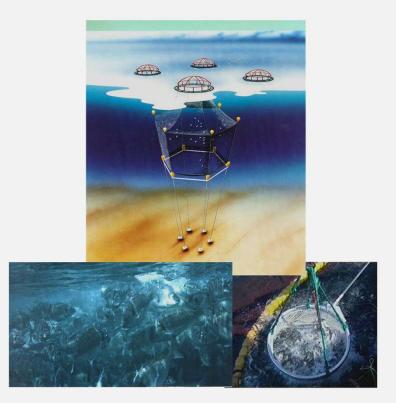


Establishing and Operating Open-Sea Fish Farm Facilities: REFA MED Technological Competence.

Darko Lisac REFA MED Italy www.refamed.com



Main Frame Study: Sea Cage Culture Development in Iran





<u>Refa Holding AS</u> Finnsnes, Norway.

2001 - Spring 2002





CONDITIONS in IRAN (2002 Refa study)

Floating Cage systems are applicable mainly in the Persian Gulf.

In the Caspian and Oman Sea waves over 10 m can occur: Open Sea conditions prevail.

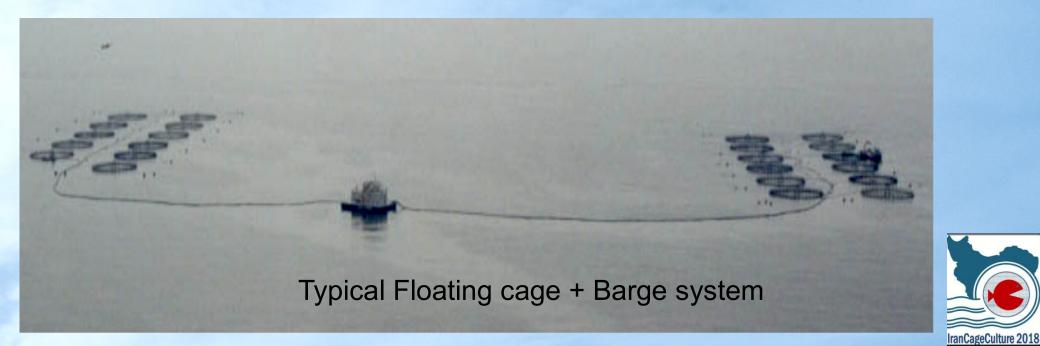
Here surface cages can't be safely used in the long term.

> 15 years have passed, but our conclusion is still valid today.





Max. wave height return period (example): 01 year = 6 m 10 year = 10 m 50 year = 13 m



The effect of a freak storm event, on PE cage farm: Failure in grid mooring system can lead to the "domino-effect".







The effect of a freak storm event, on PE cage farm: Failure in grid mooring system can lead to the "domino-effect".







The effect of a freak storm event, on PE cage farm: Failure in grid mooring system can lead to the "domino-effect".







In contrast, each Tension Leg Cage (TLC) is an independent, stand-alone fish rearing unit.

No links to neighbouring cages.



This is all you see from the surface.

In contrast, each Tension Leg Cage (TLC) is an independent, stand-alone fish rearing unit.



This is all you see from the surface.

No links to neighbouring cages.



In 1995 we installed the first commercial Tension Leg Cages, installed on a site with 2000 km open-sea fetch to the West.

CAGES IN FARMING

26

vith a central position in the Mediterranean, italy has 8000 km of coastline but lacks With a central has 8000 km of coastline but lacks sheltered areas suitable for traditional cage farms. The first floating cages were installed in semi-exposed sites in 1992 followed by open-sea installations from 1994 onwards. A recent project to install Norwegian **Refa Tension Leg** cages at a sea bass and sea bream farm in Sicily is described by DARKO LISAC of Maraqua Ltd.

THE EOLIAN Archipelago comprises seven scattered volcanic islands off NE Sicily, 20-

70 nautical miles from the port of Milazzo. They rise up high from a seabead over 1000 meters deep, bathed in crystal clear waters at all times. Fisheries and tourism have long been the main earners. But decline in natural stocks and recent EU leg-islation are limiting traditional fishing of large pelagics like swordfish, tuna and yel-

The local community is therefore looking into ways to develop a viable local marine farming industry as a substitute for fisheries. A group of private investors led by Nando Rossini, planning to set-up a small farm, applied for a site on the Island of Filicudi. They commissioned Maraqua to analyse the

technical options for developing the with an initial production capacity of 100 metric tons of bass, bream and yellowtail. Filicudi has an area of nine sq. km; it is 770 metres high, and the surrounding seabed slopes downwards at a 40 degree angle. The area available for the farm was initially described as sheltered, not subject to strong currents, and with a large extension of relatively flat seabed. Unfortunately no detailed maps with depth soundings were available. From the first field visit it became clear that the best site available was exposed and subject to an open-sea fetch of almost 2000 km in the west direction. There is a

limited area 25-38 m deep with a slope of 20 per cent, the seabed being a mixture of

coarse sand, rocks and algae





IranCageCulture 2018



The unique design of the Tension Leg Cages exploits the marine forces to submerge during storms, rather than to fight against the sea motion. No human intervention is required.

WIND 120 Km/h SURFAC 0.5 Knots Ø<1 m. $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$ DEPTH ORBITAL WAVE -INDUCED MOTION



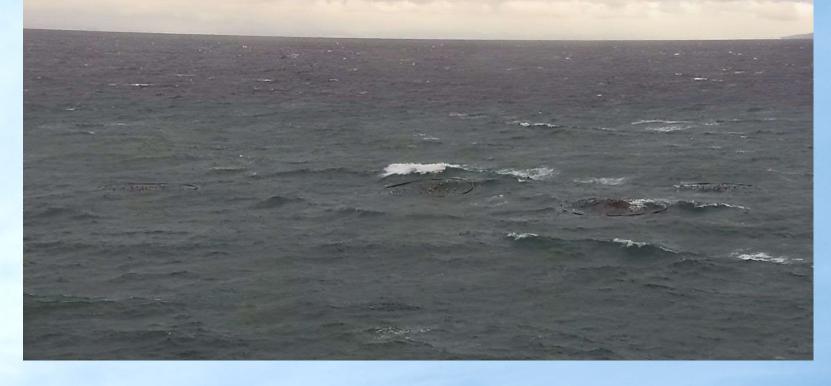
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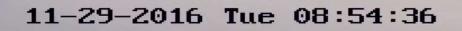


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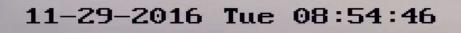








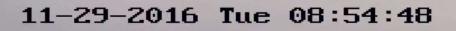


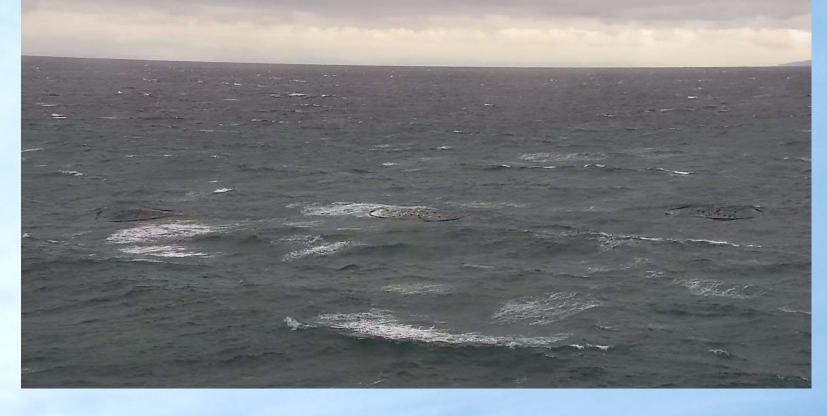




















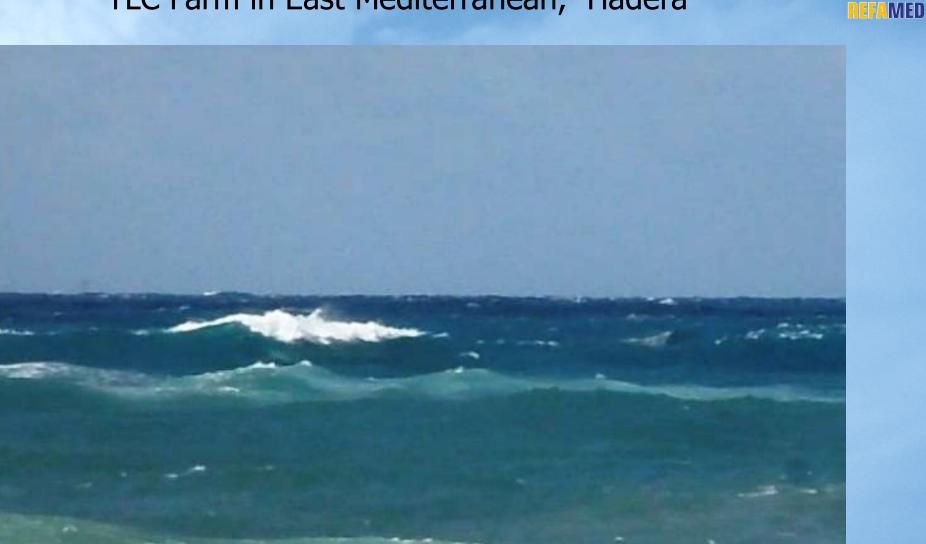














In January 2013 the TLC farm here has sailed smoothly through an extreme storm with 13 m high waves.

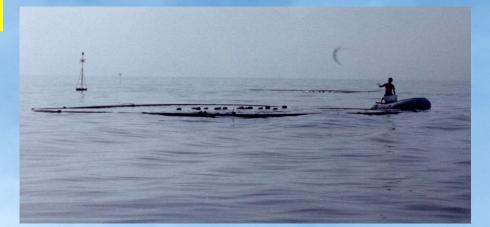


MED

Feeding the fish

Manually,

Or with portable cannon blower









Feeding the fish



With Cone-shape Barge



REFAMED

Feeding the fish



IranCageCulture 2018



With small "Feed Buoy"



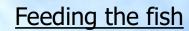
Feeding the fish



IranCageCulture 2018



With Offshore Feed Boat







With Offshore Feed Boat



Inspection and Maintenance

Strict Protocols need to be implemented in all open-sea farm installations to control the integrity of all system components.

We provide Inspection protocols customised for the equipment used and site specifics.

The constructive simplicity and quality of all components used in TLC cages results in 5 x lower maintenance costs in comparison to floating cage systems.





Fish Harvest Strategies

Batch harvest of one whole cage in 1 to a few days is the easiest.

This is standard in the Salmonid sector, while with other fish species the market often demands to supply fresh fish $2 \times /$ week.

With TLC cages, various solutions can be adopted in function of the market demand and farmers preference.







Direct harvest from the TLC grow cage may be used for small quantities.

For big harvests:

- Bring a standard PE floating frame over the TLC,
- Attach net along perimeter,
- Remove the top-cover net (there is zipper all around),
- Harvest as in any floating cage.

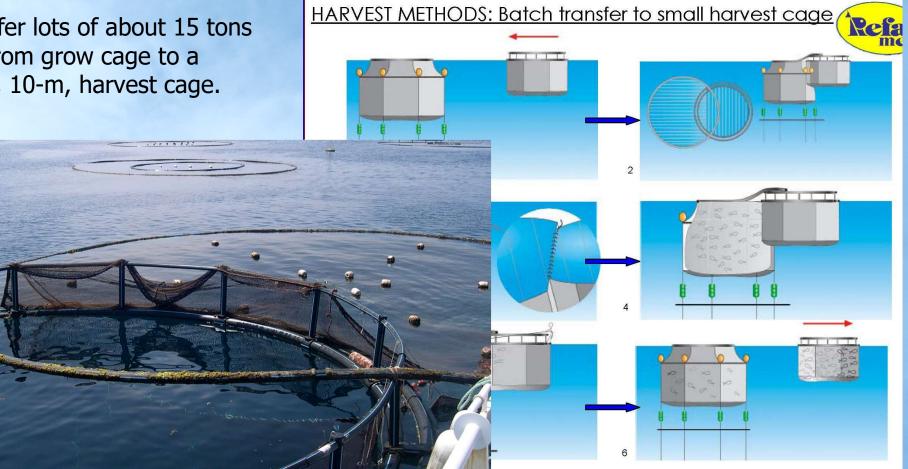




REFAMED

Other Fish Harvest Methods

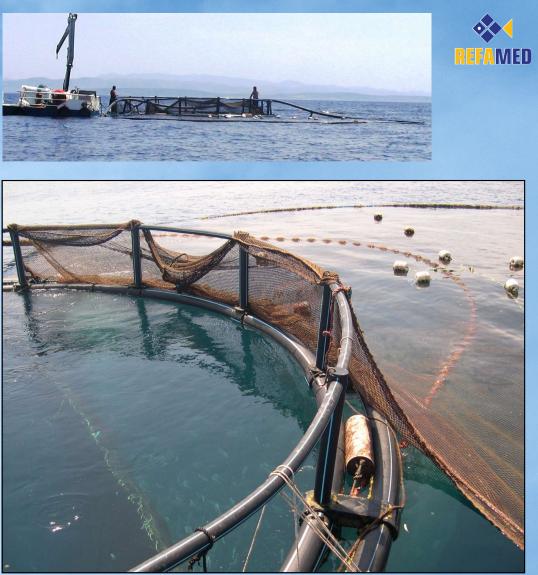
Transfer lots of about 15 tons fish from grow cage to a small, 10-m, harvest cage.



Other Fish Harvest Methods

Transfer lots of about 15 tons fish from grow cage to small, 10-m, harvest cage.





Other Fish Harvest Methods

Transfer lots of about 15 tons fish from grow cage to small. 10-m, harvest cage.

Advantages:

Remaining >50 t fish continue to grow.

Ease of harvest, even with rough sea.



MED

TLC DIVERSIFICATION



The TLC cage system can be adapted for a range of different requirements.

Some users appreciate the ability to pull it down a few meters by simply shortening the vertical moorings below the Sub Buoys.

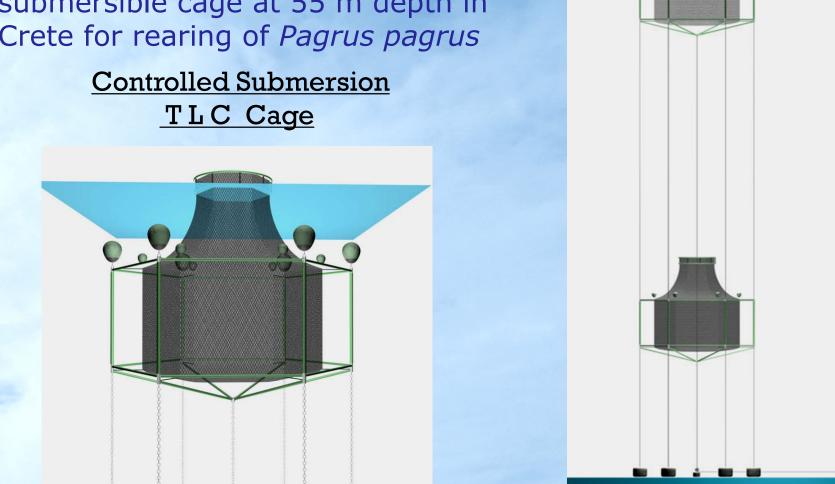
 \rightarrow Easy transformation into a Submerged cage.





TLC DIVERSIFICATION

Installation and operation of a submersible cage at 55 m depth in Crete for rearing of Pagrus pagrus



.2. . 9

TLC DIVERSIFICATION

<u>Controlled Submersion</u> <u>TLC Cage</u> operation

The cage is submerged to 40 m at the installation site.

The hauling up of the cage is done with an electric winch, maintaining a controlled velocity below 1m/min not to stress the fish

The operation of the cage is supported by a floating platform









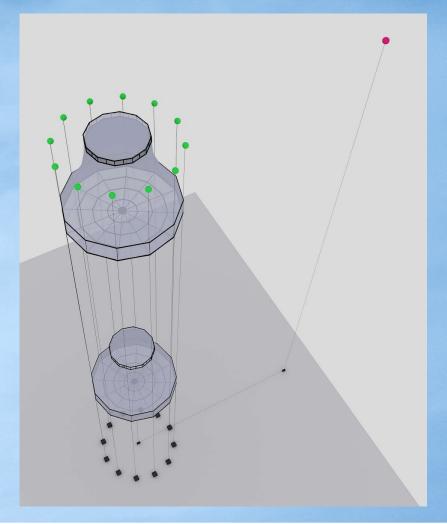
TLC DIVERSIFICATION

REFAMED

Controlled Submersion TLC Cage System

Can be conveniently applied to those Caspian Sea projects requiring great depths of submersion and a highly controllable speed.

It requires sufficient depth on site, and an increase in the cost of investment.



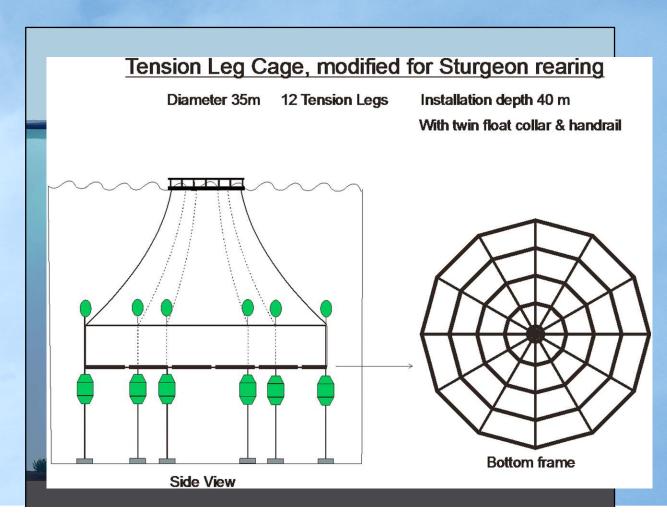
TLC DIVERSIFICATION



Based on experience with the REFA Flatfish Cage, we can integrate a solid base frame for bottom dwelling fish such as the Sturgeon.

With its carrying elements at depth rather than at surface, the TLC construction ensures an extremely stable cage floor for the fish, unaffected by surface wave action.

Sturgeon TLC cage Development



FUTUR Cage Brackets - New Series

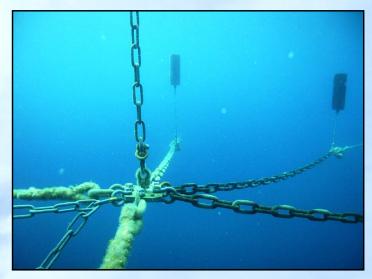






Over the years we have greatly increased the ability of our PE cage systems to withstand very exposed marine sites.





The configuration and optimal balancing of the mooring system, combined with specific netpen design have played a crucial role.

They are still not able to sail 10 m waves though.





WHY TLC?

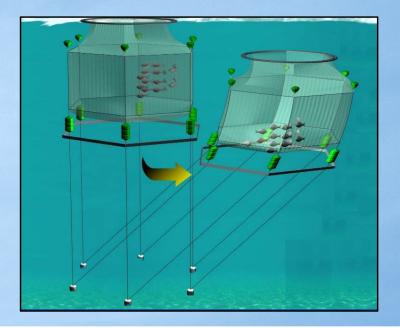


For Open Sea and extreme sea states the TLC provides a safe haven for your fish, which continue to grow undisturbed.

The TLC can be operated and managed very easy, mostly like a surface cage, but with minimal maintenance requirements.

It can be actively submerged if required.

The REFA MED TLC cage system safeguards your investment, providing the optimum economic returns for your open sea farms.



REFA MED ?



Extensive knowledge of the conditions in Iran.

We are not a company applying the same product to all. We are a specialist Cage Technology Provider,

with customised solutions in function of site conditions and company exploitation strategy.

In Iran we have teamed with AFTM to offer you an extensive range of support services for your project.

Thanking you for your patience and attention!

Darko Lisac

www.refamed.com

2. SITE STUDY



Essential to assess the prevailing and extreme conditions in terms of:

- Winds
- Waves
- Currents

Analysis of Marine Conditions							<u>Candidate Site No 1.</u>					
Wind	Fr	requency	in Percenta		Frequency in Percentage							
direction	Total	Wind strength in Beauforts			Fetch	Maximum wave height (m)						
from	frequency	1 - 3	4 - 6	7+	(km)	< 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	> 6		
000	3,7					3,7						
N	12,3	11,8	0,5	0,0	10	11,8	0,0					
NNE	8,8	8,7	0,1	0,0	4	8,8	0,0					
NE	14,4	14,4	0,0	0,0	3	14,4	0,0					
E	4,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	2	4,0						
SE	6,1	5,1	1,0	0,0	2	6,1						
S	6,4	5,9	0,5	0,0	1300	4,8	1,1	0,3	0,2			
SW	5,9	5,5	0,3	0,1	1600	4,6	0,9	0,2	0,1	0,1		
W	18,6	15,5	2,9	0,2	1100	15,5	1,5	0,6	0,3	0,4		
NW	20,4	17,4	3,0	0,0	350	17,4	1,7	0,8	0,5			
Sum of conditions		Number of days /year				334	19	7	4	2		
CONCLUSIONS												
For	353	days /yr t	he farm is f	ully operativ								
For	7	days /yr is difficult to reach the farm, & feeding is reduced										
For	4	days /yr it is not possible to feed the fish nor reach the farm										
For	2	days /yr there may be danger of damages to the farm facilities										

Magnitude Vs. Frequency

2. SITE STUDY



Less extreme Wave height, but 25% of the time farm not fully operational.

Preliminary Analysis of Marine Conditions								Site No 2.				
Wind	Frequency in Percentage							Frequency in Percentage				
direction	Total	Wind strength in Beauforts				Fetch		Maximum wave height (m)				
from	frequency	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7+	(km)	< 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	above 6	
000	1,7						1,7					
Ν	4,9	3,5	1,2	0,2	0,0	170	3,5	1,2	1,0			
NNE	44,7	13,0	17,0	14,4	0,3	550	10,7	12,0	15,9	5,1	0,0	
NE	16,0	5,5	6,0	4,5	0,0	15	12,0	4,0				
E	1,5	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2	1,5					
SE	4,3	2,8	1,0	0,5	0,0	3	4,3					
S	13,1	6,6	5,0	1,5	0,0	5	13,1					
SW	5,1	2,5	2,3	0,3	0,0	1600	1,5	0.7	2,0	1,3		
W	4,0	2,7	1,2	0,1	0,0	310	2,7	1,2	0,1			
NW	4,9	2,6	2,0	0,3	0,0	90	3,6	1,0	0,3			
Sum of conditions			of days /year			199	71	70	23	0		
CONCLUSIONS												
For	270 days /yr the farm is fully operative											
For	70	0 days /yr is difficult to reach the farm, & feeding is reduced										
For	23 days /yr it is not possible to feed the fish nor reach the farm											
For	0 days /yr there may be danger of damages to the farm facilities											

Magnitude Vs. Frequency



SITE STUDY

Other Major Factors to Assess:

- Seabed topography & composition
- Infrastructure / availability of skilled seamen / service
- Proximity to harbour / site accessibility & sailing time
- Risks such as Typhoons / Plankton Blooms
- Marine Predators

Feeding:

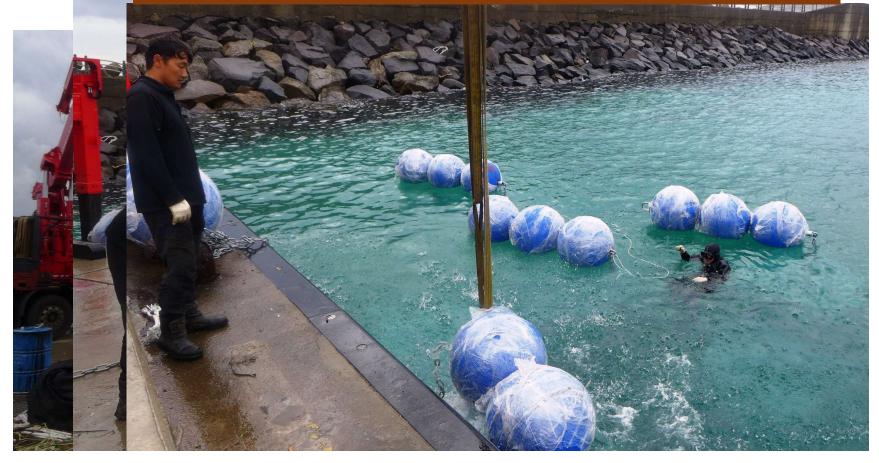
- Can automated feeding systems be installed ?
- Feed Barges / Feed Buoys / Feed Boats

Fish Harvest:

- Regularity of Market supply ?
- Dedicated harvest cages / harvest site.

Cage systems in Korea: TLC

In 2016 they came back and ordered our TLC cages. We delivered last month and are presently completing the installation.





IntraFish|AQUACULTURE





30,000 tons of farmed bluefin tuna hitting South Korean market this year

Hongjin Fishing Associationsucceeded in growing bluefin tuna over

the last 22 months.

Sushi lovers in South Korea will be able to taste a new breed of tuna in local restaurants and gourmet shops because farm-bred bluefin tuna is

