

Predators on salmonids in Norway



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Norwegian salmon rivers

Reasons for salmon decline

Status of wild Atlantic salmon in Norway 2018

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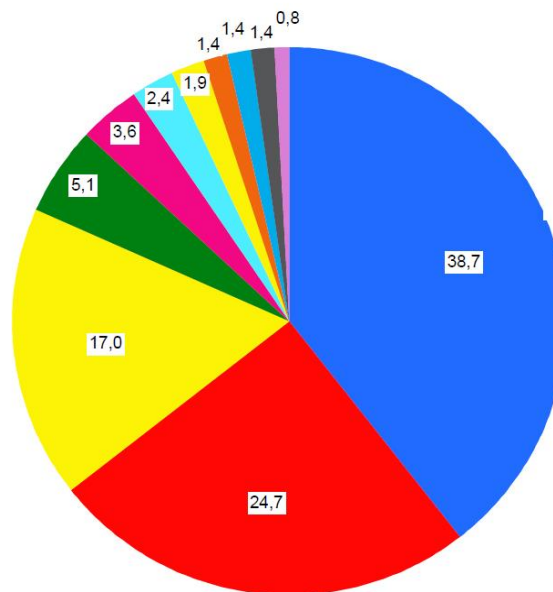
The number of wild Atlantic salmon returning from the ocean to Norway is still on a low level. Escaped farmed salmon, salmon lice and infections from salmon farming are the greatest anthropogenic threats.



Foto: Eva B. Thorstad

The abundance of wild Atlantic salmon has declined. The number returning from the ocean is less than half of the level thirty years ago. In 2017, about 530 000 salmon were estimated to have returned from the ocean in 2016, but still on a low level. The declined abundance has reduced, and in some areas there is a surplus available for fisheries.

Due to the decline of Atlantic salmon, fisheries have been greatly reduced. Annual catches are estimated to be around 100 000 tonnes, down from 150 000 tonnes in 1980.



- Salmon louse
- Escapes
- Hydro power reg.
- Habitat alterations
- Acid rain
- Agriculture
- Other use of water
- Sewage
- Toxic wastes
- G. Salaris
- Roads/infra structure

Figur 3.4. Effekt av ulike påvirkningsfaktorer på redusert bestandsstørrelse hos norsk laks, beregnet etter prosentandel hver enkelt påvirkning utgjør av totalsummen, for perioden 2010-2014. Totalt ble 448 bestander vurdert. Tallene i figuren angir prosentandeler.







