

Lumpfish Health Scoring System (LHSS)

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GIFAS

Gildeskål Forskningsstasjon a.s

Overview

- Based on historical lumpfish health data sets
- Optimized and tested during lumpfish trials (Summer 2020)
- User friendly (adapted model (CHSS) for use in commercial cages)
- Non-destructive
- Employs morphological health indicators
- Detect small variations (even within acceptable health scores)
- Built in “triggers”. (Helps detect potentially worrying trends)
- Overall Health Score (Considers attributed “**weights**” on each category)
- Group evaluation and action guide
- Designed to be extended with additional assessments (plasma & histology)

Weighted Categories

Attributed **weights** to each category based on perceived relevance.

- Decided based on our experience paired with historical health data, growth performance and mortality.
- Ex: Skin damage (wounds, ulcers, etc) have a bigger impact than fin erosion.
Tail fin erosion slightly higher weight than other minor fins.
- Cataract causing growth impairment
Impaired ability to feed is attributed an additional weight.
- Fitness (K) changed to automatically score based on the deviation from the optimal predicted weight using $W = aLb$ (Based on 3500 individuals)

Scoring & Action Guides

Individual Scoring Guide

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Fin Condition | <i>Erosion / Splitting</i> | No visible damage | Less than 25% of the fin eroded - minor splitting | Between 25 and 50% of erosion | More than 50% erosion | |
| Skin | <i>Body lesions / Wounds / Inflammation</i> | Intact | Minor injury / light inflammation | Increased localized damage | Open wounds / haemorrhaging | |
| Malformations | <i>Suction disc Spine</i> | Normal | Functional - light deformity | Functional - Obvious malformation | Non functional - Severe deformity | |
| Cataracts | <i>Size</i> | No cataract | 0 - 10% of the eye | 10 - 40% of the eye | 40 - 70% of the eye | Over 70% of the eye |
| | <i>Opacity</i> | | Very translucent | Slightly opaque | Totally opaque, loss of translucency | |
| Eye damage | <i>Lesions/ Ulcers/ Swelling</i> | No visible damage | 0 - 25% of the eye | 25 - 50% of the eye | 50 - 75% of the eye | Over 75% of the eye |
| Visual K | <i>Nutritional fitness</i> | Normal | Very round | Lean | Very lean (emaciated) | |
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Group Evaluation & Action Guide

| Health score | Evaluation | Action |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 0 - 3 | No to minimal health deterioration | No action required |
| 3 - 5 | Signs of health deterioration | Measurements to improve health. Potential sampling to determine causes of health deterioration. |
| +5 | Compromised welfare | Consider removal of fish. Approved veterinary should be contacted. Potential additional samples to determine causes of health deterioration. |

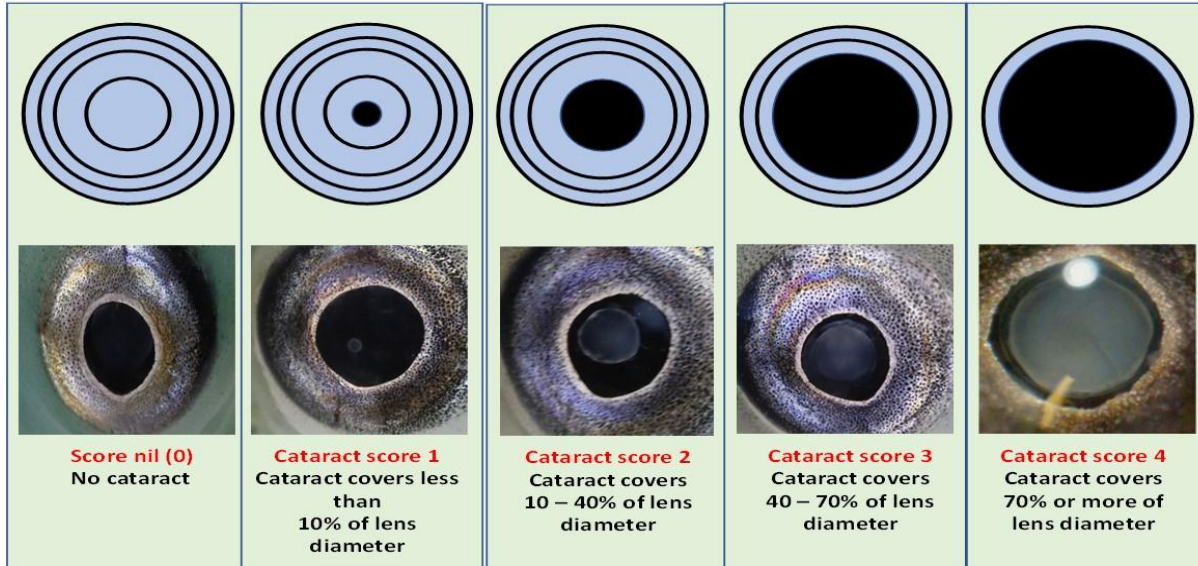
Sampling Field Guides

- Sampling guides for all morphological assessments

GF/S

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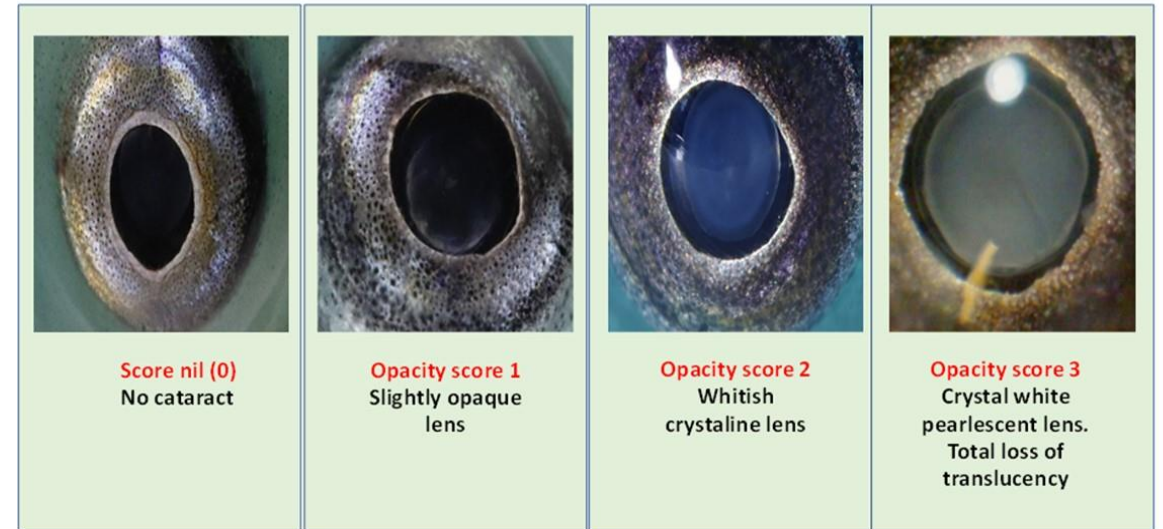
A standard method for field monitoring of cataracts in lumpfish
(*Cyclopterus Lumpus L.*)



GF/S

Gillesskál Forskingisstasjon A.S.

A standard method for evaluation of opacity/density of cataracts for lumpfish (*Cyclopterus Lumpus L.*)



Data input

| Date | | GIFAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|------|-------------|-------|---------------------|---|---------|---|------------|---|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Tank | Weight | Length | Fin Condition | | Skin | Deformities | | Cataracts | | | | Eye damage | | Fitness | Health Score | Action |
| | | | Tail Fin | Others | | Suction cup | Spine | Size (Score 0 to 4) | | Opacity | | L | R | | | |
| | | | | | | | | L | R | L | R | L | R | | | |
| 1 | 53.0 | 10.5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | None 1.6 |
| 2 | 232.0 | 15.9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| 3 | 59.0 | 11.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| 4 | 79.0 | 12.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| 5 | 77.0 | 11.9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| 6 | 75.0 | 13.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| 6 | 67.0 | 13.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| 6 | 64.0 | 12.2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| 6 | 63.0 | 12.5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | |
| 6 | 67.0 | 12.5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | |
| 6 | 57.0 | 11.8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 3 | |
| 6 | 48.0 | 11.0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | |
| 6 | 95.0 | 13.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| 14 | 65.0 | 11.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| 15 | 45.0 | 9.9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | 3 | |
| 16 | 50.0 | 11.5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | 4 | |
| 17 | 103.0 | 14.6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | |
| 18 | 72.0 | 12.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |
| 19 | 79.0 | 12.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | |
| 20 | 68.0 | 12.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | |

Lumpfish Health Scoring System

LHSS

***Health evaluation of lumpfish on
arrival at Gifas***

Patrick Reynolds

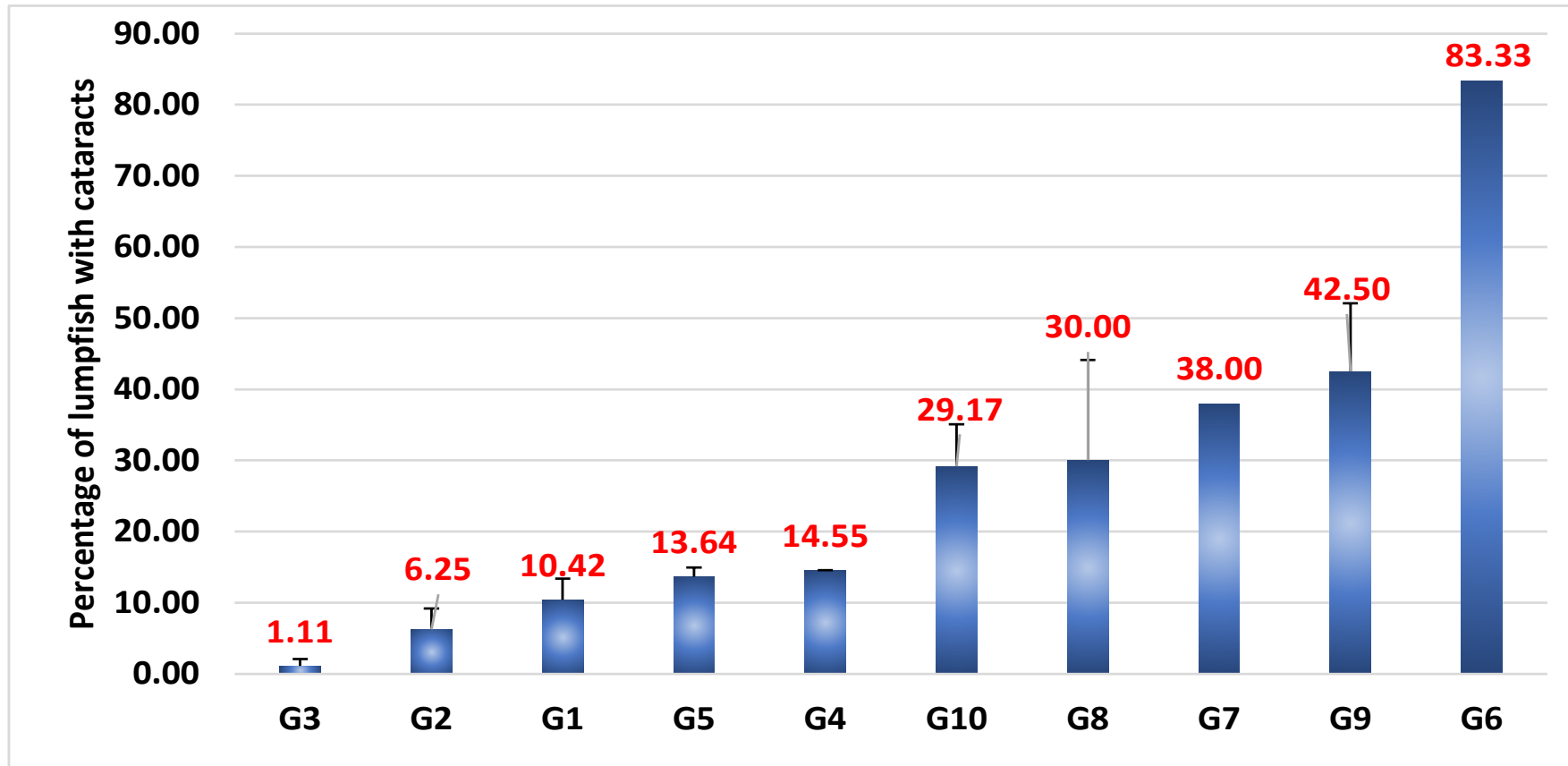
Overview

- Based on historical lumpfish health data sets (10 groups)

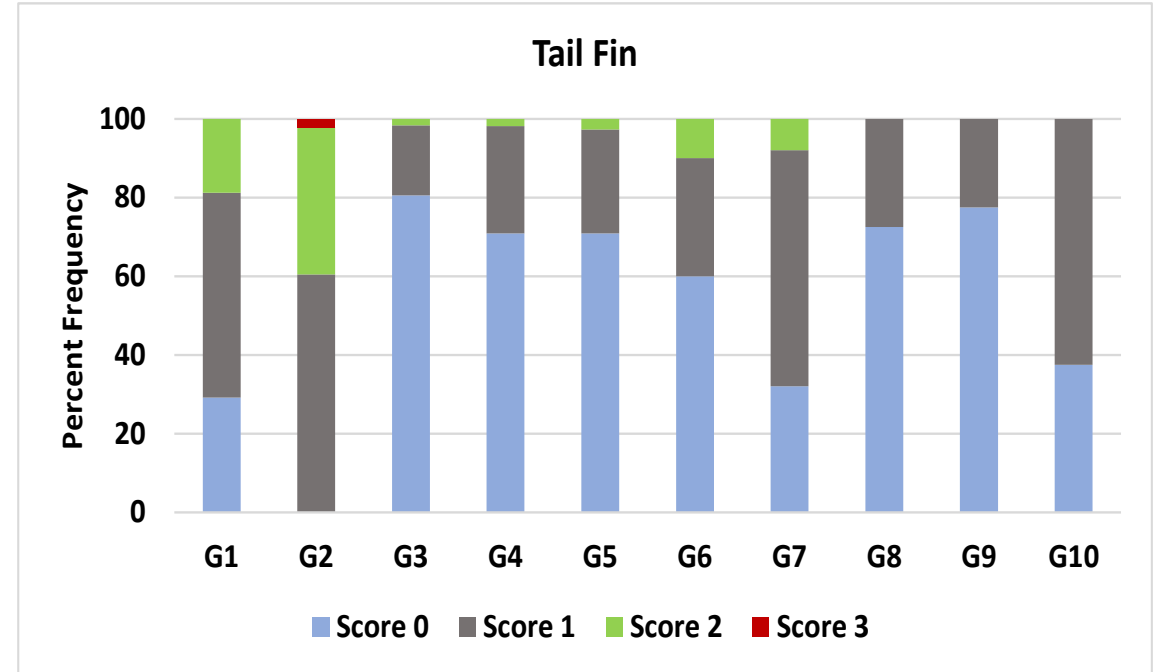
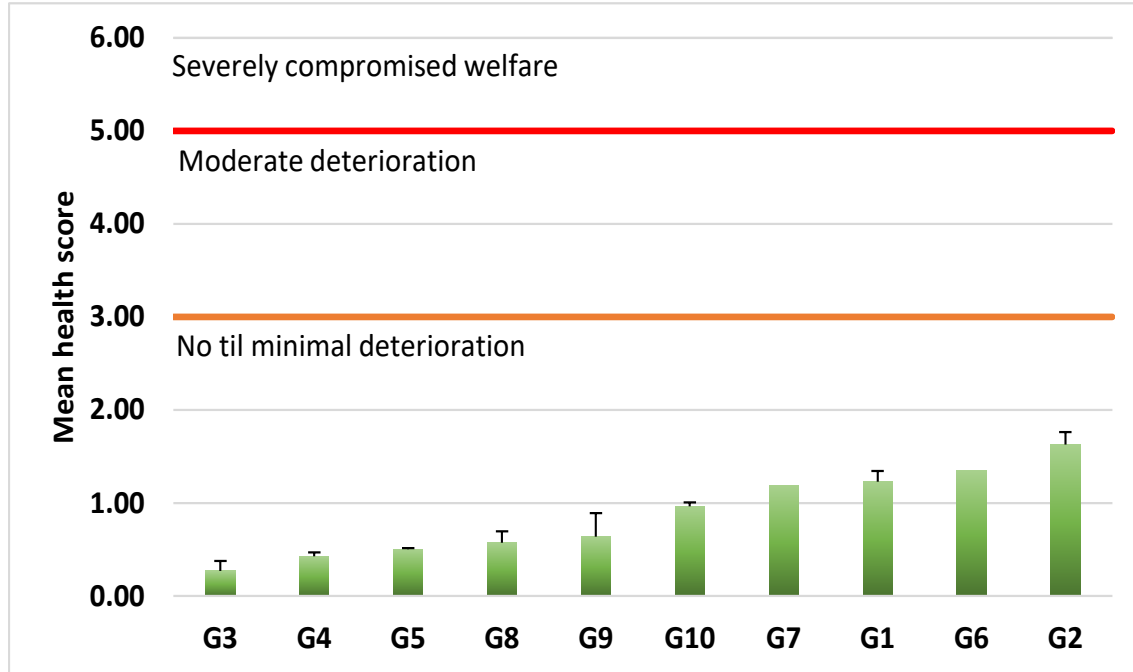
| Group ID | Origin | Transfer | | Start weight (g) | Mortality end | Site | With salmon | N/sample size | Days at site |
|----------|--------|----------|------|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | month | year | | | | | | |
| G1 | W | Sept. | 2018 | 54.4 | 0.0 | sea | Y | n = 24; N = 48 | 73 |
| G2 | W | Sept. | 2018 | 50.2 | 0.0 | sea | Y | n = 24; N = 48 | 73 |
| G3 | W | Sept. | 2019 | 13.5 | 1.7 | land based | N | n = 60; N = 180 | 47 |
| G4 | W | Jan. | 2020 | 32.8 | 0.0 | land based | N | n = 55; N = 110 | 61 |
| G5 | W | Jan. | 2020 | 32.3 | 4.6 | land based | N | n = 55; N = 110 | 61 |
| G6 | W | April | 2020 | 70.4 | — | sea | Y | S = 30; N = 2000 | — |
| G7 | W | Oct. | 2020 | 48.6 | — | sea | Y | S = 50; N = 2626 | — |
| G8 | W | Sept. | 2018 | 59.2 | 8.1 | sea | Y | S = 40; N = 15200 | 160 |
| G9 | W | Sept. | 2019 | 59.2 | 6.1 | sea | Y | S = 40; N = 15201 | 160 |
| G10 | B/W | June | 2020 | 39.7 | 14.6 | sea | Y | n = 24; N = 48 | 77 |

- All groups normally assessed within 3 - 5 days after arrival.
- All fish are assessed except from commercial cages (sub-samples)

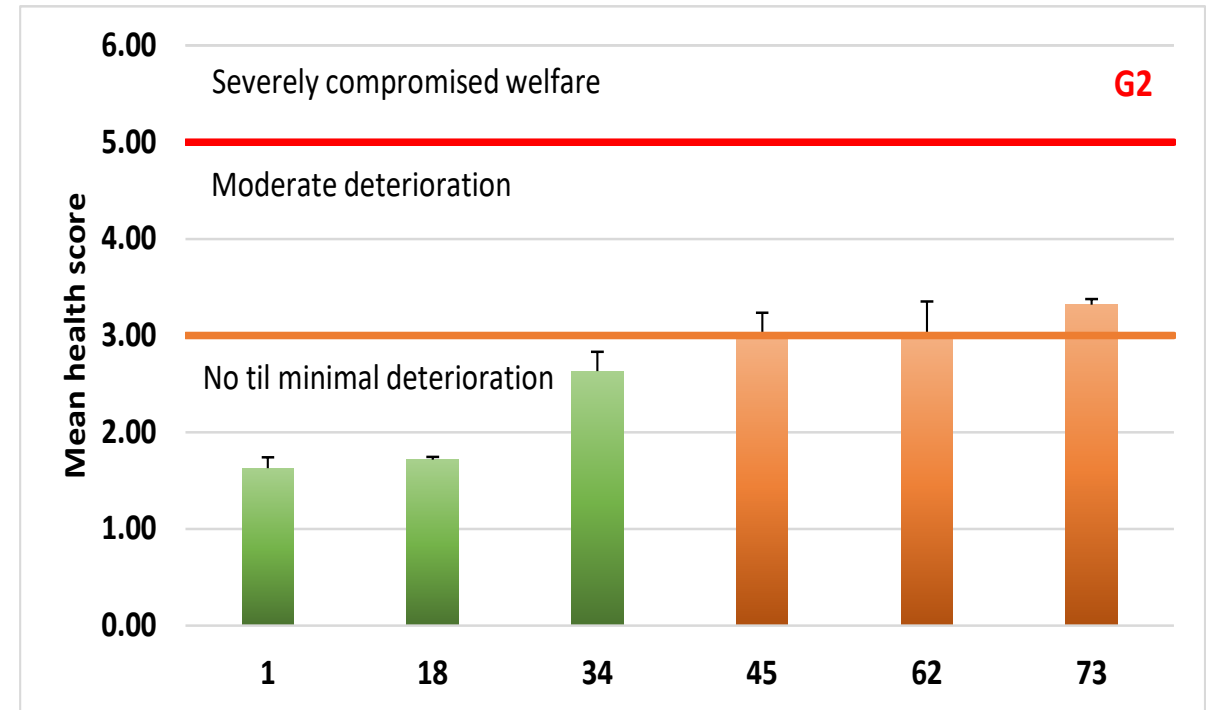
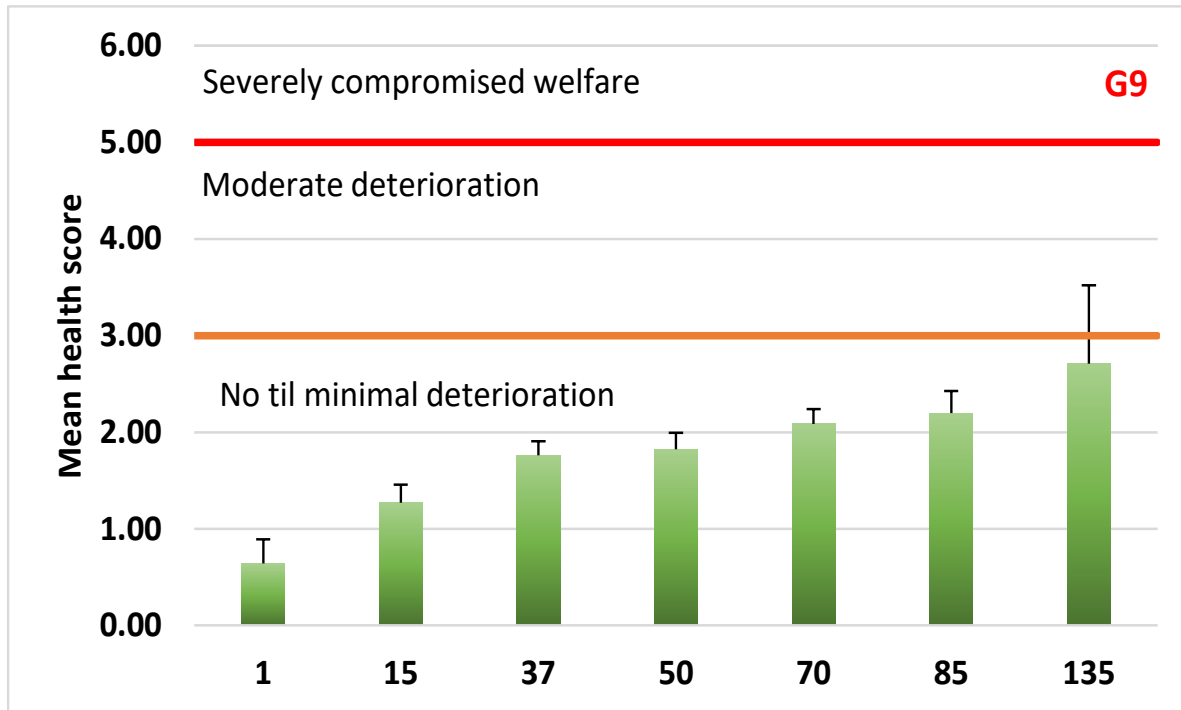
Results: Cataracts



Results: welfare & fin scores

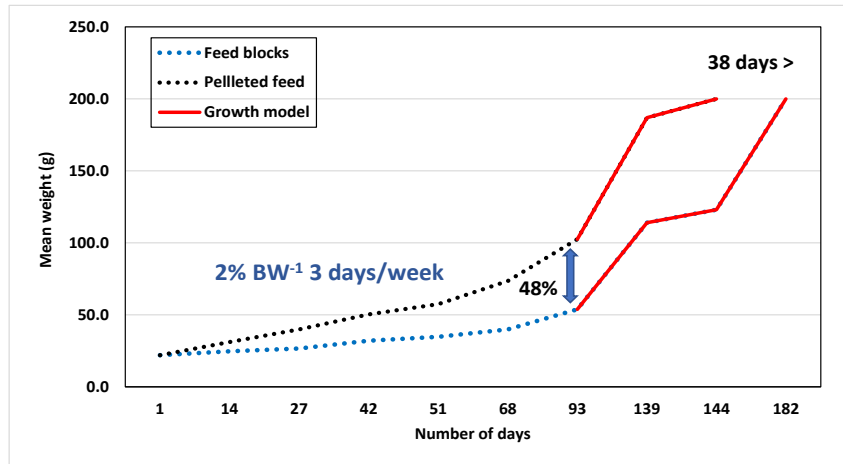


Results: welfare score through time



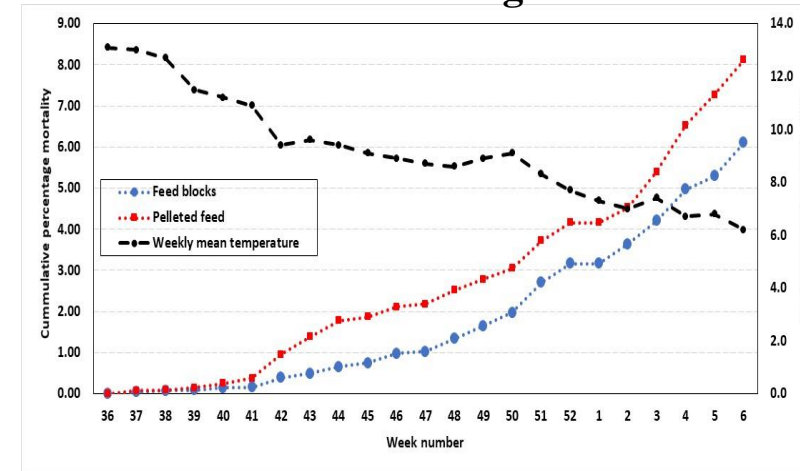
- All groups assessed show deteriorating health through time.
- Clear need for appropriate health assessment in hatcheries before transfer.
- All producers/farmers **MUST** assess welfare systematically.

Controlling growth:



- High growth rates not desirable
- Small lumpfish = higher grazing rates.
- “Effective Operational Window” extended.
- Feed blocks maintain growth under 200g for 38 days more compared to pelleted feed.
- OWIs generally show better health status.
- Controlled growth = potential reduced repeated stocking

Commercial cages:



- Lower mortality with feed blocks
- Better health with feed blocks
- Controlled growth
- Less mortality during mechanical delousing.



Improving survival and health of lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus* L.) by the use of feed blocks and operational welfare indicators (OWIs) in commercial Atlantic salmon cages

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Thank You



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