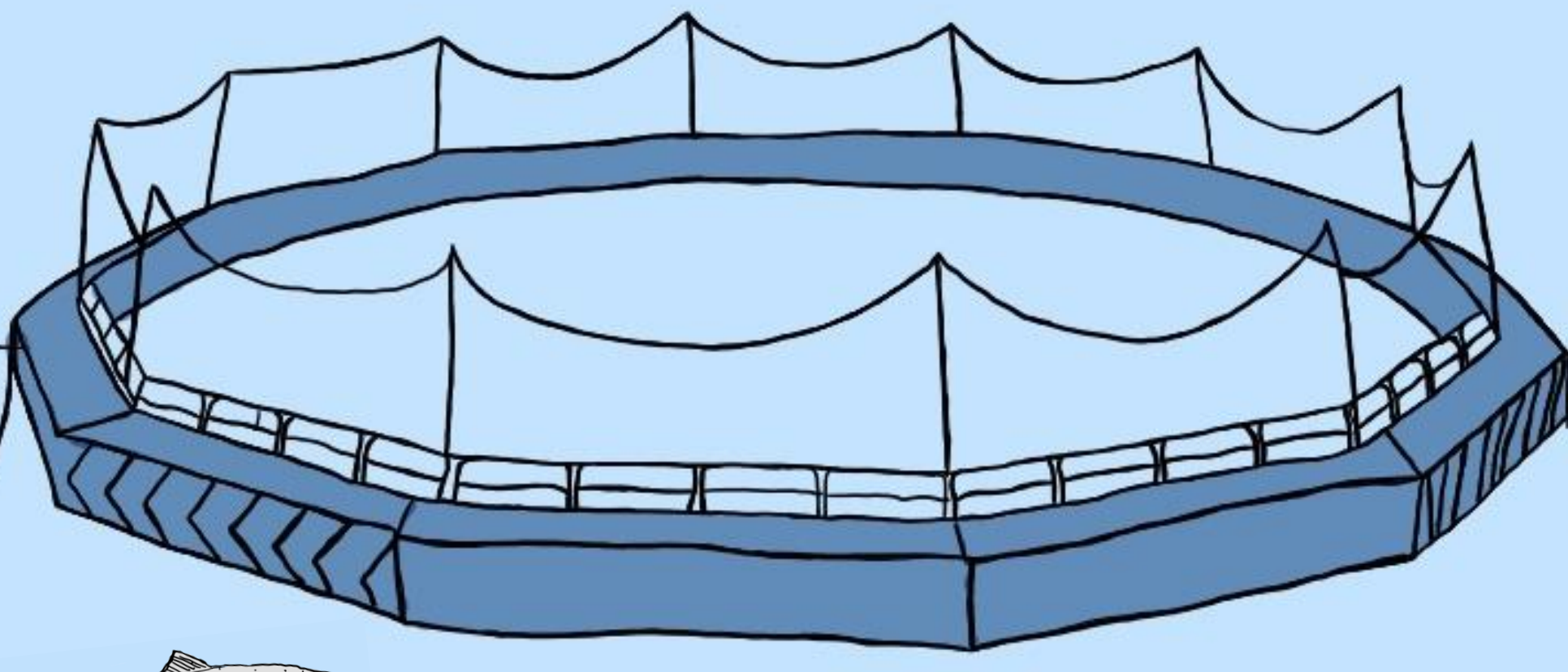
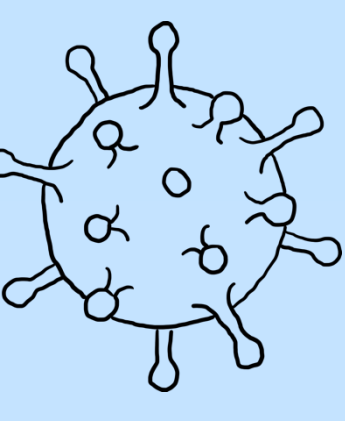


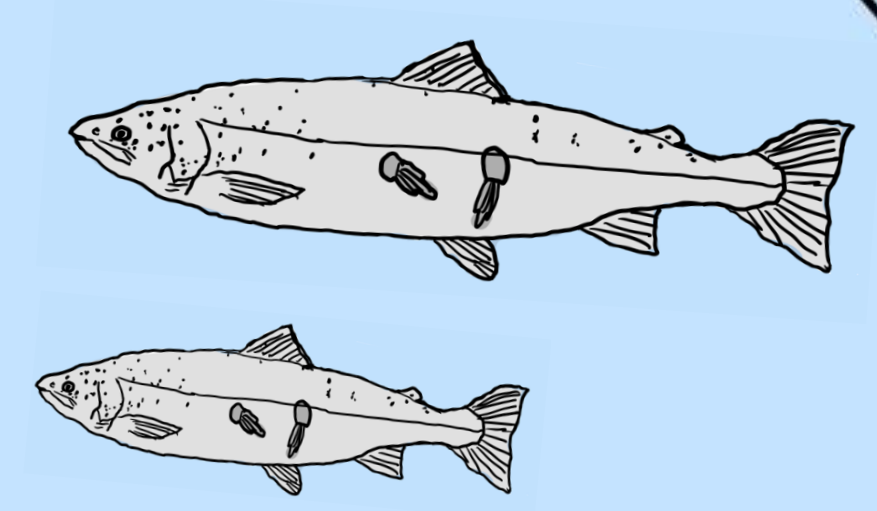
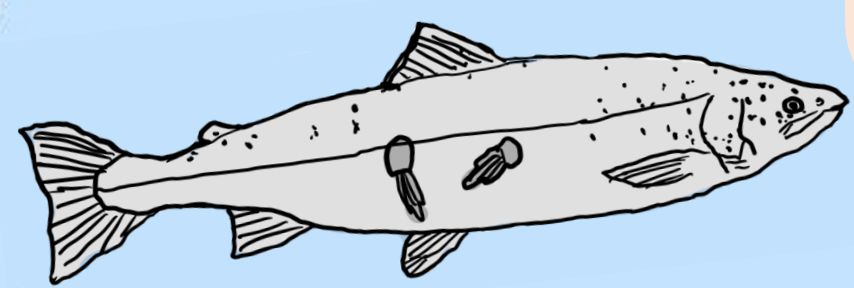
Salmon Lice Management Strategies and their Impact on Infectious Salmon Anemia in Norwegian Salmon Farms

André Aasheim, Amalie Alsaker, Anja Bang, Jesper Berntsen, Ananda Benediktsdottir and Gina Brøten

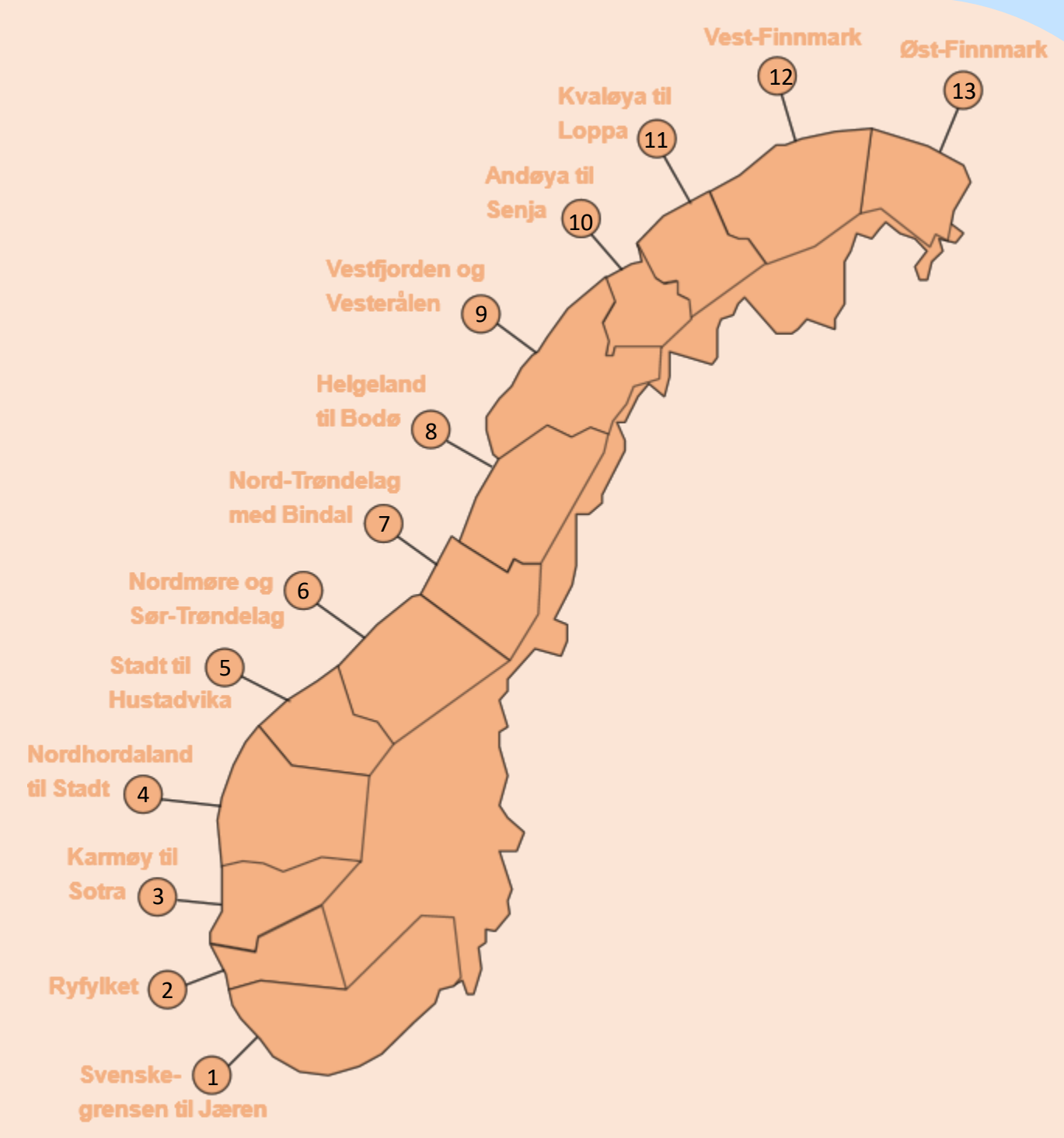
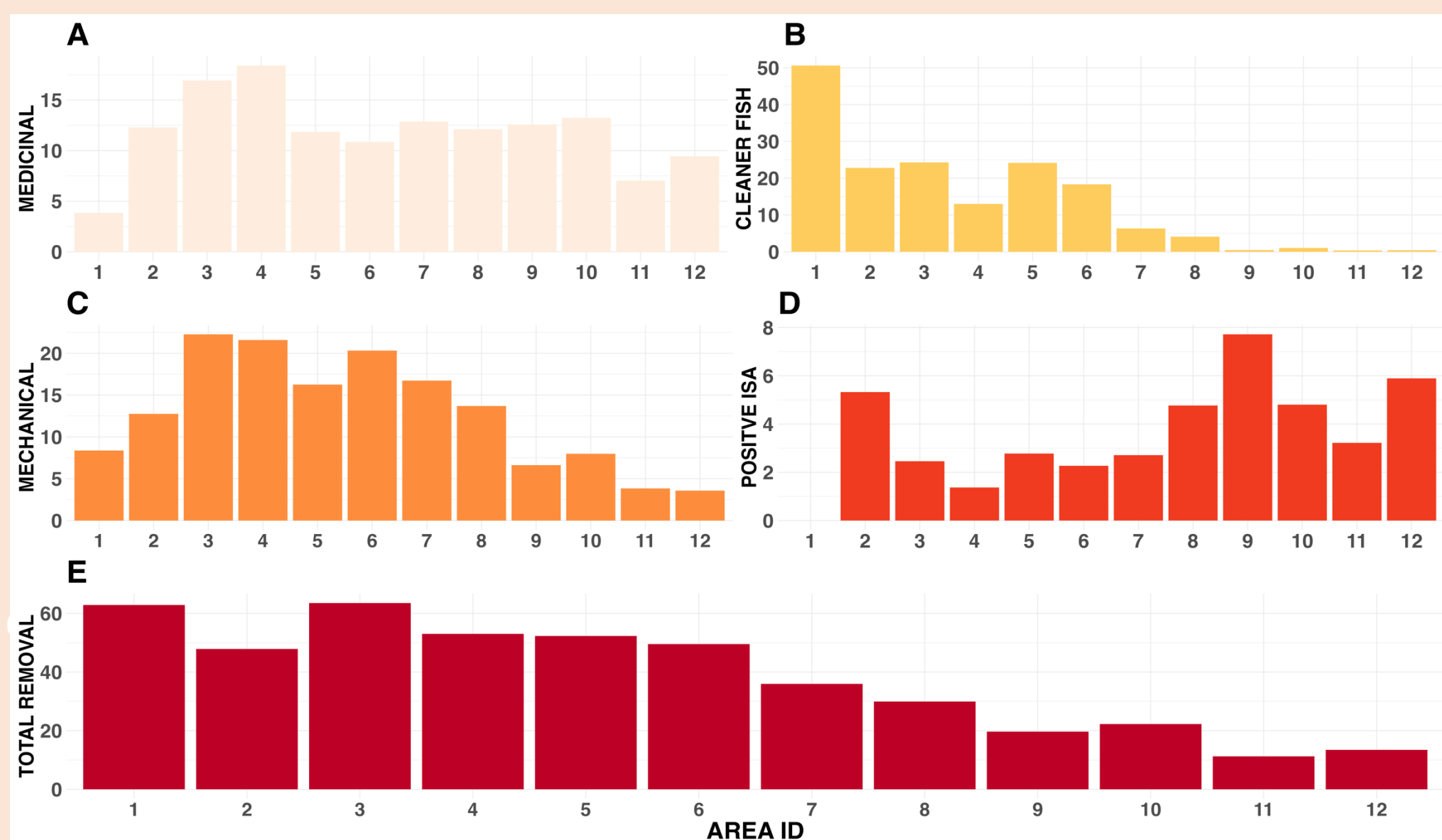


Background

Salmon farming faces challenges with salmon lice, and multiple methods for removal are used. In this study it is assumed that removal causes stress for the fish, and the aim is to reveal if there is a relation between removal of salmon lice and prevalence of infectious salmon anemia (ISA)



Main findings



No significant correlation between removal of lice and salmon anemia was observed in total or for any of the three individual methods of removal: medicinal, mechanical and using cleaner fish

The overall proportion of fish farms reporting ISA cases was 11.3%, and 63,4% of the total fish farms have taken measures to remove salmon lice

As the prevalence of ISA is closely measured, it is to be expected that if there was a correlation between the two – it would've already been discovered

Method

Datasets from BarentsWatch on lice countermeasures, diseases in salmon and salmon lice per fish from 12 production zones were obtained. The data was processed and analyzed in R to show proportional data of removal methods and ISA cases in each production ID zone

