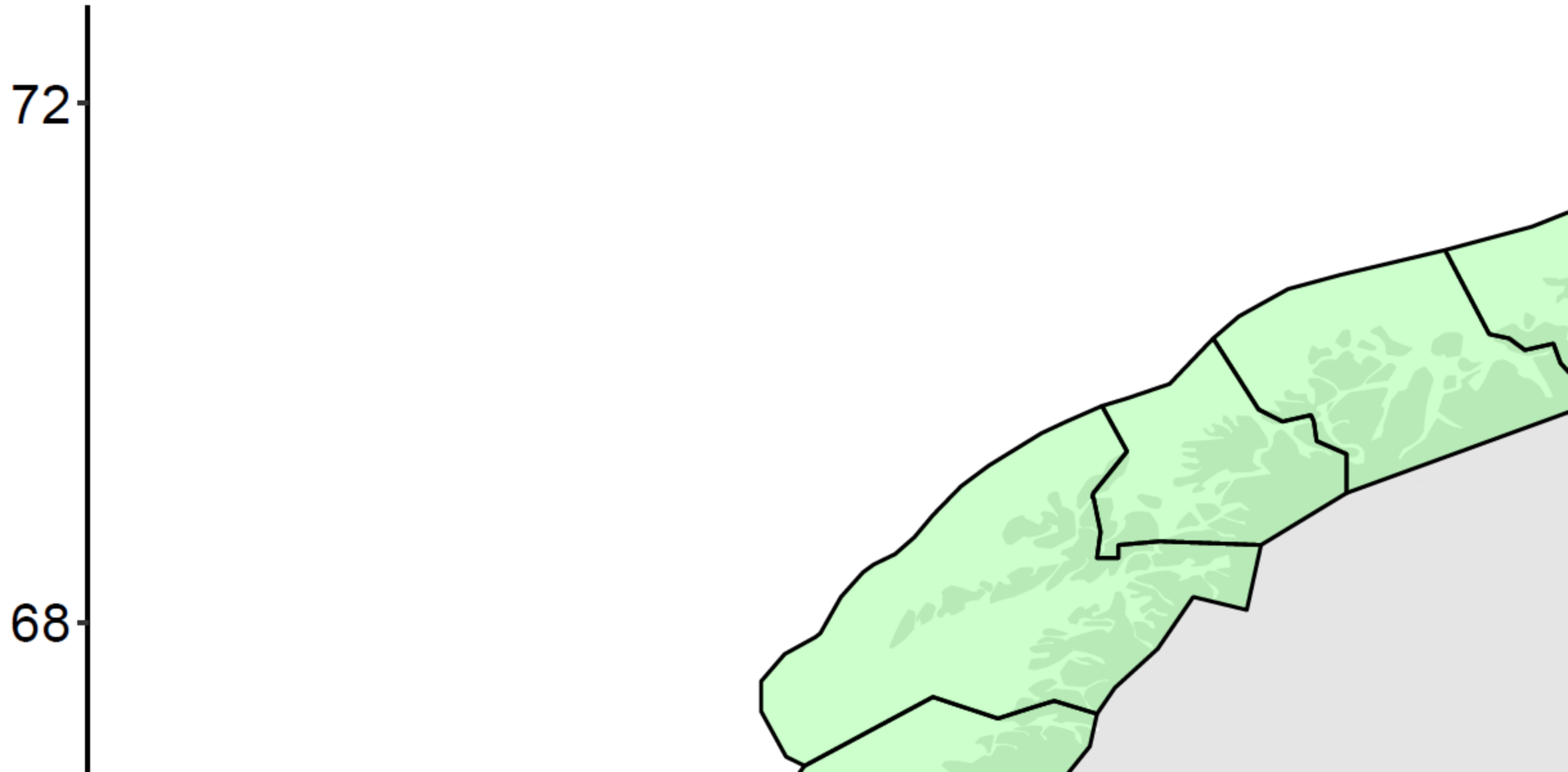
Sussie Dalvin, Forsker ved Havforskningsinstituttet (HI)

Kort oppsummering av vurdering av 2021

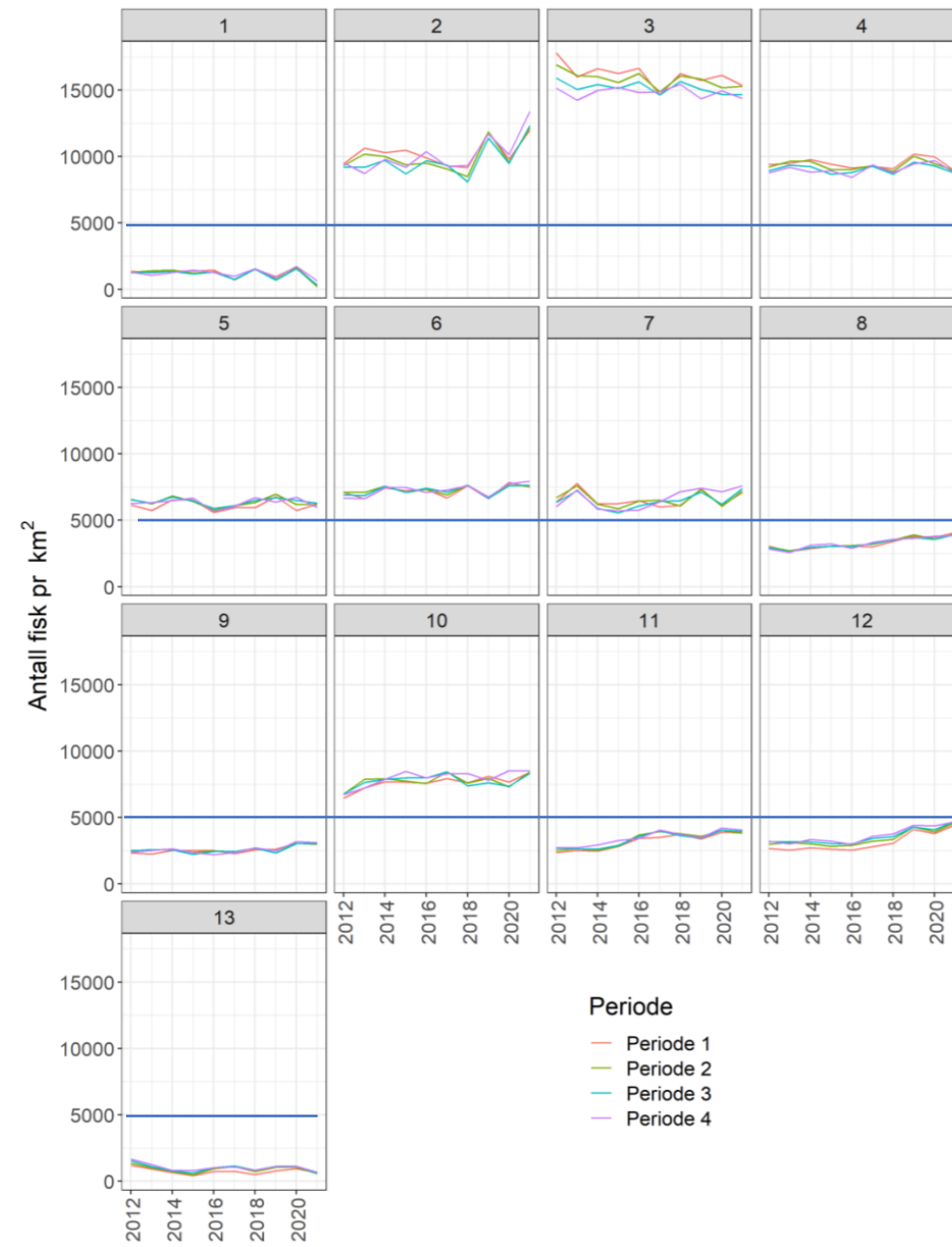
Ekspertgruppe vurdering 2021

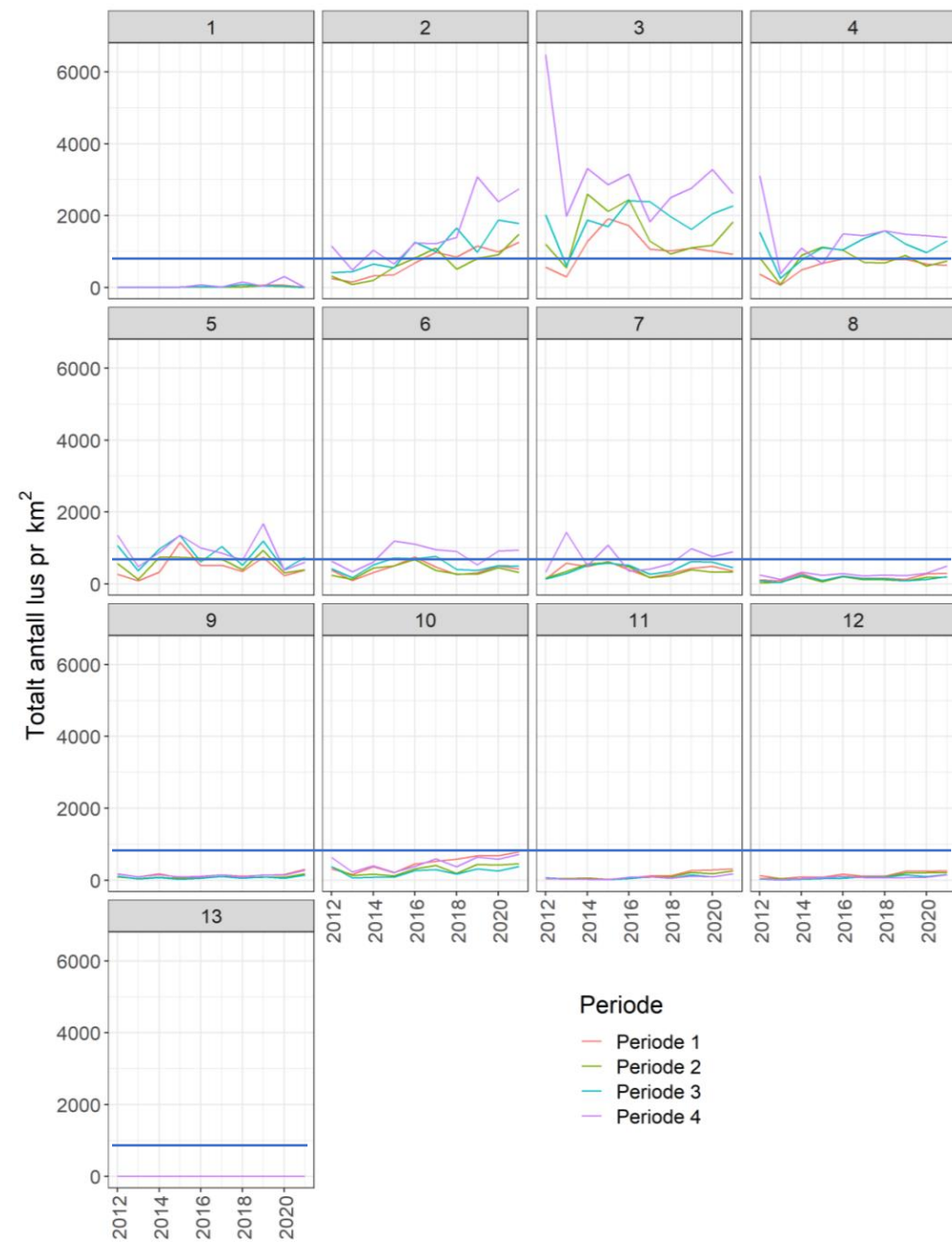


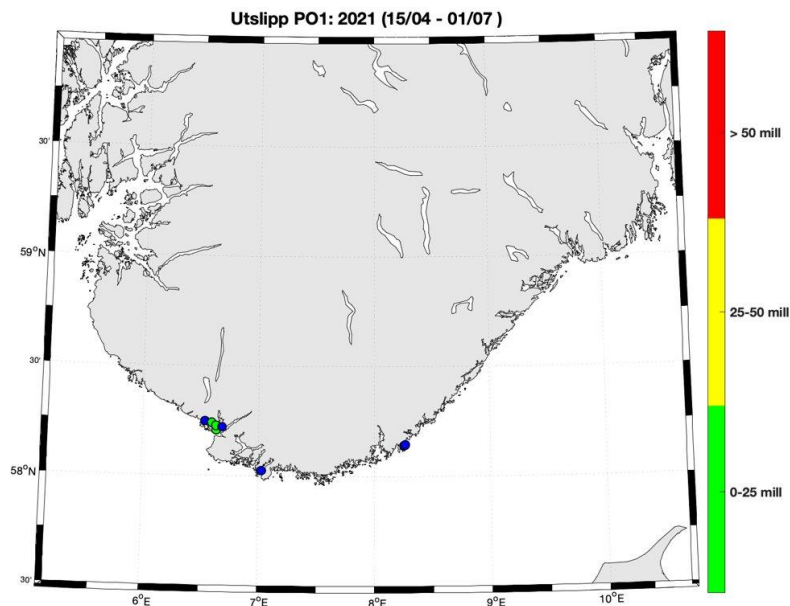
Høy



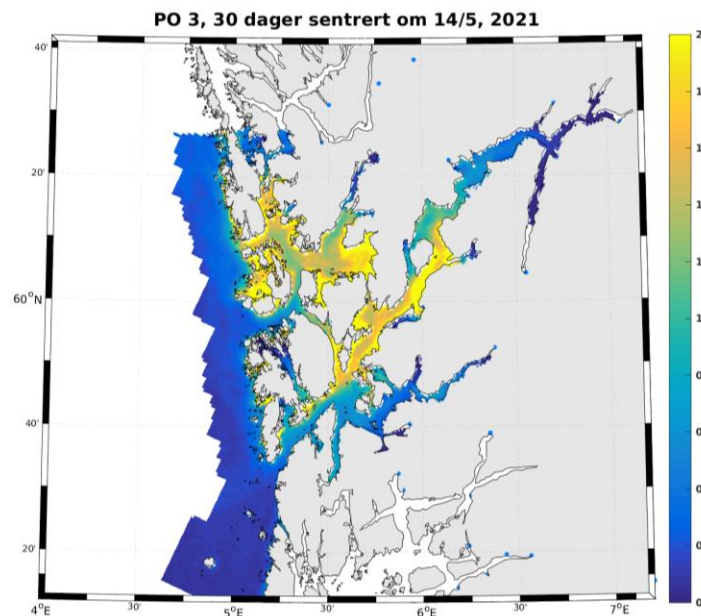
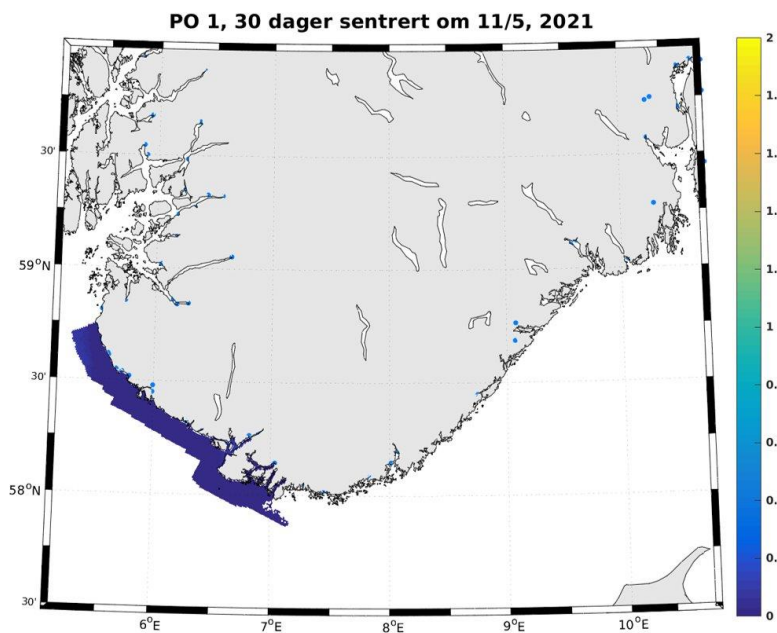
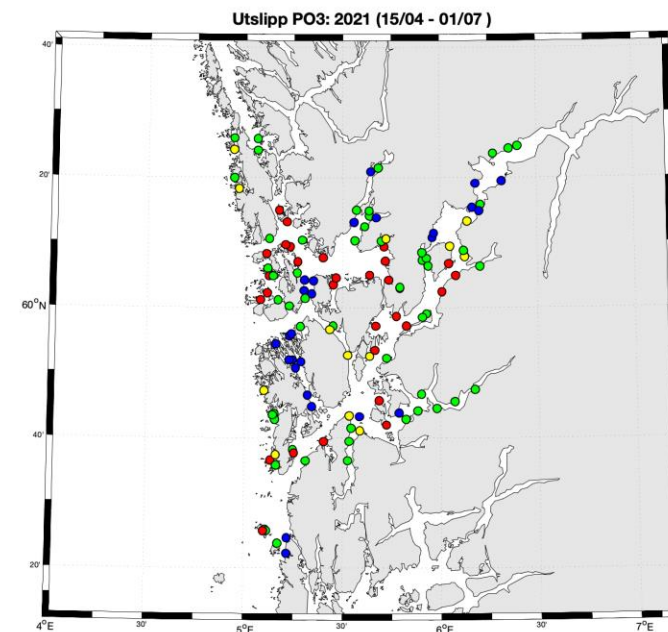
PO	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav
2	Mod	Lav	Mod	Lav	Høy	Lav
3	Høy	Høy	Høy	Mod	Høy	Høy
4	Mod	Høy	Mod	Høy	Mod	Høy
5	Mod	Mod	Mod	Høy	Lav	Mod
6	Mod	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav
7	Mod	Lav	Mod	Lav	Mod	Mod
8	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav
9	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav
10	Lav	Lav	Lav	Mod	Lav	Lav
11	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav
12	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav
13	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav	Lav



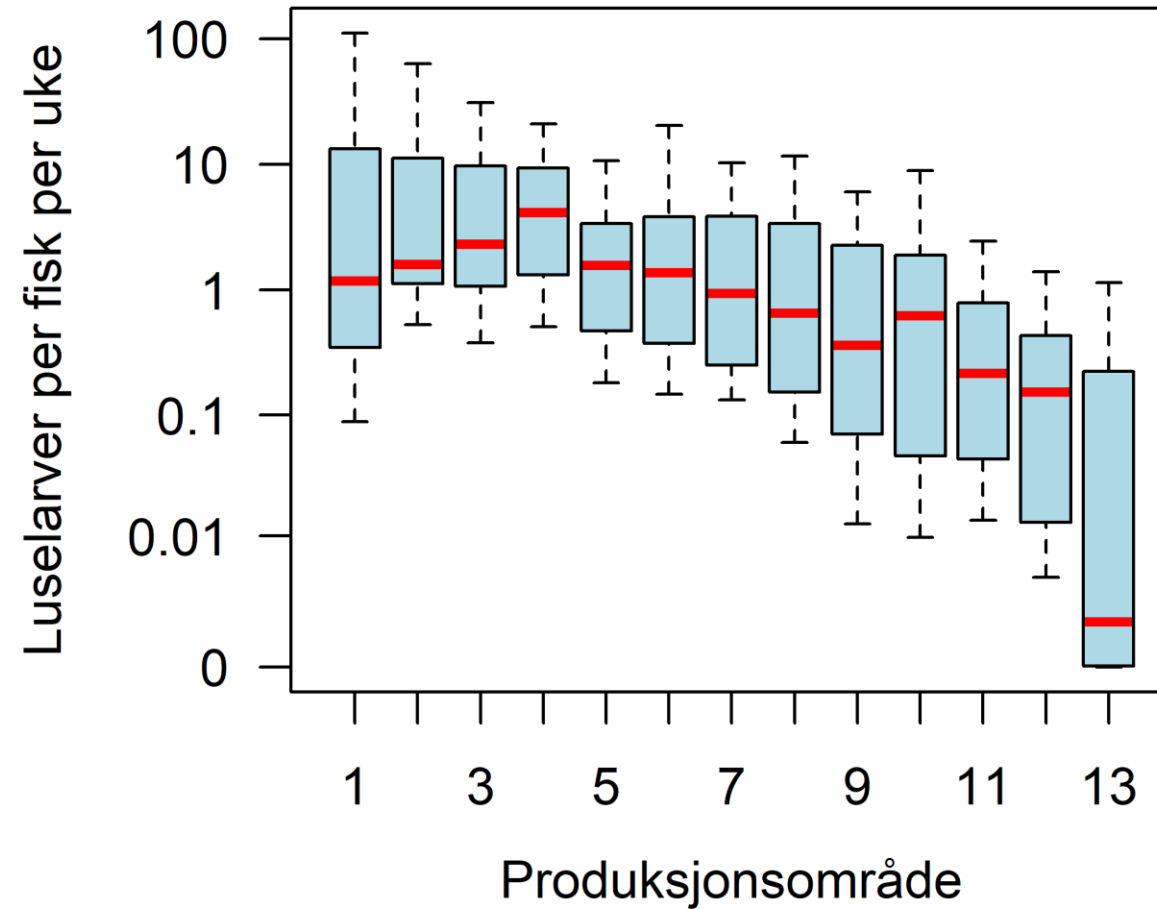




Tettheten av
oppdrettslaks
er drivende for
smitten

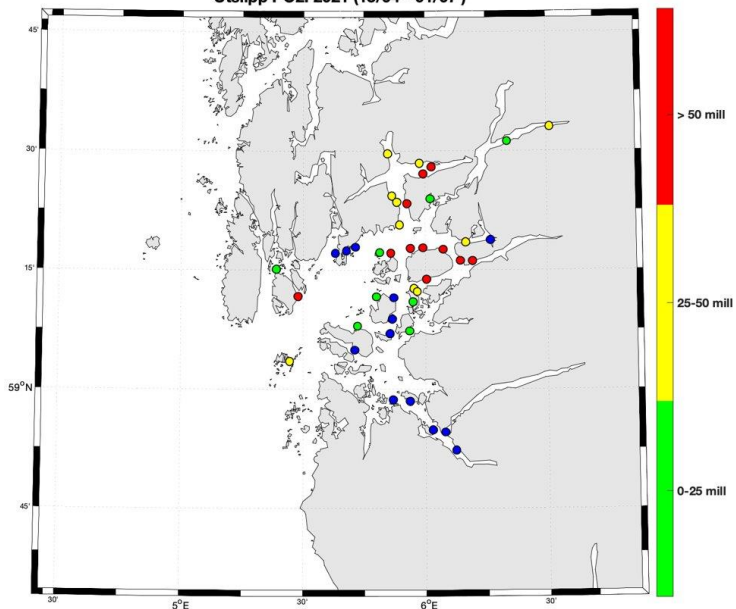


NB! Luseproduksjon er også sterkt påvirket av temperatur

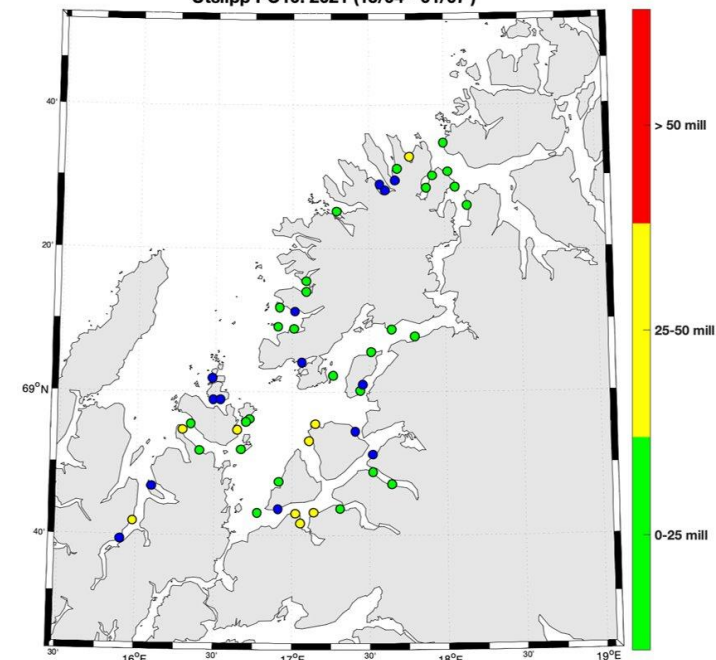


Temperatur spiller en rolle

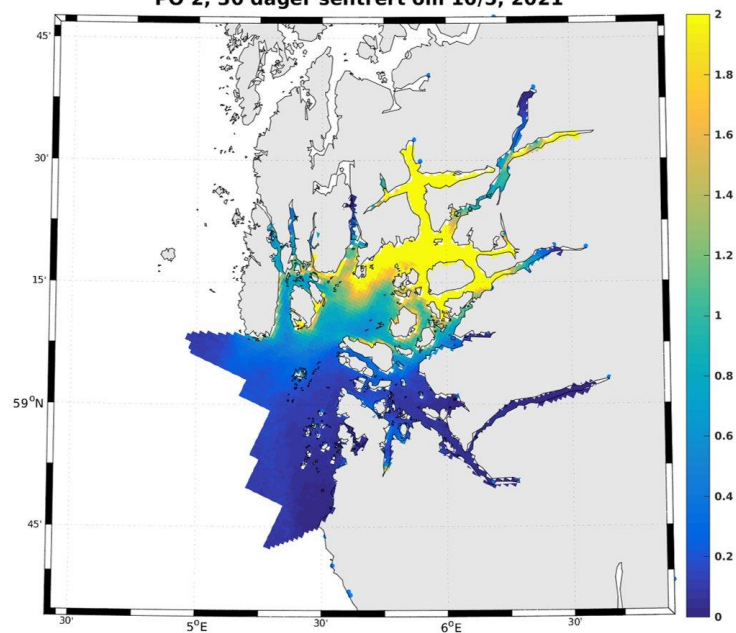
Utslipp PO2: 2021 (15/04 - 01/07)



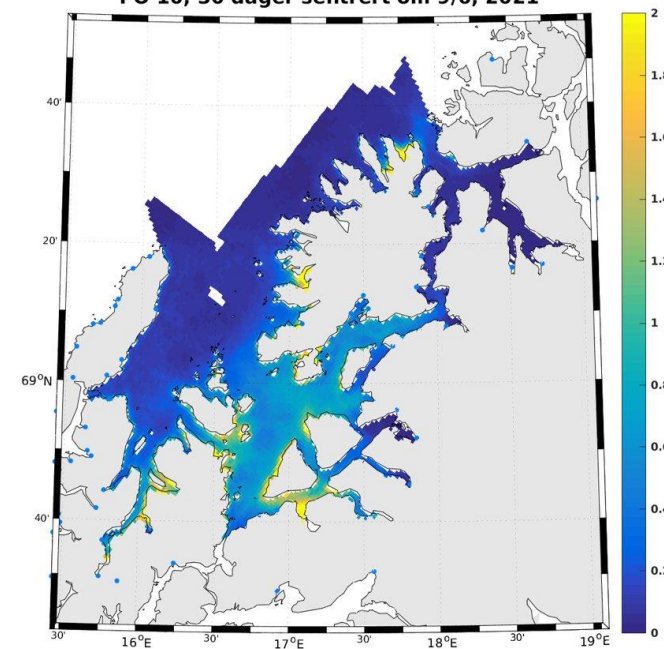
Utslipp PO10: 2021 (15/04 - 01/07)



PO 2, 30 dager sentrert om 10/5, 2021

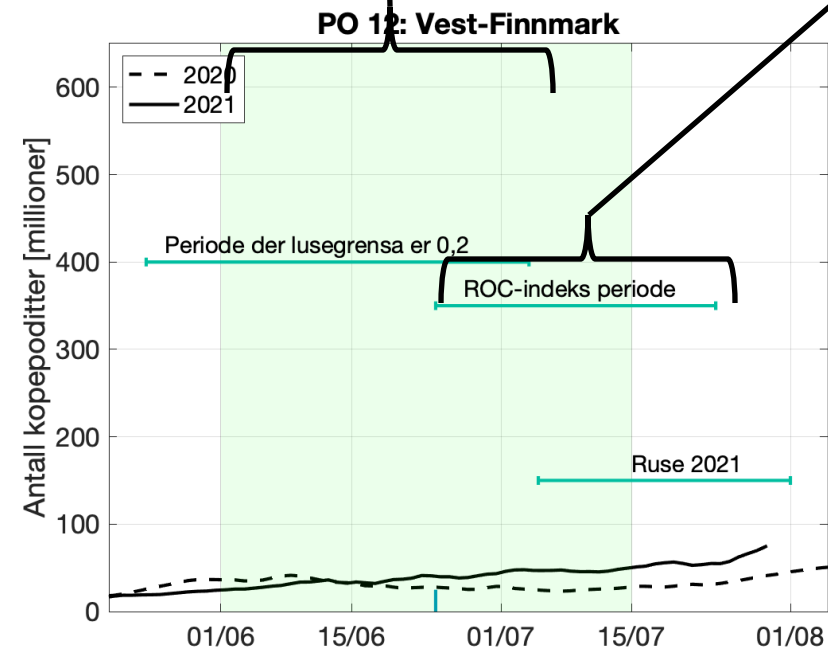
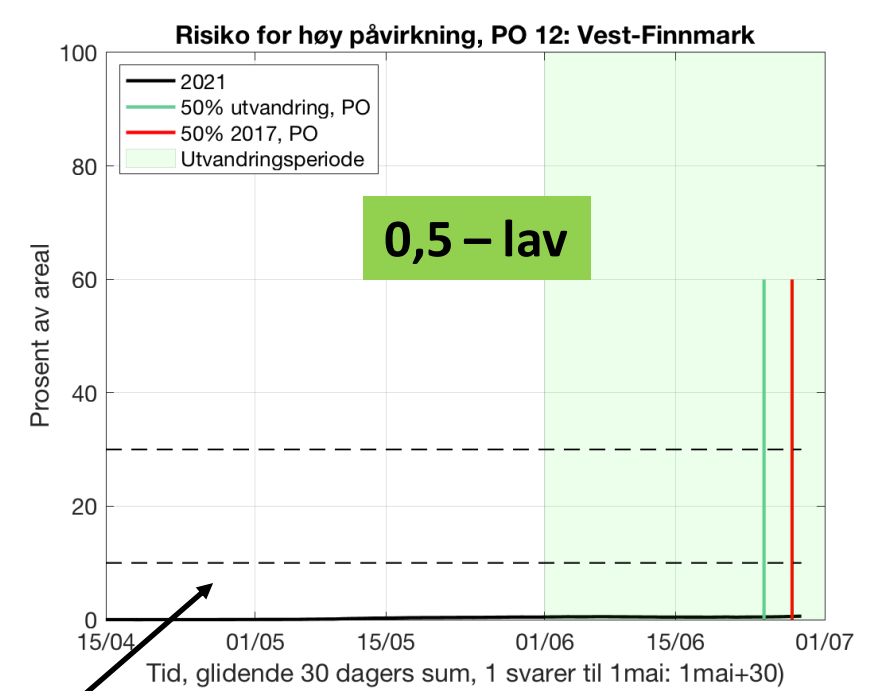
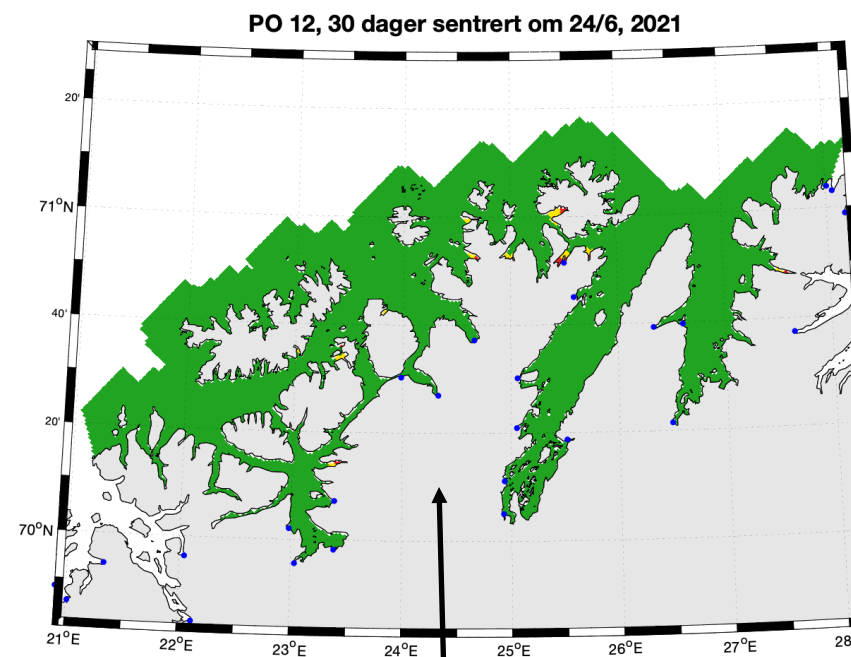


PO 10, 30 dager sentrert om 9/6, 2021



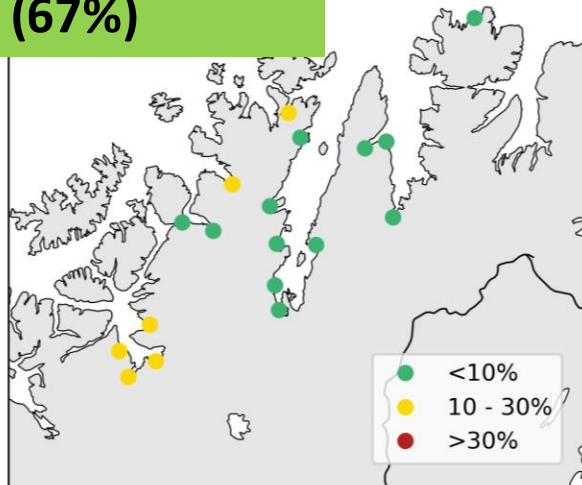
Noen eksempler fra 2021

PO12

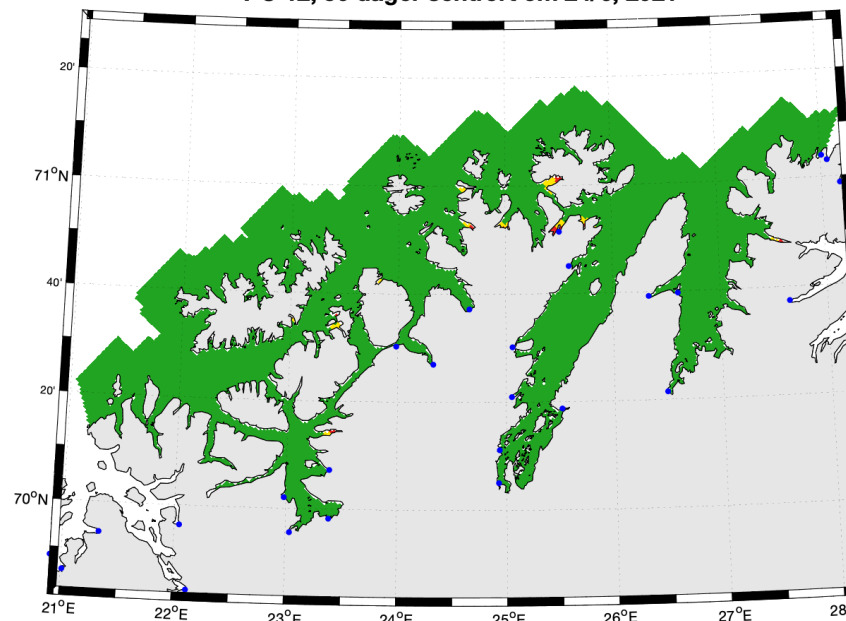


2021

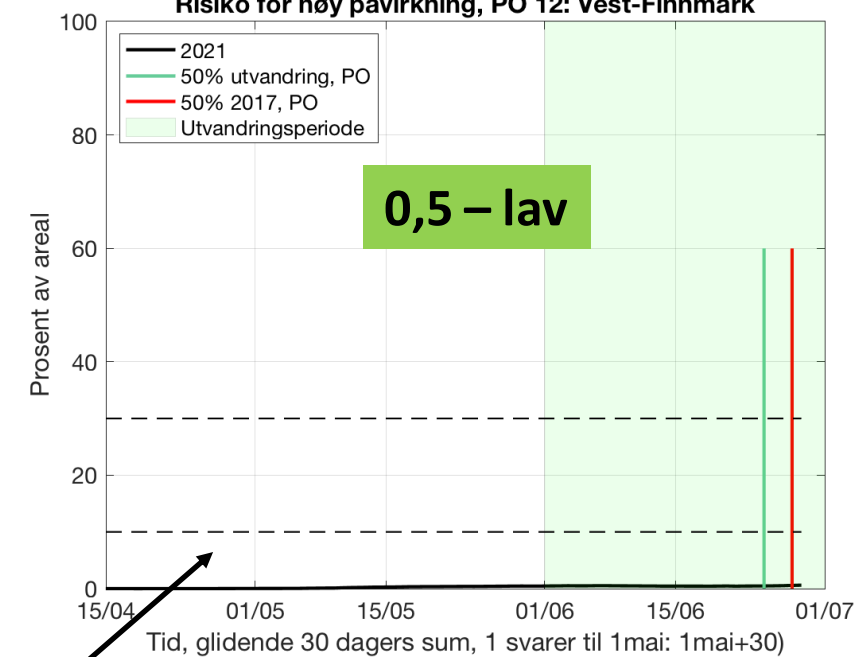
**Uvektet – 6,9
(67%)**



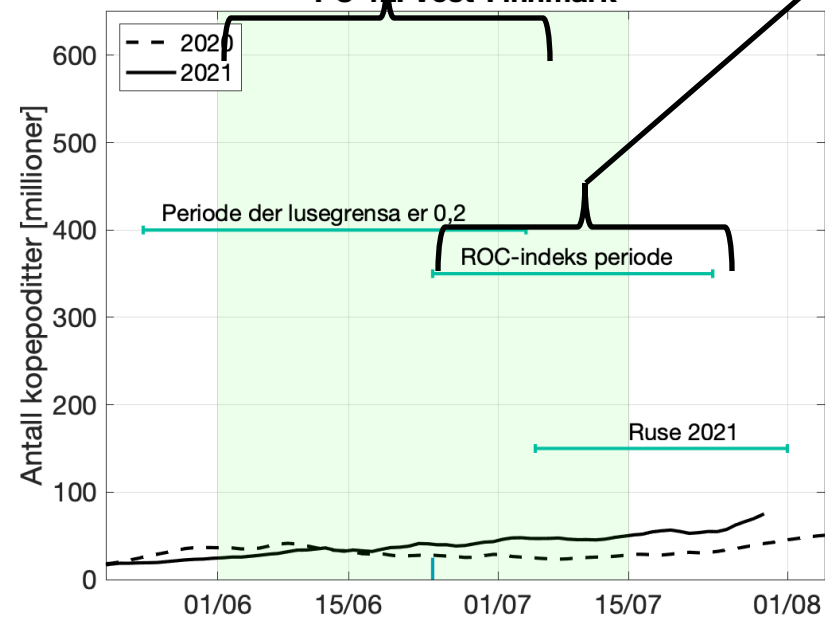
PO 12, 30 dager sentrert om 24/6, 2021



Risiko for høy påvirkning, PO 12: Vest-Finnmark

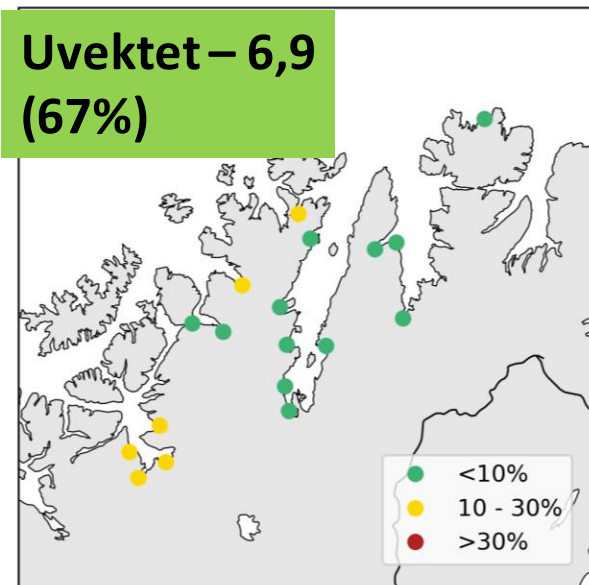


PO 12: Vest-Finnmark

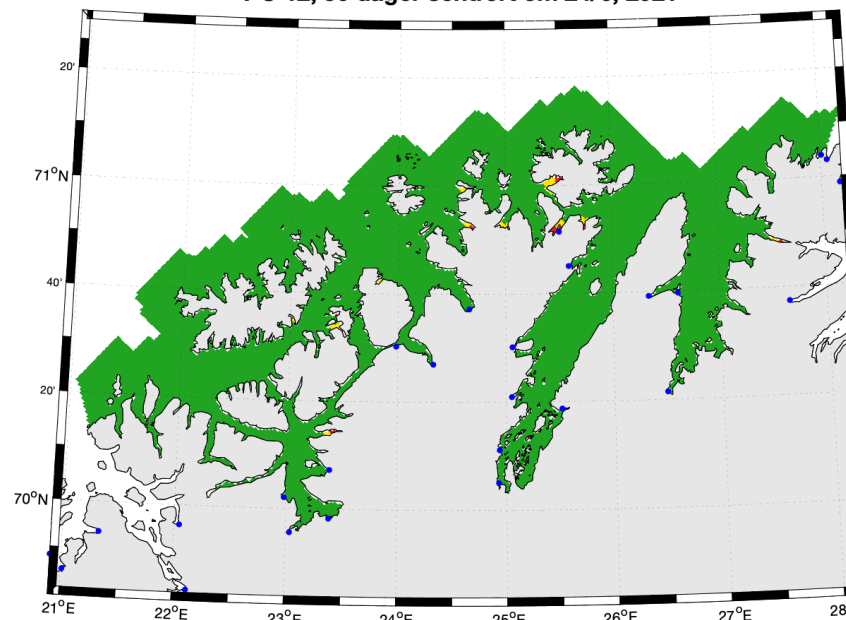


2021

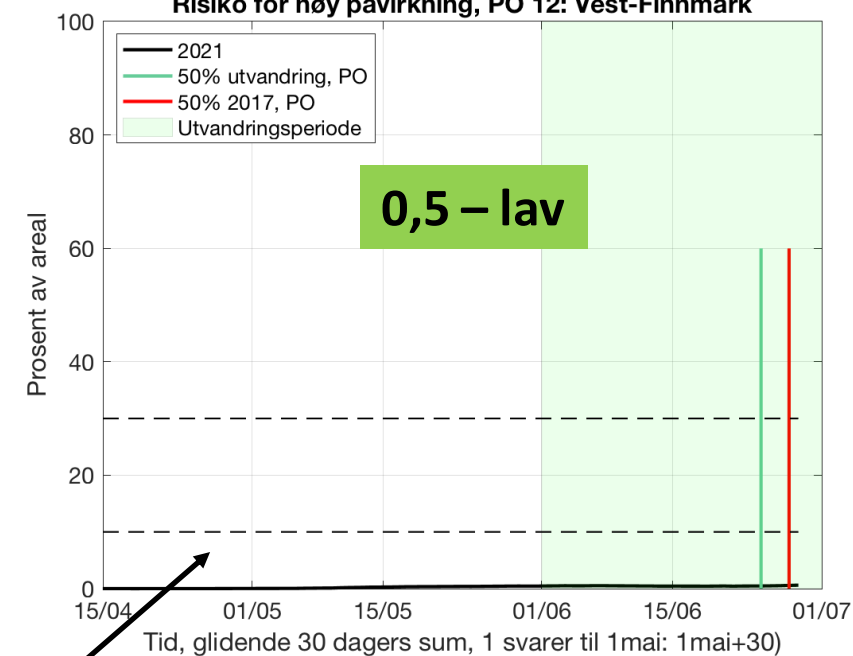
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(67%)**



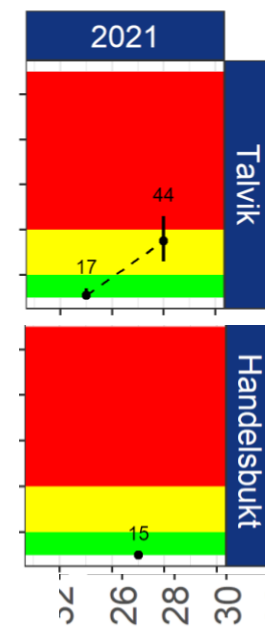
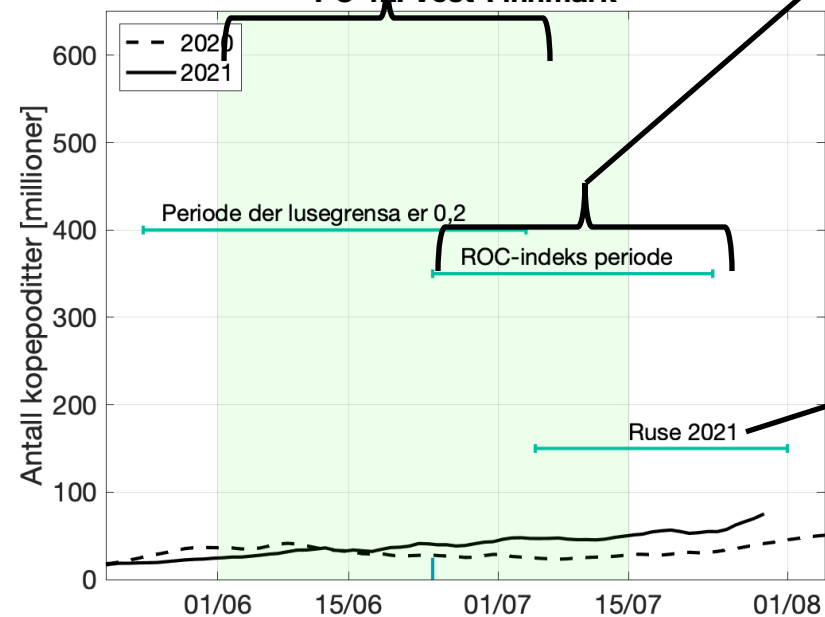
PO 12, 30 dager sentrert om 24/6, 2021



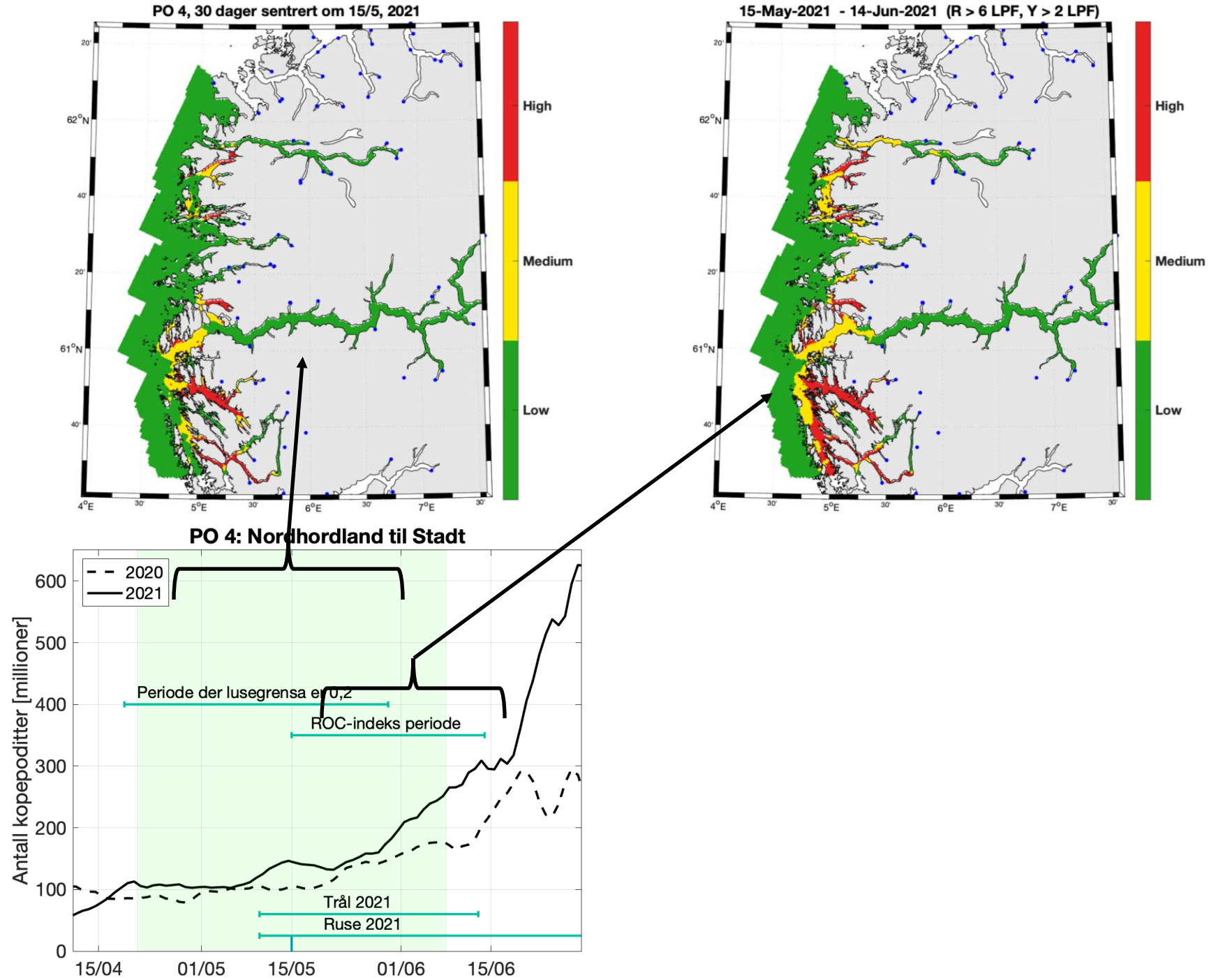
Risiko for høy påvirkning, PO 12: Vest-Finnmark



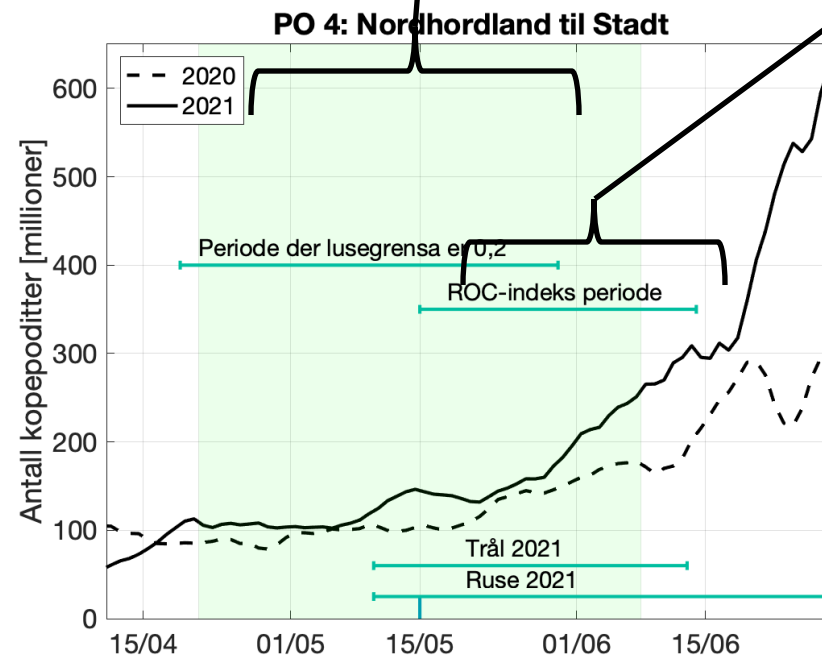
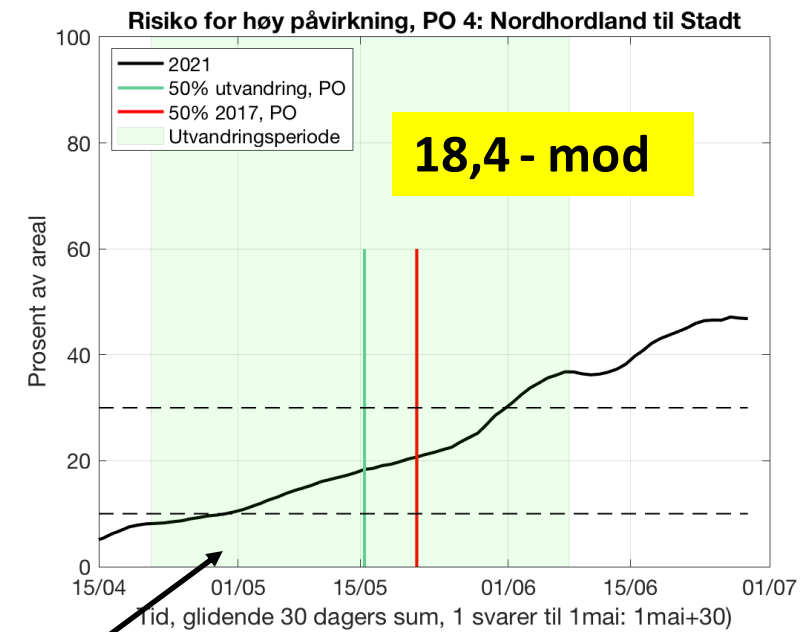
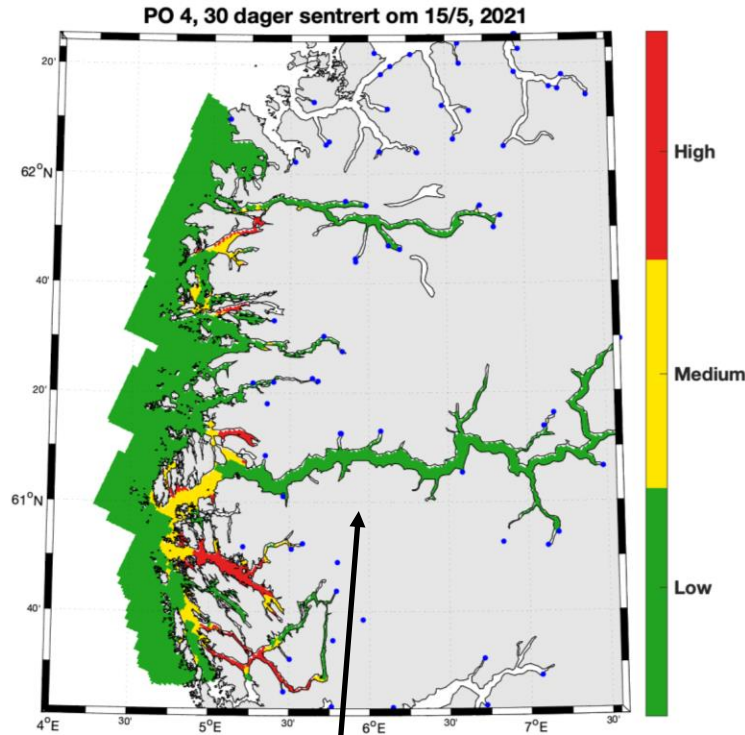
PO 12: Vest-Finnmark



PO4

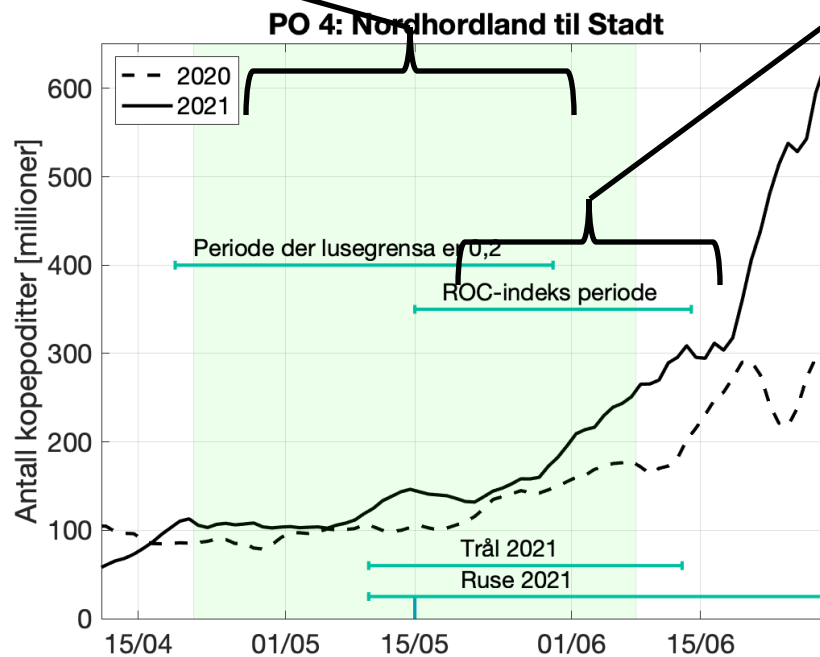
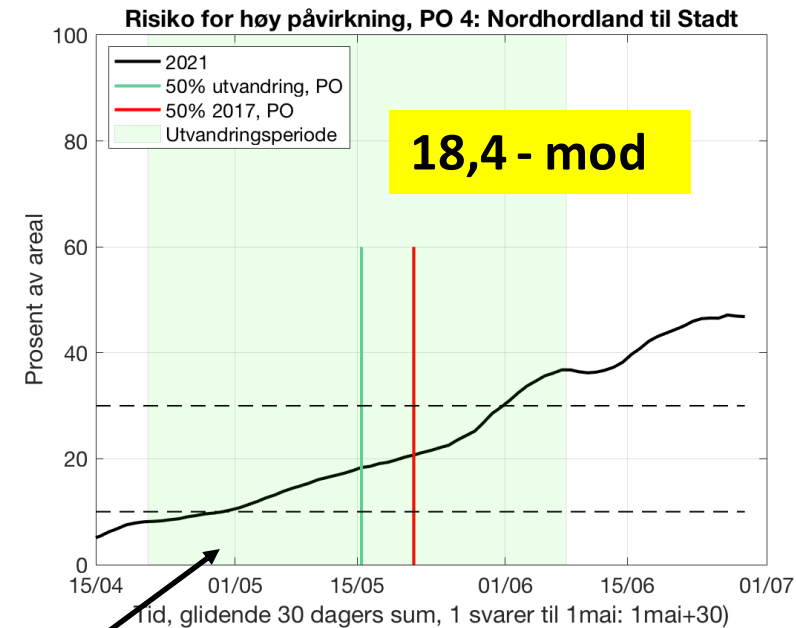
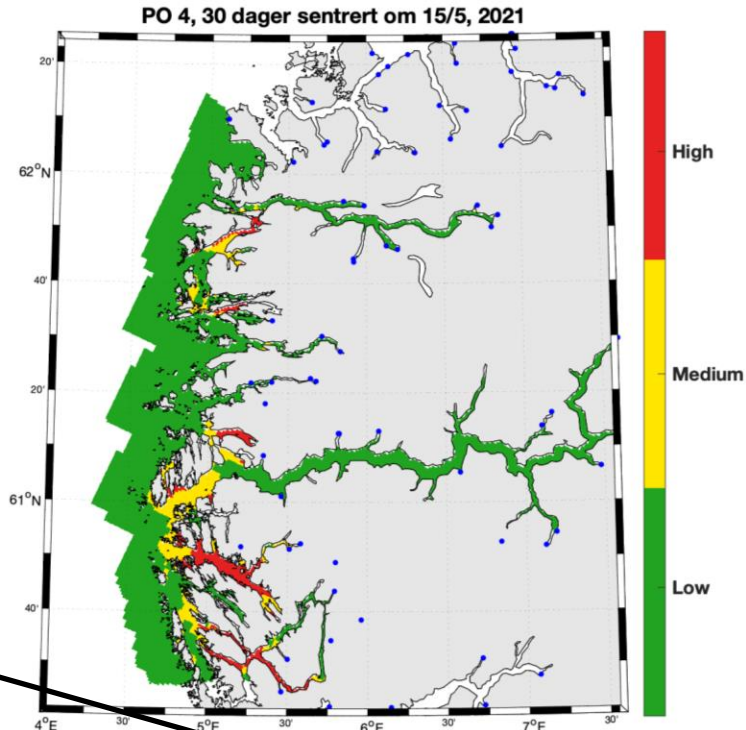
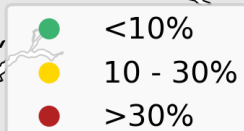


PO4



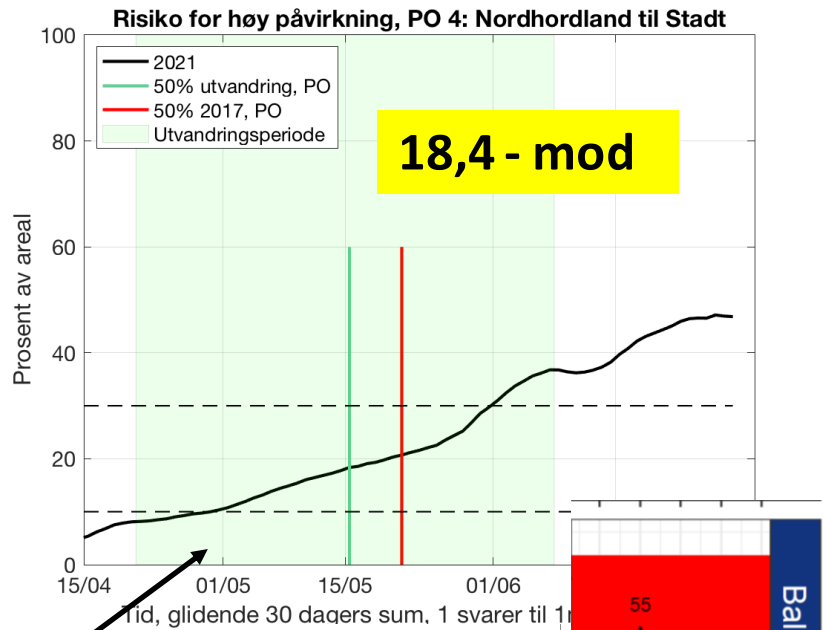
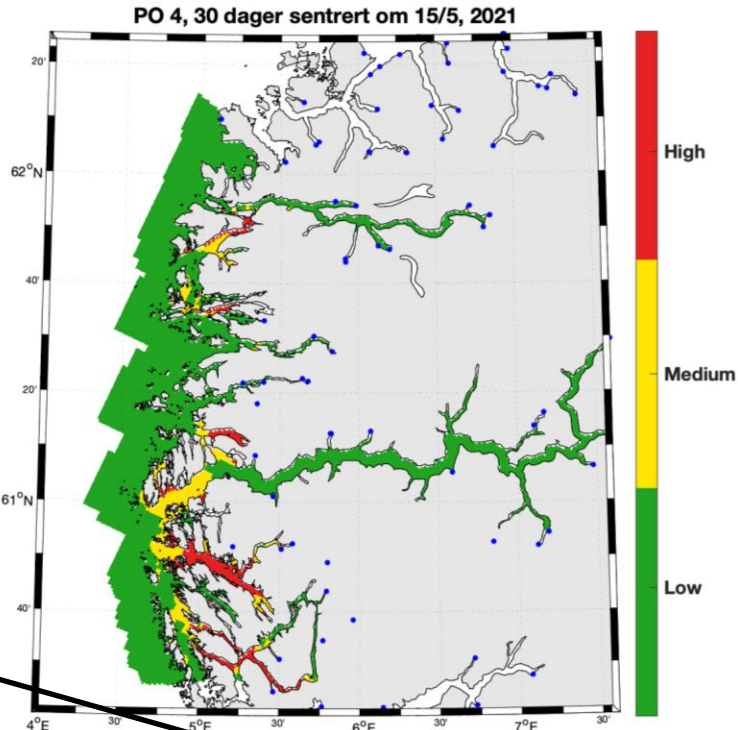
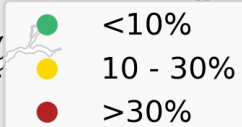
2021

**Uvektet – 31,1
(68%)**

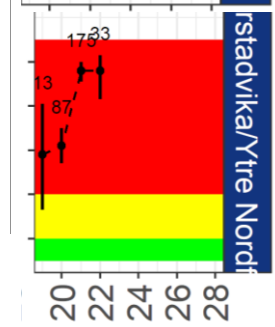
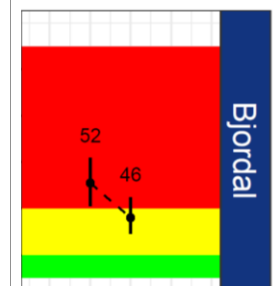
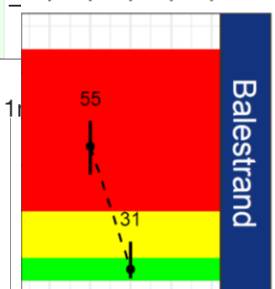
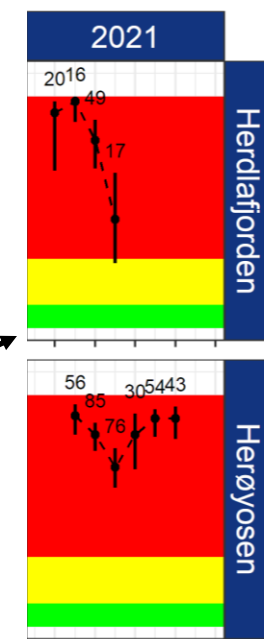
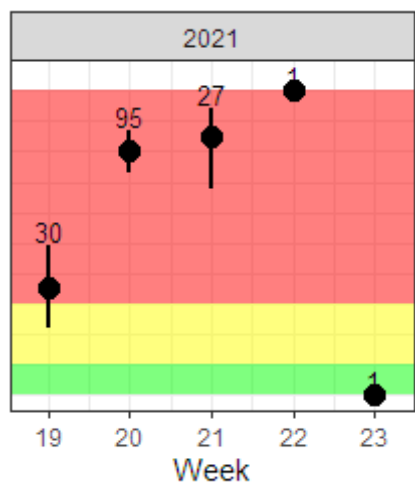
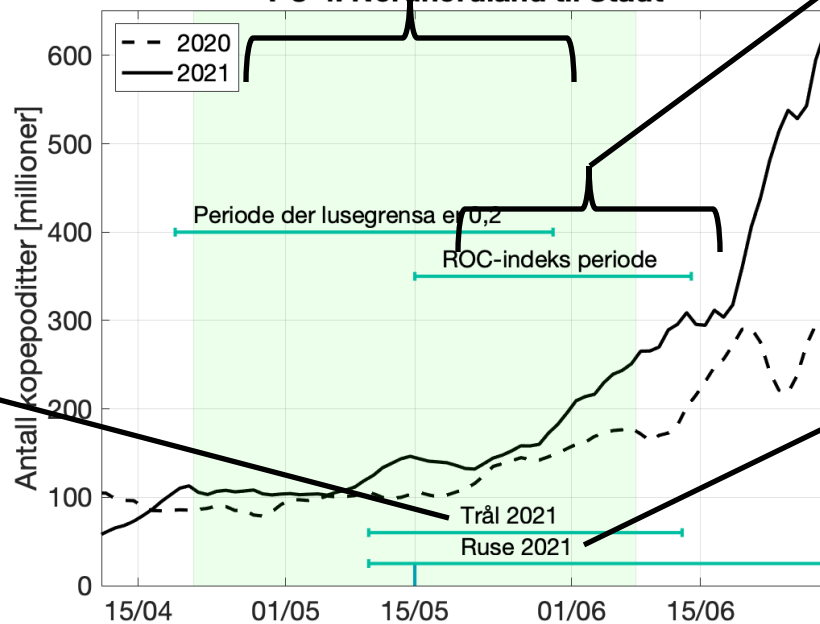


2021

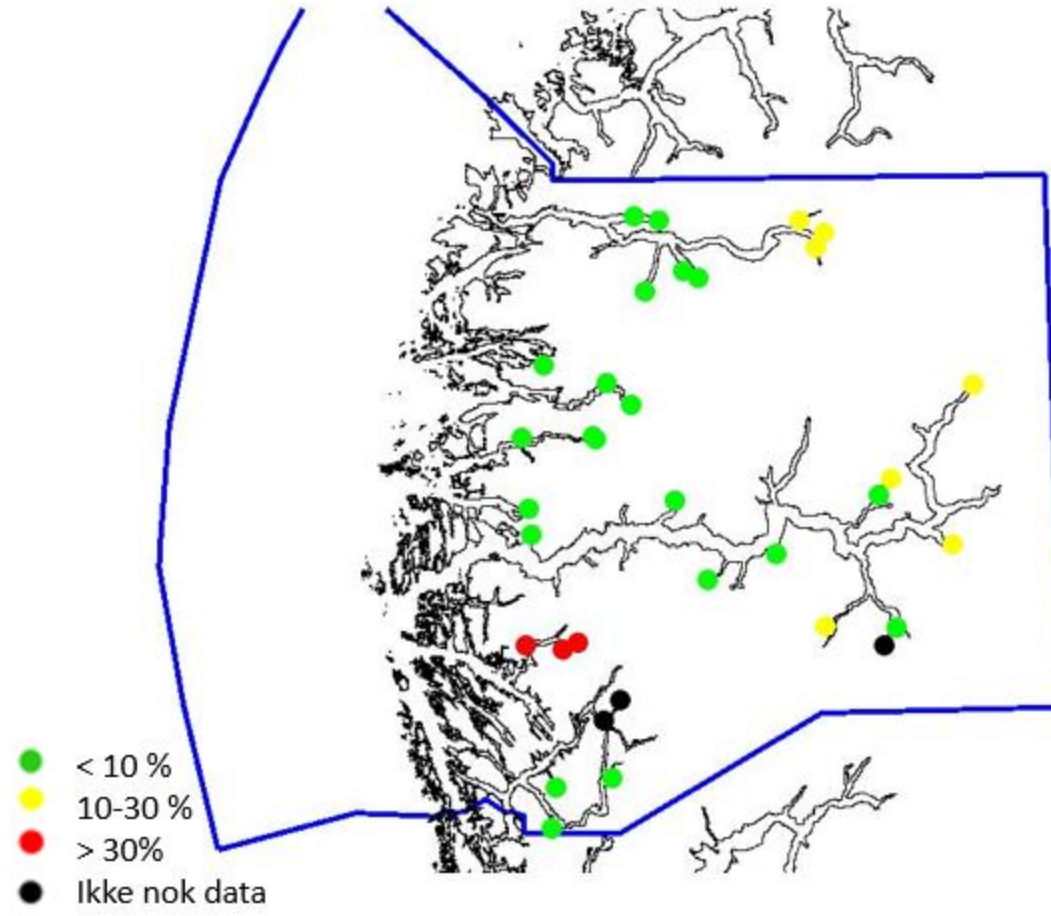
**Uvektet – 31,1
(68%)**

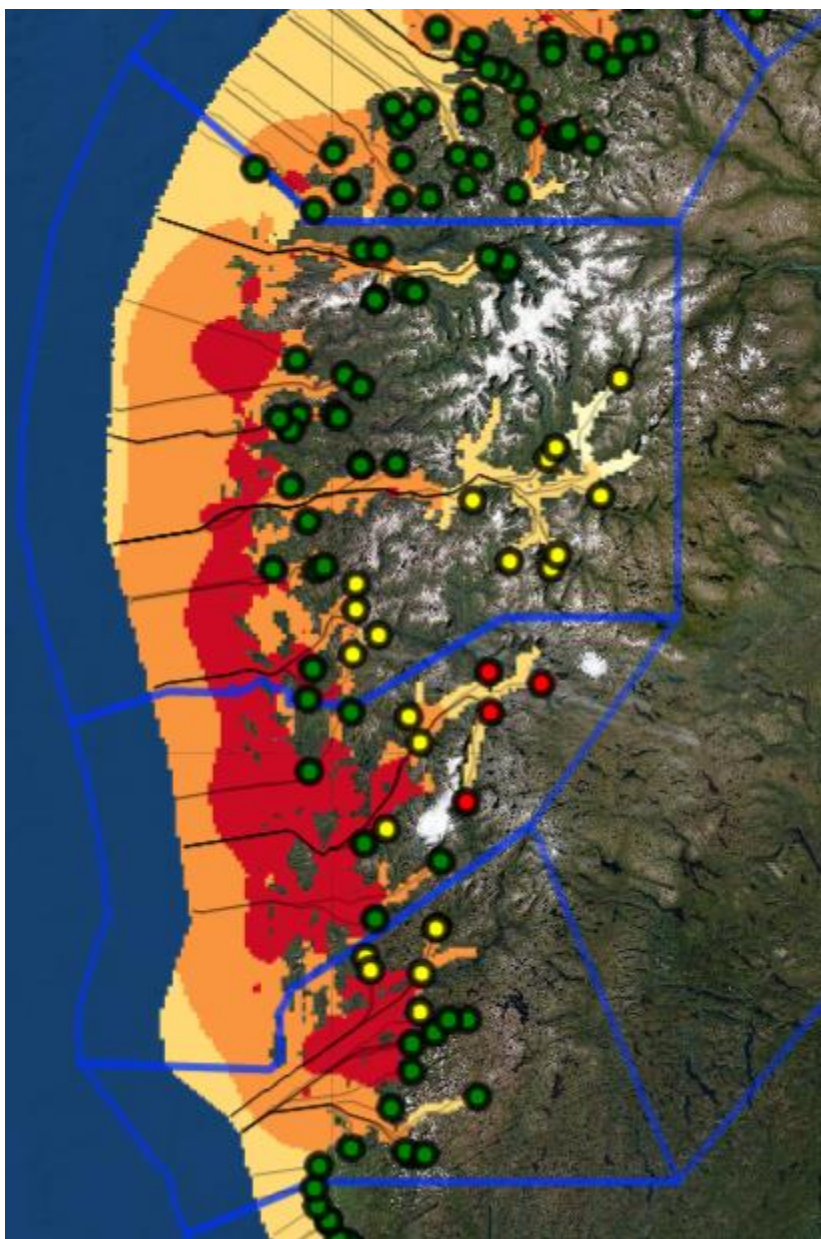


PO 4: Nordhordland til Stadt

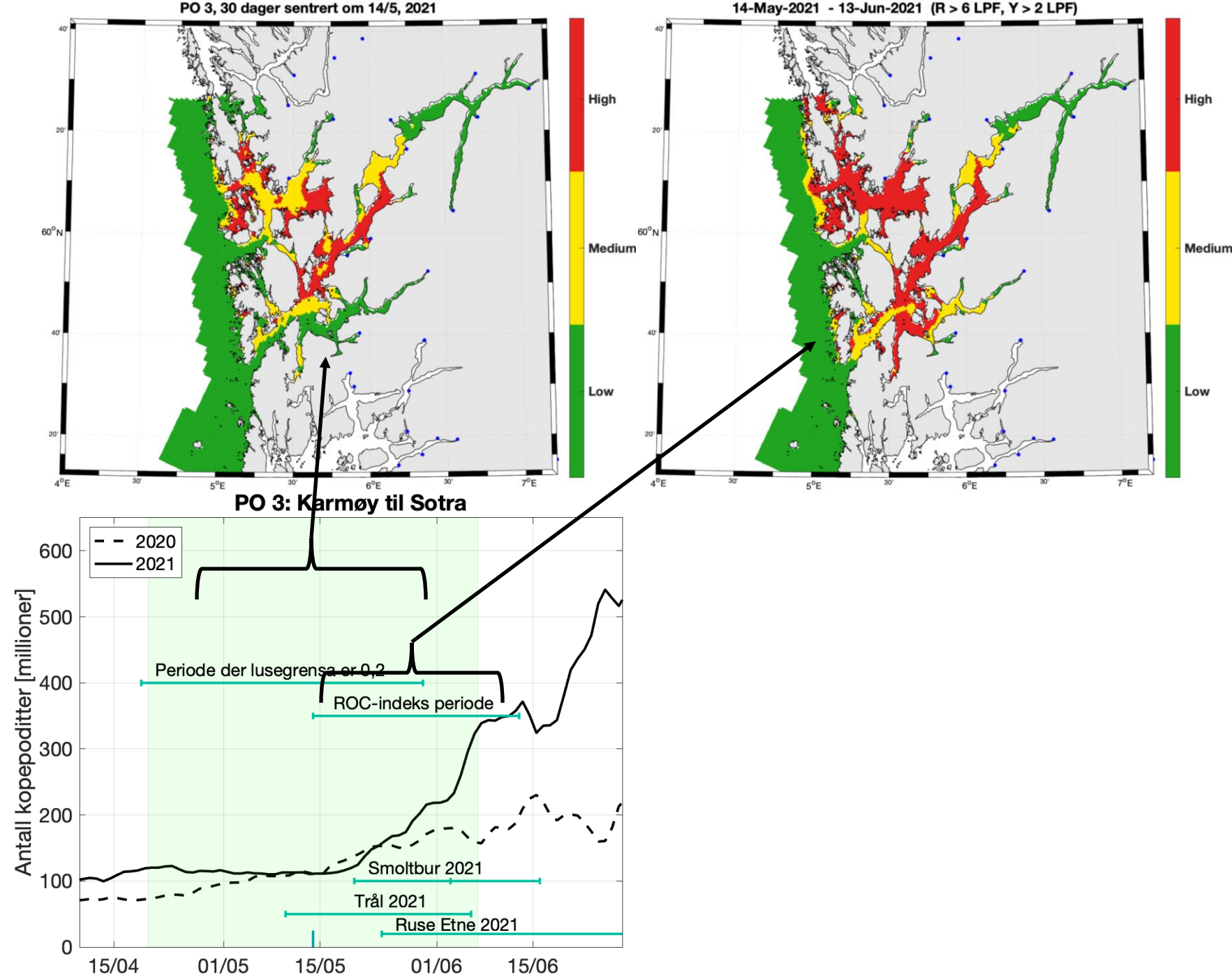


PO4 2021

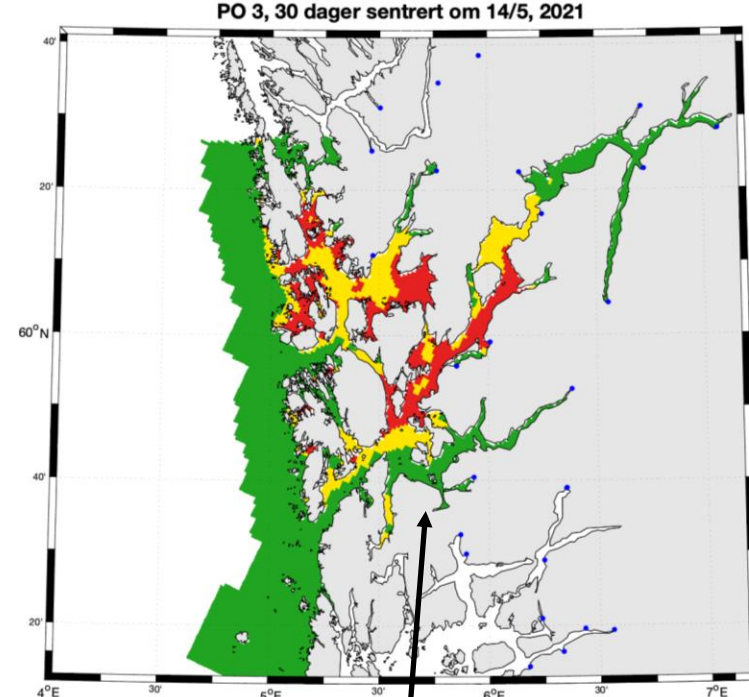




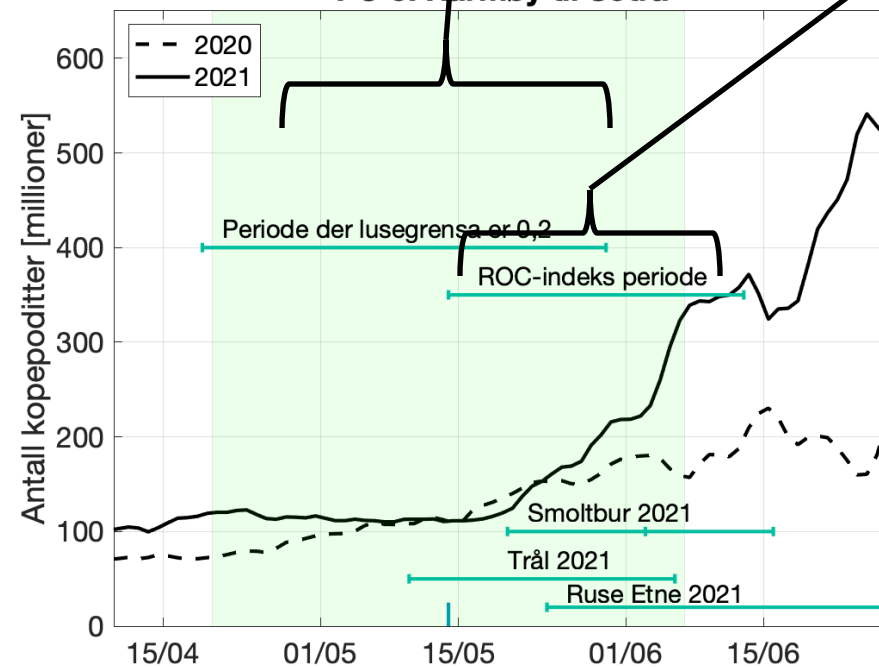
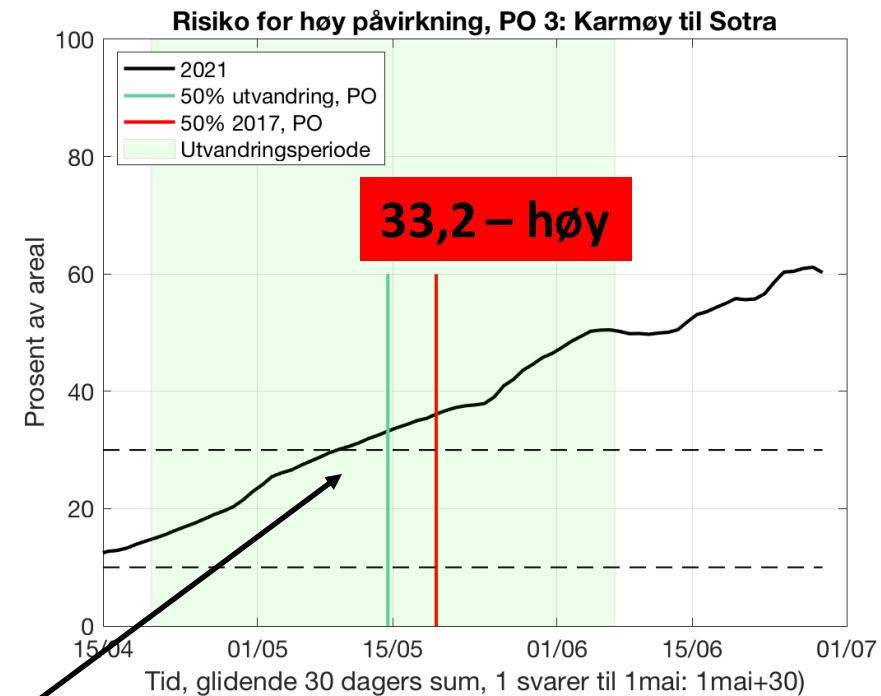
PO3



PO3

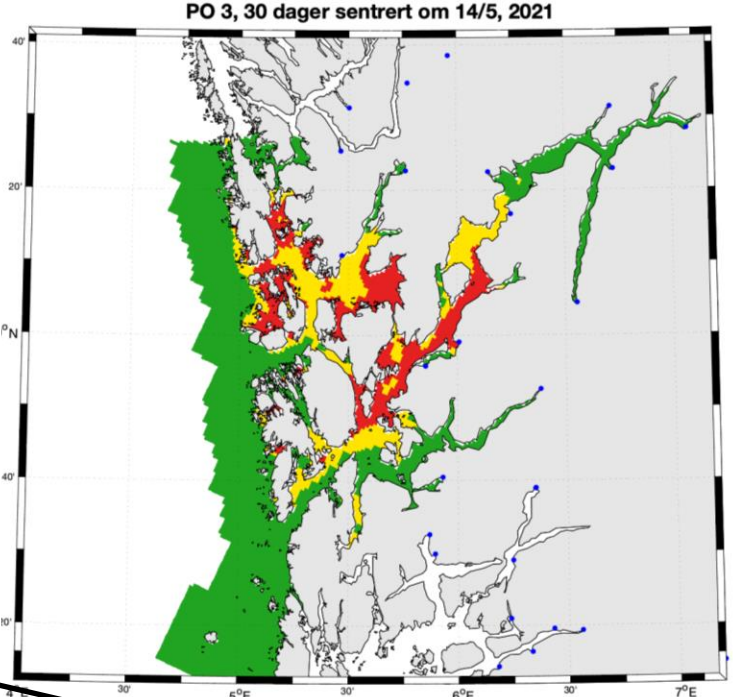
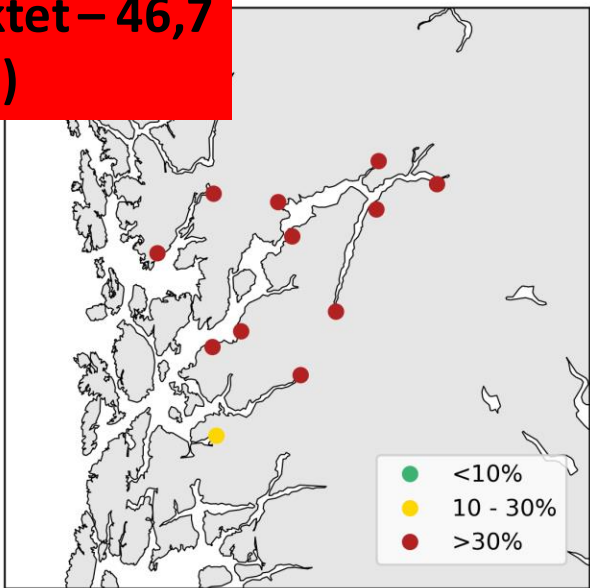


PO 3: Karmøy til Sotra

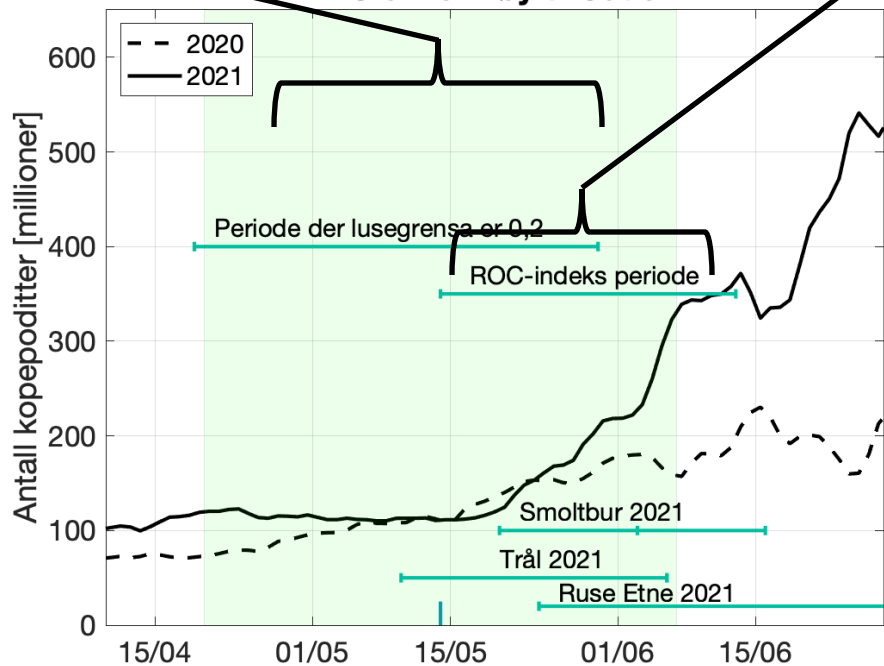
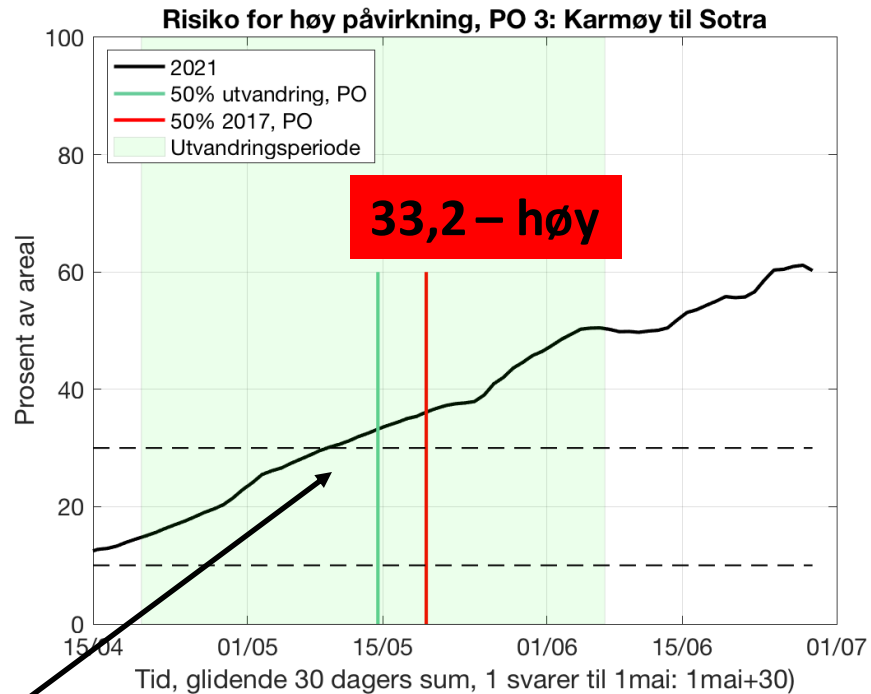


Uvektet – 46,7
(92%)

2021

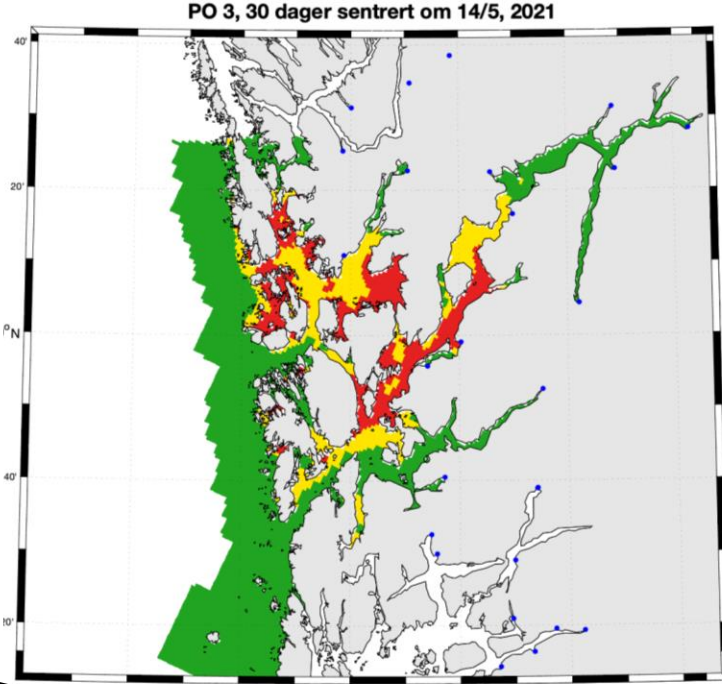
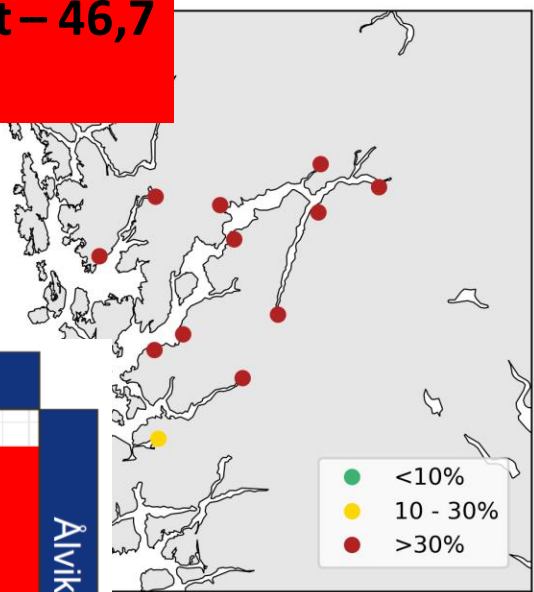


PO 3: Karmøy til Sotra

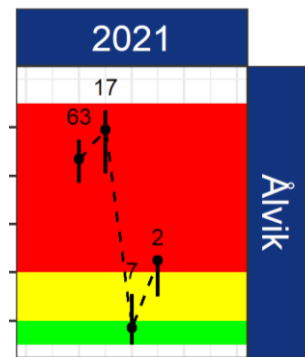
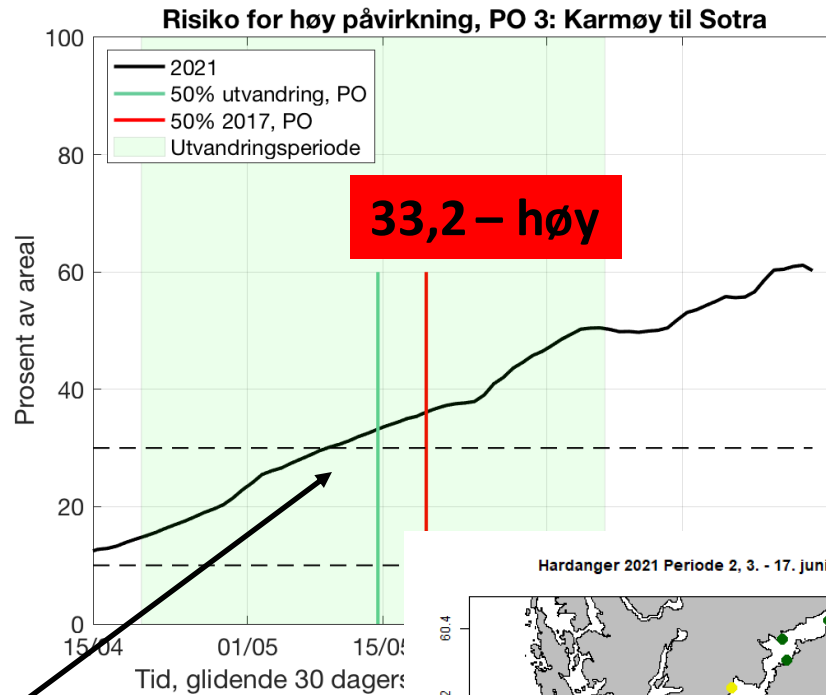


Uvektet – 46,7
(92%)

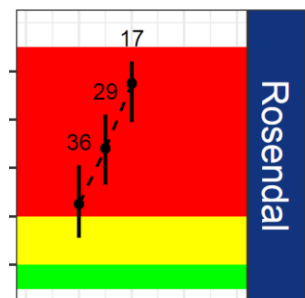
2021



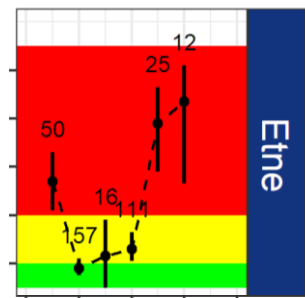
PO 3: Karmøy til Sotra



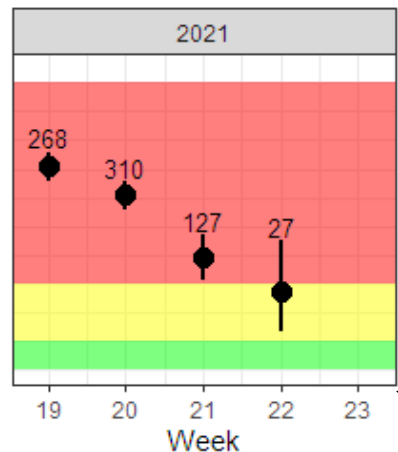
Alvik



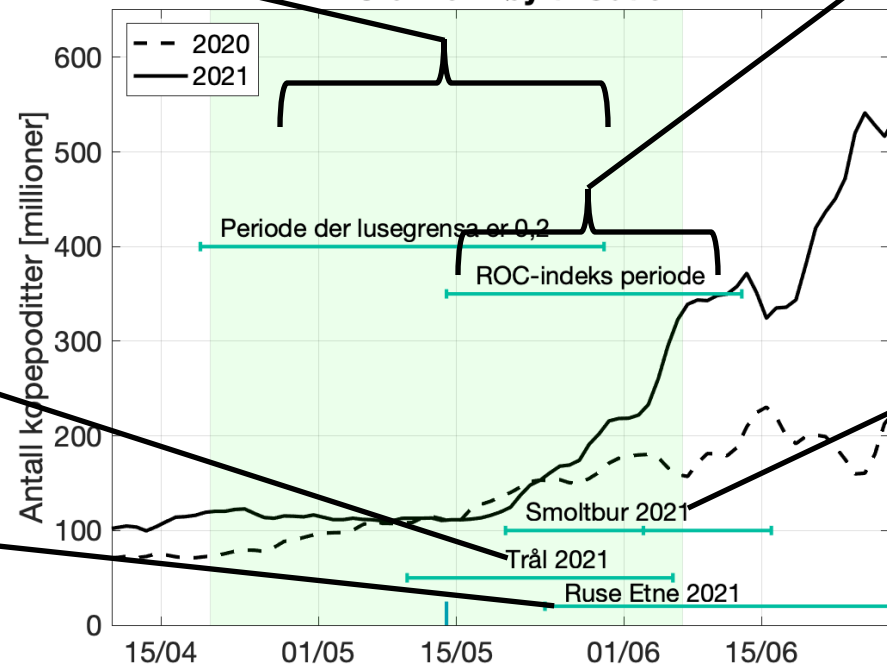
Rosendal



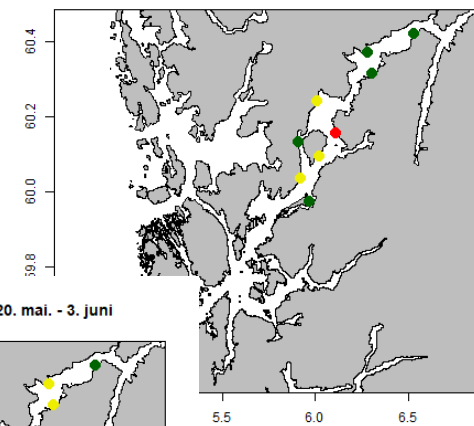
Etne



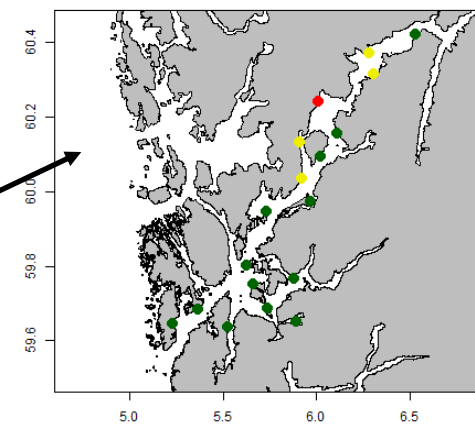
Week



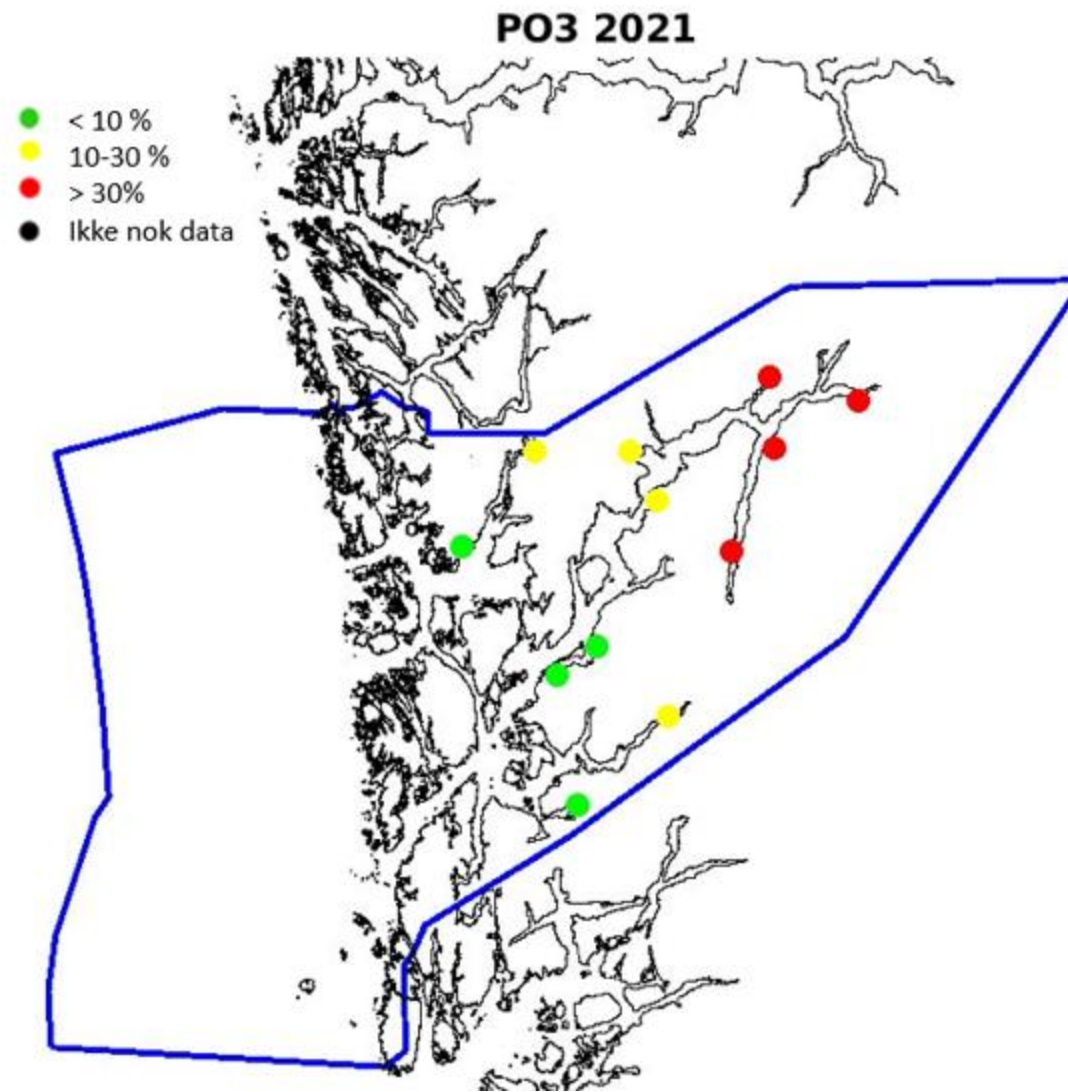
Hardanger 2021 Periode 2, 3. - 17. juni



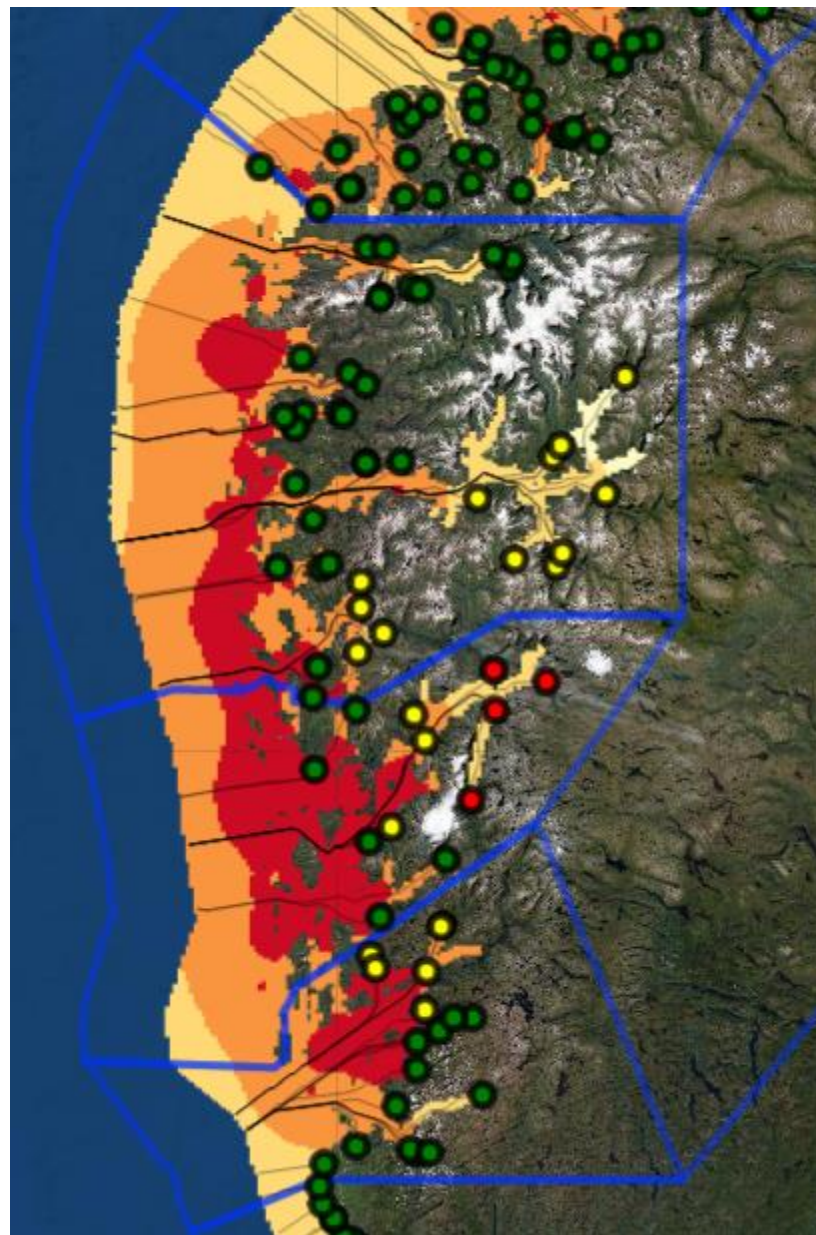
Hardanger 2021 Periode 1, 20. mai. - 3. juni



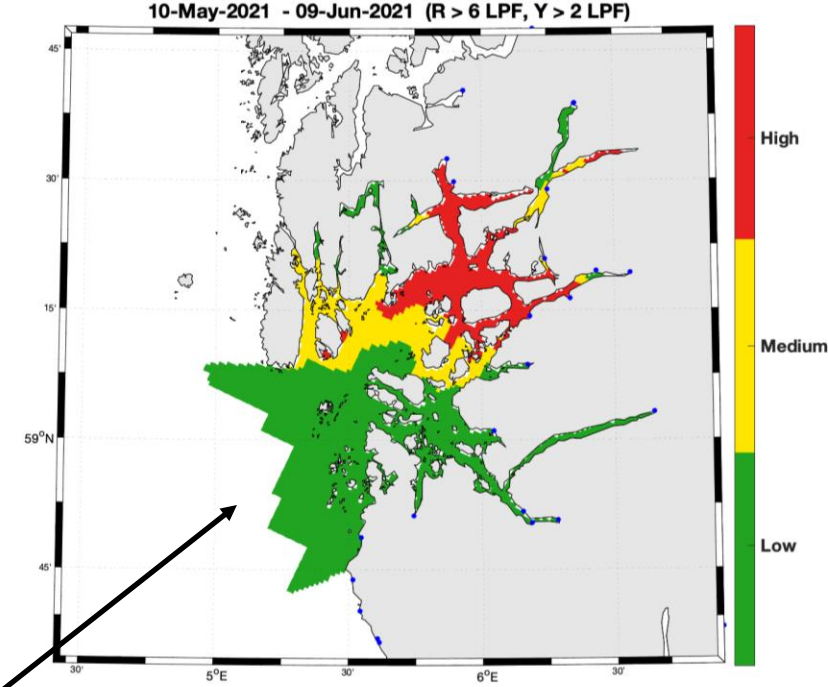
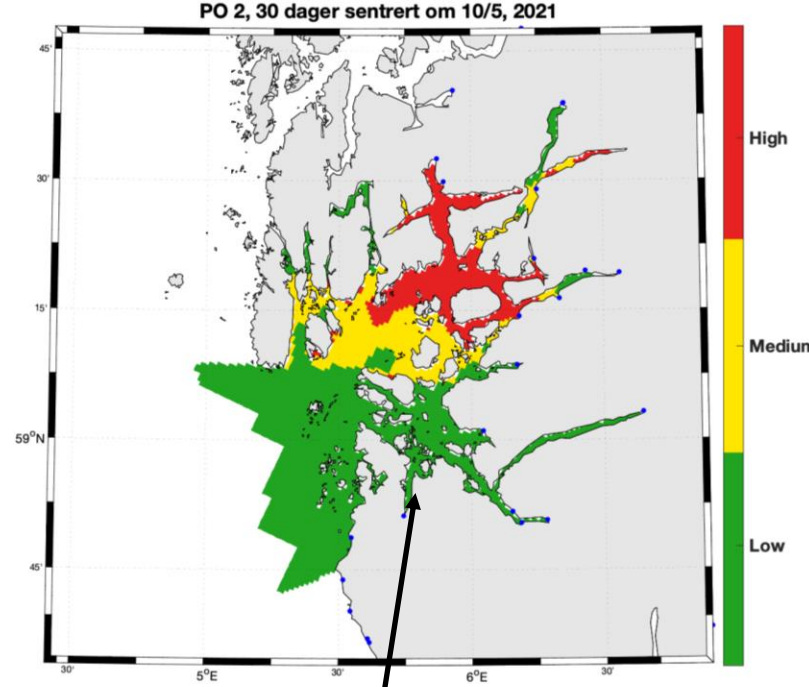
P03



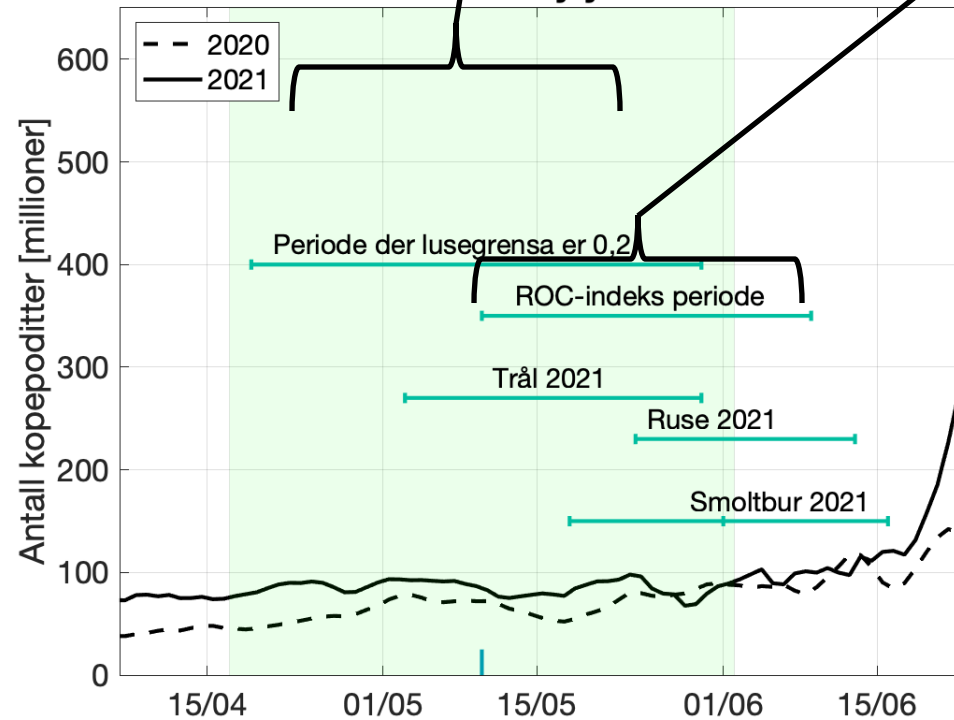
P03



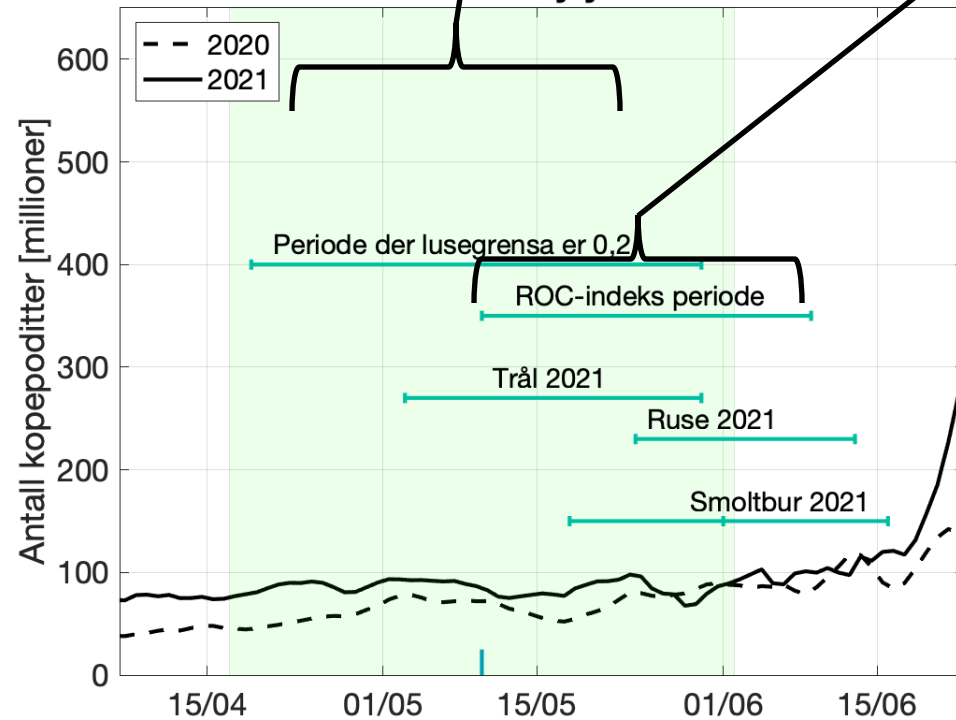
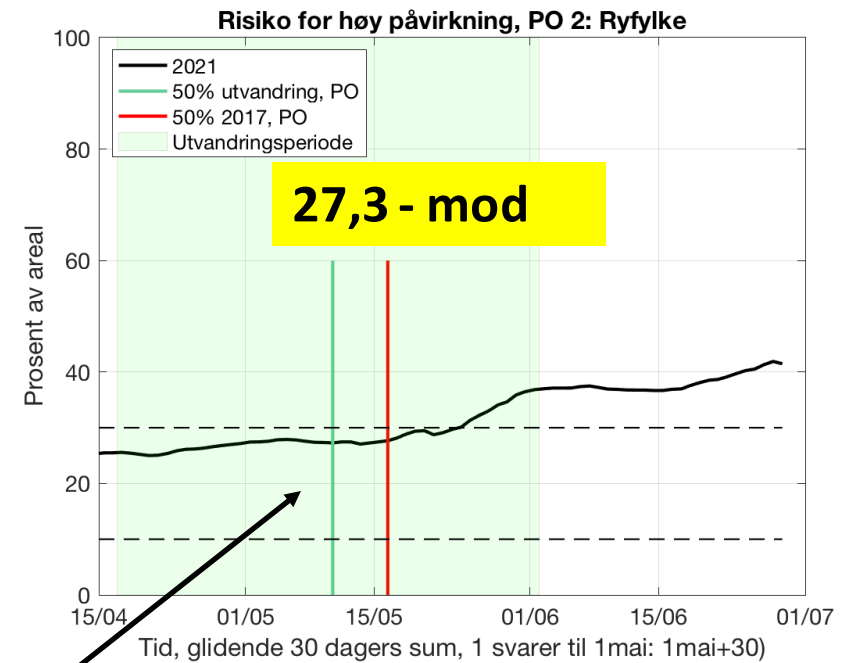
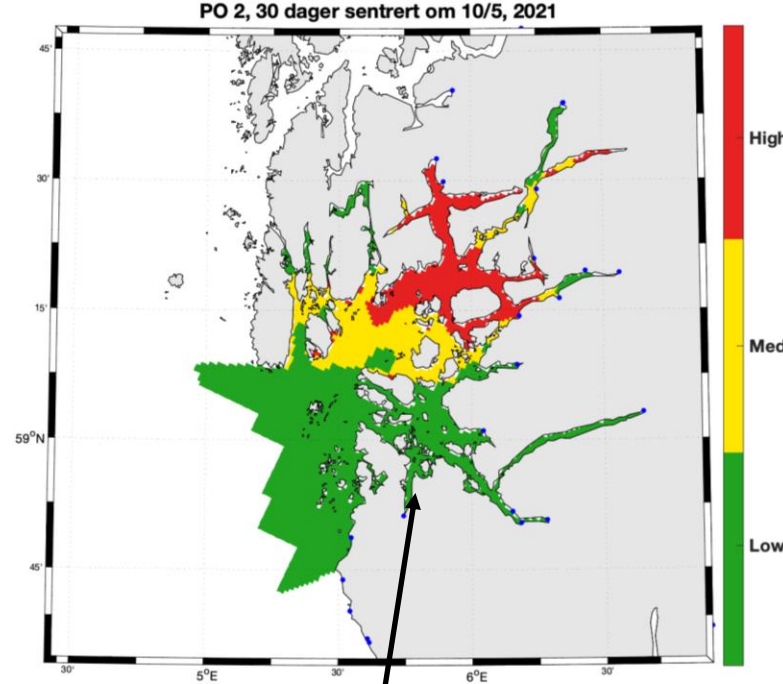
PO2



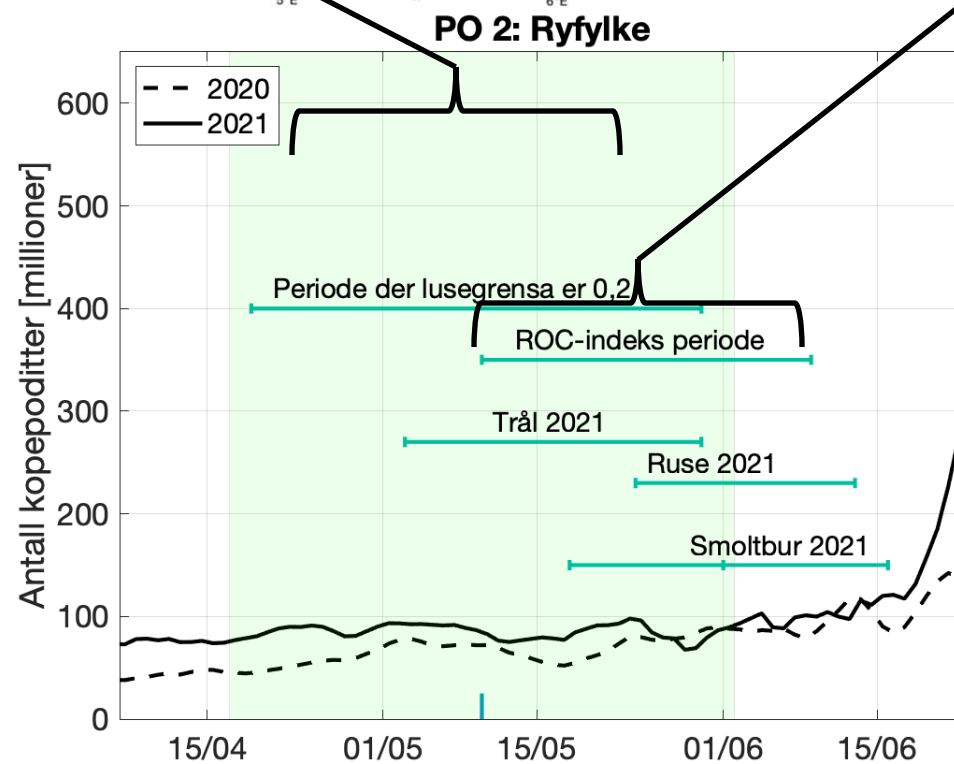
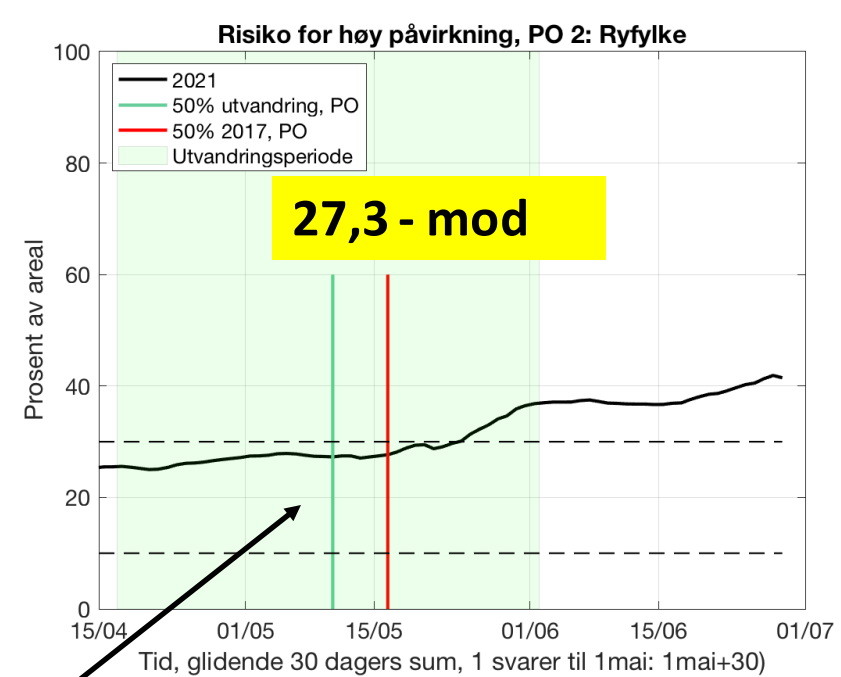
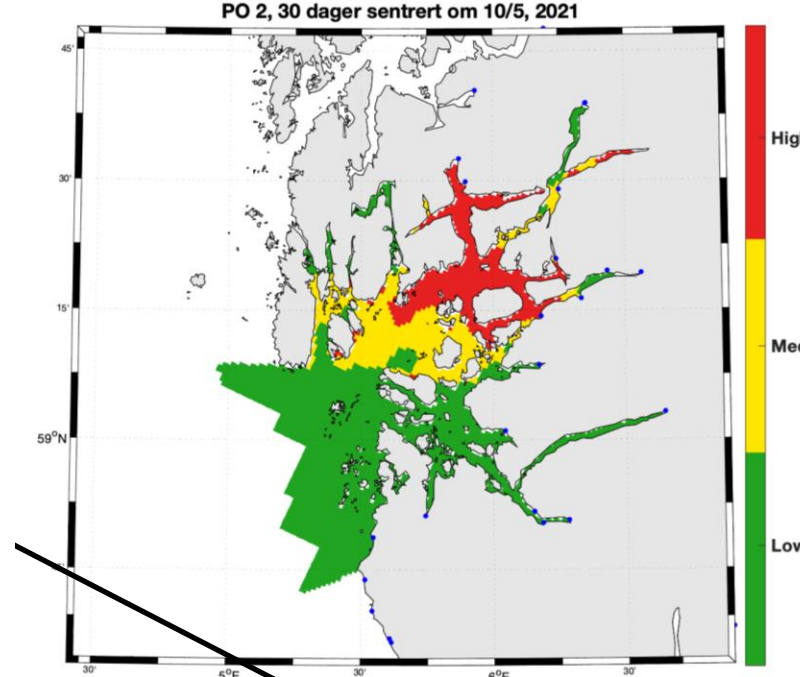
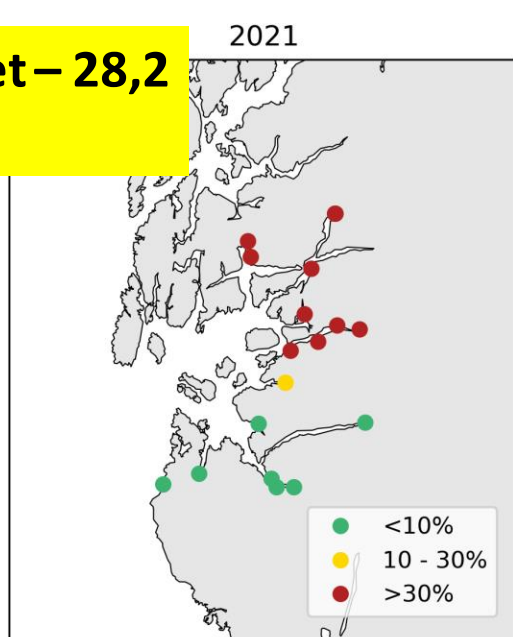
PO 2: Ryfylke



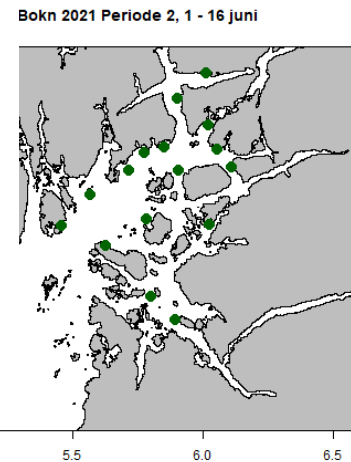
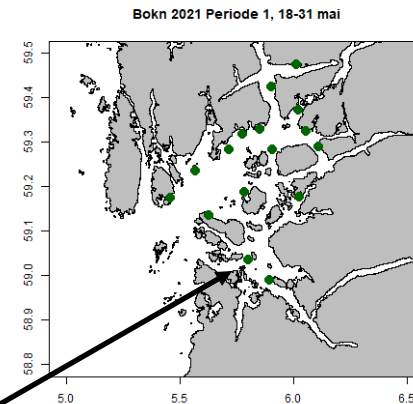
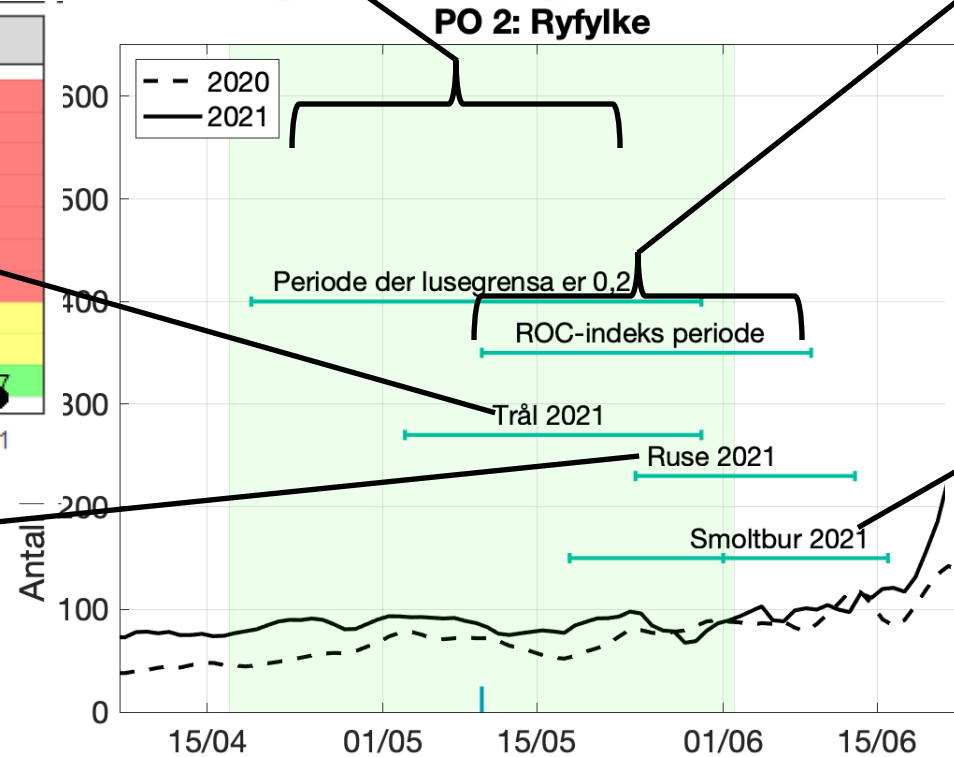
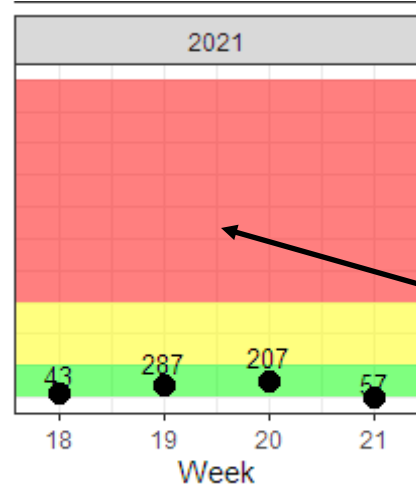
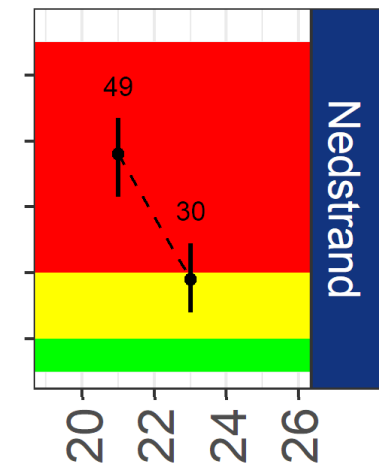
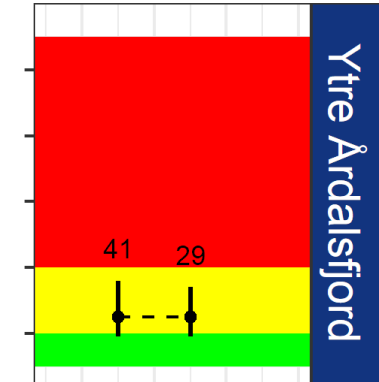
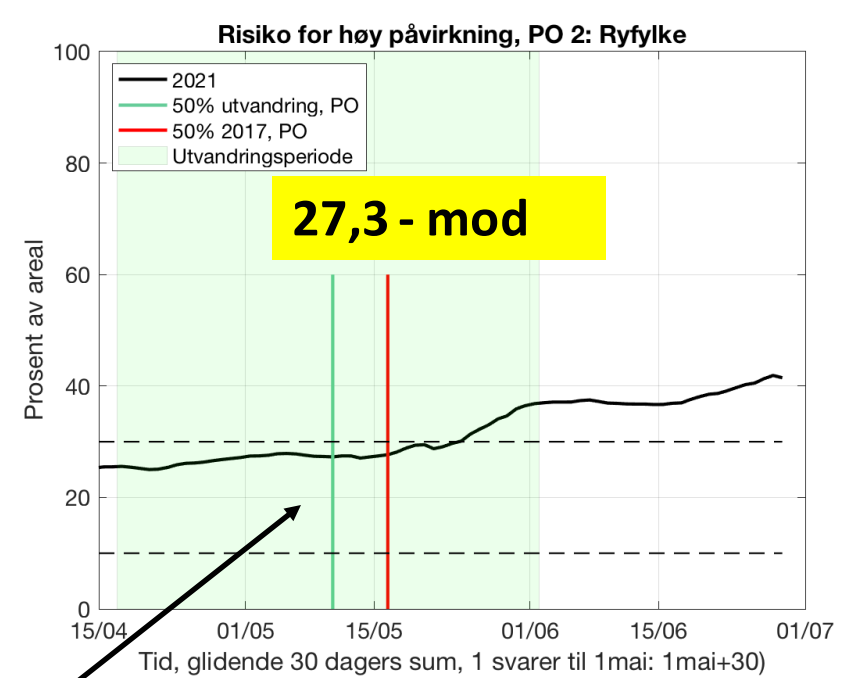
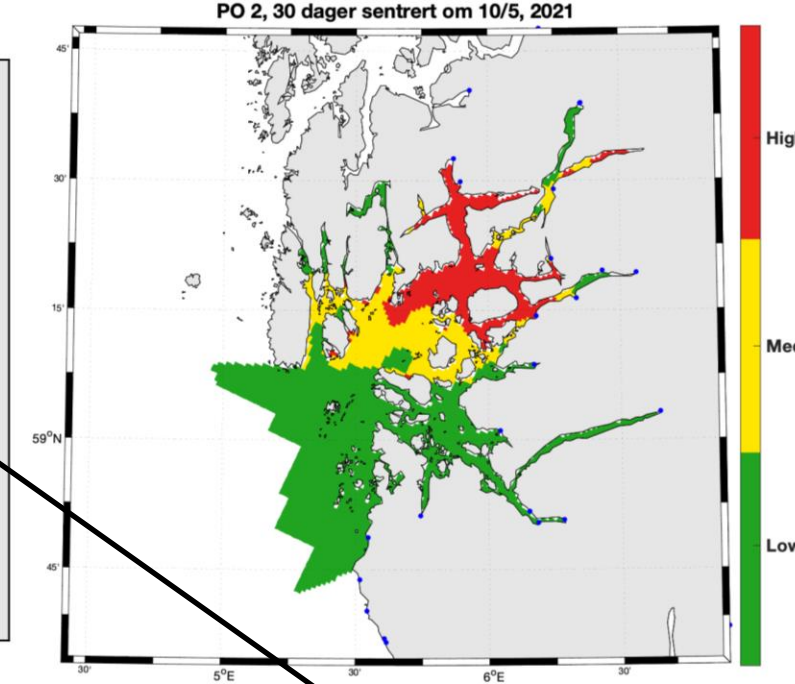
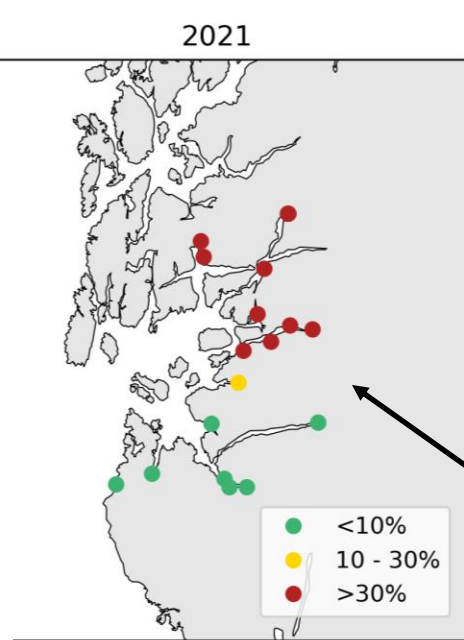
PO2



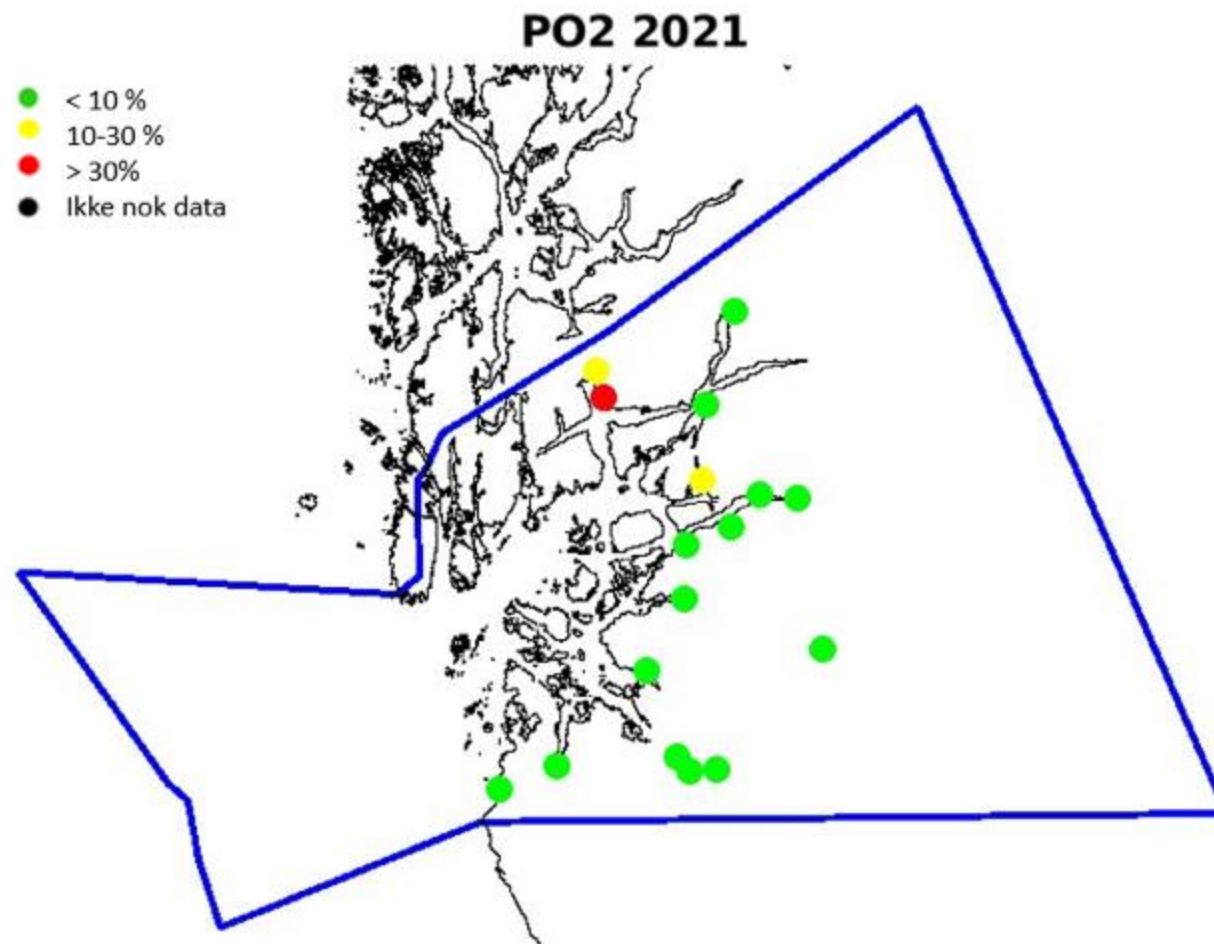
Uvektet – 28,2
(6%)



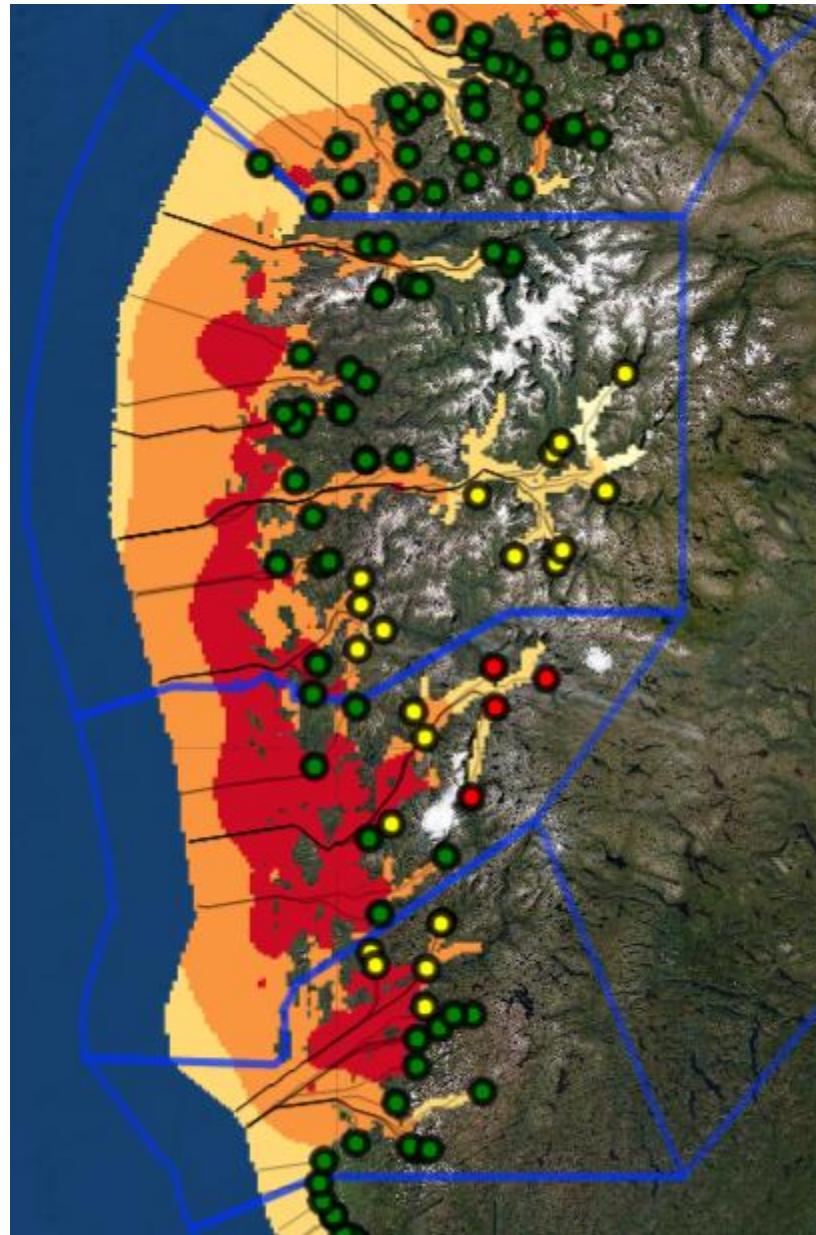
Uvektet – 28,2
(6%)



PO2

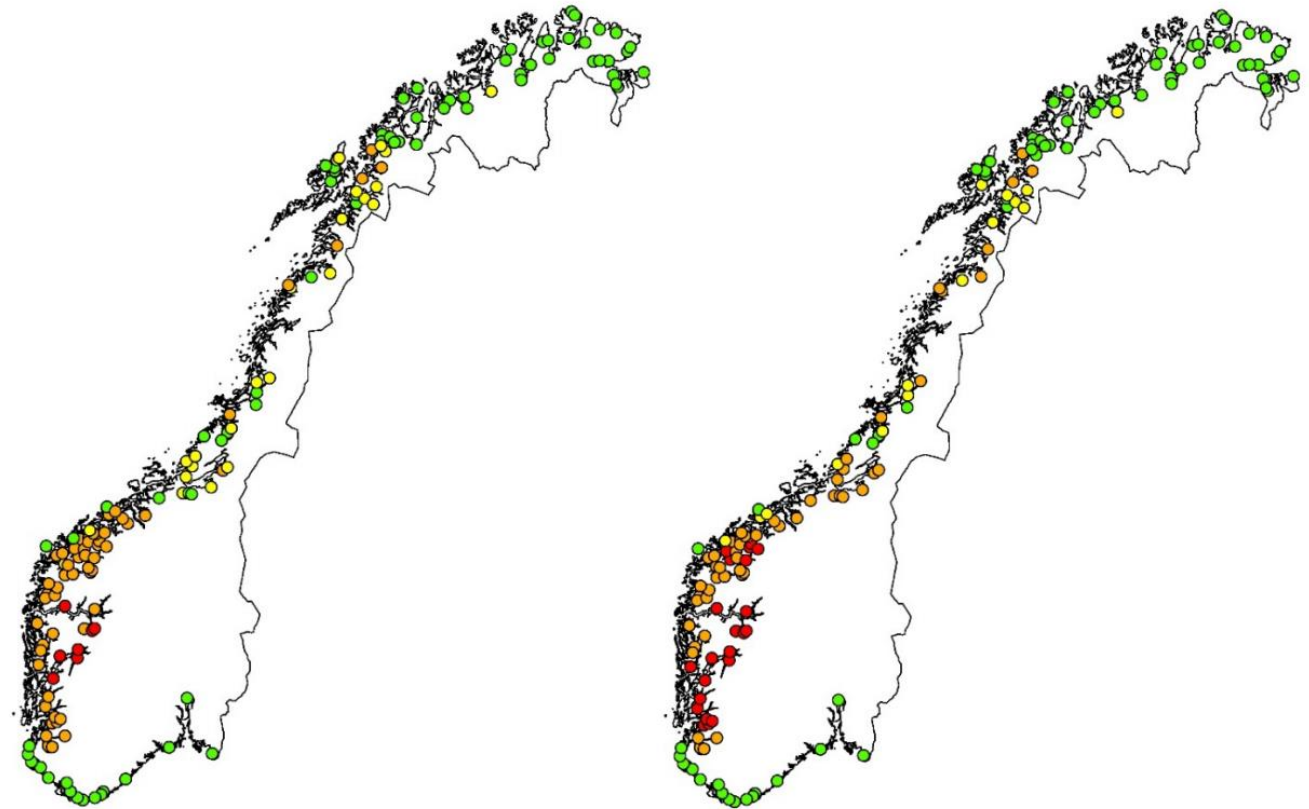


PO2



Vitenskapelig Råd for Lakseforvaltning (VRL)

- Modellert redusert høstbart overskudd.
- $R^2 = 0.29$
- Grønn = <5 % reduksjon
- Gul = 5-10% reduksjon
- Oransje = 10-30% reduksjon
- Rød = >30 % reduksjon



2018

2019

Takk for oppmerksomheten

Kristin Westman