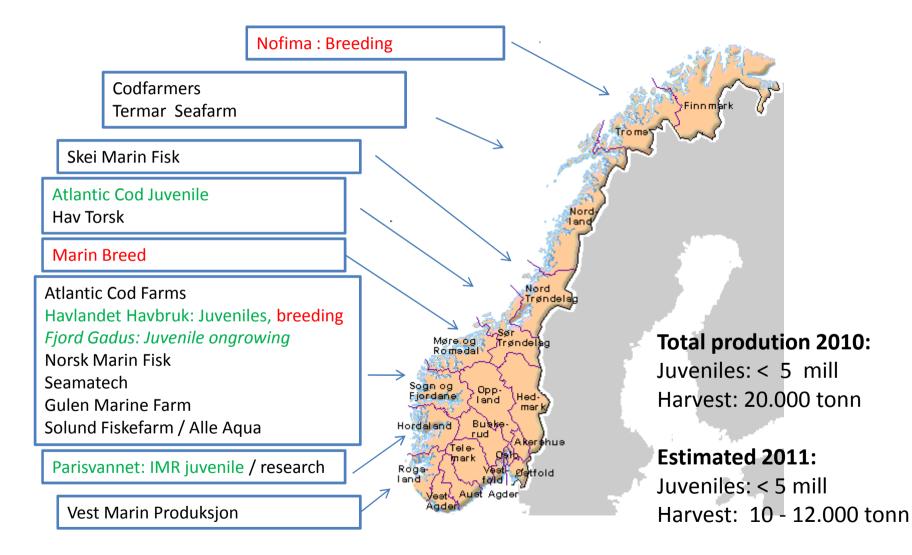
Production of cod mortality, diseases and vaccination future solutions

Grethe R. Adoff

Cod Farming in the Nordic Countries Grand Hotel, Reykjavík 21 September 2011

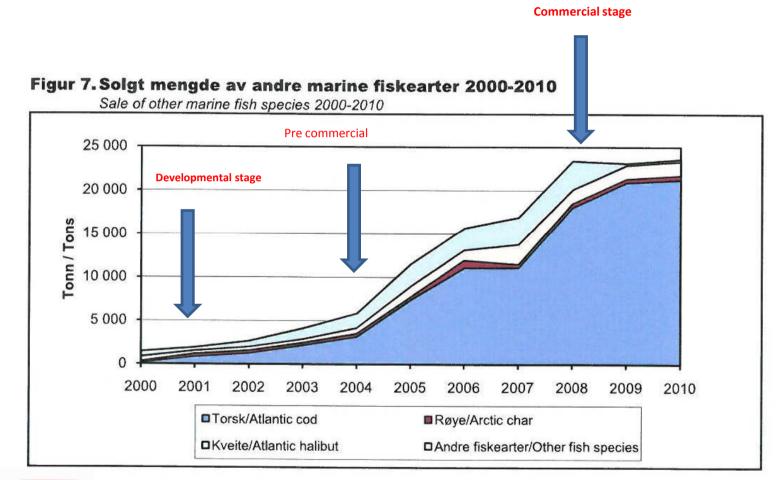


Cod producers in Norway 2011



Sales of cod and other marine fish in Norway

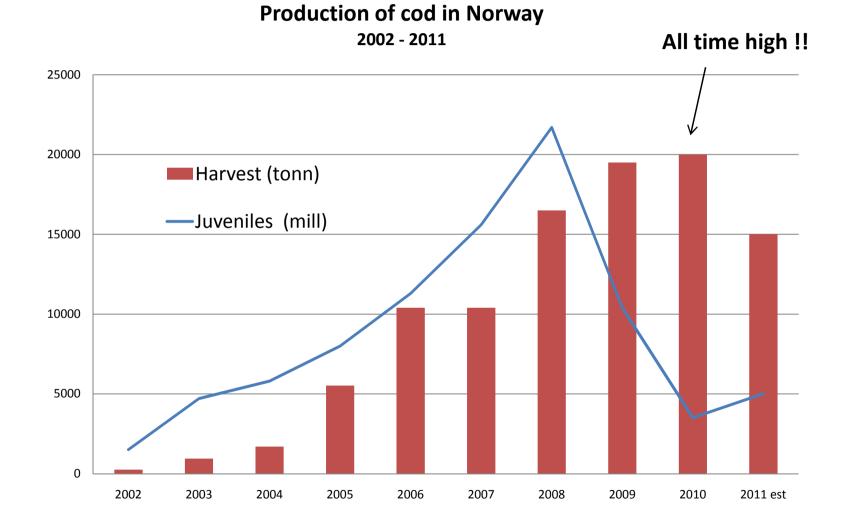
Volume







Cod production 2011





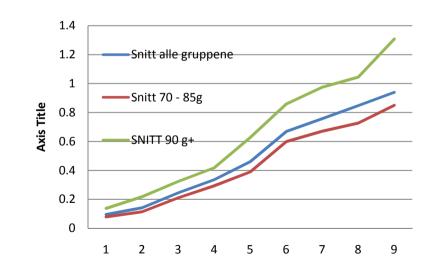
Critical factors for a successful cod farming

1. Prices 300 36 Volum 34 250 32 Pris 200 30 UIIO 2. Production



Growth

- Best results: 3,6 kg 20 months, but.....
 - Growth is dependent on
 - Temperatures
 - Size of juveniles
 - Time of stocking
 - Densities in cages
 - Management



Growth 2010



Current status cod production



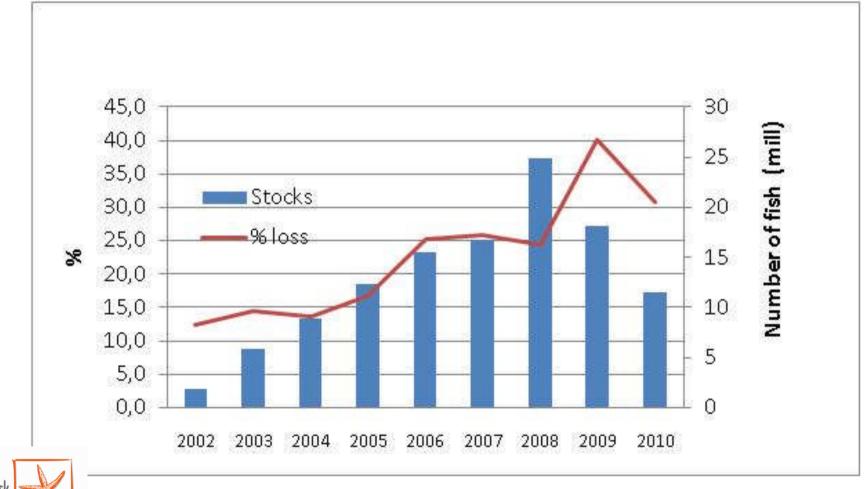
• Low prices -

- Low volumes
- Insufficient juvenile production
- Early sexual maturation
- High mortality and losses

÷

- Good accept in market
- VAP → filets, loins
 "Strøm"
- Good growth potential
- Triploid cod \rightarrow sterile fish
- Good breeding programs
- Less outbreaks of diseases

Mortalities in codfarming

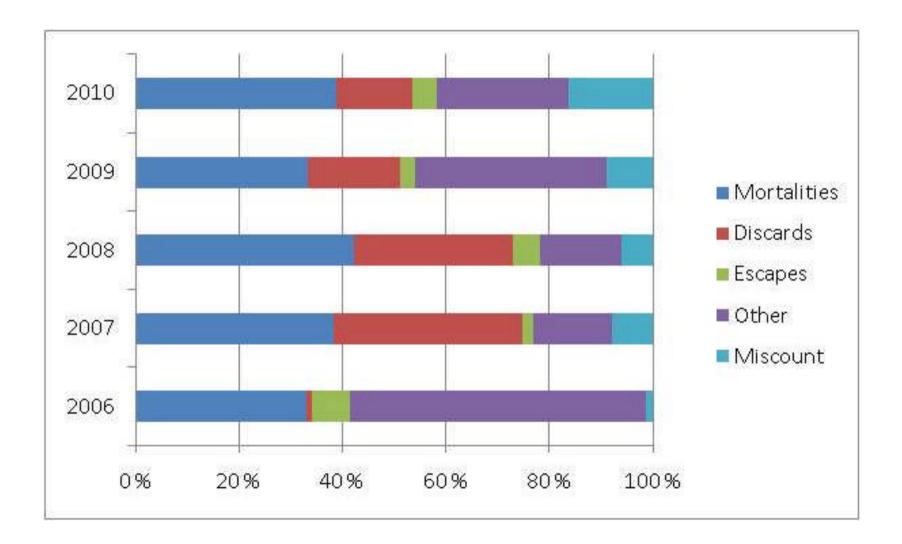




Source: Directorate of fisheries



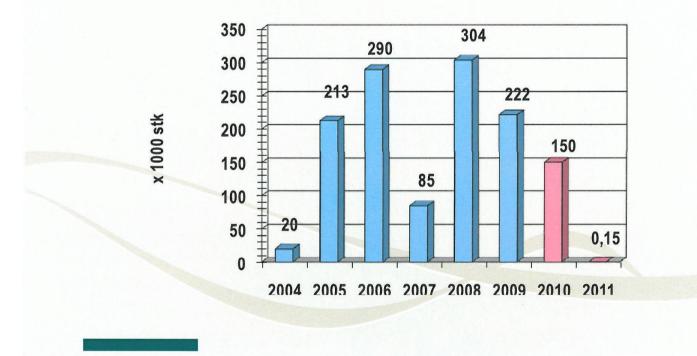
Causes of mortalities in codfarming





Rømming av torsk 2004 – 2011

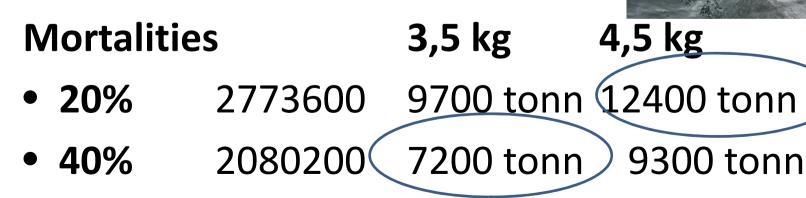
Oppdretternes innmeldte rømmingstall oppdatert pr. 1.09.2011





Mortality and losses in codfarming

Output 2010: 3,4 mill juveniles Harvest $2012 \rightarrow$? Tons



Bacterial diseases

- 1. Vibriosis (Vibrio anguillarum)
 - Vaccines, but outbreaks still occurs
 - Treated with antibiotics
- 2. Atypical furunculosis (Aeromonas salmonicida)
 - Can be mistaken for francisellosis
 - Low, constant mortalities in hatcheries
 - Treated with antibiotics
- 3. Francisellosis (Francisella noatunensis)
 - Biggest treath to codfarming in western Norway
 - No mayor break outs last year
 - No treatment
 - Screening of broodstock



Viral and parasitic diseases

- 1. Viral diseases
 - 1. Nodavirus
 - 2. IPN
 - 3. VHS

2. Parasitic diseases

- 1. Black spot
- 2. Tricodina





Other "diseases"

1. Egg bound



2. Intestinal "diseases"





Loosers / "pinheads", Failed cod

- Small fish, usually appear after shortly after transfer to cages
- Unclassified causes
- Secondary infections
- May spread disease
- Unaccounted for





Looser fish - experiment

- Experiment by Biomar in Scotland, 250 days
- Looser fish identified as pin heads and not eating
- 8 of 10 tanks developed looser fish
- Looser fish 20% smaller than normal fish
- Experiments showed that > 50% recovered after grading.
- Tanks with medium stocking densities (2kg/m3) showed lowest looser fish. Low (0,2 kg/m2) and high (20 kg/m3) showed less loosers
- Feed with attractants showed better growth





Future solutions

- Production planning / preventive measures
 - Environment control
 - Avoid contamination between cages
 - Screening of broodstock
 - Removal of contaminated fish
- Scale ?
 - Small scale gives better control
- Vaccines
 - Continue research
- Emphasis on juvenile quality and size
 - How to avoid looser fish ?
- Breeding
 - Better resistance
- Nutrition
 - Probiotics

Future solutions cont.....

Higher prices Value added

Summary

- Number of codfarms reduced since 2008
- Juvenile producers: 2, ongrowing < 10
- Serious reduction in production from 2011
- Good growth potential
- Less disease problems, but still high losses
- No escapes this year
- Bacterial diseases most important
- Better prices necessary for a successful codfarming



