

Policy on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for sea lice control

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) involves a multifaceted and systematic approach to pest management and is considered highly important for effective sea lice management. IPM for sea lice is based upon proven techniques and approaches to terrestrial parasite management for agriculture systems. It accounts for multiple objectives in managing the problem, considers available preventative and intervention options and makes informed decisions aimed at achieving optimal results.

Mowi recognizes the importance of IPM to reduce lice infection pressure, resistance development and medicine use, and optimize lice control in our operations. The following key elements are identified as part of Mowi's IPM approach:

Lice levels and monitoring

- Adhere to National thresholds/limits on sea lice levels and required actions
- Keep lice pressure as low as possible throughout the production cycle
- Lice counting and reporting by trained staff, at a frequency defined by local regulations
- Weekly and precise counting, and reporting, of sea lice levels on all seawater sites
- Monitor lice development on all seawater sites

Husbandry and management

- Only single year-class stocking
- Fallow between production cycles
- Health management / veterinary health plan in operation
- Maintain clean nets to increase water flow
- Routine removal of moribund fish
- Monitor fish health status, behaviour and disease

Prevention

- Use cleanerfish where experiences are good and cleanerfish are available
- Re-stock with additional cleanerfish as and when required
- Integrate preventive tools (skirts, deep-feeding, deep-lights etc) where conditions permit and such tools are available
- Apply functional feeds with proven effect
- Coordinate lice management plans within the ABM

Intervention

- Only use authorised medicines, prescribed by a veterinarian/fish health professional, and according to clinical needs
- Minimise internal infection pressure, and handling, by treating on pen level (single pen treatment strategy)
- Use the appropriate intervention tools for the lice stages being targeted
- Ensure sufficient capacity on intervention tools
- For each production cycle, and where available, evaluate and use non-medicinal treatment tools



- Practice intervention rotation, where possible and permitted
- Maintain treatment records and monitor treatment efficacy
- Coordinate treatments within the ABM, where possible
- Have knowledge of the resistance status in the ABM

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August 2020

