

## **Fish Welfare and Health (I002858)**

**Course size** *(nominal values; actual values may depend on programme)*

**Credits 7.5** **Study time 200 h**

### **Course offerings in academic year 2025-2026**

A (semester 2) English Gent

### **Lecturers in academic year 2025-2026**

Aas, Grete Kristine Følsvik Hansen TRONDH01 lecturer-in-charge

### **Offered in the following programmes in 2025-2026**

	<b>crdts</b>	<b>offering</b>
<a href="#">International Master of Science in Health Management in Aquaculture</a>	7.5	A

### **Teaching languages**

English

### **Keywords**

*Salmon farming, welfare, diseases, disease spreading, stress management, health management, infectious agents and mechanisms for spread, biosecurity, aquaculture*

### **Position of the course**

An increasing food production in a global context takes place in aquaculture. Fish farming has developed into one of Norway's most important export industries, and it is a political priority that production should increase in the future. A prerequisite for an increase is that production is sustainable in terms on effects on the water environment.

Farming must also be sustainable in terms of fish welfare, fish health which affects mortality/waste in the farmed fish. Specific, infectious diseases are of particular importance in large, dense populations. It is necessary to know the reservoir of infection, the mechanisms for disease outbreaks and principles for the spread of infection in order to prioritize methods for disease control and biosecurity in fish farming.

Fish welfare is important in the farming industry for production results, reputation and sustainability. In addition to documentation of good health/absence of disease, there are various methods and measurement parameters for measuring or evaluating fish welfare. In a farming situation, fish populations are exposed to many stresses that trigger stress; increased fish density, changed water quality, feeding situation/nutrient uptake, as well as various forms of handling, treatment and other manipulation. Welfare can be measured both via operative and laboratory-based welfare indicators.

### **Contents**

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#### **Initial competences**

The course requires good knowledge in general biology or physiology. The minimum level of knowledge is completed courses in marine biology and marine ecology.

#### **Final competences**

**Knowledge:** The student must have an overview of the cause of diseases in farmed fish related to pathogens, malnutrition and an unfavorable environment. Furthermore, an understanding of how infectious diseases develop in populations and spread in the environment must be developed, as well as understanding general principles and measures to prevent the introduction and further spread of infectious agents. Furthermore, the student must have knowledge of the importance of good fish welfare, and methods for measuring/documenting fish welfare.

**Skills:** The student must be able to describe general principles for the spread of infection and infection control for diseases in farmed fish, as well as the importance of important infectious diseases with an emphasis on conditions of importance for preventing the introduction of infection. Furthermore, the candidate must describe other diseases that are not linked to viruses, bacteria and parasites and the causes of these, as well as explain various methods for documenting fish welfare.

**General knowledge:**

- Have knowledge of fish health and fish welfare for sustainable fish farming
- Know the meaning of various diseases, monitoring and disease control
- Understand different principles and methods for monitoring fish welfare
- Understand the interaction between stress, good health and welfare in farmed fish.

#### **Conditions for credit contract**

This course unit cannot be taken via a credit contract

#### **Conditions for exam contract**

This course unit cannot be taken via an exam contract

#### **Teaching methods**

Group work, Lecture, Practical

#### **Extra information on the teaching methods**

- Lecture: 30 hours.
- One day with a supervising veterinarian.
- Compulsory laboratory courses.
- Compulsory placement on aquaculture facilities.
- Compulsory assignment with presentation.

#### **Study material**

None

#### **References**

#### **Course content-related study coaching**

*Teaching support by PhD students in the laboratory. Guiding upon request, student advice on agreement*

#### **Assessment moments**

continuous assessment

#### **Examination methods in case of periodic assessment during the first examination period**

#### **Examination methods in case of periodic assessment during the second examination period**

**Examination methods in case of permanent assessment**

Oral assessment, Presentation, Assignment

**Possibilities of retake in case of permanent assessment**

examination during the second examination period is possible

**Extra information on the examination methods**

Compulsory activity must be completed in order to take the exam.

- Approved laboratory course
- Approved field work
- Approved assignment and presentation of report

If you fail the oral exam, you will be able to take the resit exam in the next term regardless of teaching in the subject.

Compulsory activity from previous semesters may be approved by the department.

**Calculation of the examination mark**

The normal grades are A-F and 7.5 ECTS achieved if passed (E and better, 40%)

*Students who eschew period aligned and/or non-period aligned evaluations for this course unit may be failed by the examiner.*