Achieving sustainable use of wrasses as cleanerfish on salmon farms

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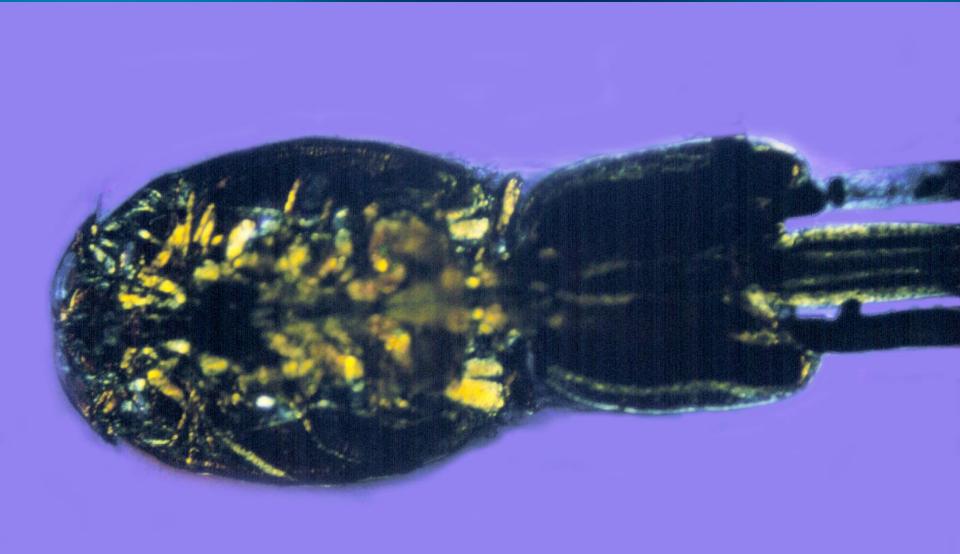


HAVFORSKNINGSINSTITUTTET

About 1000 farms



The salmon lice problem



Why use wrasses

 Salmon lice cannot become resistant to cleanerfish

 Cleanerfish delouse continuously without the need to handle the salmon

• They are environmental friendly

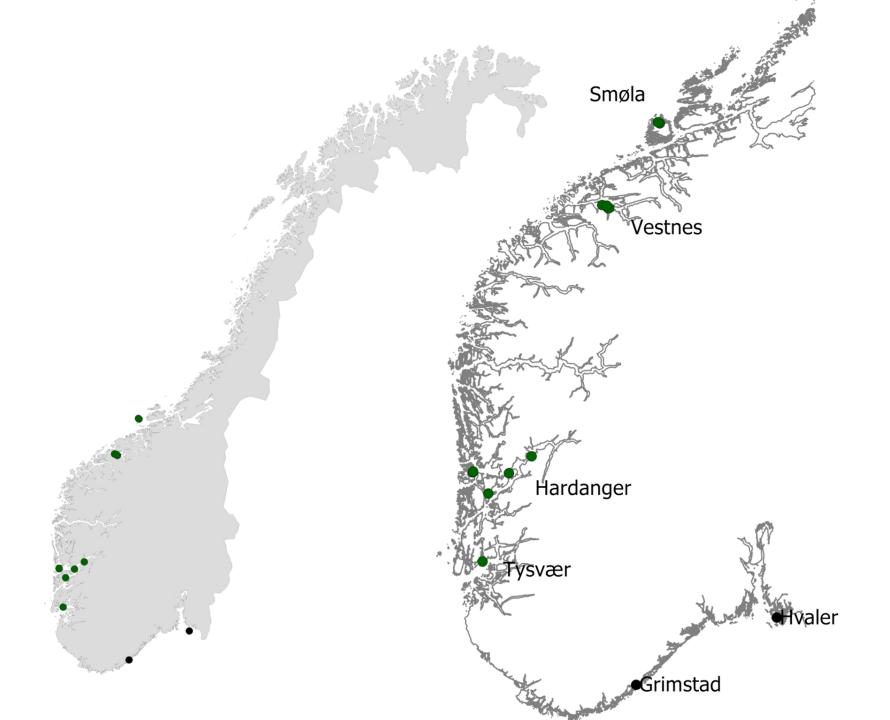


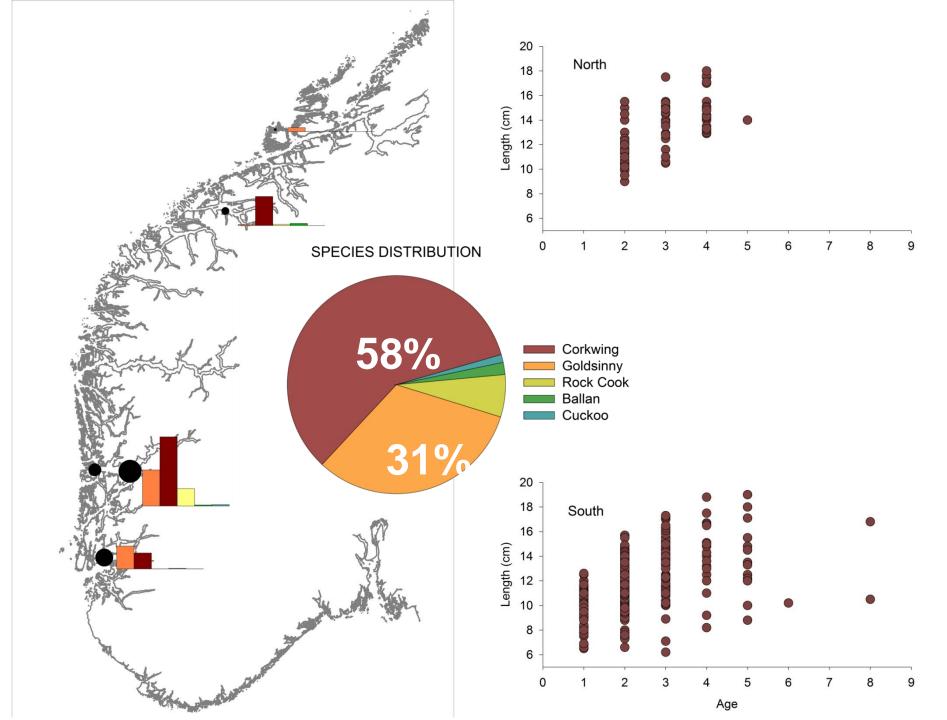


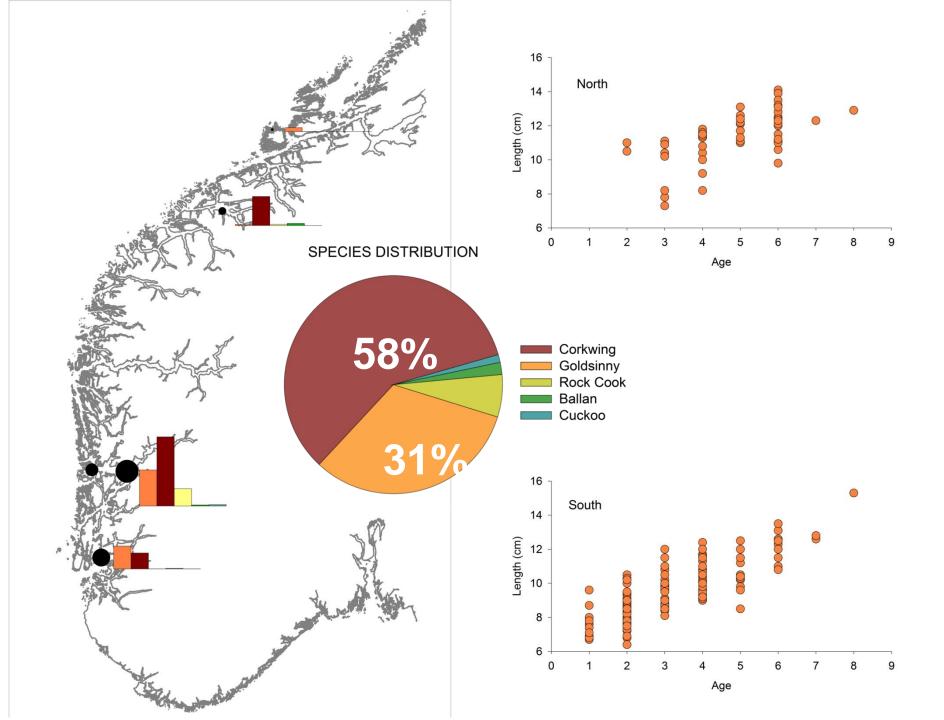
What do we need to know?

- Population sizes for the different wrasse species used and their distribution
- Growth and recruitment of each species
- Are there locally adapted populations?
- How will transporting wrasse affect their own pathogens?
- How to catch, handle, transport and maintain them in the best possible way

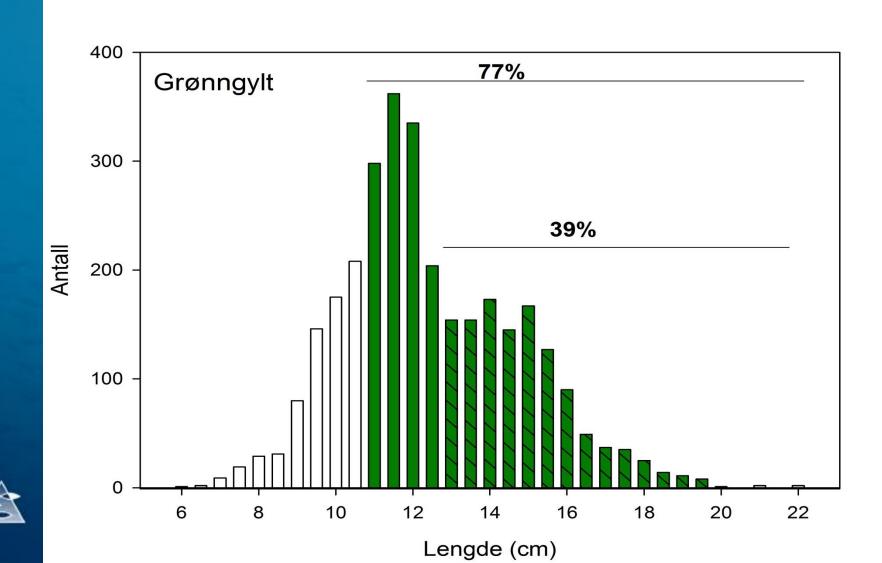




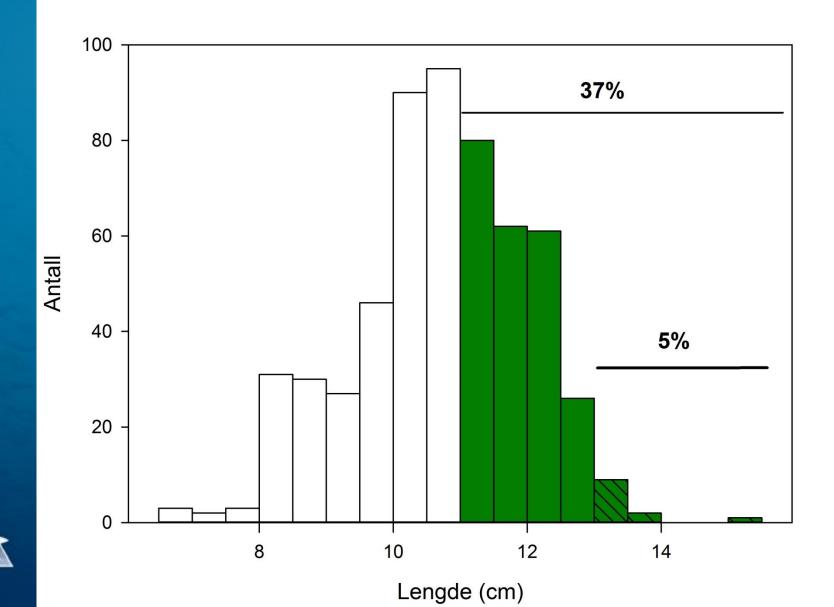




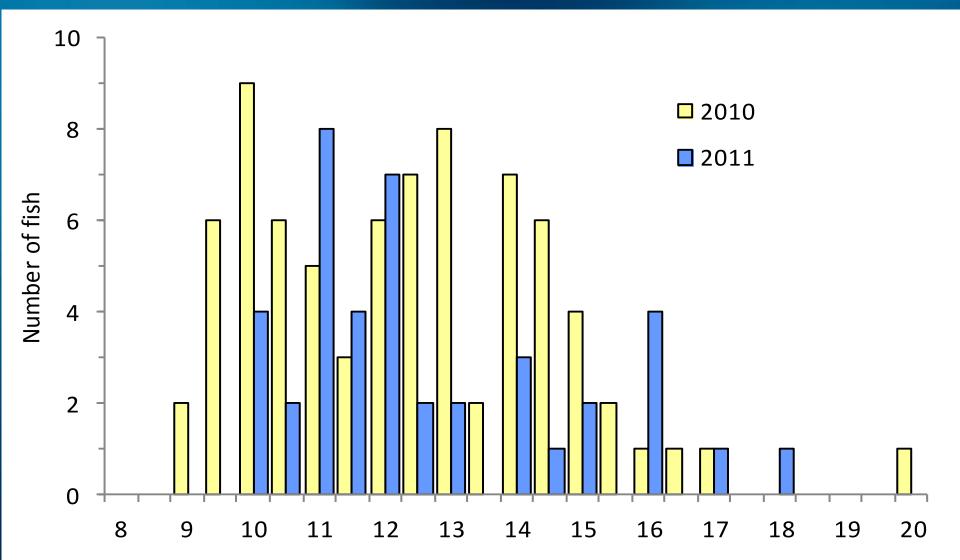
Corkwing



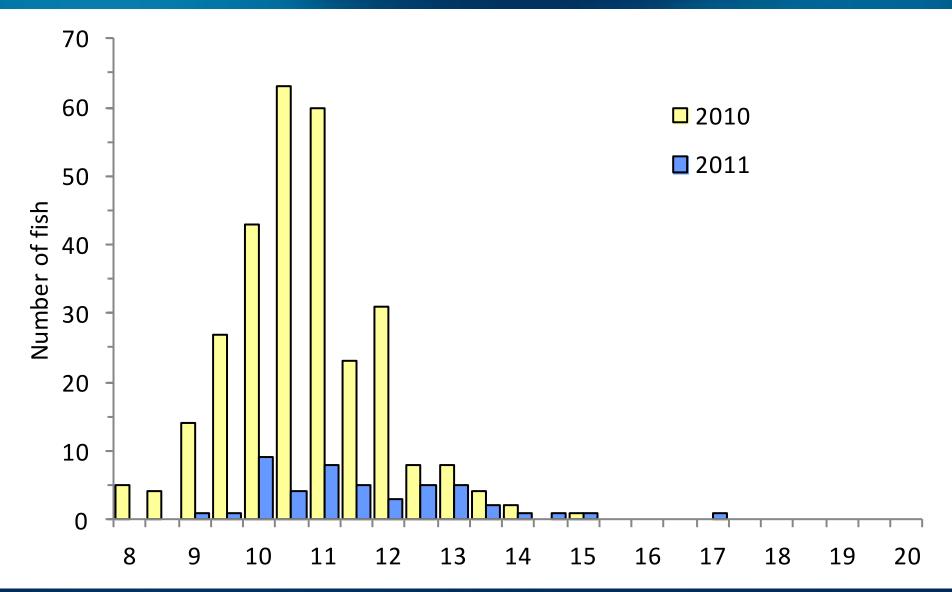
Goldsinny

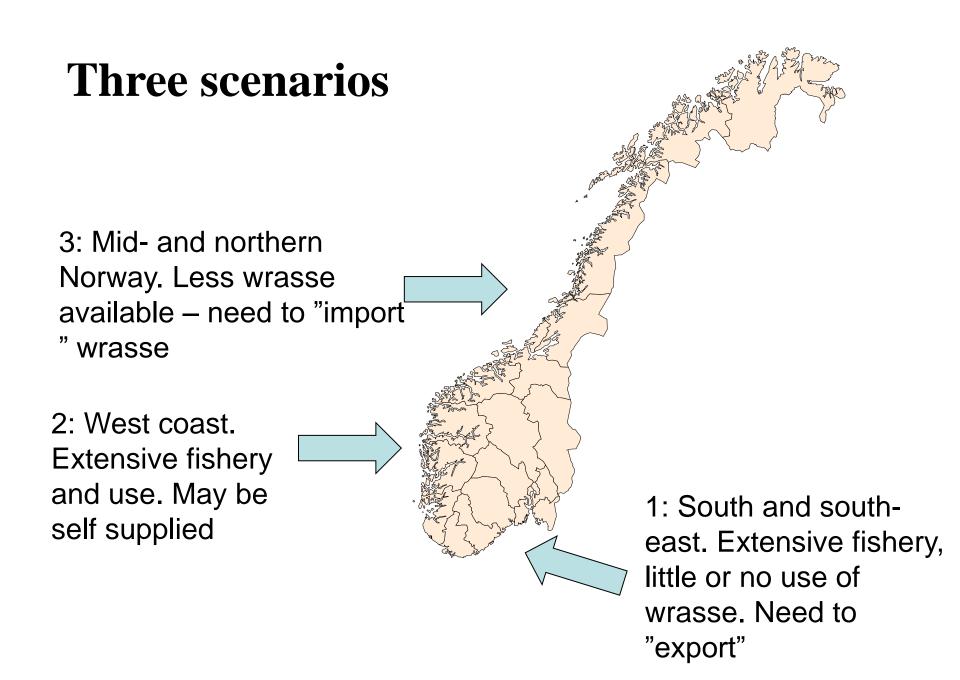


Corkwing



Goldsinny



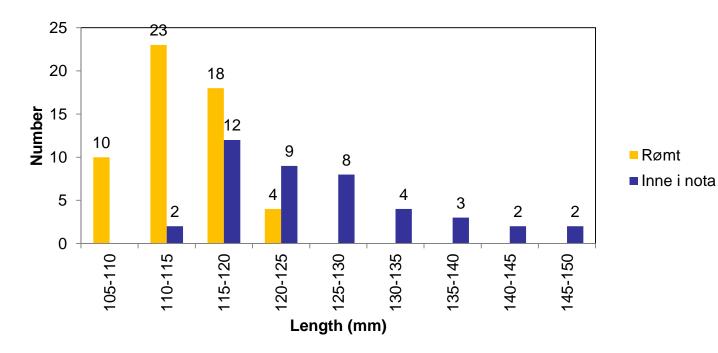




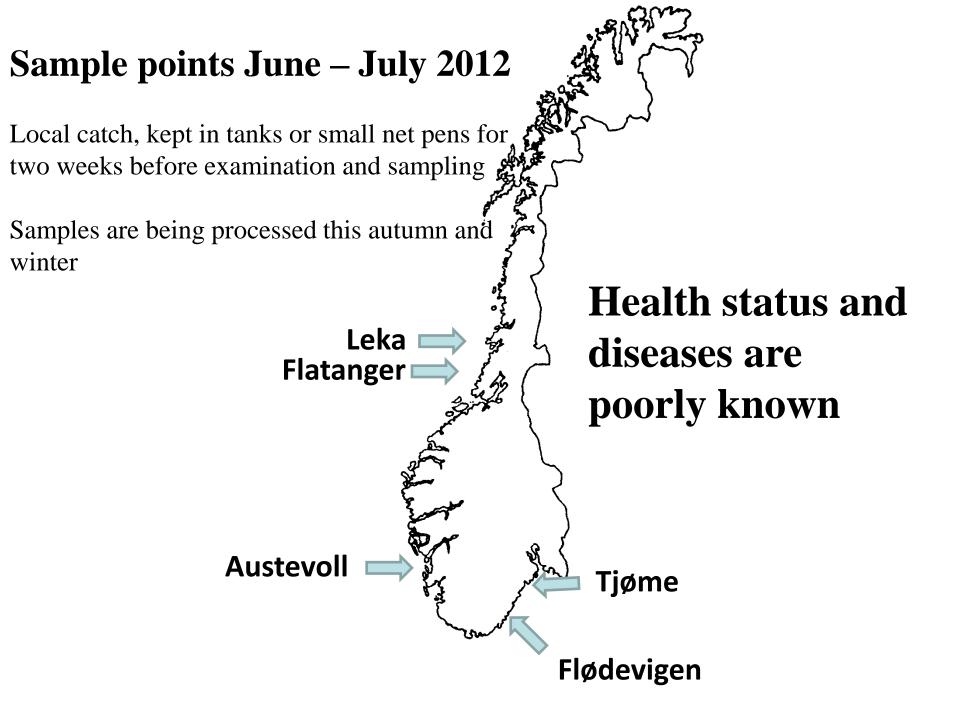
Escapes through commercial seacage nets

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- 97 goldsinny
- 55% escaped
- k-factor mean 1,3







Optimizing traps to minimize bycatch and maximize quality











Most corkwing die shortly after release in net pens if collected during the spawning season



Responsible use of wrasses

- Modified traps to avoid bycatch
- Right size
- Right time
- Hiding places for wrasse
- Locally caught wrasses



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