

Vandring til smolt i elv og fjord - og litt om nye metodar for observasjon av sjøåtferd og vandring hjå vill postsmolt

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Aqua Life



R&D



Stjørdalselva 1998-2000- smoltutvikling og utvandring – startfôret og vill

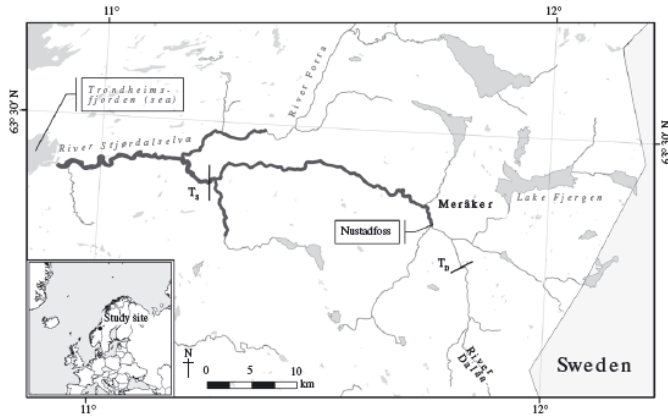


Fig. 1. The River Stjørdalselva in central Norway with location of the smolt traps in the tributary River Dalåa (T_D) and in the River Stjørdalselva (T_S). The natural distribution of wild anadromous *Salmo salar* is indicated with a broad line.

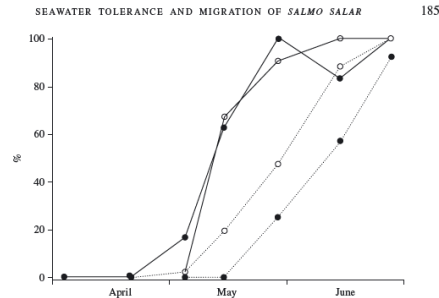
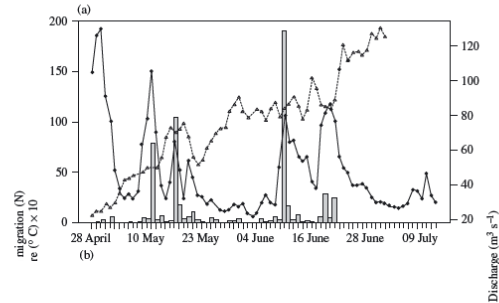
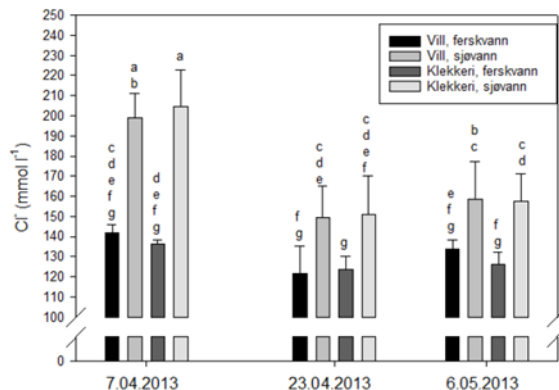


Fig. 4. Cumulative frequencies of downstream migration (—) and relative proportion of *Salmo salar* with seawater (SW) tolerance (---) for wild *S. salar* smolts (○) in the River Stjørdalselva and *S. salar* smolts previously stocked as young-of-the-year parr (◻) in the tributary River Dalåa in 1998. SW tolerance is expressed here as per cent of *S. salar* within each test having a blood plasma osmolality ~ 350 mOsm kg^{-1} after 24 h SW exposure. SW exposure tests were conducted on 3 April, 20 April, 4 May, 14 May, 28 May, 13 June and 26 June.

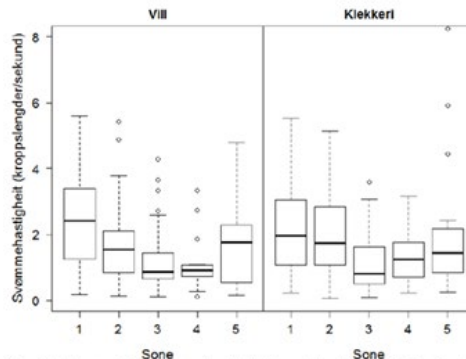
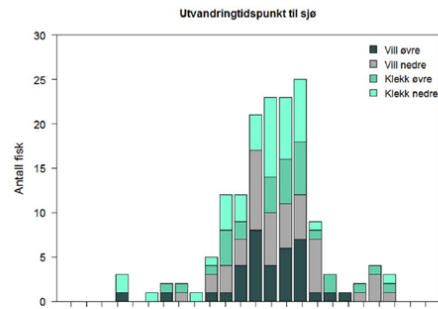
Ljøsne klekkeri 2009-2014- dokumentasjon smoltutvikling og utsettsstrategier



Figur 7. Plasma klorid i kontrollgrupper i ferskvann og etter 24 timers sjøvassstoleransetest hos vill- og klekkeriproduisert smolt. Søyer som ikke er forbunde med felles bokstav er signifikant ulike ($p < 0,05$). Statistisk analyse basert på Tukey-Kramer HSD test etter fullfaktoruell Least square fit analyse (tidspunkt, klekkeri/villfisk og ferskvann/sjøvann som parametrar) på log transformerte data.

Tabell 4. Oversikt over fisk merket dei forskjellige periodane samt utvandring prosentar.

Periode	Opphav	Satt ut	Tal merket	Tal observert i sjø	% utvandra til sjø
1	Vill	6.4.2013	40	27	67,5
1	Klekkeri	6.4.2013	40	27	67,5
2	Vill	24.4.2013	40	24	60,0
2	Klekkeri	24.4.2013	40	27	67,5
3	Vill	6.5.2013	40	38	95,0
3	Klekkeri	6.5.2013	39	29	74,4
Totalt			239	172	72,0



Figur 18. Estimert smygefart hjå utvandrande klekkeri- og villsmolt i Sognefjorden, framstilt som kroppslengd per sekund. Horizontal linje er medianverdien (den midtarste observerte verdien), boks er 25-75 percentilen (50% av observasjonane ligg innanfor dette intervallet), vertikal linje er 5-95 percentilen (90% av observasjonane ligg innanfor dette intervallet), og runde punkt er enkeltobservasjonar utanfor dette området. Klekkerismolt og villsmolt er statistisk testa for skilnader (t-test) og det vart ikkje detektert statistisk signifikant skilnad på gruppene ($t = -0,24$, $p = 0,98$).

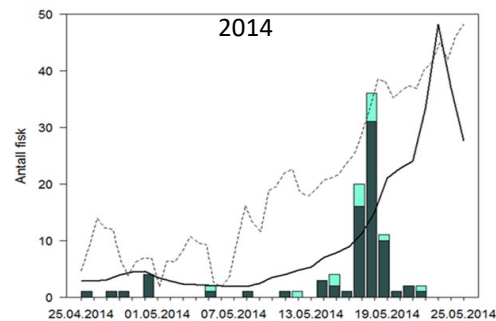
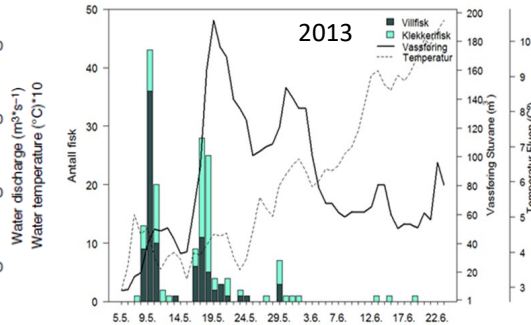
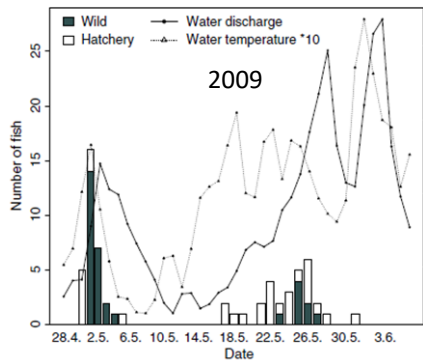
AT Aktivitet i PO3 & PO4



Fjordsystem	Vassdrag	År
Hardangerfjorden- Bjørnafjorden	Eidfjordvassdraget	2018-2025
	Granvinsvassdraget	2018-2025
	Oselva	2018-2025
	Mundheim	2021
	Daleelva	2021
	Herøysund	2021
Osterfjorden	Vossovassdraget	2015, 2016
Sognefjorden	Lærdalselvi	2009- 2017
	Aurlandselva	2012-2015
	Årdalselva	2013-2015
	Fortunselva	2013-2015
	Mørkridselva	2015
Nordfjord	Stryneelva	2017-2025
	Eidselva	2018-2025
	Ryggelva	2023
	Hjalma	2023

Laksesmolt Lærdalselvi 2009, 2013 og 2014

smoltutvikling og AT



Fisheries Management
and Ecology

Fisheries Management and Ecology, 2013

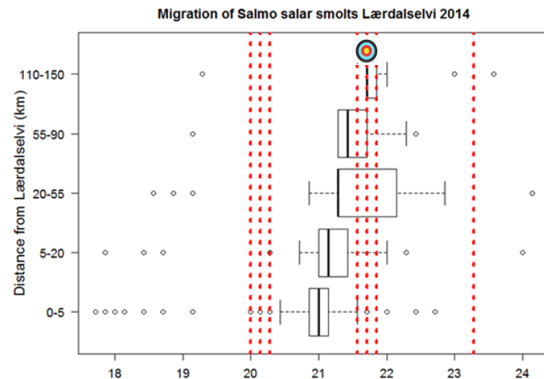
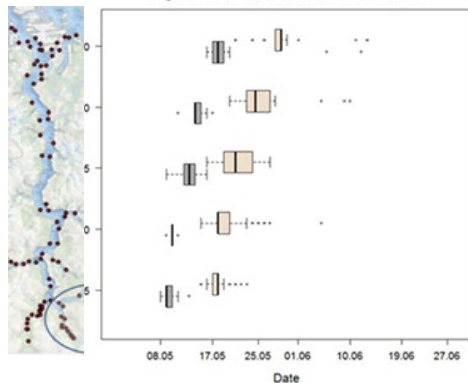
Riverine and fjord migration of wild and hatchery-reared Atlantic salmon smolts

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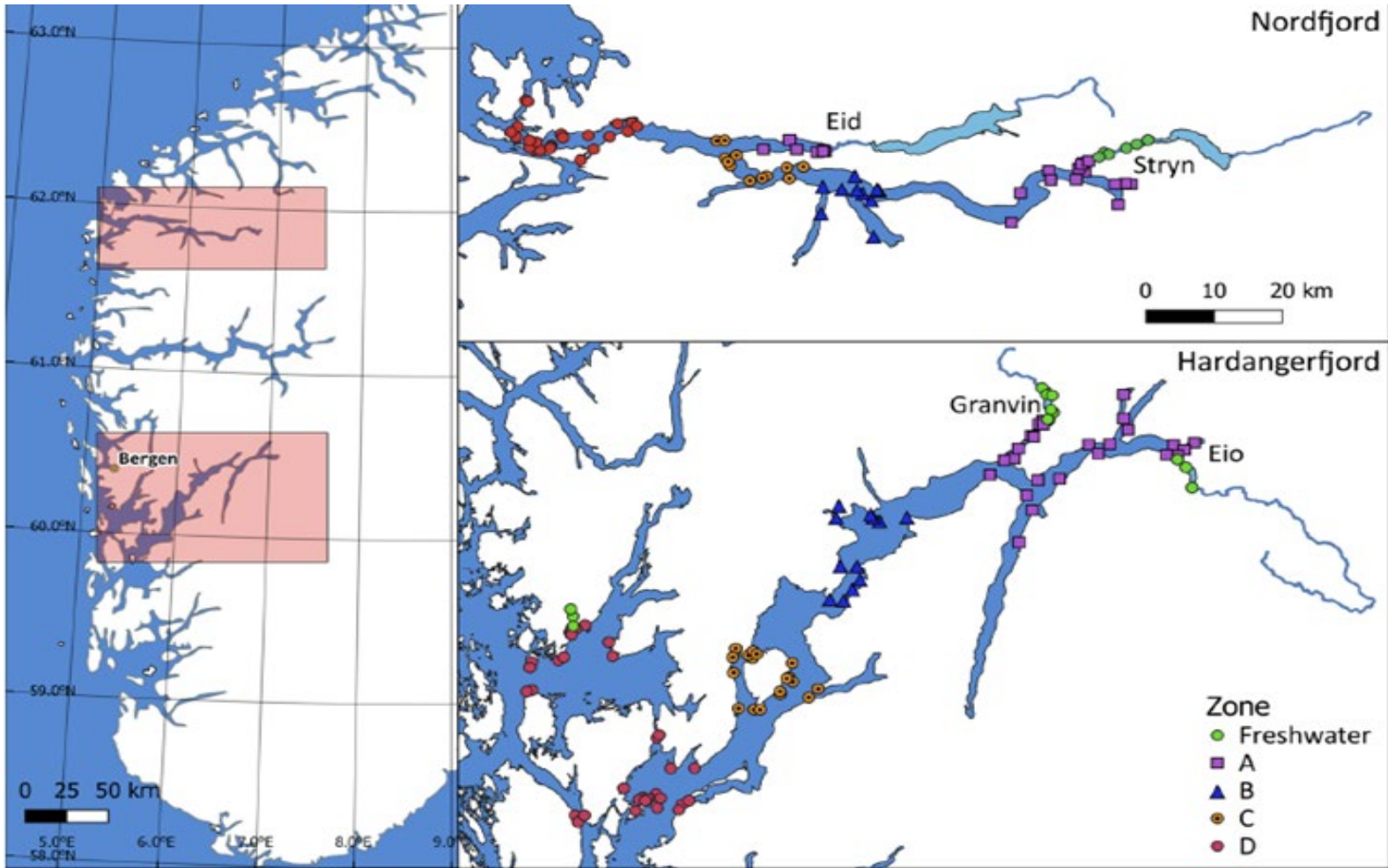
Fiskedata			Prev (%)	Infeksjonsmål	
Lokalitet	Uke	N total		Intensitet (snitt ± SD)	max
Sognefjord	20	8	0	0	0
	21	60	3	1 ± 1	1
	23	4	75	1 ± 1	1

Utvandring og sjøoverleving til klekkerismolt (laks) fra Lærdalselvi – LEvaSogn 2019-2026

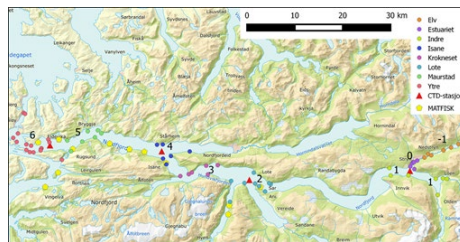
- PIT baserte studiar
- Mål
 - Dokumentere klekkerismolten sitt bidrag til gytebestanden
 - Evaluere klekkerismolt som kompensierende tiltak for tapt ungfiskproduksjon etter vassdragsregulering



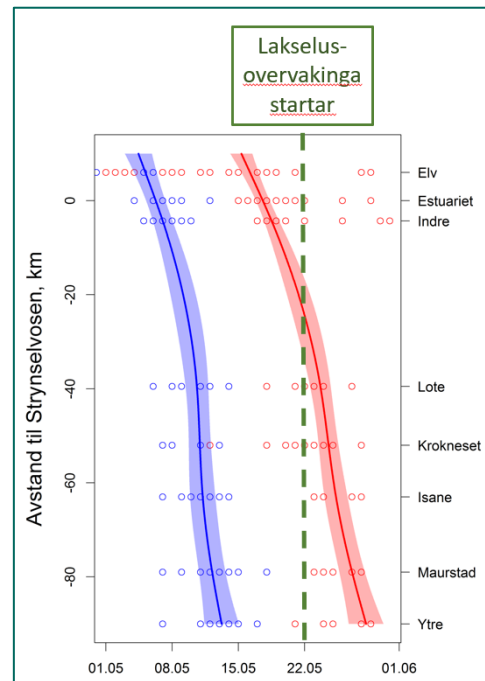
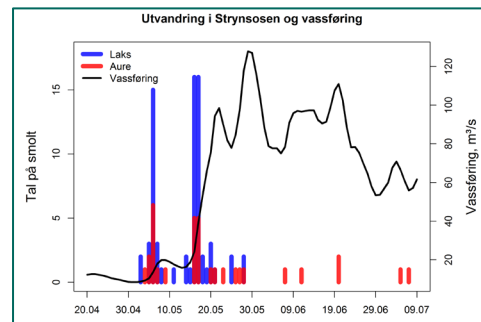
AT vassdrag og nettverk av passive akustiske mottakere



Stryneelva 2017 laksesmolt



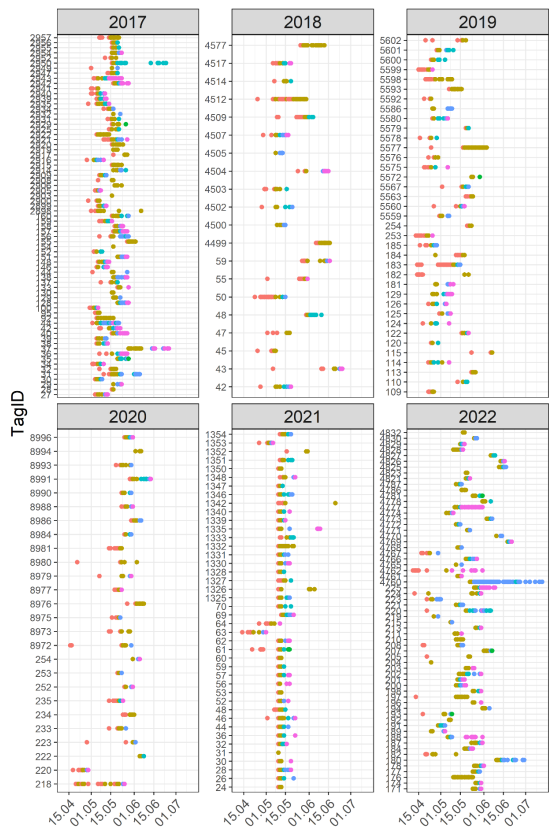
- Vassføringsauke sett i gong utvandringa – det går to grupper
- Fyrstegruppa hadde gått ut då luseovervakinga var sett i gong
- Dei fyrste merka laksesmoltane kjem til ytre del av fjorden den 7. mai.
- Vandringa frå elveos til dei forlet ytre fjord tok i snitt 8,3 dagar.
- **Vi kan predikere ankomsttid til ytre fjord med 74 % presisjon.**



Sone	Oppholdstid (dagar)		Ankomsttid (dag på året)		
	[10%;50%;90%]	snitt±SD	[10%;50%;90%]	snitt±SD	n
-1	[0.1;1.1;9.5]	9.4±29.3	[120.8;127.7;138.1]	129.8±7.3	79
0	[0.1;1.1;11.1]	6.7±18.0	[125.0;135.7;234.0]	146.5±38.9	80
1	[0.3;2.9;6.0]	5.4±15.9	[126.0;136.2;140.1]	134.5±6.0	50
2	[0.1;1.5;6.5]	5.0±14.5	[127.0;139.2;142.0]	135.1±6.7	37
3	[0.1;1.0;8.6]	9.0±28.8	[129.6;139.6;145.4]	138.1±7.7	34
4	[0.3;0.7;2.7]	1.2±1.2	[128.4;141.2;146.3]	138.8±10.5	23
5	[0.1;0.4;8.3]	9.2±31.0	[128.8;134.7;145.9]	137.8±9.7	18
6	[0.1;0.9;7.6]	7.3±28.3	[129.9;139.9;146.7]	139.0±8.9	25

Rådata laksesmolt telemetri 2017-2022

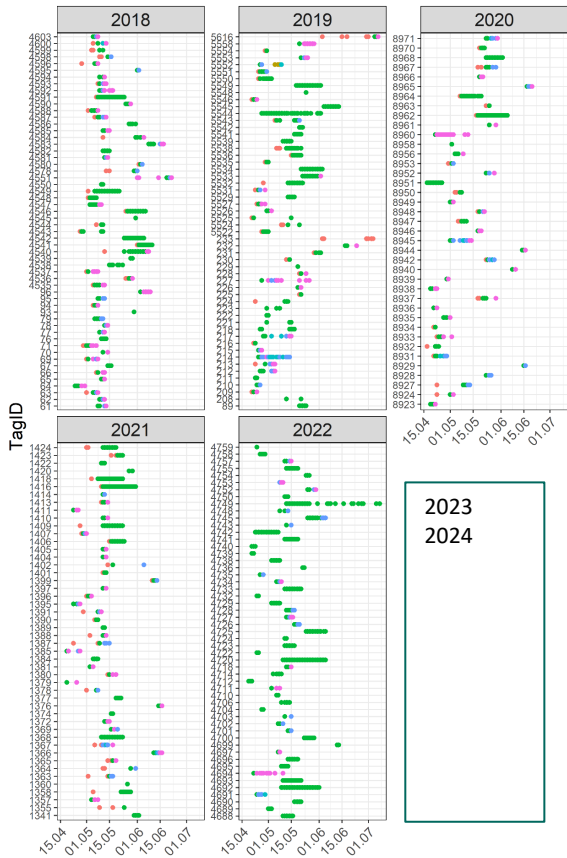
Stryneelva



Zone
 • 0
 • a1
 • a2
 • b
 • c
 • d

2023
2024

Eidselva



Zone
 • 0
 • a1
 • a2
 • b
 • c
 • d

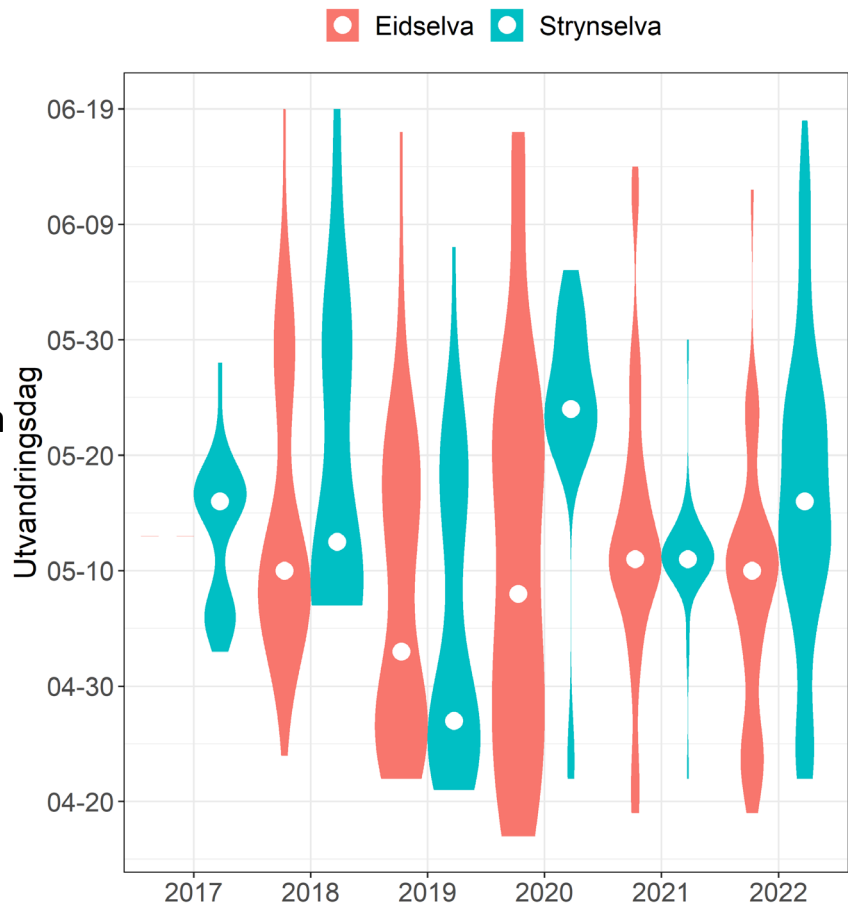
2023
2024

2023
Hjalma

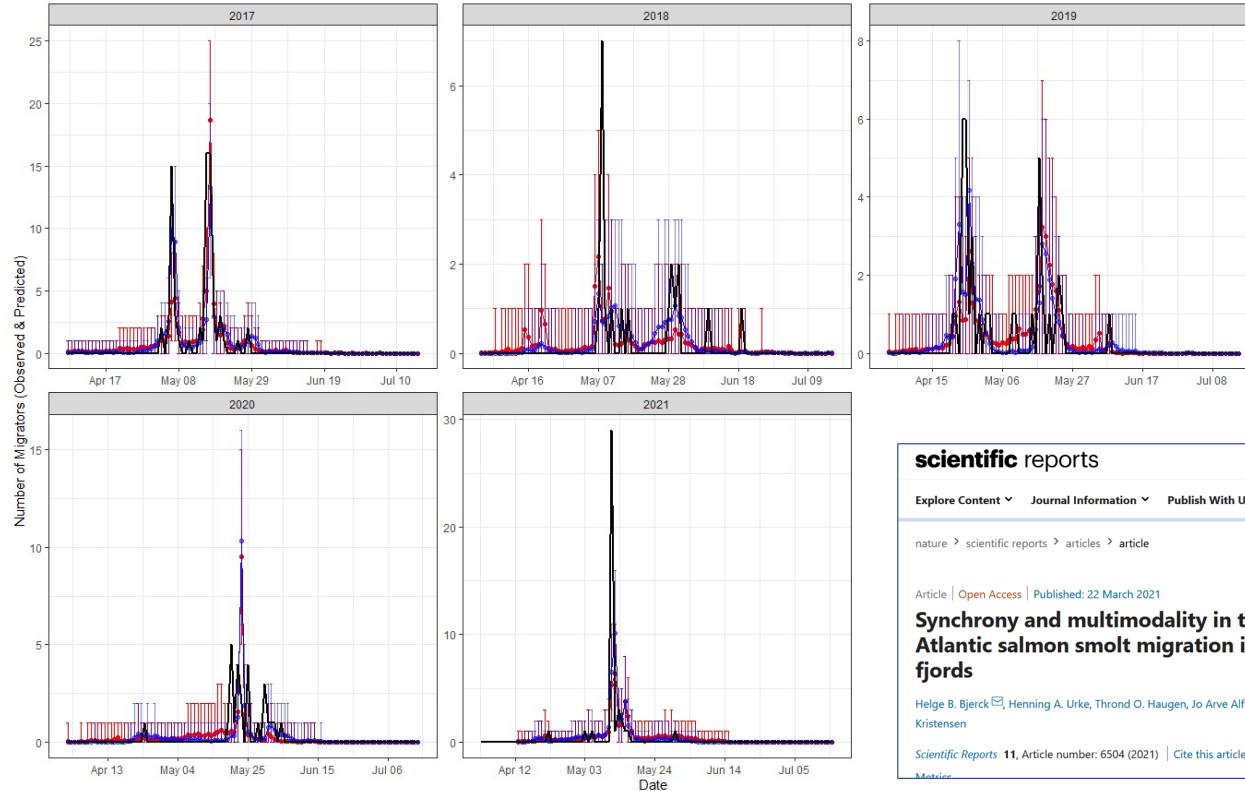
2023
Ryggelva

Utvandringstidspunkt

- Større år-til-år-variasjon i utvandringstidspunkt hos Eidselvsmolten enn Strynesmolten
- Mykje variasjon mellom individ innan år hjå både populasjonane



Utvandringsmodeller (Bjerck et al in prep)



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Synchrony and multimodality in the timing of Atlantic salmon smolt migration in two Norwegian fjords

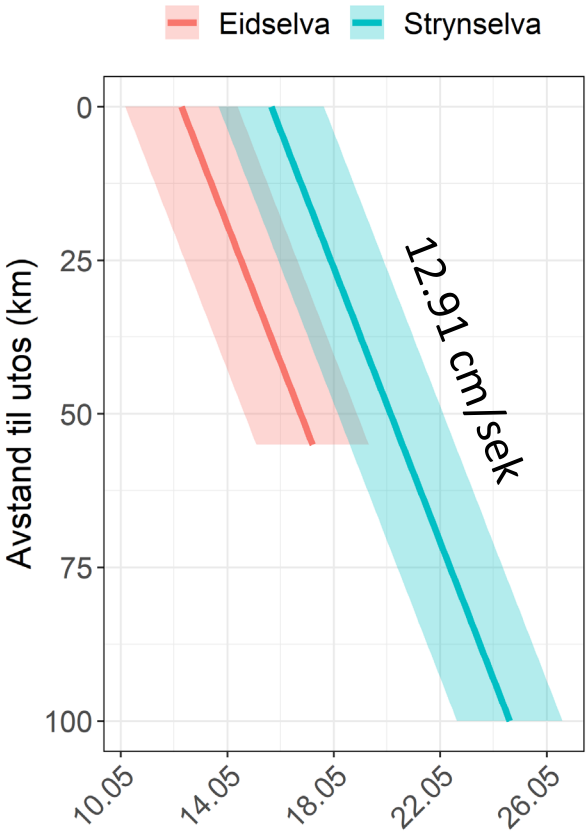
Helge B. Bjerck , Henning A. Urke, Thron O. Haugen, Jo Arve Alfredsén, John Birger Ulvund & Torstein Kristensen

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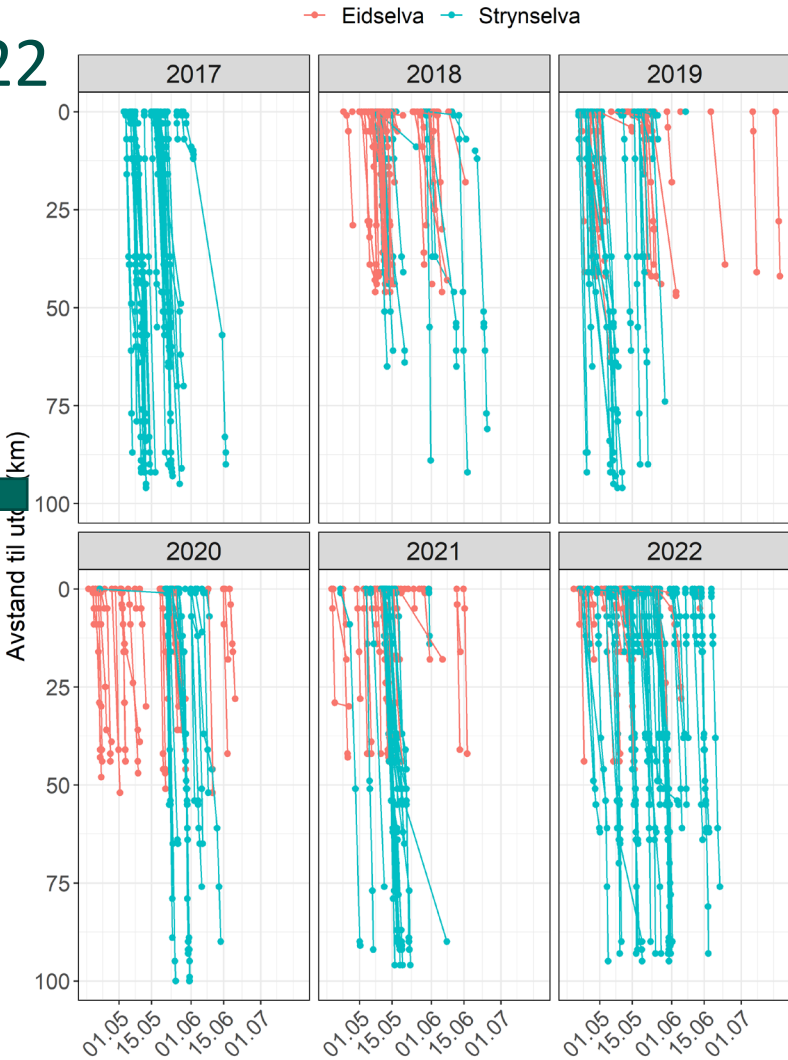
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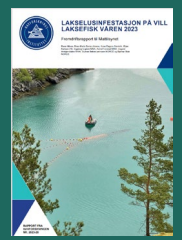
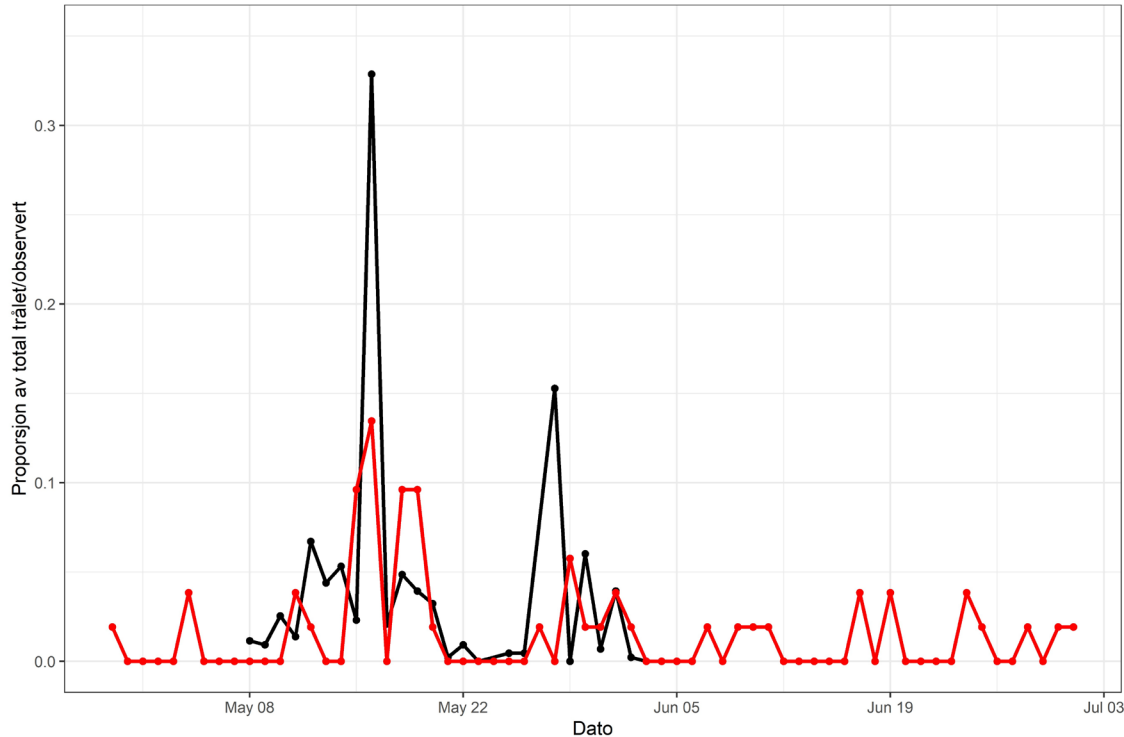
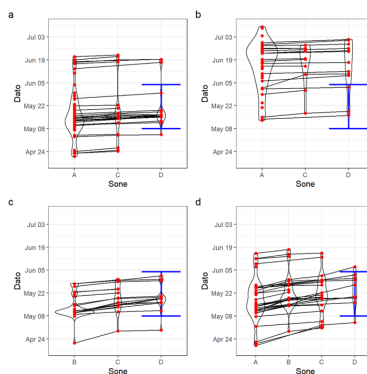
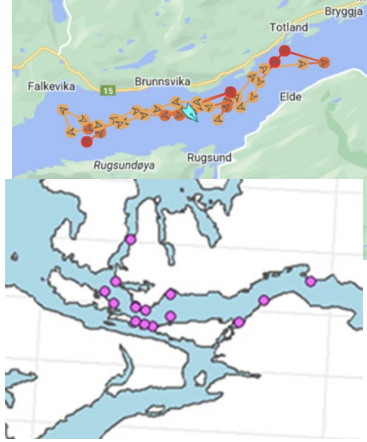
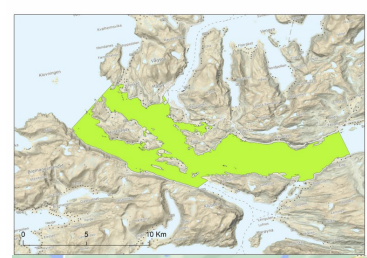
Framdrift i fjorden 2017-2022



LMM ←

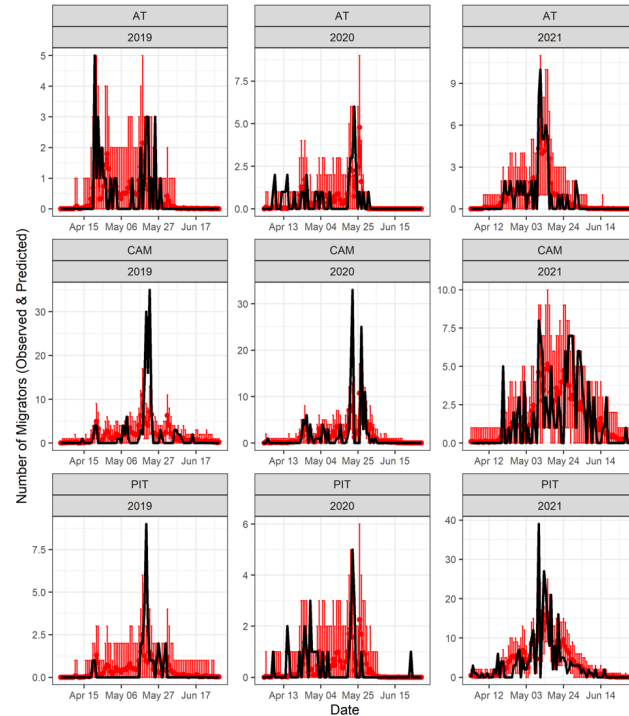
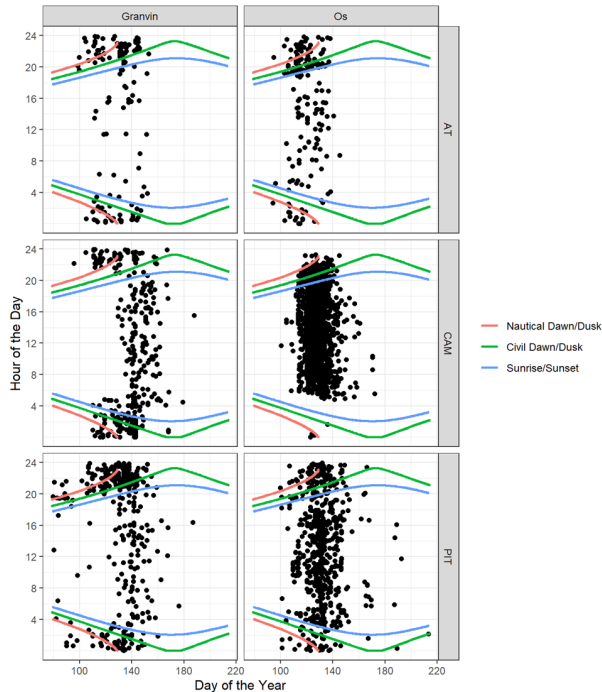


Samsvar mellom fangst (NALO, tråling smolt) og registrering AT fisk i ytre Nordfjord 2023



Tre ulike metodar for registrering av utvandring

- AT, PIT og kamera i samme to vassdrag over fleire år (Bjerck et al in prep)

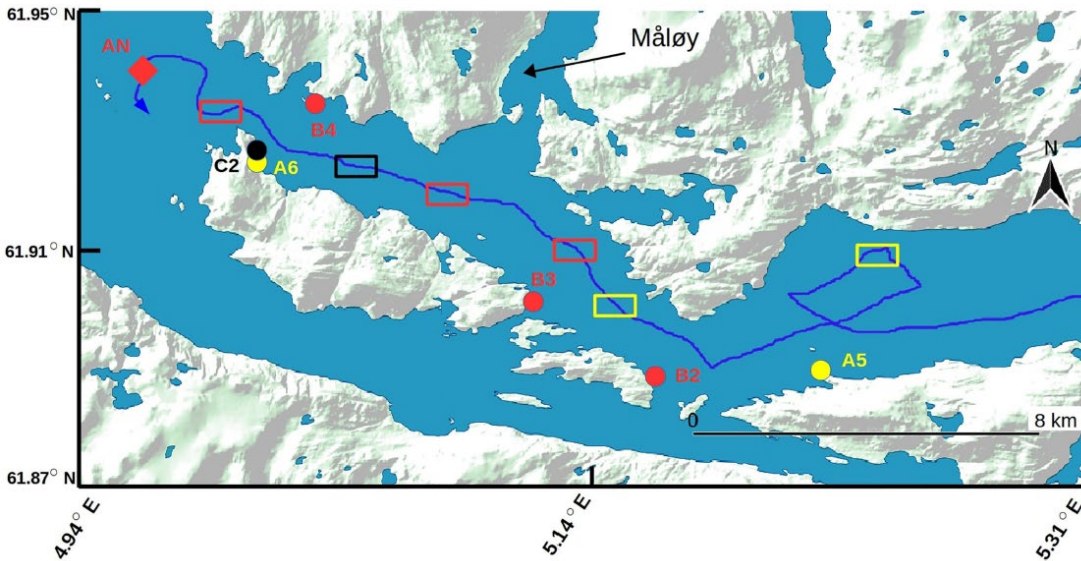


USV «AutoNaut»

Autonom bølge- og soldriven farkost



Lokalisering av postsmolt på kysten sørvest av Vågsøy, 100 km og 5 dager etter han forlot Stryneelva.



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ORIGINAL RESEARCH
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A Persistent Sea-Going Platform for Robotic Fish Telemetry Using a Wave-Propelled USV: Technical Solution and Proof-of-Concept

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USV «FishOtter» Autonom batteridrivnen katamaran



Fig. 1. The FishOtter ASV.

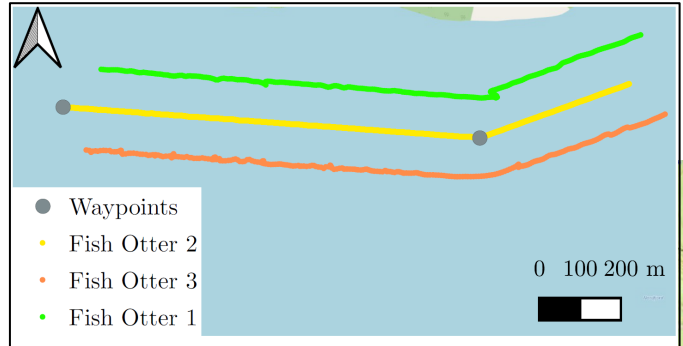
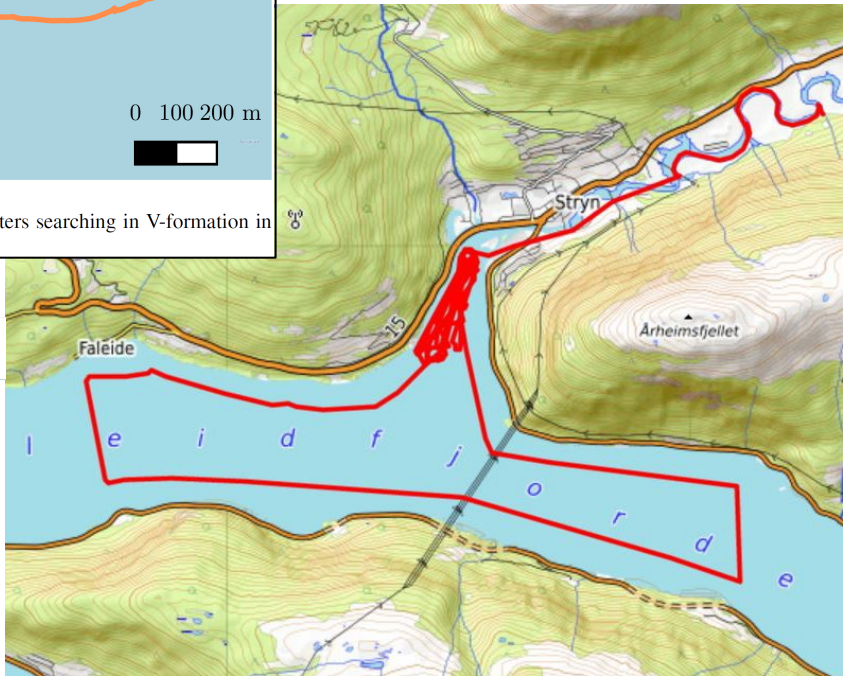


Fig. 12. Observed paths navigated by FishOtters searching in V-formation in a Norwegian fjord.



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Design and validation of a system of autonomous fish tracking vehicles

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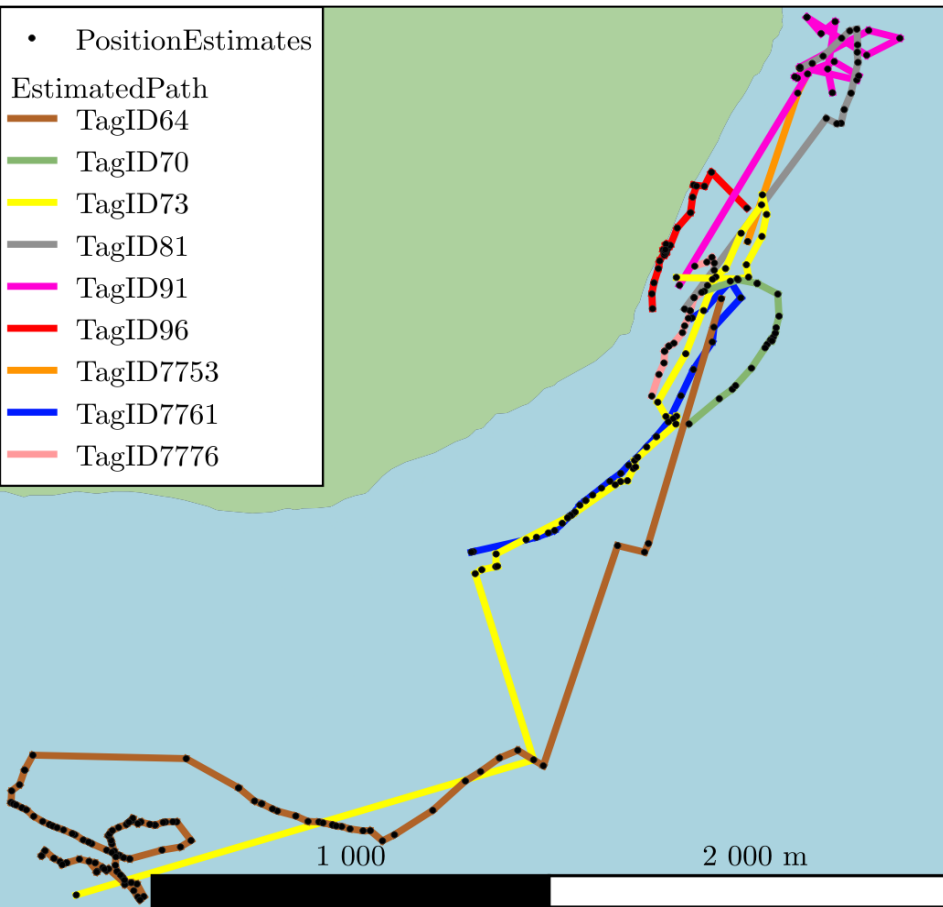
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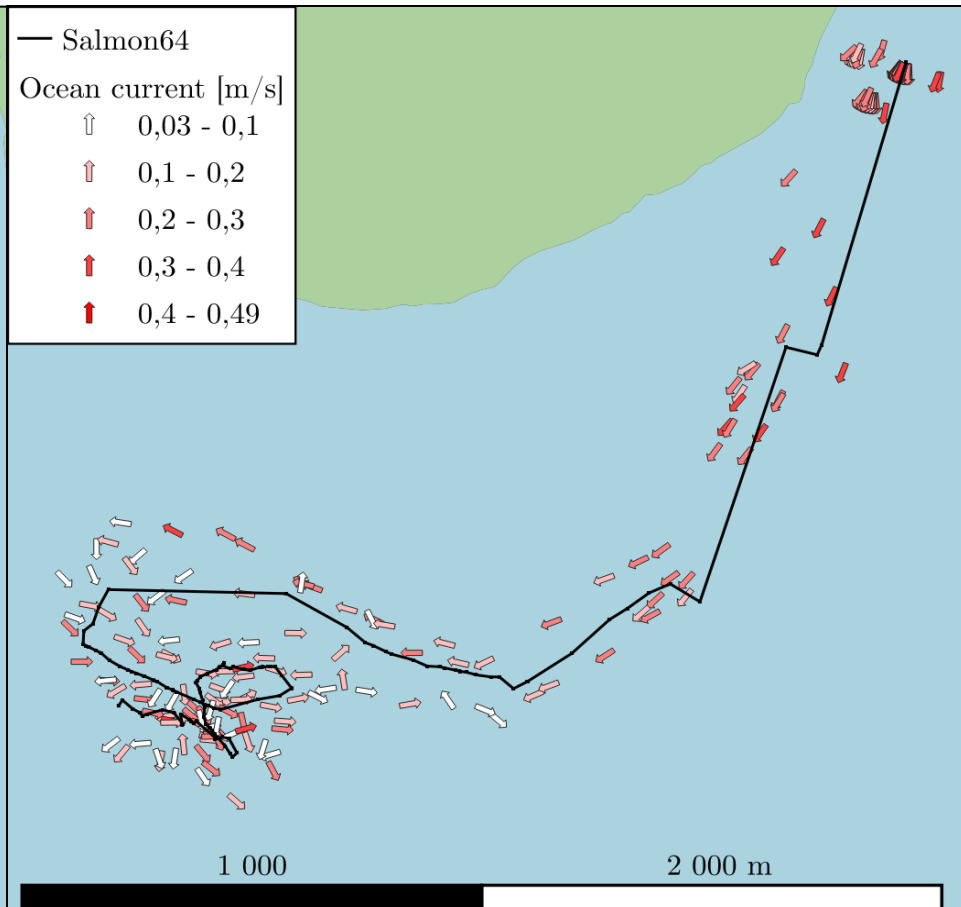
Abstract—This paper presents the technical design and validation of an autonomous surface vehicle (ASV) system capable of self-deploy, search, localization and autonomous tracking of free-ranging fish over a marine environment. The system consists of three identical differential-drive catamaran vehicles equipped with stereo-vision-based acoustic telemetry receivers capable of accurate time-stamping and decoding of signals received from individually coded tags. Multi-beam depth measurements allow time-difference of arrival (TDOA) measurements and are used to provide estimates in visible collaboration frameworks. The performance of the system was validated through several sea trials and comparing it to deployment of several days in a Norwegian fjord where migrating wild Atlantic salmon smolts and several herring trout had previously been tagged using acoustic transmitters in a nearby river. The three vehicles were

1. INTRODUCTION
Acoustic telemetry is a well-established scientific tool for spatial ecological studies of the movement and migration patterns of fish and other aquatic animals [1] and is usually subdivided into passive and active approaches. While passive acoustic telemetry relies on analyzing extensive arrays of moored archival receiver units to detect and log the presence of acoustically tagged animals for retrospective analysis, active acoustic telemetry typically involves manual real-time tracking of tagged animals using a directional receiver from a tracking vessel. Active tracking can potentially provide movement data of high spatial and temporal resolution, but is generally regarded as exceedingly labor intensive and is subject to

Autonom springing av totalt 9 postsmolt av laks og sjøaure i Faleidefjorden mai 2023



Springing av postsmolt med samtidig måling av overflatestrøm i Faleidefjorden utanfor Stryneelva



Konklusjon

- Hva har AT-studiene lært/gitt oss:

Utvandringsmodeller for smolt av laks

- Hva igangsetter utvandringa
- Flere utvandringsgrupper pr elv

Liten variasjon mellom utvandringsgruppene og vassdrag når det gjelder framdriftshastighet i fjordmiljøet

- 0,8-1,5 kroppslengder i sekundet;
 - 12 cm smolt: 8,3-15,5 km/døgn; 15 cm smolt: 10,4-19,4 km/døgn

Vi kan med god presisjon forutsi når smolten er ved oppdrettsområdene ut fra vassføringsregimet i de studerte elvene

- Dette har ført til økt presisjon med tiltak og overvåking (tidsperioden er kjent pensum)
- Konseptet med autonom sporing av postsmolt er demonstrert for første gang i Nordfjord, der nye og mer robuste sporingsalgoritmer er under utvikling for FishOtter-systemet.

Takk til

- Stryn Elveeigarlag, Hornindalsvassdraget Forvaltningslag, Eid Elveeigarlag, Lærdal Elveeigarlag
- Havbruksaktørane i Nordfjord og Sogn; Mowi, K, Strømmen lakseoppdrett, Blom Fiskeoppdrett, Nordfjord havbruk AS, Eide Fjordbruk, Sulefisk AS, Osland Havbruk AS, Coast Seafood, Selstad
- Østfold Energi AS
- Noregs Forskningsråd
- Vestland Fylkeskommune
- Kunnskapsdepartementet
- Statsforvaltaren Vestland
- Kunnskapsinkubator PO3/4
- m fl

Takk for meg!

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