



Baltic Blue Growth – Initiating full scale mussel farming in the Baltic Sea

Basic facts

- 🐚 Duration: May 2016 – March 2019
- 🐚 Total budget: € 4.7 million
- 🐚 Co-financed by Interreg Baltic Sea Region
- 🐚 Lead Partner: Region Östergötland, Sweden
- 🐚 18 project partners + 20 associated organisations
- 🐚 Flagship under Policy Area "Nutri" of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region
- 🐚 A SUBMARINER Network project



Baltic Blue Growth

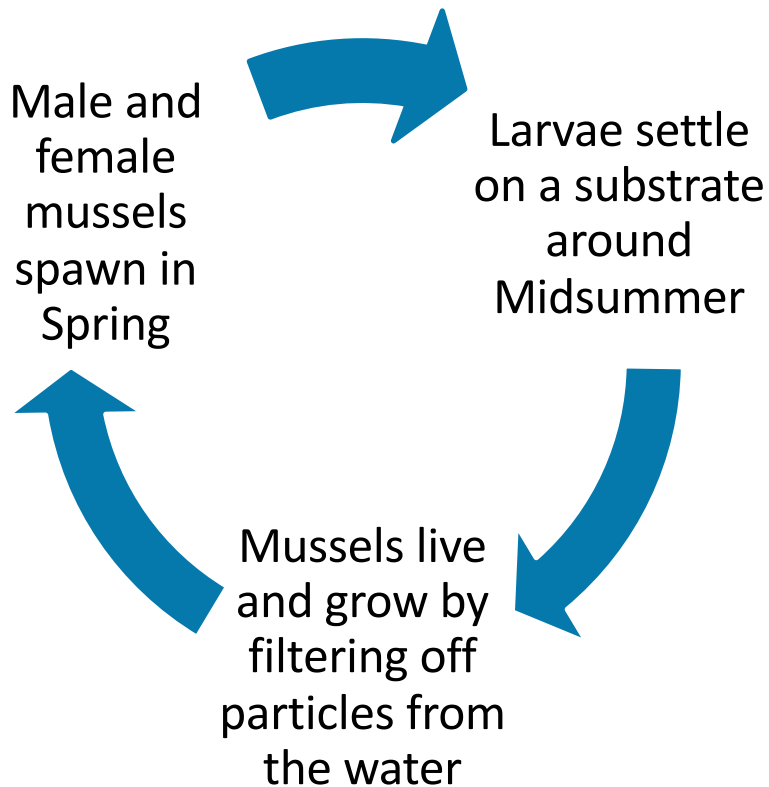





EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

EUROPEAN UNION



Blue mussel farming in the Baltic Sea



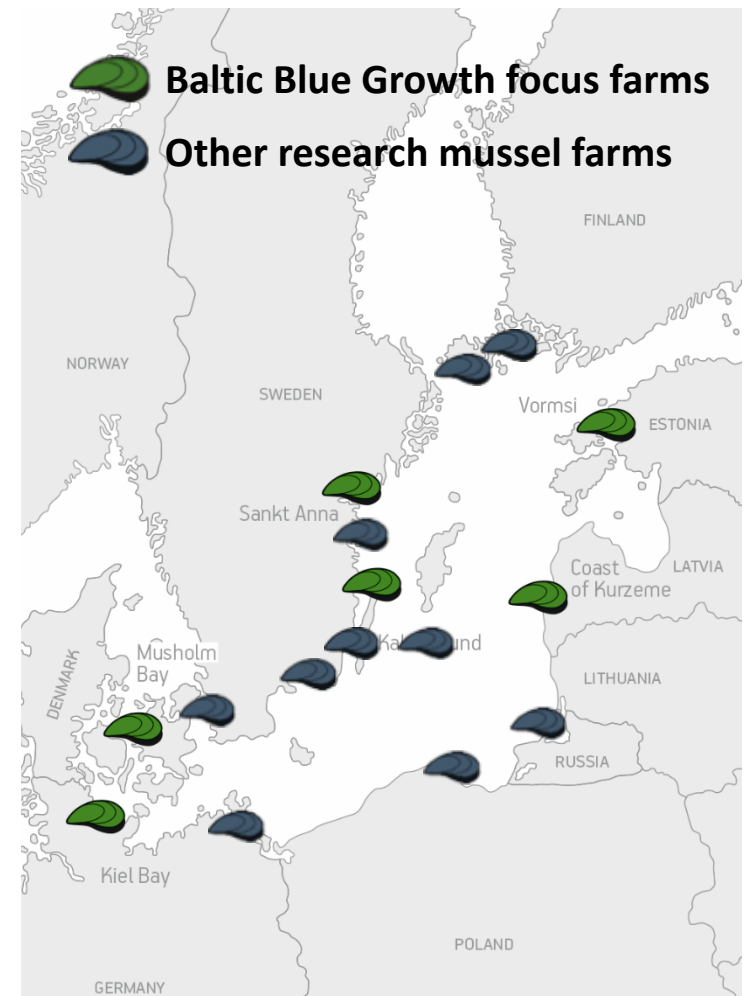
-  To “farm mussels” means to offer the substrate, typically ropes or nets
-  Size and growth rate depend on factors like salinity, temperature and food supply
-  Blue mussels in the Baltic Sea are usually harvested 1,5 – 3 years after they settle

Mussel farming experience in the Baltic Sea

Research projects assessing mussel farming in the Baltic Sea:

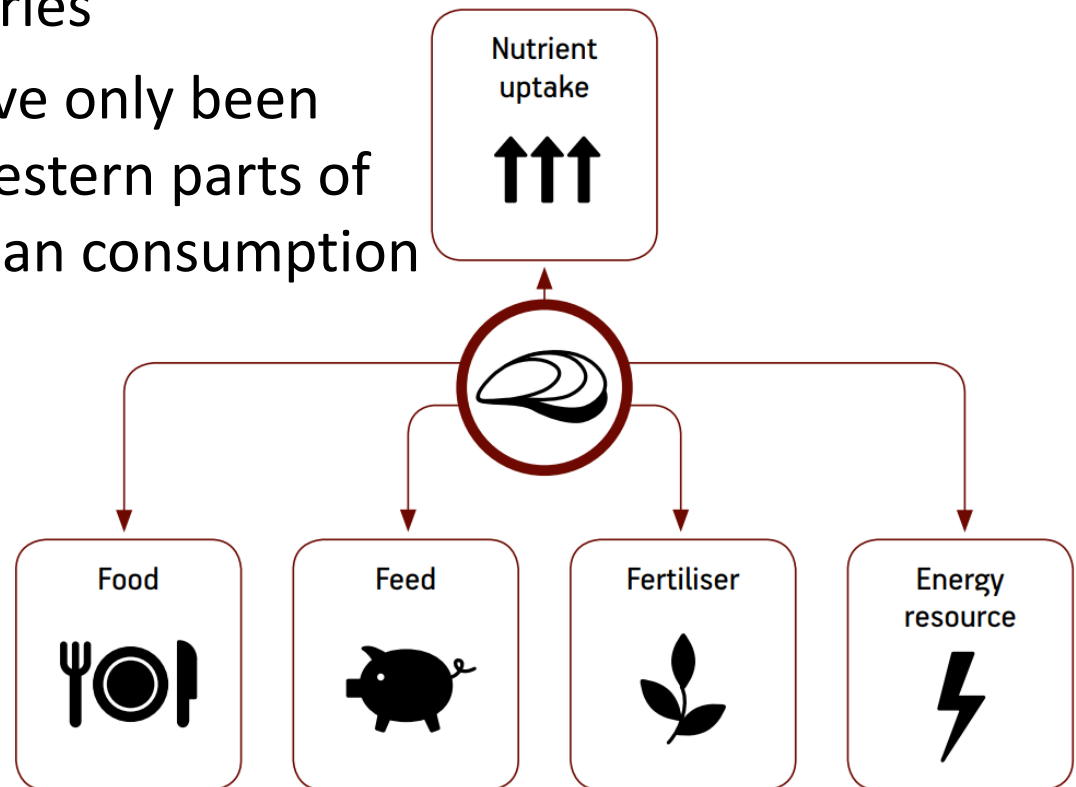
Baltic 2020	2009 – 2012
Submariner project	2010 – 2013
Aquabest	2011 – 2014
Baltic Ecomussel	2012 – 2014
Bucefalos	2012 – 2015
BONUS OPTIMUS	2017 – 2020
MuMiPro	2017 – 2020
Several other projects with focus on aquaculture or spatial planning	

Baltic Blue Growth will contribute to the step from research to full scale

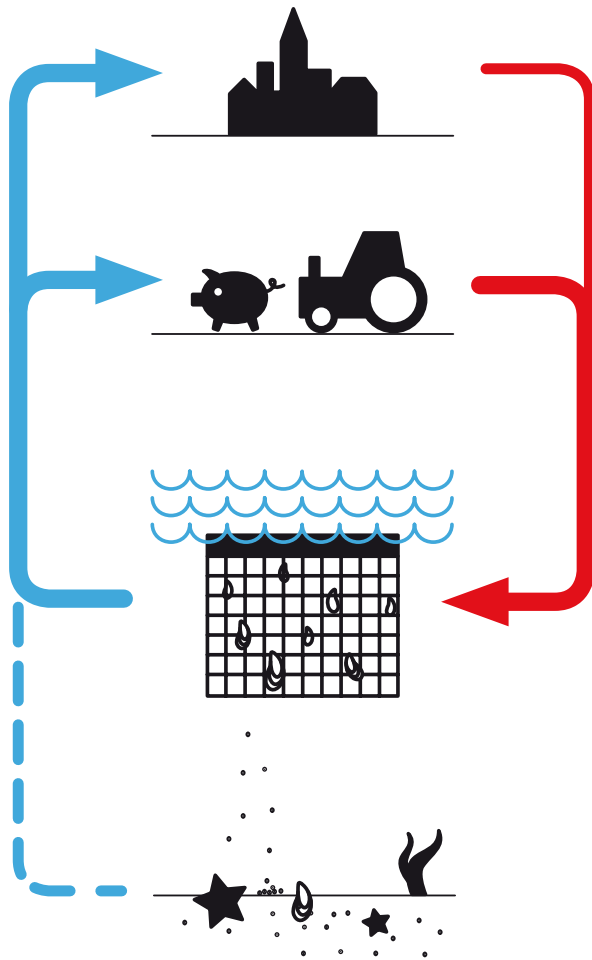


Introduction to mussel farming

- 🐚 Blue mussels are farmed and enjoyed as fresh seafood in many European countries
- 🐚 Until now, mussels have only been cultivated on in the western parts of the Baltic Sea for human consumption
- 🐚 Farms are set up in eastern Baltic Sea to find out if mussels can be farmed for other purposes, f.ex. animal feed



Background: closing the nutrient loop






- 🌿 Concept of “closing the nutrient loop” by recycling nutrients through mussel farming
- 🌿 Farming mussels can improve the Baltic Sea water quality by reducing eutrophication

Background: nutrient reduction efforts

- 🐚 Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP) targets from 2007:
 - good ecological status of the Baltic marine environment by 2021, Baltic Sea unaffected by eutrophication
- Achieving the targets can create **benefits worth up to 3,800 million € per year** from individuals' willingness-to-pay for a healthier sea
- Achieving the targets can result in **costs as low as 1,400 million € per year**, provided a cost-effective mix of reduction measures is implemented, if not, costs can go up to **more than 10,000 million € / year**

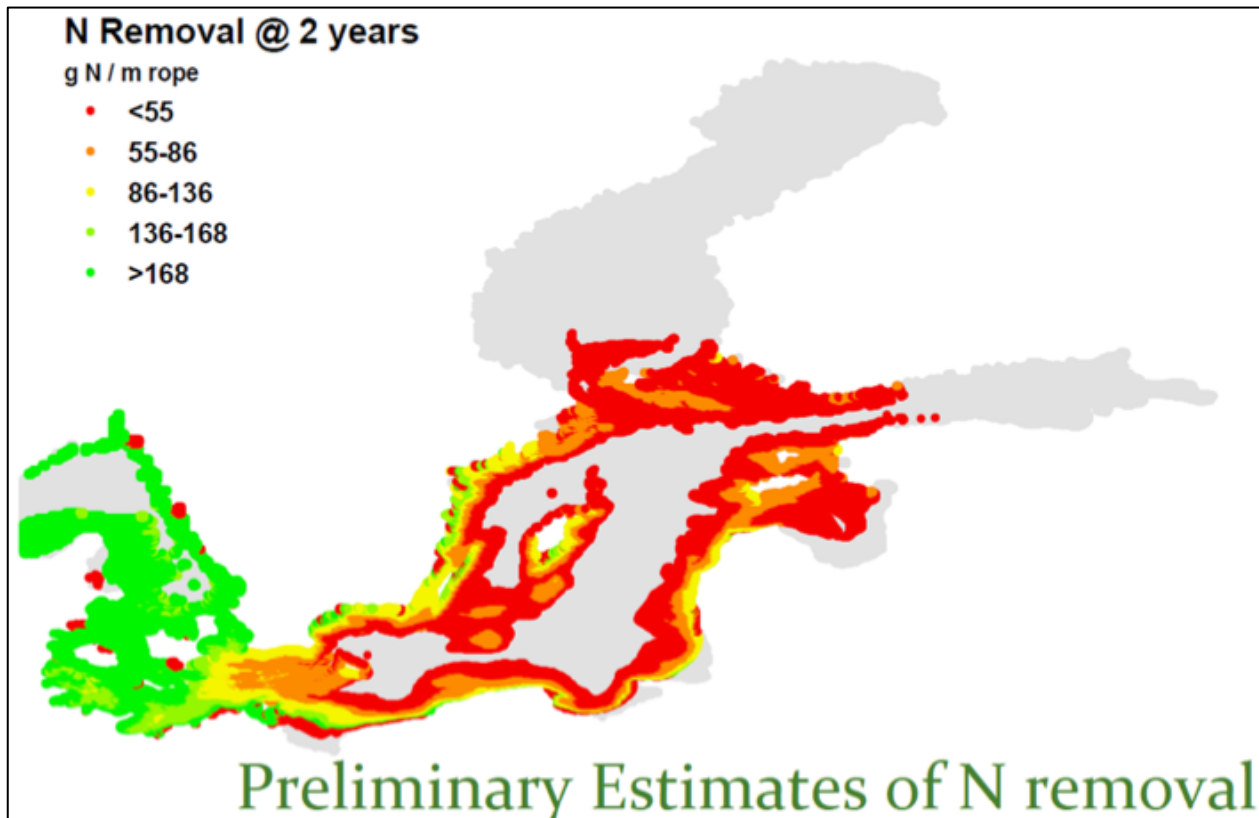
Background: finding a cost-effective mix of nutrient reduction measures

-  Most cheapest and easiest measures (low-hanging fruits) have already been implemented
-  Hence, costs for tradition measures to achieve more reduction will increase dramatically
-  Including mussel farming in the mix could decrease the total cost by up to 11%

Measure in the Baltic Sea Region	Reported N removal costs in €/kg N	Reported P removal costs in €/kg N
Mussel farming without sales	10 – 64	150 – 900
Agricultural measures	0 – 150	0 – 10200
Livestock reductions	6 – 842	112 - 5895
Wastewater treatment upgrades	11 – 136	39 – 600
Wetlands	2 – 93	396 – 1518

Background: modelled nutrient removal by farmed mussels

- 🐚 Mussel farming in the Baltic Sea can remove significant amounts of nitrogen and also phosphorus
- 🐚 Mussel farming could account for 2-3% of the Swedish nutrient reduction



Background: new blue growth opportunities for the feed industry?

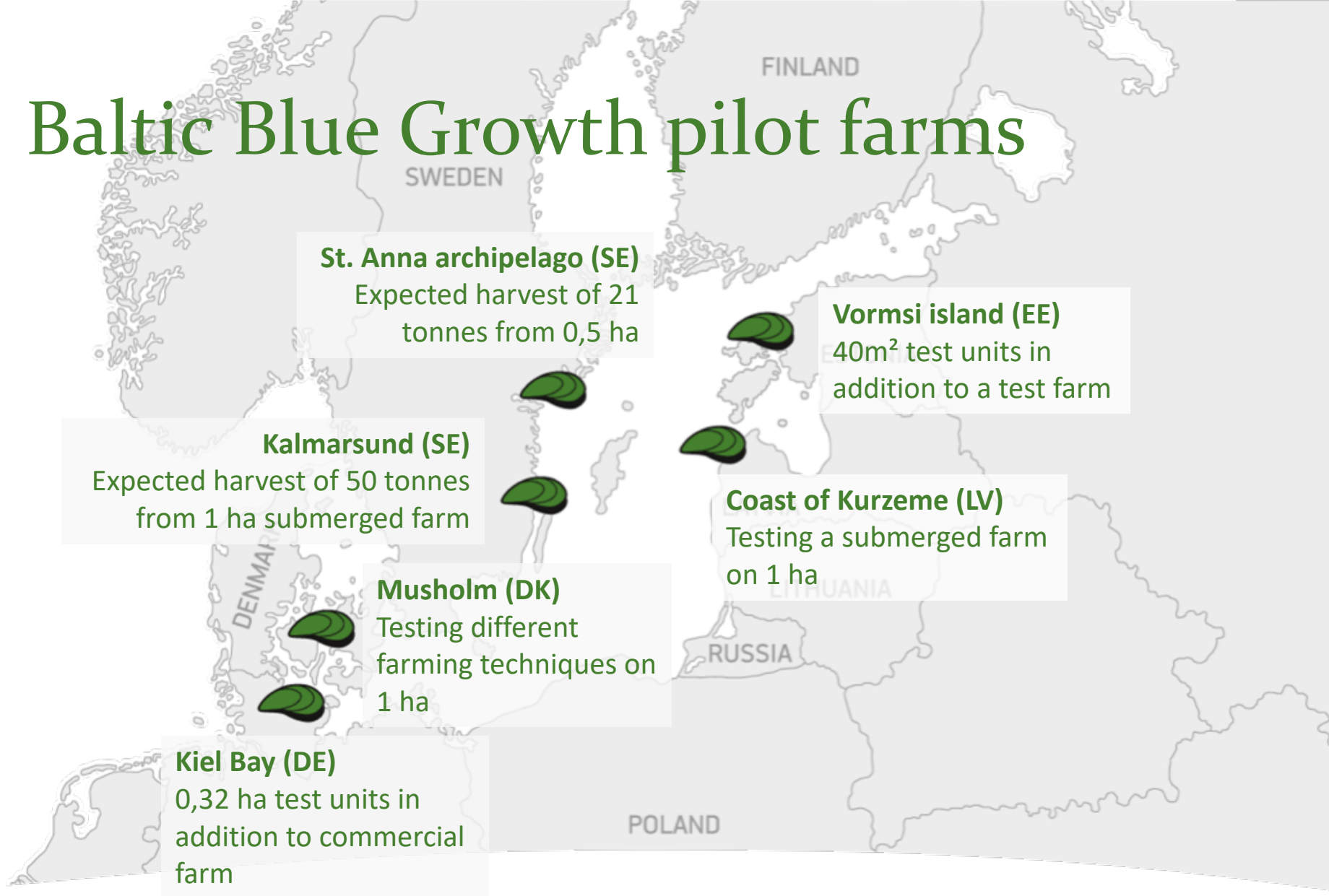
- 🐚 Baltic mussels often too small and fragile for human consumption
- 🐚 Successful trials of producing mussel meal as animal feed
- 🐚 New possibilities: mussels as organic substrate for insects larvae as protein source in animal feed



Objective




Advance mussel farming in the Baltic Sea from experimental to full scale to improve the water quality and create blue growth in the feed industry

Baltic Blue Growth pilot farms











Produced outputs and current status

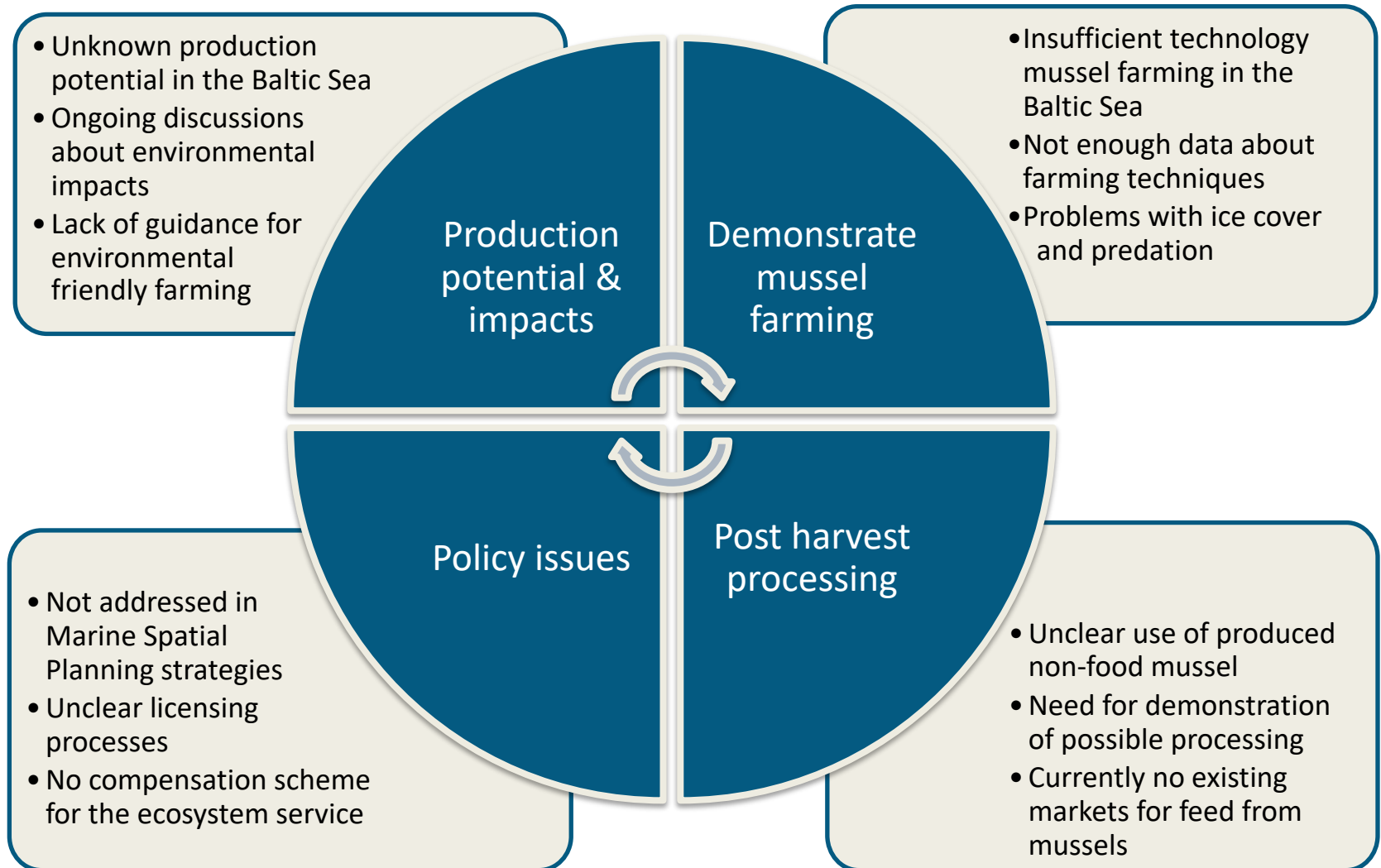
Finished tasks:

-  Pilot version of an Operational Decision Support System (ODSS) available
-  Review of available mussel production equipment
-  All focus mussel-farms in the Baltic Sea established

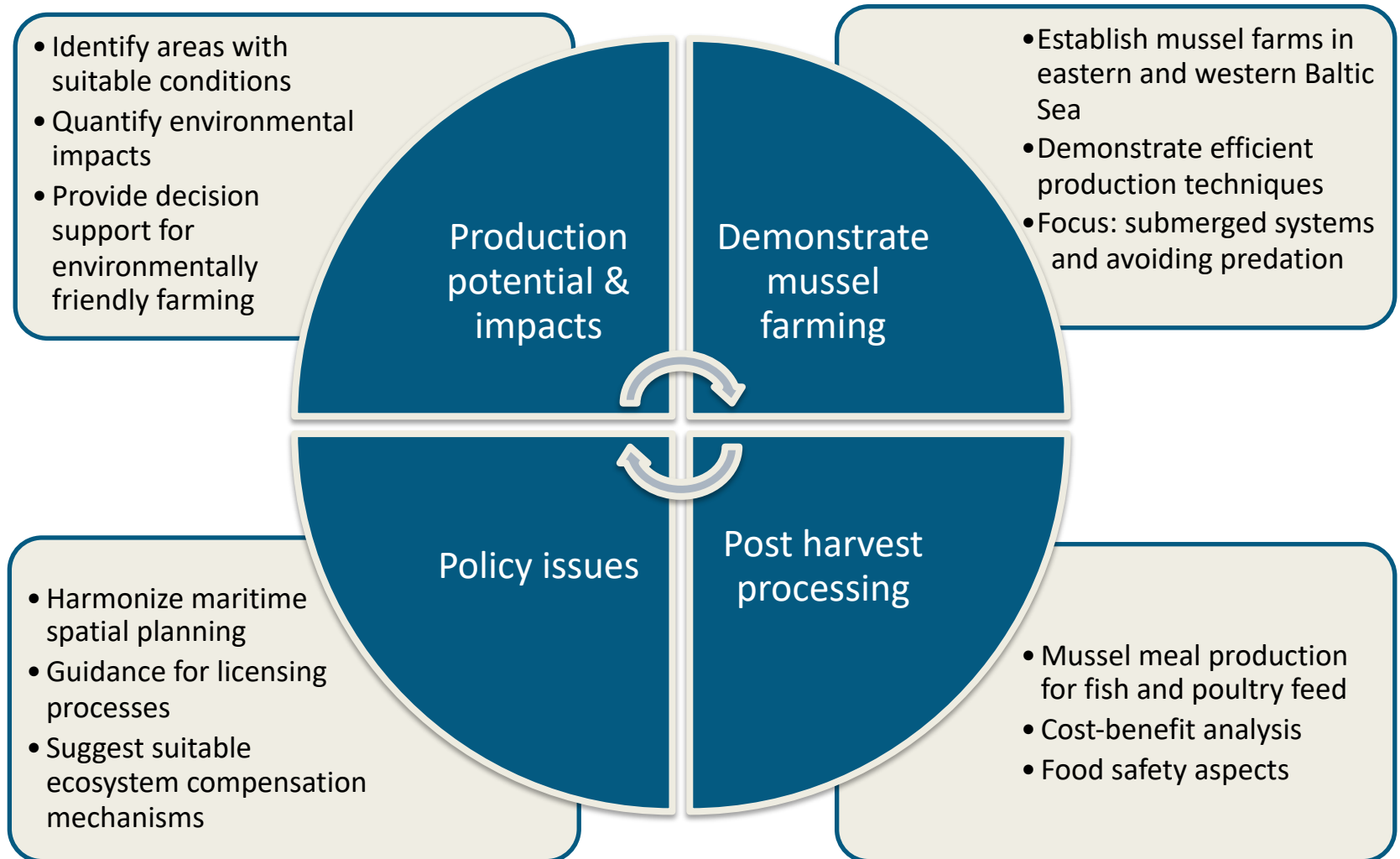
Ongoing tasks:

-  Optimization of mussel production
-  Development of systems for submerged mussel farms
-  Monitoring of the effects of mussel farming on water quality
-  Development of technology for postharvest processing
-  Assessment of the value of mussel and larvae meal as animal feed
-  Development of relevant business models
-  Promotion of business opportunities
-  Studies on relevant policies

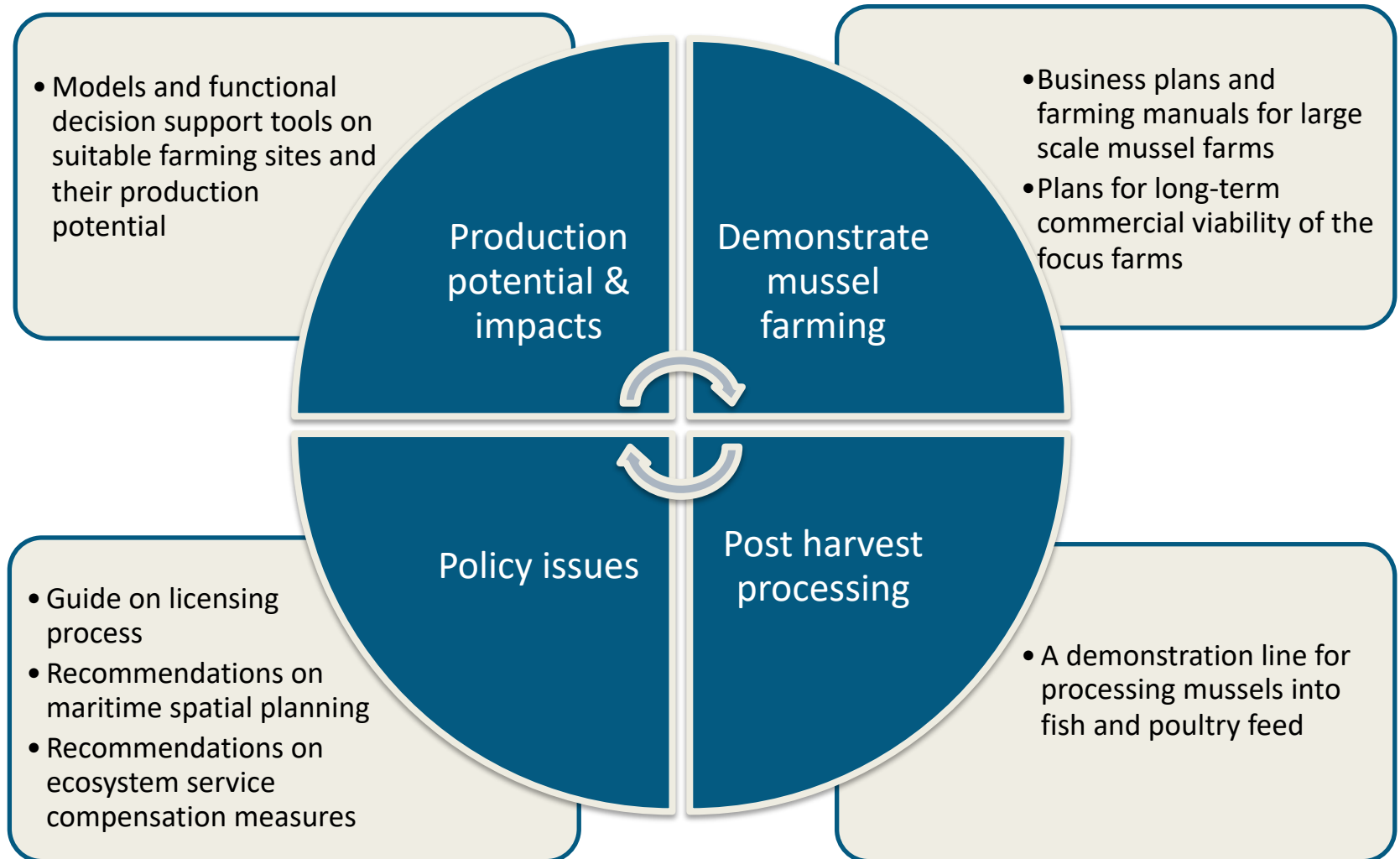
Mussel farming challenges



Project structure and activities



Expected outputs



Expected outputs



Baltic Blue Growth partners

Mussel producers, public authorities, policy makers, research institutions and interest groupings from six Baltic Sea Region countries:



MUSHOLM



+ 20 associated organisations

Contact

Project coordinator:

Lena Tasse

lena.tasse@regionostergotland.se

Communications manager:

Annika Steele

as@submariner-network.eu

www.balticbluegrowth.eu

#BalticBlueGrowth



Baltic Blue Growth



EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

EUROPEAN UNION

