

Fish and fishfarming

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What we are going to talk about:

- Why fishfarming and fishing is important?
- Why do we need it?
- Why it's important to communities
- How it's managed in a non-sustainable and sustainable way?
- How salmon lice affects the salmon
- comparison between co2 emissions from other productions



Why is fish farming Important?

- food security
- economic development
- less pressure on wild fish
- Controlled environment
- Diversity



Fish farming plays a crucial role in ensuring food security by providing a high-protein food source. While Norway heavily relies on fish farms due to its salty waters, Finland's less salty surroundings limit its prominence in fish farming. Iceland is gradually catching up, but it's not as extensive as in Norway or Finland.

Fish farming significantly contributes to the economy, especially in Norway, generating numerous jobs. However, its impact on job creation is less pronounced in Finland and Iceland due to less developed fish farming industries. Additionally, fish farming removes pressure on wild fish populations, preventing their rapid decrease.

Controlled environments in fish farms also enhance fish quality and reduce disease risks compared to wild fish. Furthermore, fish farming promotes fishing diversity, with popular species like Arctic Salmon in Norway and Iceland, and Rainbow Trout in Finland.

Why is fishing Important?

- job opportunities
- economic development
- cultural significance
- tourism
- balanced ecosystem



Fishing is vital for Iceland and Norway's economies, offering significant employment, especially in coastal regions. While Finland also has a sizable fishing industry, its impact on job opportunities may be lower due to its diverse economy and smaller coastline.

Both Iceland and Norway heavily rely on fishing for economic growth, utilizing advanced technologies to export globally. In contrast, Finland's economy, with strong sectors like technology, may diminish fishing's economic importance.

Beyond economics, fishing holds profound cultural significance in all three countries, shaping traditions and is celebrated in various cultural expressions.

Tourism, particularly fishing tourism, thrives in Iceland and Norway due to their rich marine life. Although Finland offers fishing opportunities, its tourism sector diversifies with attractions like forests and lakes. Sustainable fishing practices are crucial for maintaining coastal ecosystems. Iceland, Finland, and Norway implement regulations to ensure long-term sustainability, recognizing the link between ecological health and economic prosperity.

why do we need it?



- food
- provides a lot of jobs
- culture and history
- ecosystem



why is it important for the local community

- Brønnøysund, next to the ocean, profit and Akvafuture
- Höfn, Skinney-Pinganes, give back to the community.
- Vaala, more focused on electricity production (water power) and forest industry
- Comparison



Norway

Fishing is important to our community since we are next to the ocean, which means that the resources we mostly have access to is fishing. We have a company in Norway called AkvaFuture that produces salmon, the salmon they sell is called Miljølaks, and they have no salmon lice, and therefore are more climate friendly. The company provides more money for the government and also provides more workplaces. We also have a school for fishing, which is called Campus Blå, that works together with AkvaFuture/Miljølaks. The captured fish gets exported to sell both in Europe and Norway. In the school the surplus of the profit they make of the fish goes to the students.

Iceland

Iceland has a company called Skinney Þinganes, and the company operates two open water vessels, two fish trawlers, one liner and three multi fishing vessels. They catch fresh water fish from the coasts of Iceland, and they do a lot for fishing companies that try to give back to the community. The extra profit they have received have been used to build a football stadium, funds for a voluntary rescue squad, a new town center, and they also sponsor sports teams.

Finland

In Finland, their economy is not provided mostly by fishing, like Norway and Iceland. They focus more on electricity production and forest industry. In Vaala they have a hydro power production called Jylhämeen Voimalaitos, that produces electricity.

Norway is more advanced at fishing than Iceland and Finland. They have more advanced technology, like a laser precision supported by AI technology, and cameras to monitor the fish, like we saw in Campus Blå. We could also see that with the local communities, Brønnøysund focuses really much on fishing, we have our own school for fishing and a big part of the economy comes from selling seafood.

how it's used in a non-sustainable way



- fishing
- bottom trawling
- overfishing

salmon lice

- Attach to the fish
- 500 lice in one string
- Danger to farmed and wild salmon



Fishing in general is not hurting the environment, but overfishing and harmful fishing method is bad for the environment

When we fish a lot of fishes of one species, they don't have time to recover, so the species get extinct.

Bottom trawling, also called dragging is a harmful fishing method. Where they drag a fishnet at the bottom of the sea, big companies favor this method since it is easy and a they capture dachas of fishes. The big fish nets destroys the coral sea at the bottom, and it is also not only limited to fish, but also other species get captured like turtles and other inedible species that die.

To use the fishing process in a sustainable way the 3 country's have they're own ways of doing so. in Norway and Iceland mostly the leftovers of the fish are used to make dog and fish food and some kinds of makeup instead of just throwing it away.

Around the world fish skin has been used in the sustainable way of healing burns and wounds.

The quota system is also very important to keep fishing sustainable because if we would not have the quota, we would over fish and the fish species would disappear from the ocean

how it's used in a sustainable way

- Making fish and dog food with leftovers from fishes
- Used to heal wounds and burns
- The quota system



co2 emission comparison



- fish
- chicken
- pigs and cows
- climate and environment



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The environmental impact of various types of animals is different. Comparing the farming of fish, cows, pigs, and chickens affects the earth you can see on the picture a fish realizes much less carbon dioxide then a chicken realizes 2.7 kilos and a pig realizes 5,9 kilos and a a cow realizes 30.0.

We can conclude that fish is a better option because they are smaller, and we take most of the fish. a cow or a pig we only use servant parts of. they are bigger and requires more food and bigger transportation.

Sources

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