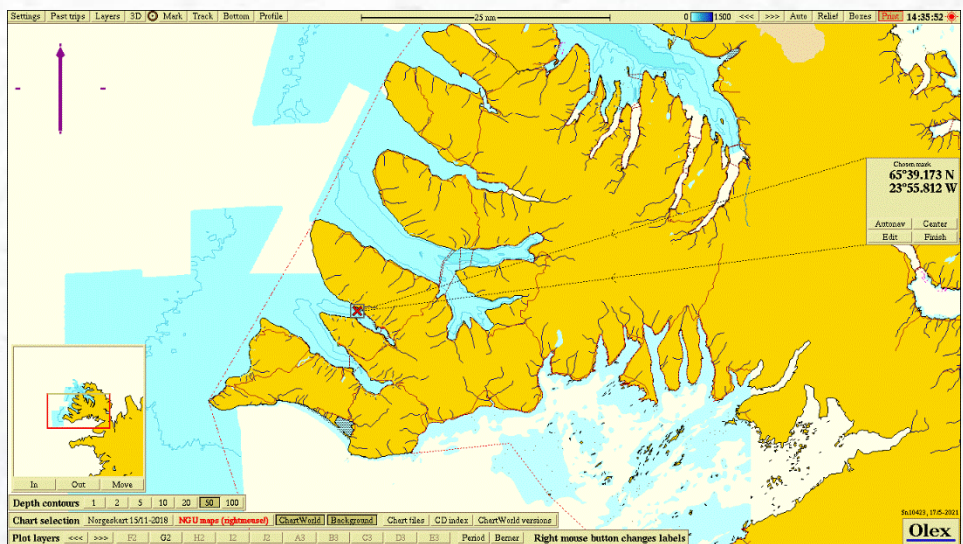


## Arnarlax ASC- and C-survey Laugardalur, 2021





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Silja Baldvinsdóttir

**Summary / Sammendrag**

The results from the monitoring at the farming site Laugardalur in March 2021 showed that the fauna at C1 may be disturbed (nEQR below 0.4) while it was more or less undisturbed at the other stations (nEQR above 0.6). The NS 9410:2016-assessment of the community in the local impact zone (C1) showed environmental condition 2 (Good). The pollution indicator species *Capitella capitata* was the most abundant species at C1, but not present among the top 10 taxa at other stations. TOC was highest at C1 and lower at the other stations and nTOC varied between 21.4 (C6) to 46.7 mg/g (C1). The level of copper at C1 was 41.7 mg/kg which is within natural levels reported for bottom sediments around Iceland (Egilsson *et al.*, 1999). The redox measurements (pH/Eh) gave points 0 acc., Appendix D in NS 9410:2016, for all the stations. The oxygen saturation in March was good throughout the water column with 90 % in the bottom water.

**Project manager / Prosjektleder**A blue ink signature of Snorri Gunnarsson.  
Snorri Gunnarsson**Quality control / Kvalitetskontroll**

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# Foreword

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Akvaplan-niva carried out type ASC and C environmental surveys at the farming site Laugardalur. The survey was carried out during the maximum biomass period. The survey included pH/redox measurements (Eh), hydrography, and geochemical and bottom fauna analyses adjacent to the fish farming site. Results from all stations are included in the ASC survey and the C-survey. This survey was carried out upon request from Arnarlax.


The following personnel contributed to this work:

Snorri Gunnarsson	Akvaplan-niva	Field work, report, project leader.
Hans-Petter Mannvik	Akvaplan-niva	Identification of bottom fauna (Echinodermata). Report, professional assessments and interpretations.
Kamila Szybor	Akvaplan-niva	QA report, professional assessments and interpretations.
Roger Velvin	Akvaplan-niva	Identification of bottom fauna (Various taxa).
Rune Palerud	Akvaplan-niva	Identification of bottom fauna (Crustaceans). Statistics.
Thomas Hansen	Akvaplan-niva	Identification of bottom fauna (Mollusca).
Andrey Sikorski	Akvaplan-niva	Identification of bottom fauna (Polychaeta).
Stine Hermansen	Akvaplan-niva	Hydrographical vertical profiles.
Kristine H Sperre	Akvaplan-niva	Coordination of sorting of bottom fauna.
Ingar H. Wasbotten	Akvaplan-niva	Coordination of geochemical analyses.

Akvaplan-niva would like to thank Silja Baldvinsdóttir, Arnarlax, for good cooperation.

## Accreditation information:

The survey is carried out by Akvaplan-niva AS with ALS Laboratory Group (Czech Republic) as a sub-contractor.

 <p>NORSK AKKREDITERING TEST 079</p>	<p>Akvaplan-niva AS er akkreditert av Norsk Akkreditering for feltinnsamlinger av sediment og fauna, analyser av TOC, TOM, TN, kornstørrelse, makrofauna og faglig vurderinger og fortolkninger, akkrediteringsnr. TEST 079.</p> <p>Akkrediteringen er i hht. NS-EN ISO/IEC 17025.</p>
<p>Czech Accreditation Institute (Lab nr 1163)</p>	<p>ALS Laboratory Group er akkreditert av Czech Accreditation Institute (Lab nr 1163) for analyser av kobber.</p>

Kópavogur, 22.06.2021

  
Snorri Gunnarsson

Project leader

# 1 Summary

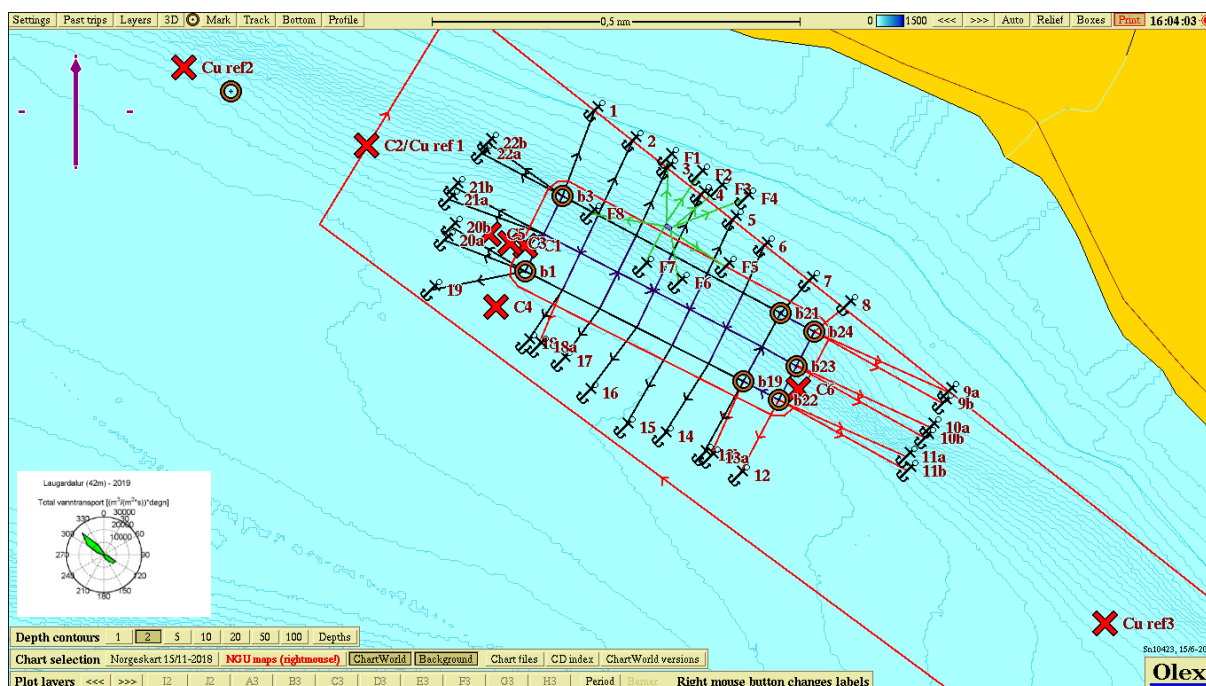
## 1.1 Summary of the ASC results

Indicator in ASC	ASC demand	Results								Remarks
		C1 (inside AZE)	C2/Cu ref 1	C3	C4	C5	C6 (inside AZE)	Cu ref2	Cu ref3	
2.1.1	Redox >0 mV or sulphide level < 1500 microMol/l	290	368	336	328	346	145	190	430	
2.1.2	"Faunal index score" outside AZE indicates good to very good ecological status Shannon-Wiener > 3 Infaunal Trophic Index ITI ≥ 25	1.40	2.84	3.77	2.81	3.36	4.17			
2.1.3	≥ 2 macro faunal taxa within AZE which are not pollution indicators, with more than 100 ind/m <sup>2</sup> present	1	-	-	-	-	>10			
4.7.4	Copper level < 34 mg/kg dry sediment	41.7/ -	39.2/ 41.4	39.2/ 38.7	39.8/ 39.0	34.4/ 33.5	-	41.0/ 39.6	29.2/ 28.8	
2.1.4	Location specific AZE	See chapter 3.2.								

### Conclusions:

The copper levels in the sediments were between 28.8 and 41.7 mg/kg which are within natural levels for bottom sediments reported around Iceland (Egilsson *et al.*, 1999). The redox potential (Eh) was positive in all sediments. The amount of emamectinbenzoat at C5 was 130 ng/kg DW. The faunal diversity was highest at stations C3, C5 and C6, with the diversity index H' above 3, and lower at the three other stations. The ITI value was below 25 at C1 and C3, and above 25 at the other stations. An evaluation of the faunal community within the AZE (stations C1 and C6), in accordance to the ASC standard, showed that there was one taxa which was not an indicator species for pollution present with 100 or more individuals/m<sup>2</sup> at C1 however there were more than 10 taxa at C6.

An overview of the station locations and the position of the AZE zone (red line closest to fish farm) is shown in the figure below.






## 1.2 Summary of C-results

Information client			
Title :	C-survey Laugardalur, 2021.		
Report nr.	62334.01	Site:	Laugardalur
Site nr.		Map coordinates (construction):	65°39,17 N 23°55,81 V
		Municipal:	Vesturbyggð, Patreksfjörður
MTB-permission:	Site MTB	Operations manager:	Jónas Snæbjörnsson
Client:	Amarlax		

Biomass/production status at time of survey 25.03.2021			
Fish group:	A. Salmon	Biomass on examination:	6.151
Feed input:	7.706	Produced amount of fish:	6.943
Type/time of survey			
Maximum biomass:	X	Follow up study:	
Fallow (resting period):		New location:	

Results from the C study /NS 9410 (2016) – Main results from soft bottom fauna			
Faunal index nEQR (Veileder 02:2018)		Diversity index H' (Shannon-Wiener)	
Fauna C1 (closest to farm)	0.303	Fauna C1 (closest to farm)	1.40
Fauna C2	0.608	Fauna C2	2.84
Fauna C3	0.618	Fauna C3	3.77
Fauna C4 (deep area)	0.606	Fauna C4 (deep area)	2.81
Fauna C5	0.612	Fauna C55	3.36
Fauna C6	0.712	Fauna C6	4.17
<b>Date fieldwork:</b>	25.03.2021	<b>Date of report:</b>	22.06.2021
<b>Notes to other results (sediment, pH/Eh, oxygen)</b>		nTOC from 21.4 to 46.7 mg/kg Copper 41.7 mg/kg at C1 Tot-P from 790 (C4) to 1670 mg/kg (C1) Eh positive at all stations O <sub>2</sub> -conditions were good throughout the water column.	
Responsible for field work:	Snorri Gunnarsson	Signature:	



## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Background and aim of study

Akvaplan-niva carried out, ASC- and C-surveys for the site Laugardalur in Tálknafjörður, Iceland (Figure 1) on behalf of Arnarlax. The study was carried out as Arnarlax's intend to have the Laugardalur site certified according to the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) standard. The survey was simultaneously carried out with an environmental study, in accordance with chapter 5.0 in the NS 9410:2016, which outlines the methodology for a C-study. The survey also fulfils the requirements of the Icelandic authorities regarding bottom surveys, referring to the standard ISO 12878 and the demand for environmental bottom surveys according to Vöktunaráætlun.

The methodology applied also follows the guidelines described for environmental surveillance in ISO 16665:2014, ISO 5667-19:2004 and ASC Salmon Standard. This report is presented such that it fulfils the demands from the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC). The sampling stations were chosen based on the results from earlier ocean current measurements (spread current) and bottom topography at the site (Olex).

A classification or threshold values for this type of survey have not been developed by Icelandic officials and it is not possible to strictly apply the classification based on Norwegian threshold values to Icelandic conditions. In the absence of these threshold values we do however report the results using the same indexes and with reference to the Norwegian threshold values. It should however be emphasized that some of these (such as NSI) are developed according to Norwegian or other neighbouring countries conditions. For further descriptions of these indexes see the details in Appendix 1 and Miljødirektoratets Veileder 02:2018.

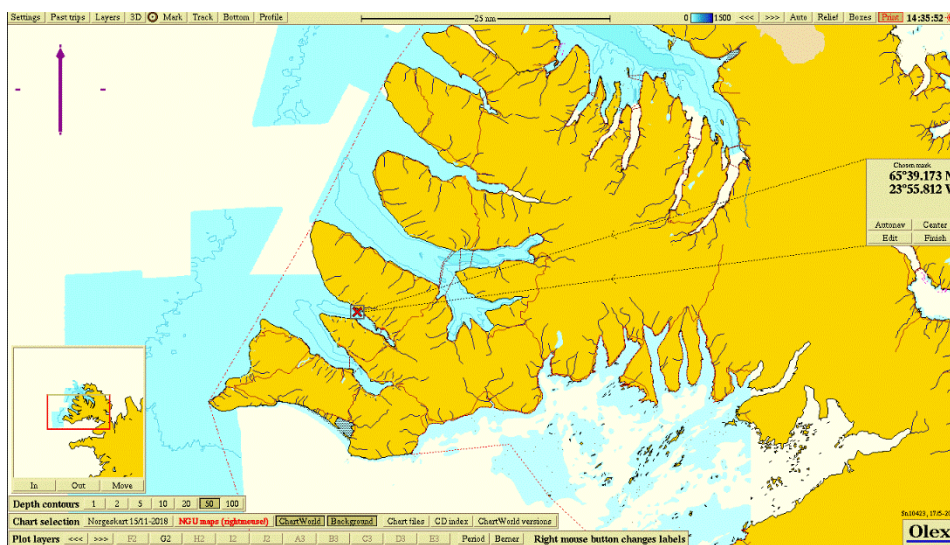


Figure 1. Overview of Vestfirðir Iceland with the farming site Laugardalur (red cross). The map coordinates for the midpoint of the farming site is given at right site of the picture.

### 2.2 Site operation and feed use

Laugardalur site is coming to an end of the third production cycle at the current location (previously the farm was placed further to the east). The plant is a frame mooring with a total of ten 160 metre circumference cages in a two frame 2 x 7 configuration. The first production cycle was started in June 2013 through to spring 2015 (Þórisson, Gallo and Jóhannsdóttir, 2015) and the second generation was put into sea in 2017 and slaughtered in the fall 2018 (Mannvik & Gunnarsson, 2019). The third and current generation was put into sea in summer 2019 and sampling took place on the 25 March 2021 during the period of maximum biomass. The

standing biomass on the date of sampling was 6.151 tonnes. The production for previous generations at Laugardalur is shown in Table 1.

*Table 1. Production at Laugardalur.*

<b>Time fish in sea</b>	<b>Production of salmon (tonnes, round weight).</b>	<b>Feed use (tonnes)</b>
Summer 2019-present	6.943	7.706
January 2017	4.498	8.107
June 2013	2.836	3.406

## **2.3 Previous surveys**

Akvaplan-niva AS has carried out two previous C-surveys for the present fish farming site at Laugardalur. The first one on 1 November 2017 at maximum biomass for the second generation at the site (Velvin & Gunnarsson, 2018) and the second survey during the fallow period prior to putting the present generation into sea (Mannvik & Gunnarsson, 2019). In addition the fish farmer has a soft bottom fauna survey for the old Laugardalur site with gives results from sampling before the first generation was put into sea (June 2013) and also at maximum biomass on 3 September 2014 (Þórisson, Gallo and Jóhannsdóttir, 2015).

## 3 Materials and methods

### 3.1 Professional program

Choice of study parameters, placement of sampling stations and other criteria for the study were based on descriptions in the ASC-standard and the NS 9410 (C-surveys). An overview of the planned professional program is given in Table 2.

For performing the study and analysis, current standards and quality control systems are applied (see Appendix 1 and 2).

*Table 2. The planned professional program for the ASC- and C-survey at Laugardalur, 2021. TOC = total organic carbon. Korn = grain size in sediment. TOM = total organic material. TN = total nitrogen. Cu = Copper. pH/Eh = acidity and redox potential. C1, C2, C3, C4, C5 and C6 are also part of the C-survey.*

Station	Type analyses/parameters
C1 (local impact zone, inside AZE)	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. Cu. pH/Eh.
C2/Cu ref 1 (transect zone outer, outside AZE)	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. 2 x Cu. pH/Eh.
C3 (transect zone, outside AZE)	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. 2 x Cu. pH/Eh.
C4 (transect zone, deep area outside AZE)	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. 2 x Cu. Hydrography/O <sub>2</sub> . pH/Eh.
C5 (transect zone, outside AZE)	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. 2 x Cu. pH/Eh.
C6 (local impact zone, inside AZE)	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. 2 x Cu. pH/Eh.
Cu ref 2 (reference station ASC)	2 x Cu. pH/Eh.
Cu ref 3 (reference station ASC)	2 x Cu. pH/Eh.

Fieldwork was completed on 25 March 2021.

### 3.2 Placement of ASC-stations and AZE

The ASC-standard defines a site specific AZE zone as 30 m from the fish farm (site-specific AZE, see pkt. 2.1.4. in «audit manual»). Based on current measurements at the site, an AZE zone of 40 m from the frame of the fishfarm was calculated. The procedure for calculating the AZE zone is given in Appendix 2.

Using the sampling system, described in point 2.1 in the ASC «Audit manual» («Request to allow for sampling at different locations and/or changes in total number of samples»), biological samples from six stations were collected. The placement of the stations was based on the results from oceanic current measurements (distribution current) taken at 42 m depth at the site (APN 61178 unpublished data).

Coordinates, depth and the distance of the stations from the frame of fish farm are given in Table 3 and Figure 2.

Table 3. Distance between the nearest frame of the fish farm and sampling stations. Coordinates for stations, depth, ASC-stations at Laugardalur, 2021. Stations C1-6 are also part of the C-survey.

Station	Depth, m	Distance from frame, m	Position	
			N	W
C1	51	35	65°39.248	23°56.298
C2/Cu ref 1	42	500	65°39.384	23°56.820
C3	45	75	65°39.252	23°56.347
C4	53	75	65°39.165	23°56.394
C5	44	125	65°39.264	23°56.417
C6	34	35	65°39.053	23°55.396
Cu ref 2	48	1000	65°39.490	23°57.422
Cu ref 3	40	1000	65°38.735	23°54.385

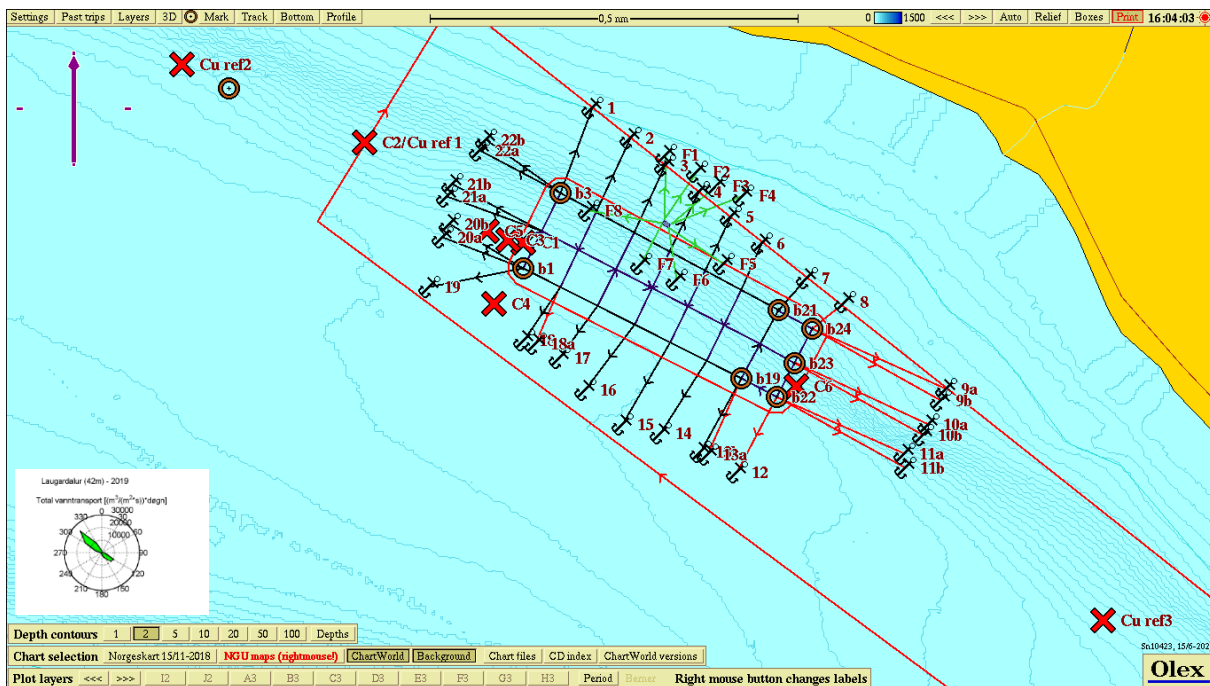


Figure 2. Sampling stations, ASC Laugardalur, 2021. The site specific AZE is indicated with a red line (inner) with a distance of 40 m from the frame of the fish farm. The distribution current at the site is measured at 42 m depth (Heggem 2019).

## 4 ASC-survey Laugardalur

### 4.1 Results

#### 4.1.1 Bottom sediment and redox measurements (Eh)

Table 4 shows the description of the bottom sediment and the results from the redox measurements at the sampling stations. Eh had a positive value at all sampling stations.

Table 4. Description of bottom sediment and redox measurements (Eh). ASC-stations Laugardalur, 2021.

St.	Description of bottom sediment	Eh
C1	Mixture of mud and sand. Olive grey colour. Full grab both replicates.	290
C2/ Cu ref 1	Mixture of mud and sand. Olive grey colour. Full grab replicate 2.	368
C3	Mixture of mud and sand. Olive grey colour. Full grab replicate 2.	336
C4	Mixture of mud and sand and some mix of broken shells. Olive grey colour. Full grab both replicates.	328
C5	Mixture of mud and sand and some mix of broken shells. Olive grey colour. Full grab replicate 1.	346
C6	Mixture of mud and sand and some mix of broken shells. Olive grey colour.	145
Cu ref 2	Mixture of mud and sand. Olive grey colour.	190
Cu ref 3	Mixture of mud and sand. Olive grey colour. Full grab.	430

#### 4.1.2 Copper in sediments

The level of copper in the bottom sediments are shown in Table 5. The level of copper varied from 28.8 to 41.7 mg/kg.

Table 5. Copper (Cu), mg/kg TS. ASC Laugardalur, 2021.

St.	Cu repl. 1	Cu repl. 2
C1	41.7	-
C2/Cu ref 1	39.2	41.4
C3	39.2	38.7
C4	39.8	39.0
C5	34.4	33.5
C6	-	-
Cu ref 2	41.0	39.6
Cu ref 3	29.3	28.8

#### 4.1.3 Lice treatment substances

At station C3, analyses of the amount of emamectinbenzoat in the sediment were carried out. The result is shown in Table 6. The amount was 130 ng/kg DW.

Table 6. Emamectinbenzoat (ng/kg DW) in sediment at C3, Laugardalur 2021.

St.	Emamectinbenzoat
C3	130

#### 4.1.4 Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna

##### 4.1.4.1 Number of species – Shannon Wiener diversity index ( $H'$ ).

The Shannon-Wiener diversity index values ( $H'$ ) for bottom fauna communities are presented in Table 7. The number of species and individuals for each of the sampling stations are also given. Other faunal indexes, according to Veileder 02:2018, are given in Appendix 3.

The number of individuals varied from 521 (C3) to 3974 (C2) and number of species varied from 25 (C1) to 102 (C6). The diversity index  $H'$  was below 3 at stations C1, C2 and C4 and above at the other stations. The ITI value was below 25 at C1 and C3 and above at the other stations.

Table 7. Number of species and individuals pr. 0,2 m<sup>2</sup>.  $H'$  = Shannon-Wieners diversity index. ASC-stations at Laugardalur, 2021.

St.	No. of individuals	No. of taxa	$H'$	ITI
C1	736	25	1.40	0.6
C2	3974	67	2.84	40.6
C3	521	41	3.77	18.9
C4	3222	42	2.81	47.1
C5	1665	49	3.36	32.4
C6	1748	102	4.17	45.6

##### 4.1.4.2 ASC evaluation of the bottom fauna communities at stations C1 and C3

Below is a review outlining to what extent the soft bottom fauna communities at the two sampling stations inside the AZE zone (stations C1 and C3) fulfil the criteria given in the ASC-standard:

*"2 highly abundant\* taxa that are not pollution indicator species"*

*\*Highly abundant: Greater than 100 organisms per square meter (or equally high to reference site (S) if abundance is lower than this level)*

The species were categorised into ecological groups based on the values of the sensitivity indexes according to Rygg and Norling (2013). The pollution indicator species are categorised into ecological group V. Results are presented in Table 8.

At C1 a total of two species had more than 100 individuals/m<sup>2</sup> and one of these was a pollution indicator species. At C6 more than ten species had more than 100 individuals/m<sup>2</sup> and none of these were pollution indicator species.

Table 8. The dominant taxa with number of individuals per m<sup>2</sup> at C1 and C3, Laugardalur, 2021.

Station	Taxa	Number per 0,2 m <sup>2</sup>	Number per m <sup>2</sup>	NSI Ecological group *
C1	<i>Capitella capitata</i>	589	2945	V
	<i>Cistenides hyperborea</i>	26	130	III
C6	<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	553	2765	III
	<i>Abra nitida</i>	215	1075	III
	<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	161	805	IV
	<i>Scoloplos</i> sp.	92	460	Ik
	<i>Lagis koreni</i>	73	365	IV
	<i>Macoma calcarea</i>	62	310	IV
	Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	55	275	II
	<i>Thyasira sarsii</i>	55	275	IV
	<i>Parvicardium pinnulatum</i>	48	240	Ik
	<i>Ennucula tenuis</i>	35	175	II

\*Ecological group: I = sensitive species. II = neutral species. III = tolerant species. IV = opportunistic species. V = pollution indicator species. From Rygg and Norling, 2013. Ik = ecological group unknown.



# 5 C-survey Laugardalur

## 5.1 Introduction

A C-survey is aimed at studying the environmental conditions of the bottom sediment in a transect that extends from the fishfarm from a local, to an intermediate and to a regional impact zone. The main emphasis is on the study of the soft bottom fauna which is conducted according to standards ISO 5567-19:2004 and ISO 16665:2014. The obligatory parameters that are included in the survey are described in NS 9410:2016.

A classification or threshold values for this type of survey have not been developed by the Icelandic officials and it is not strictly possible to apply the classification based on Norwegian threshold values to Icelandic conditions. However we report the results using these indexes with reference to Norwegian threshold values. It should be emphasized though that some of these (such as NSI) are developed according to Norwegian conditions. For further descriptions of these indexes see details in Appendix 1 and Miljødirektoratets Veileder 02:2018.

## 5.2 Professional program and placement of sampling stations

The professional program follows the descriptions and guidance given in NS 9410:2016 for C-surveys (Table 9). The number of stations was assigned with reference to the sites estimated maximum standing biomass for the current generation. This is 6.151 tonnes (used as MTB here). According to the standard, six stations were sampled. Depth and position of the stations are given in Table 10 and shown in Figure 3. The stations are placed along the direction of the main oceanic current direction (SSE) measured at 42 m (APN 61178 unpublished data). This is assigned as the main current for the spread of particles from under the fish farm.

*Table 9. The planned professional program for the C-survey at Laugardalur, 2021. TOC = total organic carbon. Korn = grain size distribution in sediment. TOM = total organic material. TN = total nitrogen. Cu = copper. pH/Eh = acidity and redox potential.*

Station	Type analyses
C1	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. Cu. pH/Eh.
C2	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. pH/Eh.
C3	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. pH/Eh.
C4	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. Hydrography/O <sub>2</sub> . pH/Eh.
C5	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. pH/Eh.
C6	Quantitative analyses of bottom fauna. TOC. Korn. TOM. TN. pH/Eh.

*Table 10. Sampling stations, depth, distance between the nearest frame of the fish farm and coordinates for C-stations at Laugardalur, 2021.*

Station	Depth, m	Distance from frame, m	Position	
			N	W
C1	51	35	65°39.248	23°56.298
C2	42	500	65°39.384	23°56.820
C3	45	75	65°39.252	23°56.347
C4	53	75	65°39.165	23°56.394
C5	44	125	65°39.264	23°56.417
C6	34	35	65°39.053	23°55.396

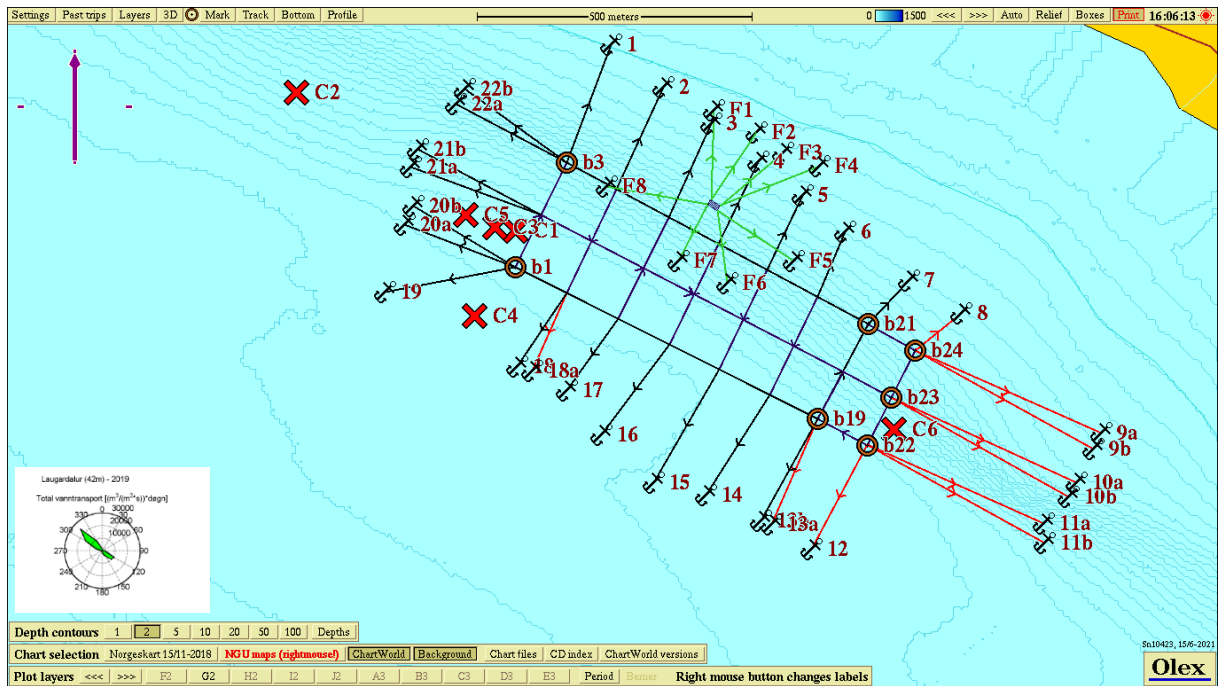


Figure 3. Map showing the sampling stations for the C-survey at Laugardalur, 2021. The current for the spread of particles is measured at 42 m depth (Heggem, 2019).

## 5.3 Results

### 5.3.1 Hydrography

At station C4, hydrographic measurements, salinity, temperature, density and oxygen saturation, were carried out along vertical profiles from surface to bottom. These were carried out using a Sensordata CTDO 204 probe.

The hydrographical profile for the deep station C4 in March 2021 is presented in Figure 4.

The temperature was between 1 and 2 °C from the surface to the bottom and the oxygen conditions good with 90 % saturation throughout the whole water column.

Laugardalur C4, 25.03.2021  
N65-39.165 W23-56.394

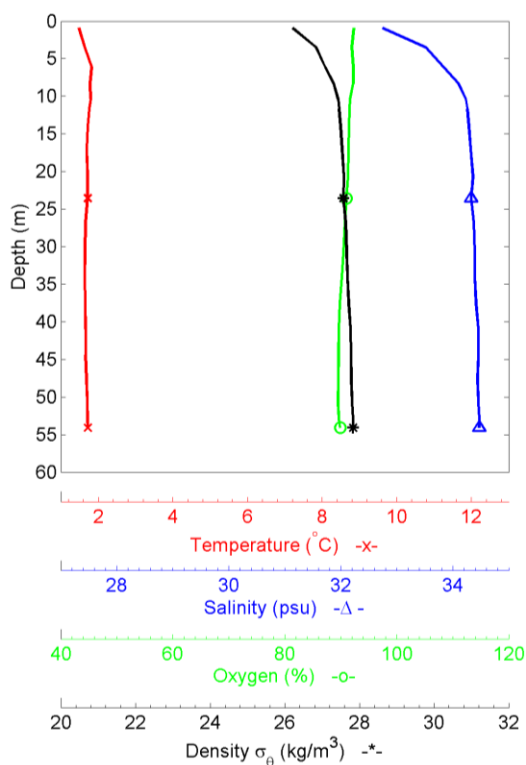


Figure 4. Vertical profiles. Temperature, salinity, density and oxygen at C4 at Laugardalur, 2021.

### 5.3.2 TOC, TOM, TN, C/N, grain size and pH/Eh

The levels of total organic material (TOM), total organic carbon (TOC), total nitrogen (TN), C/N-relationship, grain size distribution (pelite) and pH/Eh in the sediment are presented in Table 11.

TOM-levels varied from 4.2 to 11.2 %. TN-levels were low (1.2 – 4.8 mg/g) while the C/N-ratio was somewhat high at station C1 but low at the other stations. TOC was somewhat high at all stations and nTOC varied between 21.4 and 46.7 (the highest at C1). The bottom sediments were moderately coarse to moderately fine with a pelite ratios between 31 and 68 %.

Redox measurements (pH/Eh) gave point 0 for all the sampling stations according to Appendix D in NS 9410:2016.

Table 11. Sediment description, TOM (%), TOC (mg/g), TN (mg/g), C/N, grain size distribution (pelite ratio % <0,063 mm) and pH/Eh. Laugardalur, 2021.

St.	Sediment description	TOM	TOC	nTOC	TN	C/N	Pelite	pH/Eh
C1	Mixture of mud and sand. Olive grey colour. Full grab both replicates.	11.2	39	46.7	3.1	12.7	55	7.8/ 290
C2	Mixture of mud and sand. Olive grey colour. Full grab replicate 2.	10.9	35	40.8	4.8	7.3	66	7.9/ 368
C3	Mixture of mud and sand. Olive grey colour. Full grab replicate 2.	9.1	23	32.4	4.1	5.6	48	7.8/ 336
C4	Mixture of mud and sand and some mix of broken shells. Olive grey colour. Full grab both replicates.	11.0	36	41.9	4.2	8.7	68	7.8/ 328
C5	Mixture of mud and sand and some mix of broken shells. Olive grey colour. Full grab replicate 1.	5.7	18	30.4	3.2	5.8	33	7.7/ 346
C6	Mixture of mud and sand and some mix of broken shells. Olive grey colour.	4.2	9	21.4	1.2	7.3	31	7.7/ 145

### 5.3.3 Copper in sediment

The level of copper at station C1 (station closest to the farm) is presented in Table 12. The concentration was 41.7 mg/kg.

Table 12. Sediment analyses. Copper (Cu) in mg/kg DW. C1-station at Laugardalur, 2021.

St.	Cu
C1	41.7

### 5.3.4 Total phosphorus

The amount of total phosphorus at C1, C2 and C4 is presented in Table 13. The amount varied between 790 (C4) and 1670 mg/kg (C1).

Table 13. Sediment analyses. Total phosphorus at C1, C2 and C4 in mg/kg DW. Laugardalur, 2021.

St.	Tot-P
C1	1670
C2	1230
C4	790

### 5.3.5 Soft bottom fauna

#### 5.3.5.1 Fauna indexes and ecological classification

Results from the quantitative soft bottom fauna analyses at the C-stations are presented in Table 14. The faunal index nEQR in the table is presented without the density index (DI) in accordance to recommendations from the Norwegian Environment Agency (Miljødirektoratet).

The number of individuals varied between 521 (C3) and 3974 (C2) and number of species between 25 (C1) and 102 (C6). The diversity index  $H'$  varied between 1.40 (C1) and 4.17 (C6). The overall index of nEQR varied between 0.303 and 0.712.

J (Pielous evenness index) is a measure of how equally individuals are divided between species, and will vary between 0 and 1. A station with low-value has a "crooked" individual distribution between the species, indicating a disturbed bottom faunal community. The index was below 0.50 at C1 indicating a somewhat uneven distribution. The index was equal to or above 0.50 at the other stations.

Table 14. Number of species and individuals pr. 0,2 m<sup>2</sup>.  $H'$  = Shannon-Wieners diversity index.  $ES_{100}$  = Hurlberts diversity index.  $NQ_{II}$  = overall index (diversity and sensitivity).  $ISI_{2012}$  = sensitivity index.  $NSI$  = sensitivity index.  $J$  = Pielous evenness index.  $AMBI$  = AZTI marine biotic index (part of  $NQ_{II}$ ).  $nEQR$  = normalized  $EQR$ . C-stations at Laugardalur, 2021.

St.	No. ind.	No. species	$H'$	$ES_{100}$	$NQ_{II}$	$ISI_{2012}$	$NSI$	nEQR	AMBI	J
C1	736	25	1.40	10.66	0.424	6.12	8.45	0.303	5.23	0.34
C2	3974	67	2.84	15.17	0.669	8.00	20.81	0.608	2.62	0.50
C3	521	41	3.77	22.61	0.702	6.81	19.27	0.618	2.32	0.76
C4	3222	42	2.81	14.25	0.639	8.38	21.29	0.606	2.57	0.56
C5	1665	49	3.36	18.27	0.670	7.29	19.93	0.612	2.51	0.65
C6	1748	102	4.17	28.78	0.760	8.92	20.52	0.712	2.24	0.67

#### 5.3.5.2 NS 9410 Evaluation of the bottom fauna at station C1 (local impact zone).

According to NS 9410 the classification of the environmental status in the local impact zone can also be evaluated based on the number of species in relation to their dominance within the bottom fauna community (see Chapter 8.6.2 in NS 9410:2016).

The soft bottom community was classified to environmental condition 2 "Good". The criteria for condition 1 is that there are at least 20 species/0.2 m<sup>2</sup> and that none of these are in numbers greater than 65 % of the individuals. Here the most dominant species constitute 79 % of the the individuals (Table 15). The data for the number of species and the dominating taxa at station C1 is collected from Table 14 and Table 16.

Table 15. Classification of the environmental status of the soft bottom fauna at station C1 at the Laugardalur site 2021.

Station	Site name	Num. species	Dominating taxa	Environmental condition-NS 9410
C1	Laugardalur	25	<i>Capitella capitata</i> – 79 %	2 - Good

### 5.3.5.3 Geometric classes

Figure 5 shows the number of species plotted against the number of individuals, where the number of individuals is divided into geometric classes. For an explanation of the concept of geometric classes refer to Appendix 3.

The curves started highest at C2 and C6 and somewhat low at the other stations. The curves stretched out to a varying degree at the station, giving no clear signal of the faunal conditions.

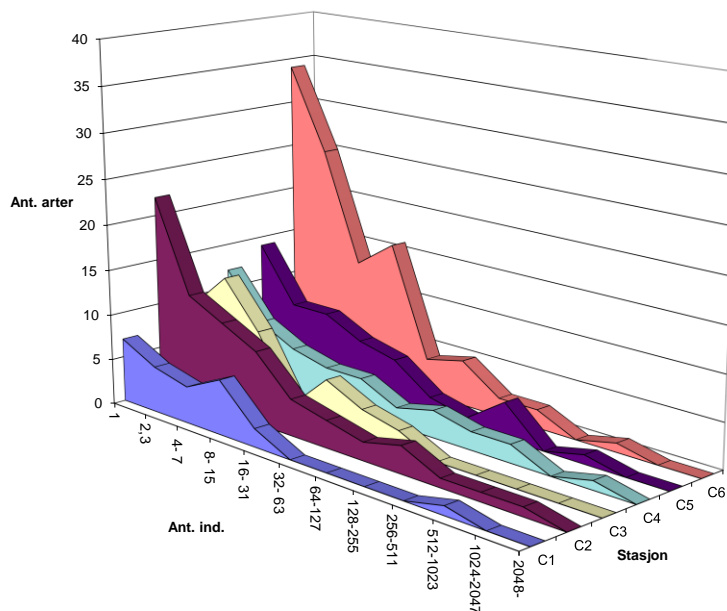


Figure 5. The soft bottom fauna shown as number of species against number of individual's per species in geometric classes. Laugardalur, 2021.

### 5.3.5.4 Cluster analyses

To investigate the similarity of the faunal composition between the sampling stations, the multivariate cluster analysis technique was used. The results of this are presented in the dendrogram in Figure 6.

The faunal composition at stations C2, C3, C4 and C5 were more than 57 % similar, C6 was 48 % similar to these stations and C1 28 % similar to the other stations.

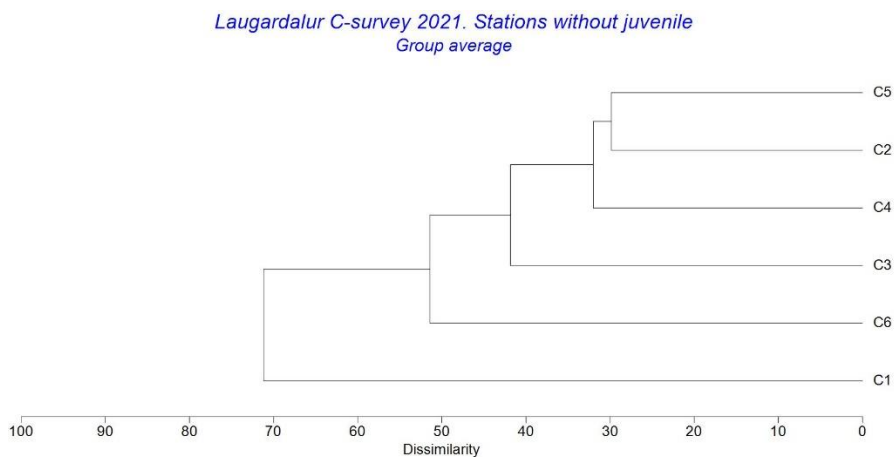


Figure 6. Clusterplott for the soft bottom fauna at the C- sampling stations at Laugardalur, 2021.

### 5.3.5.5 Species composition

The main features of the species composition from each station are shown as a top ten species list in Table 16.

In Rygg and Norling (2013) the species are divided into five ecological groups (EG) based on the value of the sensitivity index. These groups run from sensitive species (Group I) to pollution indicators (Group V).

The fauna at station C1 were dominated by the pollution indicator species *Capitella capitata* (polychaete) comprising 79 % of the individuals. The other most dominant species, with a known EG, were a mixture of tolerant and opportunistic species.

The fauna at C3 were dominated by the opportunistic polychaete *Lagis koreni* with 20 % of the individuals. The other most dominant species, with known EG, were a mixture of neutral, tolerant and opportunistic species.

At the other stations, the tolerant polychaete *Galathowenia oculata* was most dominant, comprising between 30 and 44 % of the individuals. The other most dominant species, with known EG, were a mixture of neutral, tolerant and opportunistic species.

The pollution indicator species *Capitella capitata* is among the most dominant at C1, but not at the other stations.

Table 16. Number of individuals, cumulative percentage and ecological group\* for the ten most dominant species on the C stations. Laugardalur, 2021.

C1	Numb.	Cum.	EG	C2	Numb.	Cum.	EG
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	589	79 %	V	<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	1665	41 %	III
<i>Cistenides hyperborea</i>	26	83 %	III	<i>Ennucula tenuis</i>	626	56 %	II
<i>Malacoceros vulgaris</i>	18	85 %	Ik	<i>Abra nitida</i>	489	68 %	III
<i>Pholoe baltica</i>	14	87 %	III	<i>Thyasira sarsii</i>	225	74 %	IV
<i>Eteone flava/longa</i>	13	89 %	Ik	<i>Lagis koreni</i>	205	79 %	IV
Caprellidae indet.	10	90 %	Ik	<i>Owenia</i> sp.	143	82 %	II
<i>Macoma calcarea</i>	10	92 %	IV	<i>Scoloplos</i> sp.	79	84 %	Ik
<i>Thyasira sarsii</i>	10	93 %	IV	<i>Nuculana pernula</i>	70	86 %	II
<i>Ophryotrocha</i> sp.	9	94 %	IV	<i>Pholoe inornata</i>	59	88 %	III
<i>Hyas araneus</i>	6	95 %	Ik	Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	57	89 %	II
C3	Numb.	Cum.	EG	C4	Numb.	Cum.	EG
<i>Lagis koreni</i>	109	20 %	IV	<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	1463	44 %	III
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	84	36 %	III	<i>Ennucula tenuis</i>	475	59 %	II
<i>Pholoe baltica</i>	45	44 %	III	<i>Owenia</i> sp.	417	72 %	II
<i>Ennucula tenuis</i>	44	52 %	II	<i>Thyasira sarsii</i>	190	77 %	IV
<i>Macoma calcarea</i>	36	59 %	IV	<i>Myriochele olgae</i>	139	82 %	Ik
<i>Scoloplos</i> sp.	29	64 %	Ik	<i>Abra nitida</i>	92	84 %	III
<i>Cistenides hyperborea</i>	24	68 %	III	<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>	89	87 %	Ik
<i>Eteone flava/longa</i>	23	73 %	Ik	<i>Lagis koreni</i>	72	89 %	IV
Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	20	76 %	II	Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	49	91 %	II
<i>Thyasira sarsii</i>	17	80 %	IV	<i>Nuculana pernula</i>	42	92 %	II
C5	Numb.	Cum.	EG	C6	Numb.	Cum.	EG
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	519	30 %	III	<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	553	30 %	III
<i>Lagis koreni</i>	208	43 %	IV	<i>Abra nitida</i>	215	42 %	III
<i>Ennucula tenuis</i>	188	54 %	II	<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	161	51 %	IV
<i>Thyasira sarsii</i>	156	63 %	IV	<i>Scoloplos</i> sp.	92	56 %	Ik
<i>Scoloplos</i> sp.	135	71 %	Ik	<i>Lagis koreni</i>	73	60 %	IV
<i>Abra nitida</i>	121	78 %	III	<i>Macoma calcarea</i>	62	63 %	IV
<i>Pholoe inornata</i>	51	81 %	III	Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	55	66 %	II
<i>Pholoe baltica</i>	37	83 %	III	<i>Thyasira sarsii</i>	55	69 %	IV
Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	35	85 %	II	<i>Parvicardium pinnulatum</i>	48	72 %	Ik
<i>Macoma calcarea</i>	30	87 %	IV	<i>Ennucula tenuis</i>	35	74 %	II

\*Ecological groups: EG I = sensitive species. EG II = neutral species. EG III = tolerant species. EG IV = opportunistic species. EG V = pollution indicator species. From Rygg and Norling, 2013. Ik = unknown group.

## 5.4 Summary and conclusions – C-survey

### 5.4.1 Summary

The results from the environmental monitoring (type C) at Laugardalur in March 2021, can be summarised as follows:

- The hydrography measurements showed good oxygen conditions with 90 % oxygen saturation throughout the water column.
- The number of individuals varied from 521 (C3) to 3974 (C2) and number of species varied from 25 (C1) to 102 (C6). The diversity index  $H'$  varied from 1.40 (C1) to 4.17 (C6). At C1, the overall index of nEQR was lower than 0.4, which might indicate faunal disturbance. At the other stations it was above 0.6. The pollution indicator species



*Capitella capitata* was the most dominant species at C1, but not among the top-10 at the other stations.

- TOC was highest at C1, C2 and C4 and lower at the other stations and nTOC varied from 21.4 (C6) and 46.7 mg/g (C1). TN-levels were low (1.2 – 4.8 mg/g) while the C/N-ratio was somewhat high at C1 and low at the other stations. The copper level in the sediment at C1 was 41.7 mg/kg but well within reported natural levels for Icelandic coastal areas (Egilsson *et al.* 1999). The bottom sediments were moderately coarse to moderately fine with pellite ratio between 31 and 68 %. The redox measurements (pH/Eh) gave points 0 acc. Appendix D in NS 9410:2016 at all stations.

#### 5.4.2 Conclusion

The results from the monitoring at the farming site Laugardalur in March 2021 showed that the fauna at C1 might be disturbed (nEQR below 0.4) while more or less undisturbed at the other stations (nEQR above 0.6). The NS 9410:2016-assessment of the community in the local impact zone (C1) showed environmental condition 2 (Good). The pollution indicator species *Capitella capitata* was the most abundant species at C1, but not present among the top-10 at the other stations. TOC was highest at C1 and lower at the other stations and nTOC varied from 21.4 (C6) to 46.7 mg/g (C1). The level of copper at C1 was 41.7 mg/kg which is within natural levels reported for bottom sediments around Iceland (Egilsson *et al.*, 1999). The redox measurements (pH/Eh) gave points 0 acc. Appendix D in NS 9410:2016 for all the stations. The oxygen saturation in March was good in the whole water column with 90 % in the bottom water.

#### 5.4.3 Environmental trend since the last C- survey

A C-survey was carried out at the location during fallow period in 2019 (Mannvik & Gunnarsson, 2019). The conclusion from that study was: "*The results of the monitoring at the fish farming site Laugardalur in 2019 indicated that the sediments had slightly high levels of organic carbon and normalized TOC from 21.7 to 33.2. The copper concentrations ranged from 29.7 to 38.0 mg/kg which are low levels compared to natural levels in Iceland. No pollution indicators were detected on any of the sampling stations. The fauna index nEQR ranged from 0.567 to 0.716. The oxygen saturation in May was good in the whole water column with 80 to 90 % in the bottom water.*"

The station positions differs somewhat in these two surveys and, therefore, only a general comparison of the results has been carried out.

The faunal index nEQR have decreased at C1 since the previous survey (from > 0.6 to < 0.4). The diversity index H' has also decreased at C1 (from 2.98 to 1.40). The pollution indicator species *Capitella capitata*, which is the most dominant at C1 in 2021, was not registered among the top-10 species at any stations in 2019. The nTOC in the sediment at C1 has increased since the previous survey (from 29.0 to 46.7). The copper sample at C1 station was not analysed in 2019. Reference samples from other stations ranged from 29.7 to 38.0 mg/kg and are measured to be 41.7 mg/kg in the current survey, values that are regarded as well within the natural levels of copper reported for bottom sediments around Iceland (Egilsson *et al.*, 1999).

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## 7 Appendix (in Norwegian)

### Appendix 1. Metodebeskrivelser og klassifiseringssystemer (in norwegian)

#### Hydrografi og oksygen

I henhold til NS 9410 ble det gjennomført hydrografiske registreringer for vertikalprofilen med hensyn til saltholdighet, temperatur, tetthet og oksygenmetning fra overflate til bunn på den dypeste stasjonen. Målingene ble gjennomført ved hjelp av en Sensordata CTDO 202 sonde.

#### Geokjemiske analyser

##### Feltinnsamlinger

Prøvene ble hentet med en 0,1 m<sup>2</sup> grabb (van Veen). Prøvematerialet ble tatt ut gjennom inspeksjonsluker etter at sedimentoverflaten var godkjent. Prøver for TOC, TOM, TN og Cu ble tatt av fra øverste 1 cm av sedimentet, og for kornfordelingsanalyser fra de øverste 5 cm ved hjelp av rør. Kun prøver med uforstyrret overflate ble godkjent og prøvematerialet ble frosset for videre bearbeidelse i laboratorium.

##### Total organisk materiale (TOM)

Mengden av TOM i sediment ble bestemt ved vekttap etter forbrenning ved 495 °C. Vekttapet i prosent etter forbrenning ble beregnet. Reproduerbarheten av TOM-analysene er sjekket i opparbeidingsperioden ved å bruke et husstandsediment som inneholder TOM med kjent nivå. Standard kalsiumkarbonat ble brent sammen med prøvene som kontroll på at karbonat ikke ble forbrent i prosessen

##### Total nitrogen (TN)

Etter tørking av prøvene ved 40 °C ble innhold av total nitrogen (TN) kvantifisert ved elektrokjemisk bestemmelse. Den interne metoden er basert på NS-EN 12260:2003 (Vannundersøkelse – Bestemmelse av bundet nitrogen (TNb) etter oksidasjon til nitrogenoksider).

##### Totalt organisk karbon (TOC) og kornfordeling

Andelen finstoff, dvs. fraksjonen mindre enn 63 µm, ble bestemt gravimetrisk etter våtsikting av prøvene. Resultatene er angitt som andel finstoff på tørrvektbasis.

Etter tørking av prøvene ved 40 °C ble innhold av total organisk karbon (TOC) bestemt ved NDIR-deteksjon i henhold til DIN19539:2016 (Investigation of solids – Temperature-dependent differentiation of total carbon (TOC<sub>400</sub>, ROC, TIC<sub>900</sub>)). For å kunne klassifisere miljøtilstanden basert på innhold av TOC, er de målte konsentrasjonene normalisert for andel finstoff (nTOC) ved bruk av ligningen:  $nTOC = TOC + 18(1 - F)$ , hvor TOC og F står for henholdsvis målt TOC verdi og andel finstoff (%) i prøven (Aure *m.fl.*, 1993).

Klassifisering av miljøtilstanden for sedimentene er basert på normalisert TOC, og ble gjennomført i henhold til Veileder 02:2018.

*Tilstandsklassifisering for organisk innhold i marine sediment.*

nTOC, mg/g	< 20 I Svært god	20 - 27 II God	27 - 34 III Moderat	34 - 41 IV Dårlig	> 41 V Svært dårlig
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##### Kobber (Cu)

Prøven for metallanalyse ble frysetørket før den ble oppsluttet i mikrobølgeovn i lukket teflonbeholder med konsentrert ultraren salpetersyre og hydrogenperoksid. Konsentrasjonene av kobber (Cu) ble bestemt ved hjelp av ICP-SFMS.

Klassifisering av miljøtilstanden med hensyn til Cu ble gjennomført i henhold til Miljødirektoratets veileder M-608/2016.

*Tilstandsklassifisering for kobber (Cu) i marine sedimenter.*

Cu mg/kg	< 20 Klasse I	20 - 84 Klasse II	20 - 84 Klasse III	84 - 147 Klasse IV	> 147 Klasse V
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## Redoks- og pH målinger

På alle stasjonene ble det utført en kvantitativ kjemisk undersøkelse av sedimentet. Surhetsgrad (pH) og oksydasjon/redokspotensial (ORP) ble målt ved hjelp av elektroder og instrumentet YSI Professional Plus. I hht. manual for instrumentet, ble 200 mV lagt til den målte ORP-verdien for å få Eh-verdien.

## Bunndyr

### Om organisk påvirkning av bunndyrssamfunn

Utslipp av organisk materiale (fôrrester/fekalier) fra marine oppdrettsanlegg kan bidra til forringede livsvilkår for mange av de bunnlevende organismene. Negative effekter i bunndyrssamfunnet kan best vurderes gjennom kvantitative bunndyrsanalyser. Fordi de fleste bløtbunnartene er lite mobile, vil faunasammensetningen i stor grad gjenspeile de stedsegnete miljøforholdene. Endringer i bunndyrssamfunnene er god indikasjon på uønskede belastninger. Under naturlige forhold består samfunnene av mange arter. Høyt artsmangfold (diversitet) er blant annet betinget av gunstige forhold for faunaen. Likevel kan eksempelvis moderate økninger i organisk belastning stimulere faunaen og eventuelt øke artsmangfoldet noe. Større belastning gir dårligere forhold der opportunistiske arter øker sine individtall, mens ømfintlige slås ut. Dette betyr redusert artsmangfold. Endringer i artsmangfold under og ved oppdrettsmerder kan i stor grad knyttes til endringer av organisk innhold (fôr og fekalier) i sedimentet.

### Innsamling og fiksering

Alle bunndyrprøvene ble tatt med en 0,1 m<sup>2</sup> van Veen grabb. Kun grabbskudd hvor grabben var fullstendig lukket og overflaten uforstyrret ble godkjent. Etter godkjenning ble innholdet vasket i en 1 mm sikt og gjenværende materiale fiksert med 4 % formalin tilsatt fargestoffet bengalrosa og nøytralisert med boraks. På laboratoriet ble dyrene sortert ut fra gjenværende sediment.

### Kvantitative bunndyrsanalyser

På alle stasjonene innsamles det to prøver (replikater) iht. retningslinjene i NS 9410 (2007) og ASC standarden. Sortert materiale ble opparbeidet kvantitativt. Bunndyrene ble identifisert til fortrinnsvis artsnivå eller annet hensiktsmessig taksonomisk nivå og kvantifisert av spesialister (taksonomer). De kvantitative artslistene inngikk i statistiske analyser. Se Appendix 2 for beskrivelse av analysemetoder. For å klassifisere miljøtilstanden er Direktoratgruppens veileder 02:2018 benyttet. Følgende statistiske metoder ble benyttet for å beskrive samfunnenes struktur og for å vurdere likheten mellom ulike samfunn:

- Shannon-Wiener diversitetsindeks (H')
- Hurlberts diversitetsindeks (ES<sub>100</sub>) - forventet antall arter pr. 100 individer
- Pielou's jevnhetsindeks (J)
- Ømfintlighetsindeks (ISI<sub>2012</sub>), uegnet ved lavt individ/artstall
- Sensitivitetsindeks (NSI)
- S sammensatt indeks for artsmangfold og ømfintlighet (NQI1)
- Ømfintlighetsindeks som inngår i NQI1 (AMBI)
- Normalisert EQR (nEQR)
- Antall arter plottet mot antall individer i geometriske artsklasser
- Clusteranalyser
- De ti mest dominerende taksa pr. stasjon (topp-10)

Indeksene er beregnet som snitt av to replikater.

*Økologisk tilstandsklassifisering basert på observert verdi av indeks (fra Veileder 02:2018).*

Indeks	I Svært god	II God	III Moderat	IV Dårlig	V Svært dårlig
NQI1	0,9 - 0,82	0,82 - 0,63	0,63 - 0,49	0,49 - 0,31	0,31 - 0
H'	5,7 - 4,8	4,8 - 3,0	3,0 - 1,9	1,9 - 0,9	0,9 - 0
ES <sub>100</sub>	50 - 34	34 - 17	17 - 10	10 - 5	5 - 0
ISI <sub>2012</sub>	13 - 9,6	9,6 - 7,5	7,5 - 6,2	6,1 - 4,5	4,5 - 0
NSI	31 - 25	25 - 20	20 - 15	15 - 10	10 - 0
nEQR	1,0 - 0,8	0,8 - 0,6	0,6 - 0,4	0,4 - 0,2	0,2 - 0,0

Bunndyrsamfunnet i anleggssonen ble også vurdert i henhold til NS 9410 klassifisering av miljøtilstand, basert på antallet arter og dominansforhold (C-undersøkelsen). I tillegg ble det gjort en vurdering av hvorvidt bunndyrsamfunnene på anleggssonestasjonen oppfylte følgende krav fra ASC-standarden (ASC-undersøkelsen):

*"2 highly abundant\* taxa that are not pollution indicator species"*

*\*Highly abundant: Greater than 100 organisms per square meter (or equally high to reference site (S) if abundance is lower than this level)*

## Referanser

Aquaculture Stewardship Council. ASC Salmon Standard. Version 1.0 June 2012.

Aquaculture Stewardship Council. ASC Salmon Audit Manual Version 1.0.

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Aure, J., Dahl, E., Green, N., Magnusson, J., Moy, F., Pedersen, A., Rygg, B. og Walday, M., 1993. Langtidsovervåking av trofiutviklingen i kystvannet langs Sør-Norge. Årsrapport 1990 og samlerapport 1990-91. Statlig program for forurensningsovervåking. *Rapport 510/93*.

Direktoratgruppen, 2018. Klassifisering av miljøtilstand i vann. Veileder 02:2018. 139 s.

ISO 5667-19, 2004. Guidance on sampling of marine sediments.

ISO 16665, 2005. Water quality – Guidelines for quantitative sampling and sample processing of marine soft-bottom macro fauna.

Miljødirektoratet, 2016. Grenseverdier for klassifisering av vann, sediment og biota. M-608/2016. 24 s.

NS 9410, 2016. Norsk standard for miljøovervåking av bunnpåvirkning fra marine akvakulturanlegg.

## Appendix 2. Prosedyre for beregning av AZE (in norwegian)

I ASC-undersøkelser skal det fastlegges AZE (Allowable Zone of Effect) rundt oppdrettsanlegg som danner utgangspunkt for valg av prøvefjellingsnett. I standarden, som ble laget for skotske forhold, står det at den skal være 30 meter fra merdkanten. På grunn av store dyp og sterk strøm blir dette ikke riktig avstand for norske forhold.

ASC-standarder tillater at en fastlegger en lokalitetsavhengig AZE (site specific AZE). Det er laget en intern AZE kalkulator til formålet for Akvaplan-niva.

### Beregning av "site specific" AZE:

På grunn av påvirkning fra strøm og vind og lange fortøyningslinjer er oppdrettsanlegg på svai. En må derfor regne med at fôrpartikler og fiskeavføring vil havne på bunnen i det området der anlegget befinner seg på svai. En AZE må inkludere dette område. Svaien legges til 20 % av dybde, f.eks. for et anlegg med størst dybde på 100 m legges det inn en mulig svai på 20 m i hver retning. Tallet er tidligere brukt av Fiskeridirektoratet ved kontroll av anleggets koordinater. Det stemmer også overens med oppgitt strekk (inntil 10 %) og elastisitet fra fortøyningslinjer.

Videre vil enhver lokalitet ha et eget påvirkningsmønster fra fôrpartikler og fiskeavføring som havner på bunnen, ofte kalt lokalitetens fotavtrykk, som bestemmes av dybde, partiklenes synkehastighet og lokalitetens strømforhold. Forventet utstrekning (L) av påvirkningsområdet kan beregnes ved å dele dybde (D) med synkehastighet ( $V_f$ ) og gange med gjennomsnittlig strømhastighet ( $V_s$ ) på spredningsstrøm. Synkehastighet er satt til 7,5 cm/s utfra Bannister et al (2016) sin vitenskapelige artikkel der resultatet fra forsøkene var at mellom 60 og 80 % av all feces synker med en hastighet mellom 5 og 10 cm/s.

$L = (V_s) * D / (V_f)$  eksempel 100 m dybde, 7,5 cm/s synkehastighet og 6 cm/s gjennomsnittlig spredningsstrøm

$L = 6 \text{ cm/s} * 10000 \text{ cm} / 7,5 \text{ cm/s} = 80 \text{ m}$ .

Med svai på 20% av 100 m = 20 m blir

AZE da  $L + \text{svai} = 80 \text{ m} + 20 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ m}$

D og ( $V_s$ ) hentes fra lokalitetsrapport.

### Referanse:

Bannister, R. J., Johnsen, I. A., Hansen, P. K., Kutti, T., & Asplin, L. Near- and far-field dispersal modelling of organic waste from Atlantic salmon aquaculture in fjord systems. – ICES Journal of Marine Science, doi: 10.1093/icesjms/fsw027

## Appendix 3. Bunndyrstatistikk og artslister (in norwegian)

### Diversitetsmål

Diversitet er et begrep som uttrykker mangfoldet i dyre- og plantesamfunnet på en lokalitet. Det finnes en rekke ulike mål for diversitet. Noen tar mest hensyn til artsrikheten (mål for artsrikheten), andre legger mer vekt på individfordelingen mellom artene (mål for jevnhet og dominans). Ulike mål uttrykker derved forskjellige sider ved dyresamfunnet. Diversitetsmål er "klassiske" i forurensningsundersøkelser fordi miljøforstyrrelser typisk påvirker samfunnets sammensetning. Svakheten ved diversitetsmålene er at de ikke alltid fanger opp endringer i samfunnsstrukturen. Dersom en art blir erstattet med like mange individer av en ny art, vil ikke det gjøre noe utslag på diversitetsindeksene.

Shannon-Wieners indeks (Shannon & Weaver, 1949) er gitt ved formelen:

$$H' = - \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{n_i}{N} \log_2 \left( \frac{n_i}{N} \right)$$

der  $n_i$  = antall individer av art  $i$  i prøven  
 $N$  = total antall individer  
 $s$  = antall arter

Indeksen tar hensyn både til antall arter og mengdefordelingen mellom artene, men det synes som indeksen er mest følsom for individfordelingen. En lav verdi indikerer et artsfattig samfunn og/eller et samfunn som er dominert av en eller få arter. En høy verdi indikerer et artsrikt samfunn.

### Pielous mål for jevnhet (Pielou, 1966)

har følgende formel, der symbolene er som i Shannon-Wieners indeks

$$J = \frac{H'}{\log_2 s}$$

### Hurlberts diversitetskurver

Grafisk kan diversiteten uttrykkes i form av antall arter som funksjon av antall individer. Med utgangspunkt i total antall arter og individer i en prøve søker man å beregne hvor mange arter man ville vente å finne i delprøver med færre individer. Diversitetsmålet blir derved uavhengig av prøvestørrelsen og gjør at lokaliteter med ulik individtetthet kan sammenlignes direkte. Hurlbert (1971) har gitt en metode for å beregne slike diversitetskurver basert på sannsynlighetsberegning.

$ES_n$  er forventet antall arter i en delprøve på  $n$  tilfeldig valgte individer fra en prøve som inneholder total  $N$  individer og  $s$  arter og har følgende formel:

$$ES_n = \sum_{i=1}^s \left[ 1 - \frac{\binom{N-n_i}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}} \right]$$

der  $N$  = total antall individ i prøven  
 $N_i$  = antall individ av art  $i$   
 $n$  = antall individ i en gitt delprøve (av de  $N$ )  
 $s$  = total antall arter i prøven

### Plott av antall arter i forhold til antall individer

Artene deles inn i grupper/klasser etter hvor mange individer som er registrert i en prøve. Det vanlige er å sette klasse I = 1 individ pr. art, klasse II = 2-3 individer, klasse III = 4-7 individer, klasse IV = 8-15 individer, osv., slik at de nedre klassegrensene danner en følge av ledd på formen  $2^x$ ,  $x=0,1,2, \dots$  En slik følge kalles en geometrisk følge, derfor kalles klassene for geometriske klasser. Hvis antall arter innenfor hver klasse plottes mot klasseverdien på en lineær skala, vil det fremkomme en kurve som uttrykker individfordelingen mellom artene i samfunnet. Det har vist seg at i prøver fra upåvirkede samfunn vil det være mange arter med lavt individantall og få arter med høyt individantall, slik at vi får en entoppet, asymmetrisk kurve med lang "hale" mot høye klasseverdier. Denne kurven vil være godt tilpasset en log-normal fordelingskurve.

Ved moderat forurensning forsvinner en del av de individfattige artene, mens noen som blir begunstiget, øker i antall. Slik flater kurven ut, og strekker seg mot høyere klasser eller den får ekstra topper. Under slike forhold mister kurven enhver likhet med den statistiske log-normalfordelingen. Derfor kan avvik fra log-normalfordelingen tolkes som et resultat av en påvirkning/forurensning. Det har vist seg at denne metoden tidlig gir utslag ved miljøforstyrrelse. Ved sterk forurensning blir det bare noen få, men ofte svært tallrike arter tilbake. Log-



normalfordelingskurven vil da ofte gjenoppstå, men med en lavere topp og spredt over flere klasser enn for uforstyrrede samfunn.

### Faunaens fordelingsmønster

Variasjoner i faunaens fordelingsmønster over området beskrives ved å sammenligne tettheten av artene på hver stasjon. Til dette brukes multivariate klassifikasjons- og ordinasjons-analyser (Cluster og MDS).

Analysene i denne undersøkelsen ble utført ved hjelp av programpakken PRIMER v5. Inngangsdata er individantall pr. art, pr. prøve. Prøvene kan være replikater eller stasjoner. Det tas ikke hensyn til hvilke arter som opptrer. Forut for klassifikasjons- og ordinasjonsanalysene ble artslistene dobbelt kvadratrot-transformert. Dette ble gjort for å redusere avviket mellom høye og lave tetthetsverdier og dermed redusere eventuelle effekter av tallmessig dominans hos noen få arter i datasettet.

### Clusteranalyse

Analysen undersøker faunalikheten mellom prøver. For å sammenligne to prøver ble Bray-Curtis ulikhetsindeks benyttet (Bray & Curtis, 1957):

$$d_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n |X_{ki} - X_{kj}|}{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_{ki} + X_{kj})}$$

der  $n$  = antall arter sammenlignet  
 $X_{ki}$  = antall individ av art  $k$  i prøve nr.  $i$   
 $X_{kj}$  = antall individ av art  $k$  i prøve nr.  $j$

Indeksen avtar med økende likhet. Vi får verdien 1 hvis prøvene er helt ulike, dvs. ikke har noen felles arter. Identiske arts- og individtall vil gi verdien 0. Prøver blir gruppert sammen etter graden av likhet ved å bruke ”group-average linkage”. Forholdsvis like prøver danner en gruppe (cluster). Resultatet presenteres i et tredigram (dendrogram).

### **Ømfintlighet (AMBI, ISI og NSI)**

Ømfintligheten bestemmes ved indeksene ISI og AMBI. Beregning av ISI er beskrevet av Rygg (2002). Sensitivitetsindeksen AMBI (Azti Marin Biotic Index) tilordner en ømfintlighetsklasse (økologisk gruppe, EG): EG-I: sensitive arter, EG-II: indifferente arter, EG-III: tolerante arter, EG-IV: opportunistiske arter, EG-V: forurensningsindikerende arter. Sammensetningen av makrovertebratsamfunnet i form av andelen av økologiske grupper indikerer omfanget av en forurensningspåvirkning.

NSI er en sensitivitetsindeks som ligner AMBI, men er utviklet med basis i norske faunadata og ved bruk av en objektiv statistisk metode. En prøves NSI verdi beregnes ved gjennomsnittet av sensitivitetsverdiene av alle individene i prøven.

### **Sammensatte indekser (NQI1 og NQI2)**

Sammensatte indekser NQI1 og NQI2 bestemmes både ut fra artsmangfold og ømfintlighet. NQI1 er brukt i NEAGIG (den nordøst-atlantiske interkalibreringen). De fleste land bruker nå sammensatte indekser av samme type som NQI1 og NQI2.

NQI1 indeksen er beskrevet ved hjelp av formelen:

$$\text{NQI1 (Norwegian quality status, version 1)} = [0.5 * (1 - \text{AMBI}/7) + 0.5 * (\text{SN}/2.7) * (N/(N+5))]$$

Diversitetsindeksen  $\text{SN} = \ln S / \ln(\ln N)$ , hvor  $S$  er antall arter og  $N$  er antall individer i prøven

### **Referanser:**

- Bray, R.T. & J.T. Curtis, 1957. An ordination of the upland forest communities of southern Wisconsin. *Ecol. Monogr.*, 27:325-349.
- Hurlbert, S.N., 1971. The non-concept of the species diversity: A critique and alternative parameters. *Ecology* 52:577-586.
- Pielou, E. C., 1966. Species-diversity and pattern-diversity in the study of ecological succession. *Journal of Theoretical Biology* 10, 370-383.
- Rygg, B., 2002. Indicator species index for assessing benthic ecological quality in marine water of Norway. *NIVA report SNO 4548-2002*. 32 p.
- Shannon, C.E. & W. Weaver, 1949. The Mathematical Theory of Communication. *Univ Illinois Press*, Urbana 117 s.

## Statistikk resultater Laugardalur, 2021:

### Antall arter og individer per stasjon

st.nr.	tot.	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
no. ind.	11866	736	3974	521	3222	1665	1748
no. spe.	138	25	67	41	42	49	102

### Bunndyrindekser per replikat

st.nr.	tot.	C1_01	C1_02	C2_01	C2_02	C3_01	C3_02	C4_01	C4_02	C5_01	C5_02	C6_01	C6_02
no. ind.	11866	365	371	1550	2424	374	147	1604	1618	1034	631	1127	621
no. spe.	138	18	18	40	61	36	27	33	33	33	41	83	72
Shannon-Wiener:		1.7	1.1	2.3	3.4	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.3
Pielou		0.41	0.26	0.44	0.56	0.69	0.84	0.55	0.56	0.61	0.68	0.63	0.70
ES100		12	10	13	18	21	24	14	15	16	21	27	31
SN		1.63	1.63	1.85	2.00	2.01	2.05	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.99	2.27	2.30
ISI-2012		6.04	6.21	7.48	8.52	7.12	6.49	8.76	8.00	7.35	7.23	8.78	9.06
AMBI		4.964	5.5	2.763	2.468	2.771	1.859	2.564	2.578	2.618	2.408	2.275	2.21
NQI1		0.44	0.40	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.73	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.76
NSI		8.8	8.1	20.4	21.2	19.3	19.2	21.4	21.1	19.9	19.9	20.5	20.6

### Bunndyrindekser, gjennomsnitt per stasjon

st.nr.	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
Shannon-Wiener:	1.40	2.84	3.77	2.81	3.36	4.17
Pielou	0.34	0.50	0.76	0.56	0.65	0.67
ES100	10.7	15.2	22.6	14.3	18.3	28.8
SN	1.63	1.93	2.03	1.75	1.90	2.28
ISI-2012	6.12	8.00	6.81	8.38	7.29	8.92
AMBI	5.232	2.616	2.315	2.571	2.513	2.243
NQI1	0.42	0.67	0.70	0.64	0.67	0.76
NSI	8.45	20.81	19.27	21.29	19.93	20.52
Tilstandsklasse nEQR	0.303	0.608	0.618	0.606	0.612	0.712

### Geometriske klasser

int.	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
1	7	22	9	12	14	34
2,3	5	12	13	7	8	25
4-7	4	10	8	5	8	13
8-15	6	8	1	4	6	16
16-31	2	4	5	4	5	4
32-63	0	3	3	2	2	5
64-127	0	2	2	3	1	2
128-255	0	3	0	2	4	2
256-511	0	1	0	2	0	0
512-1023	1	1	0	0	1	1
1024-2047	0	1	0	1	0	0
2048-	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Artliste

## Laugardalur ASC-C-undersøkelse

<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
<b>Stasjonsnr.: C1</b>					
	ANNELIDA				
	Polychaeta	Capitella capitata	269	320	589
		Cistenides hyperborea	24	2	26
		Eteone flava/longa	3	10	13
		Heteromastus filiformis	1	3	4
		Malacoceros vulgaris	18		18
		Microphthalmus szcelkowi	2	2	4
		Nephtys ciliata		2	2
		Nicolea zostericola	1		1
		Ophryotrocha sp.	7	2	9
		Pholoe baltica	7	7	14
		Prionospio cirrifera		1	1
		Proceraea cornuta	1		1
		Scalibregma inflatum		2	2
		Sphaerodorum gracilis	1		1
	CRUSTACEA				
	Malacostraca	Caprellidae indet.	10		10
		Gammaridea indet.	4	1	5
		Hyas araneus	6		6
		Oedicerotidae indet.		2	2
		Stenothoidae indet.	1		1
	MOLLUSCA				
	Bivalvia	Abra nitida		1	1
		Ennucula tenuis		2	2
		Macoma calcarea	6	4	10
		Mytilus edulis	2	1	3
		Thyasira sarsii	2	8	10
	ECHINODERMATA				
	Asteroidea	Asteroidea indet. juv.	1		1
	Ophiuroidea	Ophiocten affinis		1	1
		Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	3	3	6
		<b>Maks:</b>	269	320	589
		<b>Antall:</b>	20	19	27
		<b>Sum:</b>			743
<b>Stasjonsnr.: C2</b>					
	NEMERTINI	Nemertea indet.	1		1
	SIPUNCULIDA	Phascolion strombus	1	3	4
	ANNELIDA				
	Polychaeta	Aricidea hartmani	1		1
		Aricidea sp.	1		1
		Capitella capitata		3	3
		Chaetozone setosa	2	2	4
		Chone sp.		1	1

<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
		Cistenides hyperborea		3	3
		Diplocirrus longisetosus		1	1
		Eteone barbata		1	1
		Eteone flava/longa	3	9	12
		Euchone papillosa	6		6
		Euchone sp.	1	1	2
		Euclymeninae indet.		1	1
		Galathowenia oculata	907	758	1665
		Goniada maculata		4	4
		Heteromastus filiformis	1	2	3
		Lagis koreni	26	179	205
		Lanassa venusta		1	1
		Laonice cirrata		1	1
		Laphania boeckii		2	2
		Lumbrineris mixochaeta		2	2
		Maldane sarsi	5	46	51
		Melinna cristata	1	1	2
		Myriochele olgae		9	9
		Nephtys ciliata	6		6
		Nephtys paradoxa	1	1	2
		Nephtys pente		1	1
		Ophryotrocha sp.	1		1
		Owenia sp.	18	125	143
		Pholoe assimilis	4	7	11
		Pholoe baltica	2	10	12
		Pholoe inornata	4	55	59
		Phyllodoce groenlandica		2	2
		Praxillella gracilis	1	5	6
		Praxillella praetermissa	1	27	28
		Prionospio steenstrupi	12	3	15
		Proclea graffii		1	1
		Rhodine gracilior		1	1
		Scalibregma inflatum		1	1
		Scoloplos sp.	15	64	79
		Spio limicola	2	1	3
		Sternaspis scutata	13	12	25
		Syllis comuta	2	10	12
CRUSTACEA					
	Ostracoda				
		Ostracoda indet.		1	1
	Malacostraca				
		Dulichiiidae indet.		1	1
		Eudorella sp.		1	1
		Leucon sp.	7	5	12
		Lysianassidae indet.	3	2	5
		Oedicerotidae indet.	2	2	4
		Protomeдея fasciata		27	27
MOLLUSCA					
	Caudofoveata				
		Caudofoveata indet.	1	4	5
	Opisthobranchia				
		Diaphana minuta		1	1
	Bivalvia				
		Abra nitida	160	329	489
		Arctica islandica	1	1	2

<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
		Astarte montagui		3	3
		Axinopsida orbiculata	1	29	30
		Bivalvia indet.		1	1
		Ennucula tenuis	139	487	626
		Macoma calcarea	10	43	53
		Mya sp. juv.	1	1	2
		Nuculana pernula	18	52	70
		Nuculana sp. juv.	21	12	33
		Parvicardium pinnulatum		1	1
		Thracia sp. juv.		1	1
		Thyasira gouldi		1	1
		Thyasira sarsii	159	66	225
		Yoldia hyperborea	4	2	6
ECHINODERMATA					
	Ophiuroidea				
		Ophiocten affinis	7	8	15
		Ophiura albida		1	1
		Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	18	39	57
		<b>Maks:</b>	907	758	1665
		<b>Antall:</b>	43	65	71
		<b>Sum:</b>			4067

**Stasjonsnr.: C3**

NEMERTINI

Nemertea indet. 2 2

PRIAPULIDA

Priapulus caudatus 2 2

ECHIURIDA

Echiurus echiurus 3 3

SIPUNCULIDA

Sipuncula indet. 1 1

ANNELIDA

Polychaeta

Aricidea sp. 1 1

Capitella capitata 3 3 6

Chaetozone setosa 5 2 7

Cistenides hyperborea 5 19 24

Eteone flava/longa 9 14 23

Galathowenia oculata 84 84

Gattyana amondseni 2 1 3

Goniada maculata 1 1

Heteromastus filiformis 4 3 7

Lagis koreni 102 7 109

Laonice cirrata 1 1

Malacoceros vulgaris 5 5

Microphthalmus szcelkowi 1 1

Nephtys ciliata 3 1 4

Ophelina acuminata 1 1 2

Ophryotrocha sp. 1 2 3

Owenia sp. 2 2

Pholoe baltica 27 18 45

Pholoe inornata 6 3 9

Prionospio steenstrupi 2 2

<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
		Scalibregma inflatum	4	2	6
		Schistomeringos sp.		3	3
		Scoloplos sp.	23	6	29
		Spio limicola	1		1
CRUSTACEA					
	Malacostraca				
		Leucon sp.	2	2	4
		Lysianassidae indet.	1	1	2
		Oedicerotidae indet.	2	5	7
MOLLUSCA					
	Bivalvia				
		Abra nitida	13	3	16
		Axinopsida orbiculata	2		2
		Ennucula tenuis	36	8	44
		Macoma calcarea	7	29	36
		Mya sp. juv.	1		1
		Mytilus edulis	1		1
		Nuculana pernula	1		1
		Thyasira sarsii	13	4	17
		Thyasiridae indet.	2		2
		Yoldia hyperborea		1	1
ECHINODERMATA					
	Ophiuroidea				
		Ophiocten affinis	1	1	2
		Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	7	13	20
		<b>Maks:</b>	102	29	109
		<b>Antall:</b>	38	28	43
		<b>Sum:</b>			542
 <i>Stasjonsnr.: C4</i>					
NEMERTINI					
		Nemertea indet.		1	1
SIPUNCULIDA					
		Phascolion strombus	1	2	3
ANNELIDA					
	Polychaeta				
		Aricidea catherinae	1		1
		Aricidea sp.	1		1
		Chaetozone sp.	2	1	3
		Chone sp.		1	1
		Eteone flava/longa		2	2
		Euchone papillosa	4	2	6
		Galathowenia oculata	721	742	1463
		Heteromastus filiformis	2		2
		Lagis koreni	30	42	72
		Laphania boeckii	1	2	3
		Maldane sarsi	25	8	33
		Melinna cristata		1	1
		Myriochele olgae	75	64	139
		Nephtys ciliata	3	6	9
		Owenia sp.	249	168	417
		Pholoe assimilis	3	4	7
		Pholoe baltica	1		1
		Pholoe inornata	6	5	11
		Praxillella praetermissa		2	2

<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
		Prionospio steenstrupi	17	13	30
		Schistomeringos sp.	1		1
		Scoloplos sp.	15	13	28
		Spio limicola	4	3	7
		Sternaspis scutata	49	40	89
		Syllis cornuta	1		1
CRUSTACEA	Malacostraca				
		Cumacea indet.	1		1
		Dulichidae indet.		2	2
		Leucon sp.		8	8
		Lysianassidae indet.	1		1
		Oedicerotidae indet.		1	1
		Stenothoidae indet.	1		1
MOLLUSCA	Bivalvia				
		Abra nitida	40	52	92
		Axinopsida orbiculata	12	19	31
		Ennucula tenuis	221	254	475
		Macoma calcarea	1	6	7
		Nuculana pernula	24	18	42
		Nuculana sp. juv.	10	7	17
		Thyasira sarsii	82	108	190
		Thyasiridae indet.		7	7
		Yoldia hyperborea	5	12	17
ECHINODERMATA	Ophiuroidea				
		Ophiocten affinis	4	9	13
		Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	29	20	49
		<b>Maks:</b>	721	742	1463
		<b>Antall:</b>	35	35	44
		<b>Sum:</b>			3288
<b>Stasjonsnr.: C5</b>					
NEMERTINI					
		Nemertea indet.	5	2	7
PRIAPULIDA					
		Priapulus caudatus	1	1	2
SIPUNCULIDA					
		Phascolion strombus	1		1
ANNELIDA	Polychaeta				
		Aricidea catherinae		2	2
		Capitella capitata		1	1
		Chaetozone setosa	3	13	16
		Chone sp.	1		1
		Cistenides hyperborea	17	7	24
		Eteone flava/longa	13	16	29
		Euchone papillosa	1		1
		Euchone sp.	1	3	4
		Galatowenia oculata	435	84	519
		Gattyana amondseni	1	2	3
		Goniada maculata		1	1
		Harmothoe extenuata		1	1

<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
		Heteromastus filiformis		5	5
		Lagis koreni	66	142	208
		Laonice cirrata	1		1
		Maldane sarsi	1		1
		Nephtys paradoxa		8	8
		Ophryotrocha sp.		1	1
		Owenia sp.	11	2	13
		Pholoe assimilis	7	1	8
		Pholoe baltica	16	21	37
		Pholoe inornata	26	25	51
		Praxillella praetermissa		5	5
		Prionospio steenstrupi	8	2	10
		Scalibregma inflatum		3	3
		Scoletoma sp.		1	1
		Scoloplos sp.	56	79	135
		Spio limicola	2		2
		Syllis cornuta	2	3	5
CRUSTACEA					
	Ostracoda				
		Ostracoda indet.		1	1
	Malacostraca				
		Dulichiiidae indet.		1	1
		Leucon sp.	2		2
		Lysianassidae indet.	1	1	2
		Oedicerotidae indet.		8	8
		Pontoporeia femorata		1	1
		Stenothoidae indet.		1	1
MOLLUSCA					
	Caudofoveata				
		Caudofoveata indet.	4	1	5
	Bivalvia				
		Abra nitida	108	13	121
		Axinopsida orbiculata	12	10	22
		Ennucula tenuis	67	121	188
		Macoma calcarea	19	11	30
		Nuculana pernula	4	1	5
		Nuculana sp. juv.	4	1	5
		Thyasira sarsii	134	22	156
		Thyasiridae indet.	2		2
		Yoldia hyperborea	6	2	8
ECHINODERMATA					
	Ophiuroidea				
		Ophiocten affinis		6	6
		Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	13	22	35
		<b>Maks:</b>	435	142	519
		<b>Antall:</b>	35	43	51
		<b>Sum:</b>			1705
<b>Stasjonsnr.: C6</b>					
NEMERTINI					
		Nemertea indet.	6	8	14
SIPUNCULIDA					
		Golfingia vulgaris	1		1
		Golfingiidae indet.	1		1
		Phascolion strombus	1	1	2



<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
ANNELIDA					
	Polychaeta				
		Abyssoninoe scopa	1		1
		Asclerocheilus intermedius	3	6	9
		Bradabyssa villosa	1	2	3
		Capitella capitata	2	1	3
		Chaetozone setosa	5	3	8
		Chaetozone sp.	3		3
		Cirratulus cirratus	7	3	10
		Cistenides hyperborea	10	5	15
		Diplocirrus longisetosus	3		3
		Eteone flava/longa	5	6	11
		Euchone sp.	1		1
		Galathowenia oculata	357	196	553
		Gattyana amondseni	1	1	2
		Gattyana cirrhosa		2	2
		Goniada maculata	3	6	9
		Harmothoe fragilis	3	2	5
		Harmothoe sp.		1	1
		Heteromastus filiformis	2	1	3
		Hydroides norvegica	1		1
		Lagis koreni	43	30	73
		Lanassa nordenskioldi		1	1
		Lanassa venusta	2		2
		Laonice cirrata	4	4	8
		Laphania boeckii	5	2	7
		Leaena ebranchiata	1		1
		Lepidonotus squamatus	1		1
		Levinsenia gracilis	5	4	9
		Maldane sarsi	99	62	161
		Melinna cristata	1		1
		Microclymene acirrata		1	1
		Myxicola infundibulum	1		1
		Nephtys ciliata	7	3	10
		Nephtys paradoxa	1	1	2
		Nephtys pente		2	2
		Nereimyra punctata	3	2	5
		Nicomache lumbricalis	9	4	13
		Nicomache minor	1	3	4
		Nothria hyperborea	12	2	14
		Owenia sp.	1		1
		Petaloproctus tenuis	14	21	35
		Pholoe assimilis	14	3	17
		Pholoe baltica	3		3
		Pholoe inornata	10	10	20
		Praxillella gracilis	5	2	7
		Prionospio cirrifera	2		2
		Prionospio steenstrupi	1	2	3
		Rhodine gracilior	9	4	13
		Rhodine loveni		1	1
		Sabella pavonina	1		1
		Scoletoma fragilis		3	3
		Scoloplos sp.	58	34	92

<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
		Spio armata	1		1
		Spio limicola	1	1	2
		Sternaspis scutata	1		1
		Syllis armillaris	1		1
		Syllis comuta	8	11	19
CRUSTACEA					
	Ostracoda	Ostracoda indet.		2	2
	Malacostraca	Brachydiastylis resima	3	3	6
		Brachyura indet.		1	1
		Byblis gaimardii	3	1	4
		Dulichiiidae indet.		1	1
		Hyas araneus	1		1
		Leucon sp.		1	1
		Lysianassidae indet.	1		1
		Megamoera dentata		1	1
		Oedicerotidae indet.	1	1	2
MOLLUSCA					
	Caudofoveata	Caudofoveata indet.	5	4	9
	Polyplacophora	Leptochiton asellus	1	3	4
		Stenosemus albus		1	1
	Prosobranchia	Euspira pallida	1	1	2
		Lepeta caeca	1	11	12
		Oenopota sp.		1	1
		Onoba semicostata	1	3	4
		Velutina velutina		1	1
	Opisthobranchia	Retusa obtusa	2		2
	Bivalvia	Abra nitida	171	44	215
		Arctica islandica	5		5
		Astarte elliptica	1	3	4
		Astarte montagui	6		6
		Axinopsida orbiculata	2		2
		Bivalvia indet.	1	1	2
		Ciliatocardium ciliatum	1		1
		Crenella decussata		1	1
		Ennucula tenuis	25	10	35
		Hiatella arctica	2		2
		Macoma calcarea	46	16	62
		Musculus niger	1		1
		Mya sp. juv.		2	2
		Nuculana pernula	10		10
		Nuculana sp. juv.	12	4	16
		Parvicardium pinnulatum	34	14	48
		Serripes groenlandicus	1		1
		Thracia sp. juv.	3		3
		Thyasira gouldi	18	10	28
		Thyasira sarsii	37	18	55
		Thyasiridae indet.	1	2	3
ECHINODERMATA					
	Asteroidea				

<i>Rekke</i>	<i>Klasse</i>	<i>Art/Taxa</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>Sum</i>
		Asteroidea indet. juv.	1	1	2
	Ophiuroidea	Amphipholis squamata		1	1
		Ophiocten affinis	1	5	6
		Ophiura albida	2	1	3
		Ophiuroidea indet. juv.	26	29	55
	Echinoidea	Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis		1	1
	Holothuroidea	Psolus sp. juv.		3	3
TUNICATA	Asciacea	Asciacea indet. (solit)		1	1
		<b>Maks:</b>	357	196	553
		<b>Antall:</b>	87	77	108
		<b>Sum:</b>			1829
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>Maks:</b> 1665
					<b>Sum:</b> 12174

# Appendix 4. Analyserapport – Geokjemiske analyser (in norwegian)



## ANALYSERAPPORT

Kunde:	Arnarlax	Rapport nr.:	P2100007
Kundemerking:	Laugardalur ASC/C	Rapportdato	2021-05-10
Kontaktperson kunde:		Ankomst dato	2021-04-09

Lab-id. P2100007-01

Objekt	Kundens ID	Beskrivelse	Notering	Mottatt lab
Sediment	C1	62334 - Laugardalur		2021-04-09

Analyseresultat						
Parameter	Resultat	Enhet	Analysedato start	Analysedato slutt	Standard	Målesikkerhet
TOC	39	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	DIN 19539:2016	±3.9
TN <sub>b</sub>	3.1	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	NS-EN 16168:2012	±0.5
N TOC	46.7		2021-04-20	2021-04-20	Veileder 02:2018	
C/N - forhold	12.7		2021-04-20	2021-04-20		
TOM	11.2	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	Intern metode	±0.0
Vekt% pellett (<0,063 mm)	55.1	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±2.8
Vekt% > 0.063 mm	44.9	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±2.2
Cu (kobber) <sup>a</sup>	41.7	mg/kg TS	2021-04-18	2021-04-19	Intern metode	
Total Fosfor (TP) <sup>a</sup>	1670	mg/kg TS	2021-04-16	2021-04-21	Intern metode	

<sup>a</sup> Provingen er utført av eksternt laboratorium, ALS Laboratory Group

Lab-id. P2100007-02

Objekt	Kundens ID	Beskrivelse	Notering	Mottatt lab
Sediment	C2/Cu ref 1	62334 - Laugardalur		2021-04-09

Analyseresultat						
Parameter	Resultat	Enhet	Analysedato start	Analysedato slutt	Standard	Målesikkerhet
TOC	35	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	DIN 19539:2016	±3.5
TN <sub>b</sub>	4.8	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	NS-EN 16168:2012	±0.7
N TOC	40.8		2021-04-20	2021-04-20	Veileder 02:2018	
C/N - forhold	7.3		2021-04-20	2021-04-20		
TOM	10.9	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	Intern metode	±0.0
Vekt% pellett (<0,063 mm)	66.0	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±3.3
Vekt% > 0.063 mm	34.0	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±1.7
Cu (kobber) <sup>a</sup>	39.2 41.4	mg/kg TS	2021-04-18	2021-04-19	Intern metode	
Total Fosfor (TP) <sup>a</sup>	1250	mg/kg TS	2021-04-16	2021-04-21	Intern metode	

<sup>a</sup> Provingen er utført av eksternt laboratorium, ALS Laboratory Group

\* = Ikke akkreditert resultat

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Side 1 av 4

Kunde: Arnarlax  
Kundemerking: Laugardalur ASC/C  
Kontaktperson kunde:

Rapport nr.: P2100007  
Rapportdato: 2021-05-10  
Ankomst dato: 2021-04-09

Lab-id. P2100007-03

Objekt	Kundens ID	Beskrivelse	Notering	Mottatt lab
Sediment	C3	62334 - Laugardalur		2021-04-09

Analyseresultat						
Parameter	Resultat	Enhet	Analysedato start	Analysedato slutt	Standard	Måleusikkerhet
TOC	23	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-20	DIN 19539:2016	±2.3
TNb	4.1	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-20	NS-EN 16168:2012	±0.6
N TOC	32.4		2021-04-20	2021-04-20	Veileder 02:2018	
C/N - forhold	5.6		2021-04-20	2021-04-20		
TOM	9.1	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±0.0
Vekt% pelitt (<0,063 mm)	47.6	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±2.4
Vekt% > 0.063 mm	52.4	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±2.6
Cu (kobber) <sup>a</sup>	39.2 38.7	mg/kg TS	2021-04-18	2021-04-21	Intern metode	

<sup>a</sup> Prøvingen er utført av eksternt laboratorium, ALS Laboratory Group

Lab-id. P2100007-04

Objekt	Kundens ID	Beskrivelse	Notering	Mottatt lab
Sediment	C4	62334 - Laugardalur		2021-04-09

Analyseresultat						
Parameter	Resultat	Enhet	Analysedato start	Analysedato slutt	Standard	Måleusikkerhet
TOC	36	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	DIN 19539:2016	±3.6
TNb	4.2	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	NS-EN 16168:2012	±0.6
N TOC	41.9		2021-04-20	2021-04-20	Veileder 02:2018	
C/N - forhold	8.7		2021-04-20	2021-04-20		
TOM	11.0	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	Intern metode	±0.0
Vekt% pelitt (<0,063 mm)	67.9	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±3.4
Vekt% > 0.063 mm	32.1	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±1.6
Cu (kobber) <sup>a</sup>	39.8 39.0	mg/kg TS	2021-04-18	2021-04-19	Intern metode	
Total Fosfor (TP) <sup>a</sup>	790	mg/kg TS	2021-04-16	2021-04-21	Intern metode	

<sup>a</sup> Prøvingen er utført av eksternt laboratorium, ALS Laboratory Group

\* - Ikke akkreditert resultat

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Kunde: Arnarlax  
Kundemerking: Laugardalur ASC/C  
Kontaktperson kunde:

Rapport nr.: P2100007  
Rapportdato: 2021-05-10  
Ankomst dato: 2021-04-09

Lab-id. P2100007-05

Objekt	Kundens ID	Beskrivelse	Notering	Mottatt lab
Sediment	C5	62334 - Laugardalur		2021-04-09

Analyseresultat						
Parameter	Resultat	Enhet	Analysedato start	Analysedato slutt	Standard	Målesikkerhet
TOC	18	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	DIN 19539:2016	±1.8
TNb	3.2	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	NS-EN 16168:2012	±0.5
N TOC	30.4		2021-04-20	2021-04-20	Veileder 02:2018	
C/N - forhold	5.8		2021-04-20	2021-04-20		
TOM	5.7	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	Intern metode	±0.0
Vekt% pelitt (<0,063 mm)	33.1	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±1.7
Vekt% > 0.063 mm	66.9	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±3.3
Cu (kobber) <sup>a</sup>	34.4 33.5	mg/kg TS	2021-04-18	2021-04-19	Intern metode	

<sup>a</sup> Provingen er utført av eksternt laboratorium, ALS Laboratory Group

Lab-id. P2100007-06

Objekt	Kundens ID	Beskrivelse	Notering	Mottatt lab
Sediment	C6	62334 - Laugardalur		2021-04-09

Analyseresultat						
Parameter	Resultat	Enhet	Analysedato start	Analysedato slutt	Standard	Målesikkerhet
TOC	9	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	DIN 19539:2016	±0.89
TNb	1.2	mg/g TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	NS-EN 16168:2012	±0.2
N TOC	21.4		2021-04-20	2021-04-20	Veileder 02:2018	
C/N - forhold	7.3		2021-04-20	2021-04-20		
TOM	4.2	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-14	Intern metode	±0.0
Vekt% pelitt (<0,063 mm)	30.7	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±1.5
Vekt% > 0.063 mm	69.3	% TS	2021-04-12	2021-04-15	Intern metode	±3.5

\* = Ikke akkreditert resultat

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Side 3 av 4

## ANALYSERAPPORT

Kunde: Arnarlax  
Kundemerking: Laugardalur ASC/C  
Kontaktperson kunde:

Rapport nr.: P2100007  
Rapportdato: 2021-05-10  
Ankomst dato: 2021-04-09

### Lab-id. P2100007-07

Objekt	Kundens ID	Beskrivelse	Notering	Mottatt lab
Sediment	Cu ref 2	62334 - Laugardalur		2021-04-09

Analyseresultat							
Parameter	Resultat		Enhet	Analysedato start	Analysedato slutt	Standard	Måleusikkerhet
Cu (kobber) <sup>a</sup>	41.0	39.6	mg/kg TS	2021-04-18	2021-04-19	Intern metode	

<sup>a</sup> Provingen er utført av eksternt laboratorium, ALS Laboratory Group

### Lab-id. P2100007-08

Objekt	Kundens ID	Beskrivelse	Notering	Mottatt lab
Sediment	Cu ref 3	62334 - Laugardalur		2021-04-09

Analyseresultat							
Parameter	Resultat		Enhet	Analysedato start	Analysedato slutt	Standard	Måleusikkerhet
Cu (kobber) <sup>a</sup>	29.3	28.8	mg/kg TS	2021-04-18	2021-04-19	Intern metode	

<sup>a</sup> Provingen er utført av eksternt laboratorium, ALS Laboratory Group

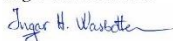
Analyseansvarlig: Ingar H. Wasbotten

Signatur:



Underskriftsberettiget: Ingar H. Wasbotten

Signatur:



*Analysene gjelder bare for de prøver som er testet. De oppgitte analyseresultat omfatter ikke feil som måtte følge av prøvetagningen, inhomogenitet eller andre forhold som kan ha påvirket prøven før den ble mottatt av laboratoriet. Rapporten får kun kopieres i sin helhet og uten noen form for endringer. En eventuell klage skal leveres laboratoriet senest en måned etter mottak av analyseresultat. Nærmere informasjon om analysemetodene (måleusikkerhet, metodeprinsipp etc.) fås ved henvendelse til Akvaplan-Niva AS*

\* - Ikke akkreditert resultat

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