# Achieving sustainable use of wrasses as cleanerfish on salmon farms

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#### About 1000 farms



## The salmon lice problem



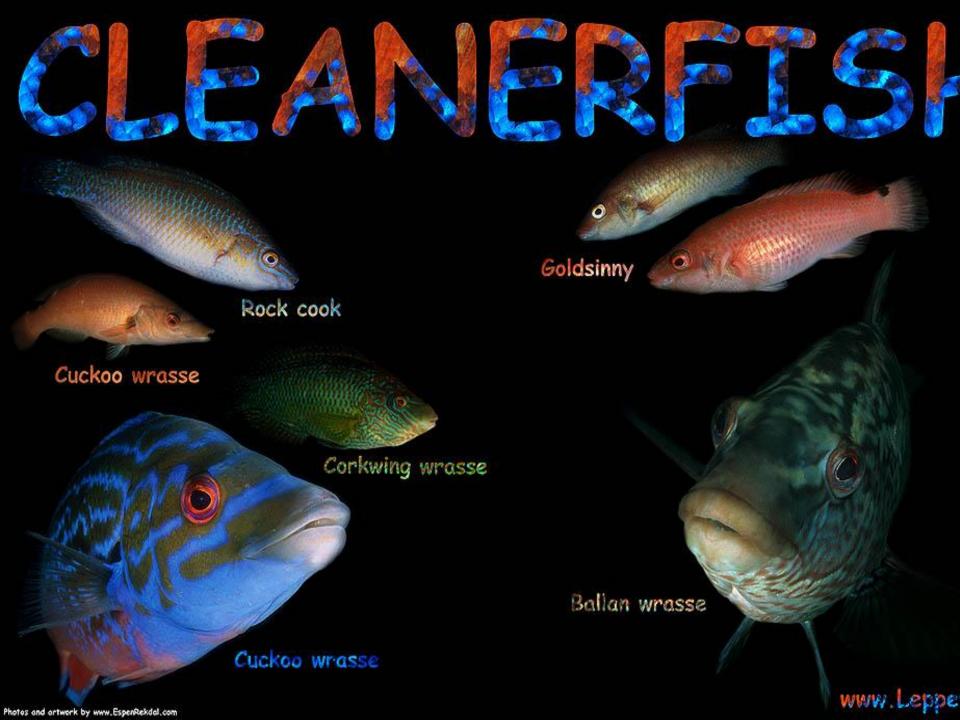
#### Why use wrasses

 Salmon lice cannot become resistant to cleanerfish

 Cleanerfish delouse continuously without the need to handle the salmon

They are environmental friendly

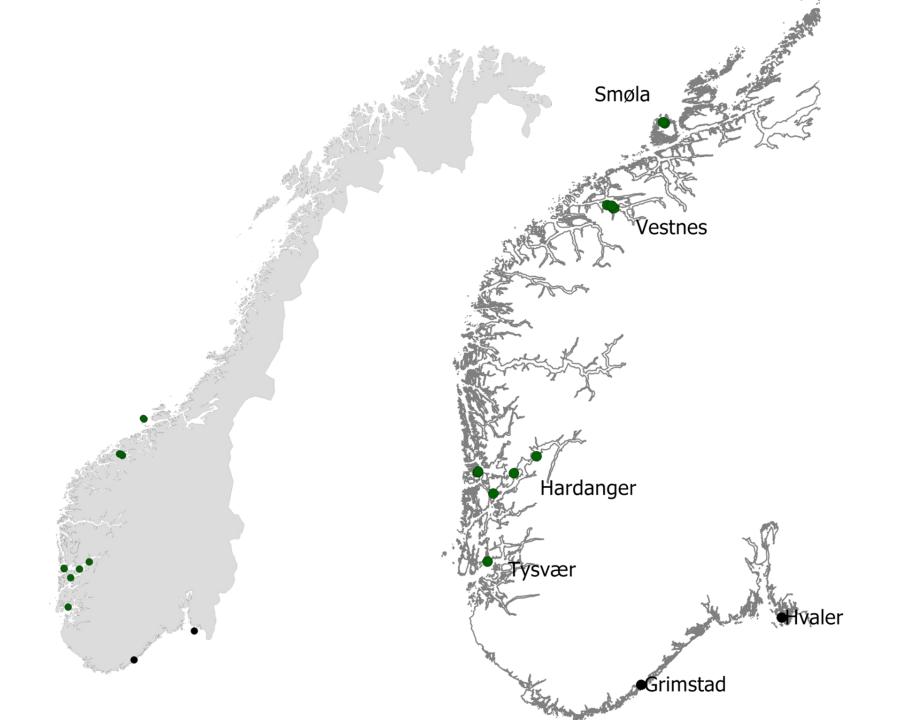


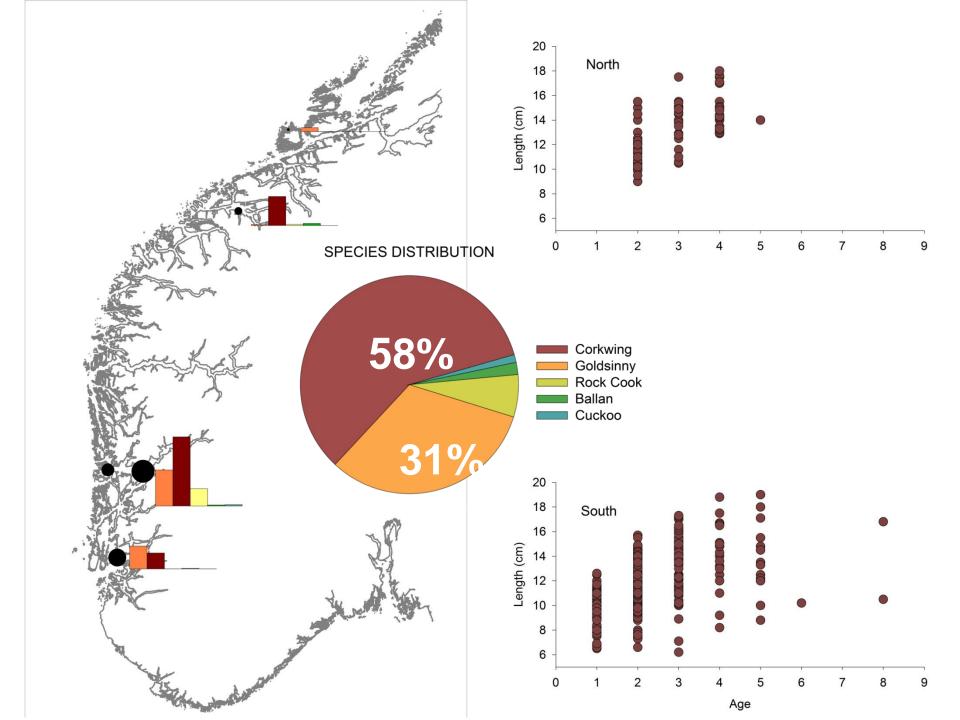


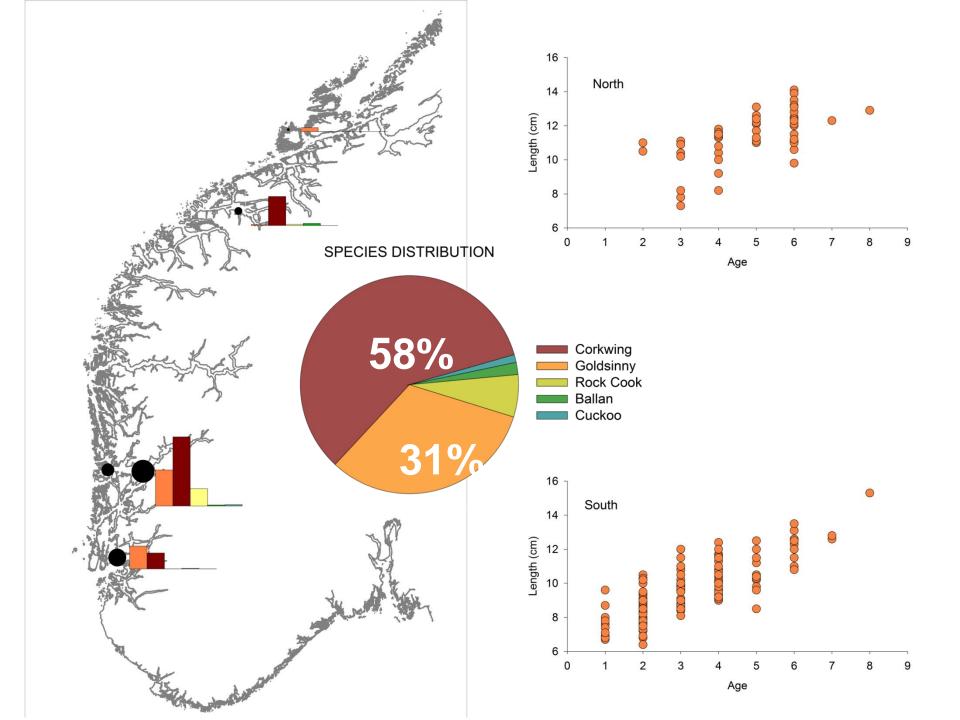
#### What do we need to know?

- 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

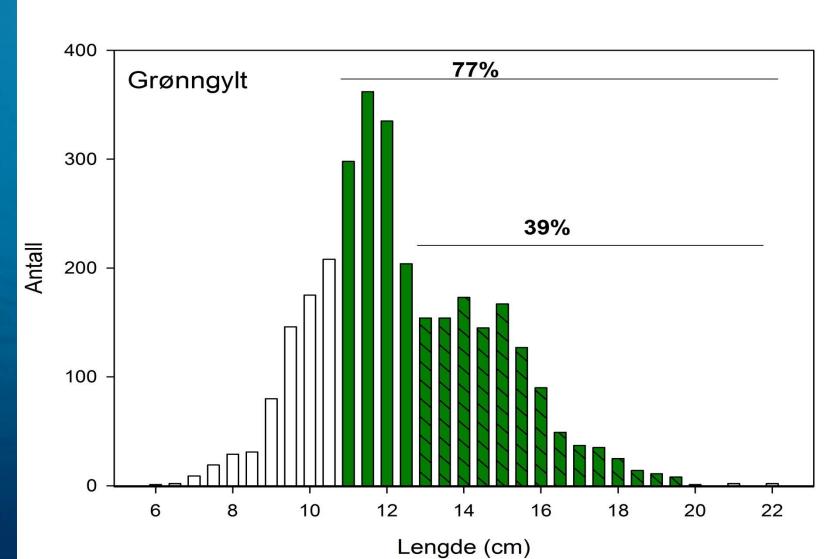






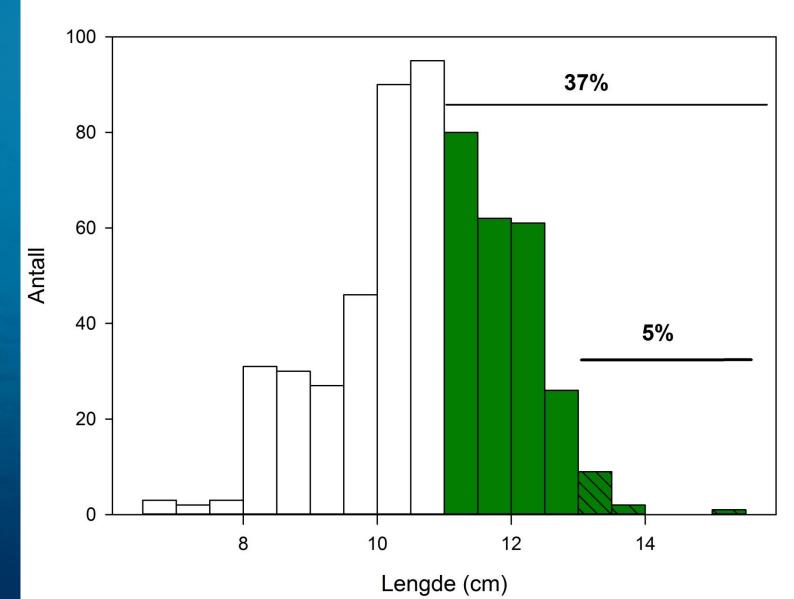


## Corkwing



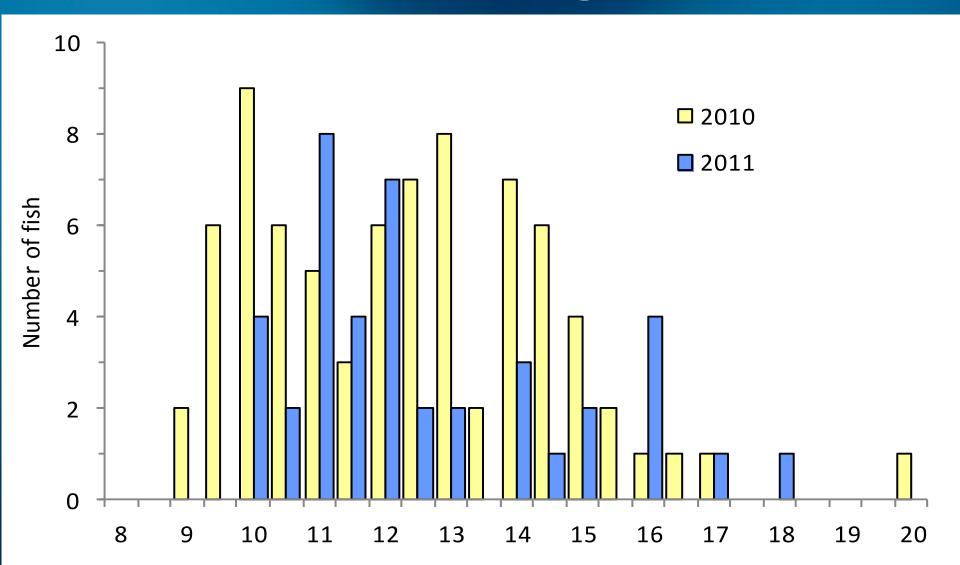


### Goldsinny

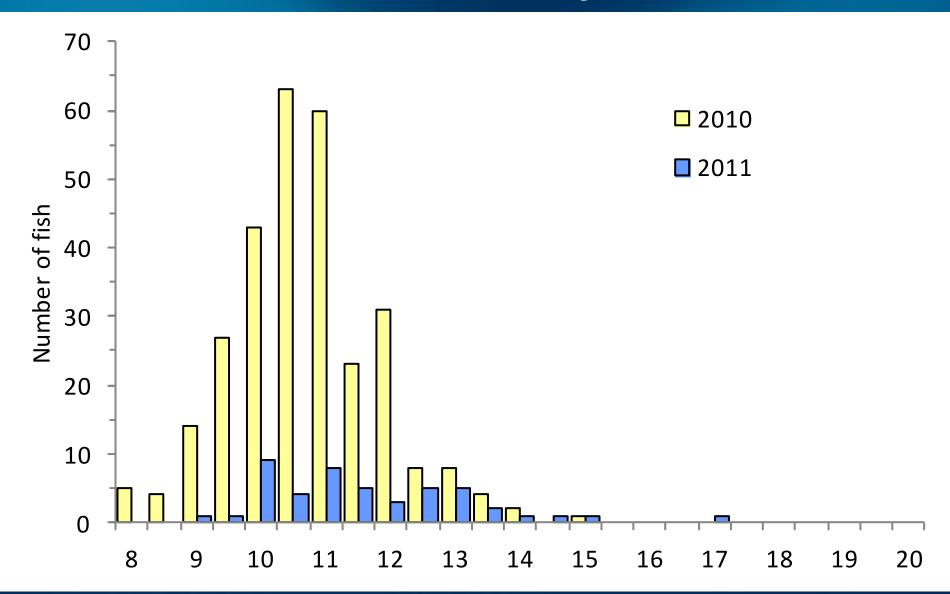




## Corkwing



#### Goldsinny



#### Three scenarios

3: Mid- and northern
Norway. Less wrasse
available – need to "import"
" wrasse

2: West coast. Extensive fishery and use. May be self supplied

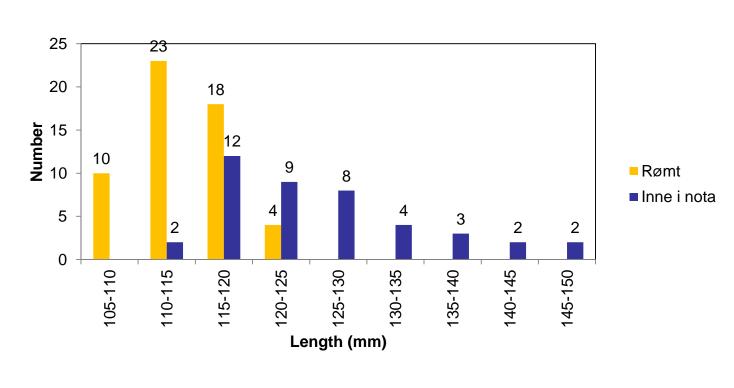




#### Escapes through commercial seacage nets

#### 23 june 2012

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

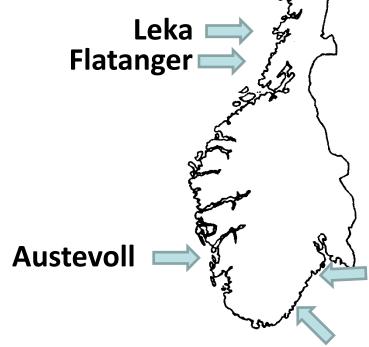




#### Sample points June – July 2012

Local catch, kept in tanks or small net pens for two weeks before examination and sampling

Samples are being processed this autumn and winter



Health status and diseases are poorly known

Tjøme

Flødevigen

## 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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