

# Sea Farming

How do we protect and sustainably manage marine and coastal ecosystems and what actions we need to achieve healthy and productive oceans? What do we do in Finland, Norway and Iceland to achieve the goal 14.2 by 2030?



**Iceland** mainly tries to reduce things that go back to the ocean like plastic and liquids that don't belong to the ocean. Iceland has similar challenges to Norway because of the major sea-based farming.

**Norway** has a lot more regulations than Iceland and Finland, because of the larger market. There are many regulations on the technicality of the floating fish farming locations. Norway owns the most large-scale fish-farming operations in Iceland, so that will also be somewhat regulated according to the Norwegian law.

**Finland** has a smaller fish-farming industry than Norway and Iceland, mostly because of smaller and not ideal seas or oceans for fish farming. Finland cooperates a lot with Norway and focuses heavily on keeping up with sustainable inventions. The legislation of Finland demands strict restrictions for sewage treatment. About 61% of Finland's important marine biodiversity area is protected.

## The Evolution of Sea Farming

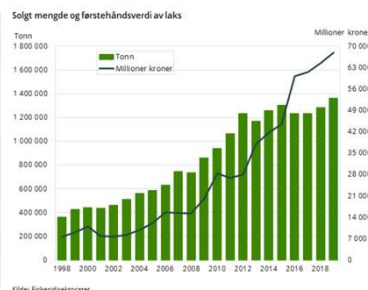
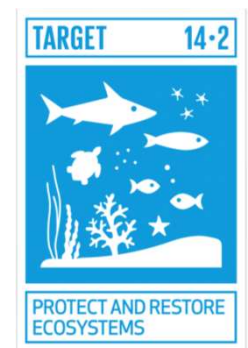
A big part of salmon farming today is automatic and is also an important food source for everyone. With machinery people have made the fish life better and their own job faster and much easier.

## The main challenge for coastal and marine ecosystem

- Damage to spawning areas for fish
- Alteration of seabed
- Threatens the wild salmon that lives in the rivers
- Disturb the natural ecosystem around the sea farms
- Sea farms also pollute quite a bit

## How to solve these issues:

- Farming facilities further from land
- Make sure that the cages are completely closed so that the salmon cannot escape. Also continue development on supervision on the fish.
- Use good quality equipment and check the area before we make new sea farms



## What the sea farms have learned from the past:

Aquaculture farms that were put close to the shore didn't take into account where the feces from the fish would go, when the fish are concentrated in such a small area. They learned that when the aquafarm is situated in a place affected by tide, it was no longer a problem

A couple of years ago it was common to use antibiotics when the fish were sick. Eventually the vets saw that the bacteria and parasites were becoming resistant, so we started vaccinating the fish. At the start, they vaccinated several hundred thousand fish by hand, now there are machines that vaccinate six fish one at a time while the fish sleep.

## REFERENCES

07.10.2022  
Statistics

<https://geoheritage.fas.is/>

