

Fish health and welfare

Sigríður Gísladóttir Veterinary Officer for Fish Diseases

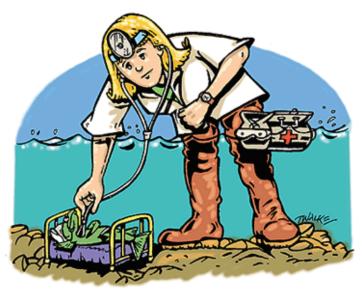
23 March 2014

Aquaponics Conference - Sólheimar



Overview of presentation

- Where do I come from?
- Aquaculture in Iceland
 - Production
 - Legal environment, official health surveillance
- Principles of fish health
- Management
- Risk factors
- Welfare
- Diseases of aquaponic fish





The Authority

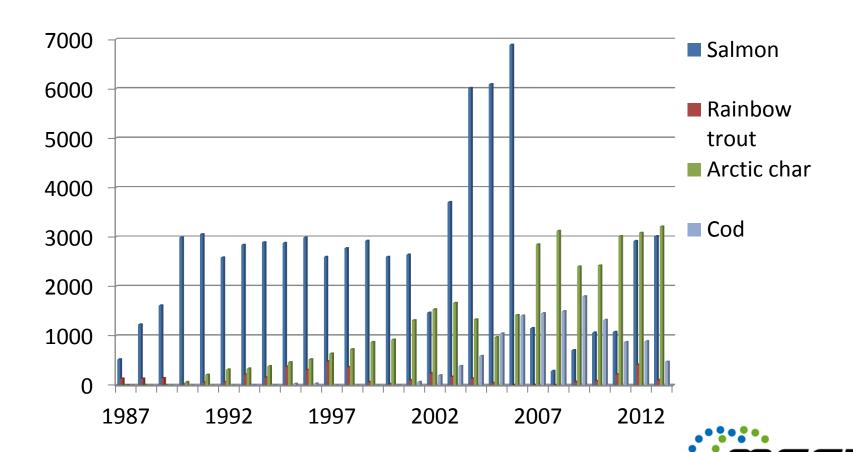


- Located in Selfoss, S-Iceland
- Food and feed safety, animal health and welfare
 - Department of animal health and welfare CVO
 - Veterinary officers for poultry, ruminants, pigs, horses, fish, fur animals, pets, epidemiology and zoonoses..
- Two vet. officers for fish health; Gísli Jónsson (1991) and me (2013)



Aquaculture in Iceland

Production in Icelandic Aquaculture 1987-2013



Breakdown of production numbers (2013)

85% of the total production (6887 tn) comes from 10 farms

70% of the total production comes from 5 farms

47% Arctic Char

(Salvelinus alpinus)
(land-based farming)

44% Atlantic Salmon

<10% Rainbow Trout

Cod

Senegal Sole (new! 2013)

Blue Mussels (fluctuating production)

0,1% Tilapia



Legal environment

 Iceland is a part of the European Economic Area (EEA) consisting of the EU, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein

Ergo; we are part of the internal market.

- Fish health regulations include:
 - Council directive 2006/88 EC (IS: 1254/2008) Aquaculture health requirements..prevention and control of diseases in aq. animals..
 - National regulations



Official health surveillance

In accordance with 2006/88/EC and national reg.

Surveillance and inspection frequency based on



Risk assessment

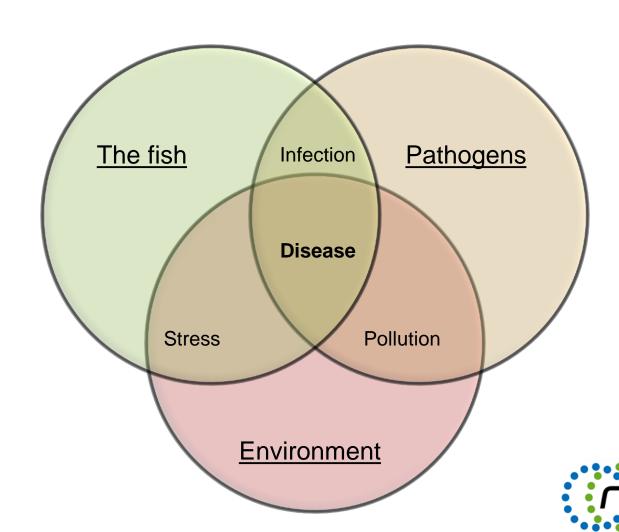


Risk assessment factors

Highest risk: Active Susceptible species Health status – disease present free/present 1x/ 12 months Lowest Risk of Restocking of live risk: spreading/contracting animals or farming for disease t/f other Passive human consumption farms/wild stocks 1x/ 4 years



Fish health – Principles



Corner stones of fish health

- Management (Best practice, SOP)
- Disease surveillance and
 - sampling
- Biosecurity





Management

- Health planning (Contingency plan, sampling plan etc.)
- Decisions in management that concern the health (New feed? Increase density of fish? Buying new stock?)
- Education of staff
- Cooperation with authorities
- Research and development



Surveillance

• Inspection of fish and environment on a regular basis Sampling every group/generation, logging environment parameters

Official surveillance
 Risk assessment status
 movement documentation



"Ever get the feeling that we're being watched??"



Biosecurity

Internal security

- Disinfection protocols
- Separation of groups

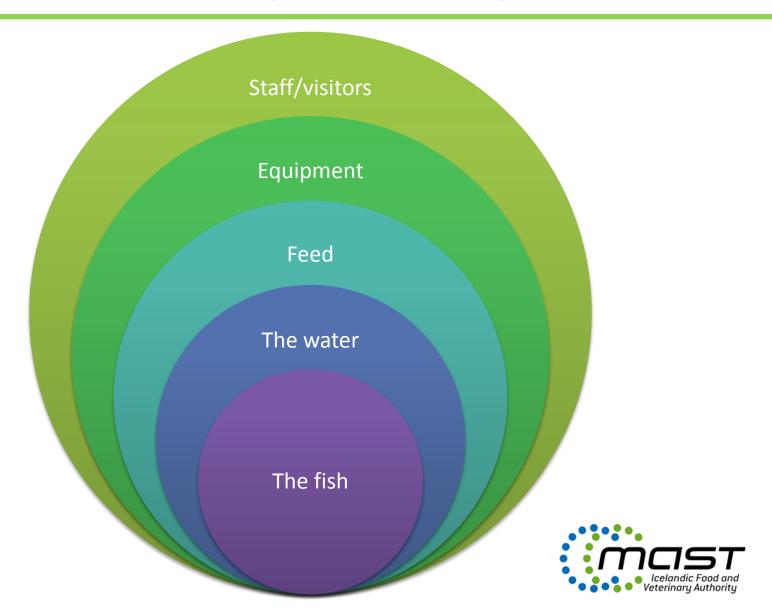
External security

- Safety of new stock
- Water source
- Feed
- Personal traffic records





Risk factors: Need analysis for them to be managed in the best possible way



Welfare

• How well is the fish coping with the environment in which it lives?

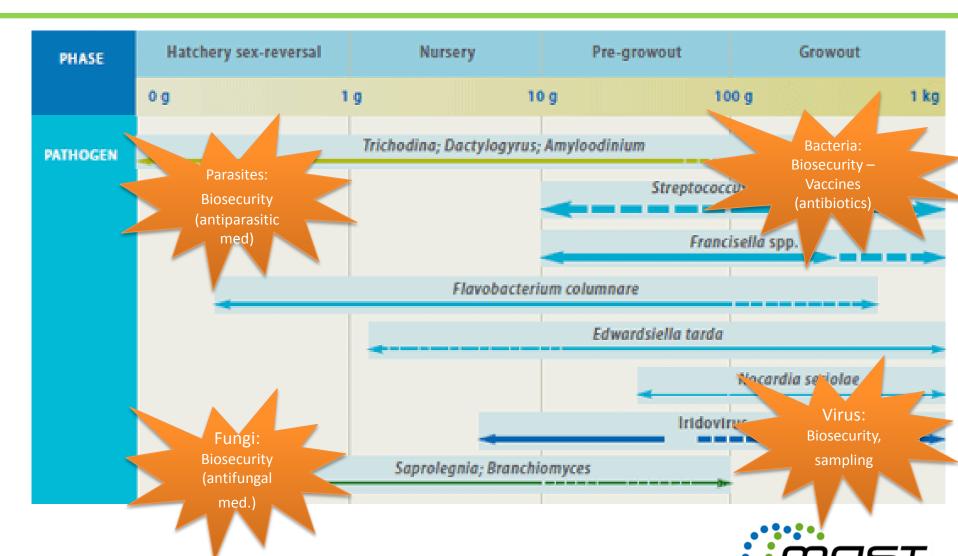


- The ideal state of the animal; "The five freedoms"
 - From hunger and thirst
 - From discomfort
 - From pain, injury or disease
 - From fear and distress
 - To express normal behaviour

The Brambell Committee 1965



Aquaponic fish diseases (Tilapia)



lcelandic Food and Veterinary Authority

Takk fyrir!

www.mast.is

