

"INNOVATIVE PRACTICES FOR A SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY MUSSELCULTURE"

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Investigation of the hydrodynamics in different handlings in a mussel culture. Presentation and analysis of the field measurements (Chalastra, NW Thessaloniki Gulf)

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The productivity in an organized mussel culture area is closely related to the hydrodynamics in the area where the mussel units are located.

The interaction between the hydrodynamics and mussel farming in Chalastra bay (NW gulf of Thessaloniki) has been investigated during last decades.

The relevant studies of the hydrodynamics in mussel cultures for the specific area are given below:

....introduction







- NCMR (2001) and Krestenitis at al. (2003), referring to field measurements which showed that currents are quite weak in the area of the mussel farms
- Galinou-Mitsoudi et al. (2006) referring to mathematical simulation showing that field measurements (mentioned before) were very well approximated by the results of a coarse hydrodynamic model
- ATEITh (2007), Savvidis et al (2007), Antoniou (2007) and Moriki et al (2008) referring to field works as well as mathematical simulations
- Konstantinou et al. (2011) and Konstantinou et al. (2013), referring to mathematical simulations and development of general management tools.

....introduction





Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013



In the present paper, the research is focused on the longline's level with special emphasis on the interaction between the hydrodynamics and the mussels' culture based on different handlings concerning the distances between the socks (a) 30 cm, (b) 50 cm, (c) 70 cm & (d) 90 cm (as depicted in the figure).



material and methods

The research concerns the field of physical oceanography and was realized in the coastal area of Chalastra (NW Thessaloniki Gulf, NW Aegean Sea).

The research included:

(a1) Sea current data collection

 (speed & direction by mechanical current meters deployment)
 (a2) Sea current data collection

(speed & direction – drifters)

For a more comprehensive study meteorological data was also collected and investigated in combination with the hydrodynamic data. Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013











...material and methods

Sampling Periods



The oceanographic surveys of the present research were designed on a monthly as described in the following table.

Oceanographic Survey	Period -Date	Oceanographic Survey	Period -Date
1	28/07/14	9	07/02/15
2	20/08/14	10	10/03/15
3	19/09/14	11	30/03/15
4	11/10/14	12	18/04/15
5	01/11/14	13	09/05/15
6	22/01/14	14	06/06/15
7	13/12/14	15	04/07/15
8	09/01/15	16	04/08/15

...material and methods current meters



In the six initial measurements we have the placement and realization of two current meters at the same time in front of and behind the sock

On the ten next measurements we have the placement simultaneously of three current meters (at the one side of the different handlings)





...material and methods material and software used for the recording and and visualization of the results

- Datalog
- Minitab 17
- Adobe Photoshop
- GPS LoggerII
- GPS Track Editor
- Google Earth
- KML Path Measurer
- Google Sketch Up Make
- Microsoft Office





Resultssea current direction from current meters

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013







Επένδυση στην Αειφόρο Αλιεία



The prevailing direction for the sea currents is the North and the East.

results

direction of sea current flow corresponding to the mussel unit layout and the orientation of the longline Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013







Sea currents normal and parallel to the longline Category V2 V2 9.5% -V2 -V1 -V2 V1 10,3% other V2other 49,9% -V1 $\sqrt{1}$ 13,7% V1 16.695 -V'V2July 2014 - August 2015 Google earth

The currents approach the longlines in oblique directions most of the time.

Results sea current speed classes

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013









The prevailing sea current speed for the region is of the order of 0-5cm/sec.

results average speed for different handlings

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013















results average speed by handling

- There is statistical difference between handlings speed in most of the cases.
- The handling of 30-50cm except from two cases had a grater values from all the other cases. This situation occurred probably because of the position where 30-50cm was placed combined with the oblique approach of the currents to the longlines.

results speed current classes by handling

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013







- The lower class speed 0-5cm/sec is found to the 90cm handling.
- The higher class speed of 5-10cm/sec is also find in 90cm/sec at 50% which is the given speed range for mussel farming activity.



• The 10-15 class speed found in 30-50cm handling is considered of low importance according to the low percentage of occurrence which can distort the average speed in the aforementioned precedent slide.

results Current measurement internally & externally of the longline

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013









Average current speed per handling internally & externally to the longline



handling is at the outer edge of the unit and as such presents the higher values internally & externally

The 30-50cm

 The 90cm handling present almost identical value with 30-50 handling only externally where is also more exposed.

results August 2015

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013







Average sea current speed per handling





results wind regime (wind direction)

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013







Comparison of wind direction for the whole season and wind direction on the oceanographic surveys



The wind regime recorded at our oceanographic surveys is corresponsive to the regime throughout the year. (except from the eastern wind which didn't occurred through the surveys).

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013 results wind regime (wind speed) E.Π.AA. 2007 - 2013 Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση Επένδυση στην Αειφόρο Αλιεία Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Αλιεί Comparison of total wind for the whole season and wind speed on the oceanographic surveys Total wind wind on oceanographic surveys Category >6 6 >6 6 5 0.2% 0,9% 3.5% 4 7.5% з 10.1% 2 2 47,8% 2 54,1% 44.8% 31.2%

The recorded wind during the oceanographic surveys showed a full time correspondence throughout the year concerning the wind speed.

results wind & sea current at 4-5m depth externally to the mussel unit

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013









* Externally to the unit there is a wind driven circulation pattern.

results wind & sea current at the longline level

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013







Sea current direction in the mussel unit by wind direction



The recorded directions of sea currents show a higher variability which probably corresponds to the impediment of the mussels in the route of the sea current.

results peak values for wind & sea currents and variability concerning the direction

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013







- There are individual wind bursts in the study area which give speeds up to 90 km / h (25 m / s).
- The speeds of the currents reach and exceed 0,2 m / s with the highest values to be identified in the winter and autumn months mainly.
- * The maximum wind values identified during the winter months.
- We have 43.9 minutes on average constant wind direction versus 3.1 minutes constant sea current direction in the mussel unit

results variability of sea current concerning direction

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013









Steady wind direction

Average steady wind direction (in minutes)	Different sea current direction occurance	
9,66	3	
11,9	4	

	minutes)		
30 internally	8 - 11	9,66	3
70 internaly	2 - 20	11,9	4
Enterior to			
the unit	5,5 - 54	22,56	5
30 internally	2 - 16	5,06	8
70 internaly	2 - 6,28	3,514	7
Enterior to			
the unit	2 - 15,34	7,32	4

from the mussel unit 09/05/15 Current speed internally and externally to the longline and at a 40-50m distance from the mussel unit internally externally Category 15-20 10-15 15-20 10-15 6.9% 12.5% 0.5 17.6% 10.15 0-5 5-10 5-10 45.0% 50.6% 31.2% 42.5% outside of the mussel unit 0.6% 10-15 38.2% 5-10 61.3% Panel variable Bean

To the exterior of the unit the class 0-5cm/s is almost vanished whereas the class 5-10cm/s corresponds to the major percentage. It seems that the unit is a real substantial obstacle in currents

sea current speed internally & externally to the longline and at a 40-50m distance from the mussel unit

results

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-201





Circulation according to drifters

3:58:00 u.u

2015 Google 2014-08-20_14-47-24

2014-08-20_14-37-22

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013







The blue line corresponds to the surface sea current

 The red line represents the current sea at 5m depth below the sea surface

The sea surface current moves towards the coast with southern wind and the current at the 5m depth moves to the opposite direction.

Circulation according to drifters









The current speed at 4-5 m below the sea surface corresponds to 53% reduction of the sea surface current speed

Circulation according to drifters









The current speed below the sea surface at 4-5 m corresponds to 73% reduction of the sea surface current speed

Circulation according to drifters









The current speed at 4-5 m corresponds to 37% reduction of the sea surface current speed (outside the mussel unit)

Circulation according to drifters









The surface sea current moves into the unit while the sea current at 5 m below the surface deviates externally to the unit

Circulation according to drifters









The sea current 5 m below the sea surface moves along the external boundaries of the unit with a speed of 35 cm/s indicating important acceleration

Circulation according to drifters









The sea currents at 5m below the sea surface seem to move around the unit with steady westerly wind.

The currents do not enter the unit and this may impose less food availability for the mussel farming activity

Correlation between current & wind direction

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στο πλαίσιο του Ε.Π. Αλιείας 2007-2013









The wind influence reaches to the level of 5m below the surface after 6 minutes (every observation is 2 minutes – the lag of 3 observations corresponds to a 6 minutes lag for this specific measurement with the present wind speed)

Conclusions







- * The major percentages of circulation at the longline level was at an angular direction to the longline
- * The prevailed sea current speed class was 0-5cm/sec. This speed is suitable only for low density mussel farms.
- The longest treatment configuration showed the bigger current speeds (90cm treatment had the bigger percentage for the class 5-10cm/sec which is the most suitable current speed for the mussel farming activity).
- There was a great variability of the current direction at the longline level
- It was observed that sometimes the current that is going towards the mussel unit deviates its route and is not entering inside the farm. This may lead to less food availability inside the farm.







Thank you for your attention