

Extraction of nutrients from fish farms by mussel production in the Baltic



- Description of the IMTA facility
- Loss and extraction of nutrients
- Ecosystem impact conflict and support management targets
- The R&D project Baltic Blue Growth

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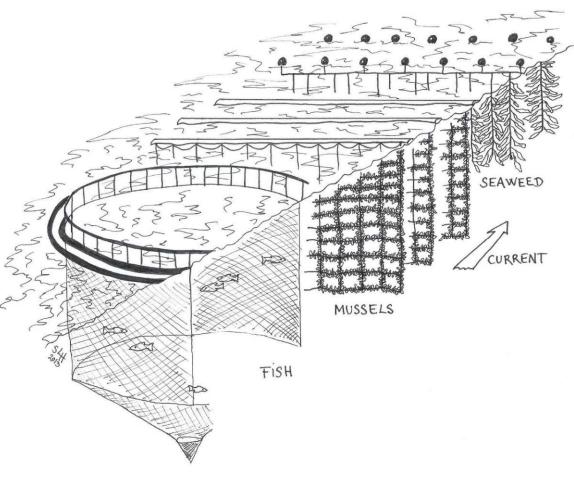


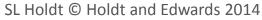


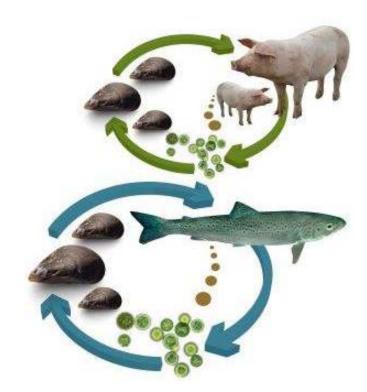


Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture BUT only 12 % of the N is incorporated in particles













Blue Mussels are filtrators



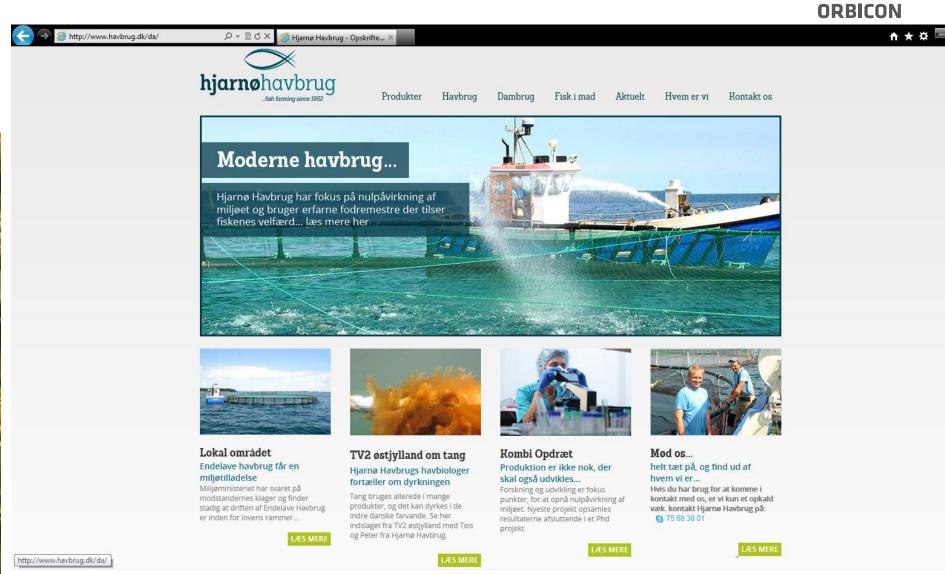
5-7 I water /h Particles > 2-5 μm

Filtration improve transparency of water

Loss of organic matter to the sea bed





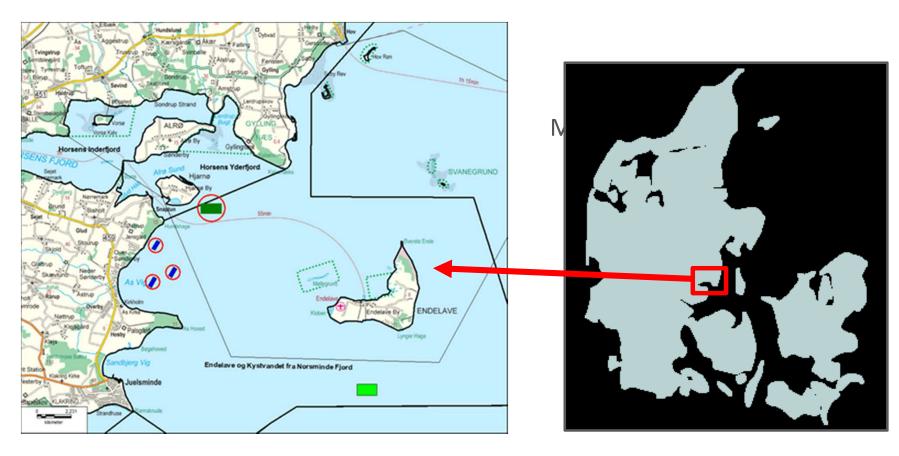




Nutrient Extraction at Hjarnø Havbrug



- 2105 t rainbow trout
- 7500 t blue mussels
 - Nutrient extraction decoupled
 - Located in same WFD water body





AQUACULTURE: Production of musssels









Smartfarm produce 20-25 t of mussels per unit





Musselfarm area = 18 ha 100 smartfarm units 20-25 tons mussels per unit 1,37 % N for small mussels 1,18 % N for large mussels

2000-2500 tons of mussels per farm

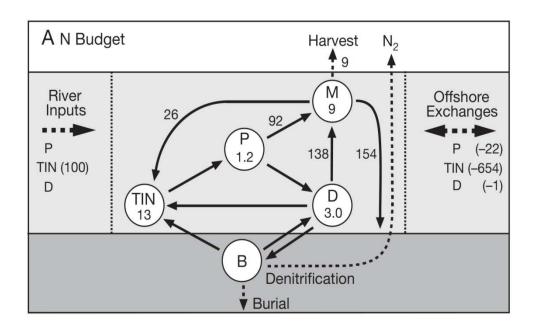
Small mussels - May to Oct
No problems with ice or eider
27-34 tons N per musselfarm
1.5-1.9 tons N/ha (x2 for longlines)

Large mussels – May to May Mussels for human consumption 24-29 tons N per musselfarm 1.3-1.6 tons N/ha



Impact on the ecosystem - sedimentation



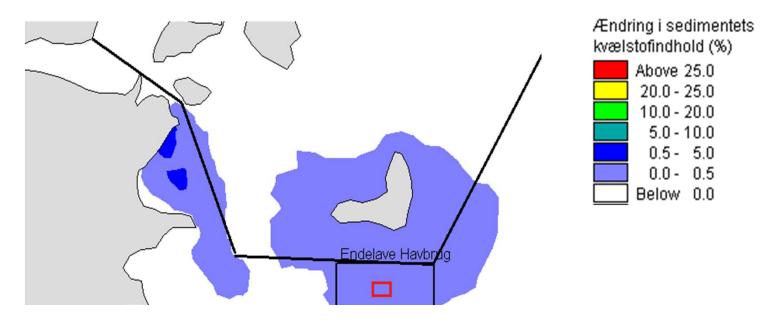


Cranford et al (2007). Flow of N in Canadian Bay. The mussels (M) annually extract 92 t of N as plankton (P) and 138 t as detritus (D). 9 tons are harvested and 152 is lost to the sea bed.



Nitrogen in the sediment below musselfarms at Hjarnø Havbrug

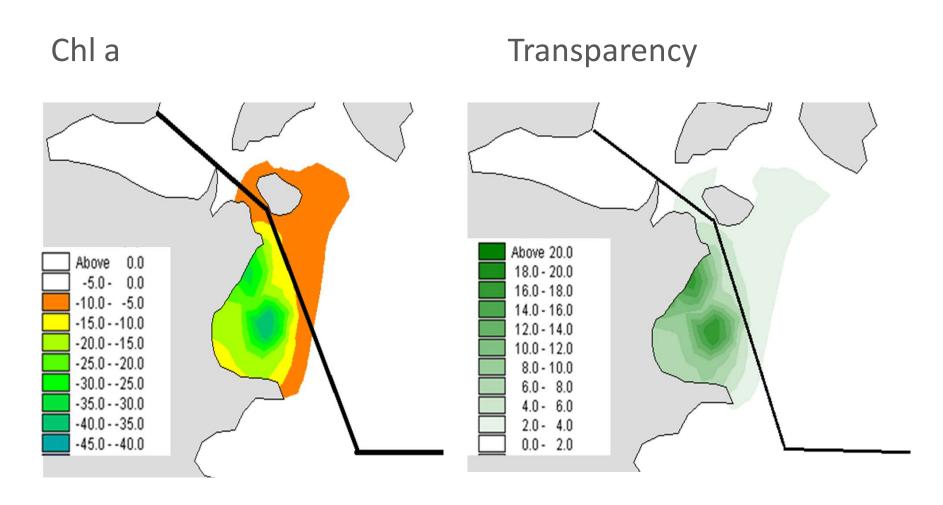




At seabeds at sites with stronger currents no impact of the sedimentation.

ORBICON

Goods and services – waterquality





Good and services



Reef effects



Food for Eider





Challenges for implementation of nutrient extraction by mussel farming



Optimize production at low cost

Production

Predation

Harvest

Impact on ecosystem

Development of a marked for the mussels

Optimization of management - get payed for ecosystem restoration not nutrient extraction – Holistic approach

Not in my backyard – Perception, site selection and regulation

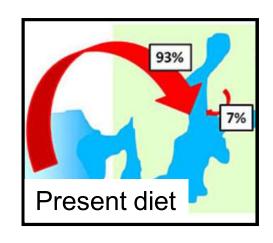


Baltic Blue Growth

Initiation of large-scale, business based, mussel farming to harvest nutrients from the Baltic Sea



Closing the nutrient loop





Turn aquaculture from net ocean nutrient importer to a nutrient-neutral system.

Baltic Blue Growth - Aim

We will go from pilot scale....



-to large scale mussel farms in the Baltic Sea!







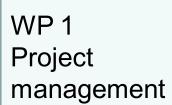
Part-financed by the European Union

Long-term goal: Large-scale processing of mussel meal to replace fish meal in aquaculture and livestock farming









WP 6
Information and publicity campaigns, public disscussions, consumer perception

WP 2

Environmental issues, monitoring, research and assesment of large-scale mussel farms

WP 3
Technical issues
Mussel farming
Fodder
Logistics
Musselmeal
production
Industrialization

Fodder, research and experiments

WP 4
Business issues
Licencing
Commersialisation
Chain of
production and
economic value

WP 5
Spatial
planning
Legal
questions
Socioeconomy
Nutrient
trade

KALMAR