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National Survey of Sea Lice (*Lepeophtheirus Salmonis* Krøyer and *Caligus Elongatus* Nordmann) on Fish Farms in Ireland – 2025

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Foras na Mara
Marine Institute

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NATIONAL SURVEY OF SEA LICE (*LEPEOPHTHEIRUS SALMONIS* KRØYER AND *CALIGUS ELONGATUS* NORDMANN) ON FISH FARMS IN IRELAND – 2025

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SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of the sea lice data collected from Ireland's National Sea Lice Monitoring Programme in 2025. A total of 192 sea lice inspections were carried out all 22 active Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) production sites. Ninety-eight percent of sea lice inspections were below the Treatment Trigger Levels (TTL). There were 126 inspections on salmon smolt sites, 99% of which were below the TTL and 66 inspections of one-sea-winter salmon sites; 95% were below the TTL. Mechanical and biological methods of control of sea lice continue to have a positive effect on sea lice management in Ireland.

In addition to monitoring, the Marine Institute also launched a Power BI dashboard in 2025 which displays monthly salmon lice counts for each salmon farm with historical data for each stock of fish since they were put to sea. The dashboard, which is publicly available, aims to provide more transparency for the data collected by the Marine Institute.

Elevated salmon lice levels continue to be the exception rather than the rule and the proactive management measures used are proving to be effective in continuing the overall decline in sea lice abundance on all marine Atlantic salmon farms in Ireland over the past 30 years.

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INTRODUCTION

Sea lice are a naturally occurring parasite found on marine fish, including salmonids. They are small ecto-parasitic copepod crustaceans, of the family Caligidae which comprises over 500 valid species (Boxshall & Özak, 2022). The two main species of interest in Ireland are *Caligus elongatus* and *Lepeophtheirus salmonis* (the salmon louse). *C. elongatus* is known to parasitise over 100 distinct marine species while *L. salmonis* primarily infests salmonids. *L. salmonis* is endemic at a prevalence of over 90% within wild populations (Jackson *et al.,* 2013) and occurs frequently on farmed salmonids (Jackson & Minchin, 1992; Jackson *et al.,* 2005). Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* (Linnaeus, 1758) were the only species of salmonid farmed at sea in Ireland on a commercial basis, in 2025.

L. salmonis is an obligate parasite with a direct lifecycle, which has 8 stages, comprising nauplius 1 and 2, copepodid, chalimus 1 and 2, pre-adult 1 and 2, and the adult stage. The nauplius 1 stage hatches from paired egg-strings and is dispersed in the plankton, where it moults to the next planktonic stage, nauplius 2. This is followed by the infective copepodid stage where attachment to the host takes place. The time it takes for a newly hatched nauplii to develop into an infective copepodid varies from approximately 7.2 days in March (March average temp = 7±1°C) to 2.4 days in May (May average temp = 13±1°C). The copepodid then moults through the attached chalimus stages before becoming a mobile pre-adult. There are two pre-adult stages before maturing to the adult phase (Figure 1). The rate of this development through the stages is dependent upon sea water temperature (Figure 2; Hamre *et al*., 2019; Hamre *et al*., 2024, Samsing *et al*., 2016). There are notable variations in the development time for female *L. salmonis* to reach maturity and produce egg strings from the beginning of the spring period (*c*. 90 days) to the end of the spring period (*c*. 30 days).

From a single mating event, the adult female can produce several batches of paired egg-strings, which in turn hatch from the distal end of the egg strings into the water column to give rise to the next generation (Hamre *et al*., 2013; Kabata, 1979; Schram, 1993). The number of days between batches of eggs is dependent on temperature and can vary from 17.1 days at 6 °C to 5.7 days at 14 °C (Hamre, *et al*., 2019). The mean length for an adult female is 8mm-11mm and an adult male is 5mm-6mm (Schram, 1993). Under experimental conditions female *L. salmonis* survived up to 210 days, producing as many as 11 pairs of egg strings (Boxaspen, 2006). Jackson and Minchin (1992), in Ireland, found fecundity (mean eggs per pair of egg strings) on wild salmon to be 965 ±30, which was higher than for farmed salmon at 758 ±39. This contrasts to a lower fecundity recorded for wild and farmed salmon in Norway where mean egg numbers have been recorded as 304 ±32 with a range from 246 to 366 at 7.2°C (Heuch *et al*., 2000). Fecundity is also seasonally affected with peaks observed in spring (Ritchie, *et al*., 1993).

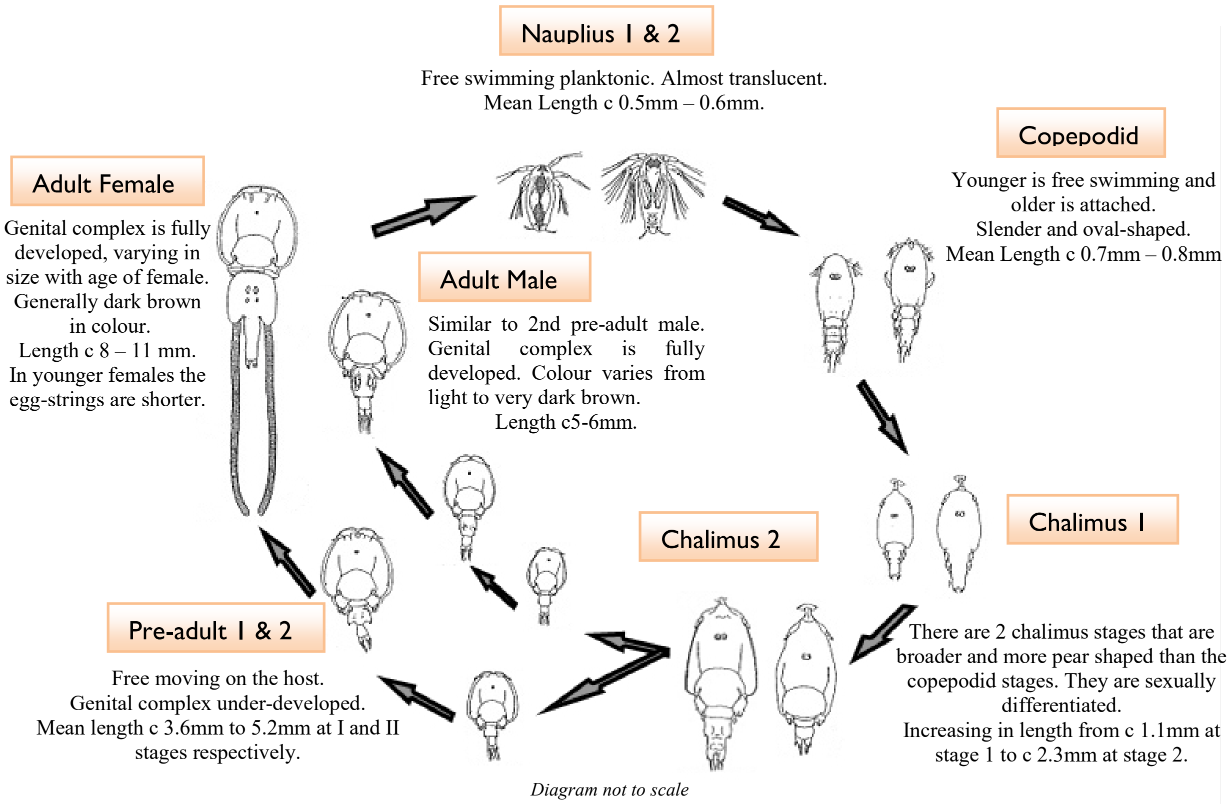


Figure 1 *Life cycle of Lepeophtheirus salmonis (after Schram, 1993 & Hamre et al., 2013).*

C. elongatus is smaller in size than *L. salmonis* averaging 6-8mm in length and has a slightly different documented life cycle to *L. salmonis*, with four chalimus stages and no pre-adult stage (Piasecki & MacKinnon, 1995). The fact that *C. elongatus* is not as host specific as *L. salmonis* (Kabata, 1979) and that the hosts migrate widely is thought to be a factor in the highly variable levels on farmed salmonids at various times of the year (Jackson *et al*., 2000; Hemmingsen *et al*., 2020).

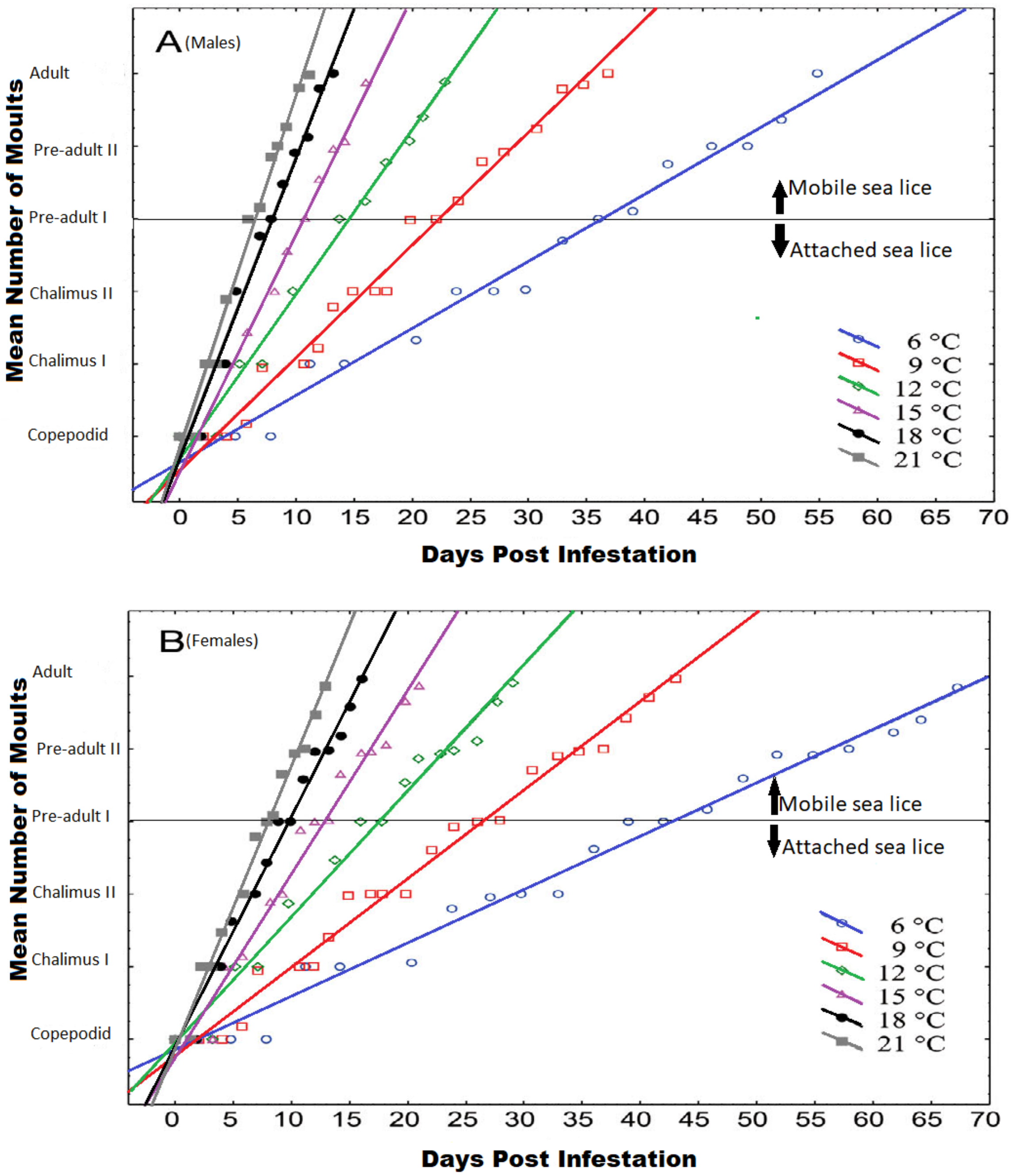


Figure 2 Mean number of moults vs. days post infestation for *L. salmonis* (A) males and (B) females.

(Adapted from Hamre, *et al*., 2019)

History of Sea Lice Monitoring in Ireland

In 1991, the Department of the Marine instigated a Sea Lice Monitoring Programme for Finfish Farms in Ireland (Jackson & Minchin, 1993) and in 1993 monitoring was expanded nationwide (Jackson *et al.*, 2002; Jackson *et al.*, 2005). In May 2000, the protocol for sea lice monitoring was formally published as the *Monitoring Protocol No.3 for Offshore Finfish Farms – Sea Lice Monitoring and Control* by the Department of Marine and Natural Resources.

In 2008, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF) published "*A strategy for the improved pest control on Irish salmon farms*". This strategy outlined a comprehensive range of measures to provide for enhanced sea lice control and was developed by a joint DAFF, Marine Institute and Bord Iascaigh Mhara workgroup in response to difficulties experienced by farms in achieving the low levels of infestation required by the national monitoring programme. These measures draw on the on-going Single Bay Management (SBM) process and, through a comprehensive action plan and list of recommendations, seek to advance the suite of tools necessary for improved sea lice control on farms.

The objectives of the National Sea Lice Monitoring Programme are:

- To provide an objective measurement of infestation levels on farms.
- To investigate the nature of infestations.
- Provide management with information to drive the implementation of control and management strategies.
- To facilitate further development and refinement of this strategy.

The sea lice control and management strategy has five principal components:

- Separation of generations.
- Annual fallowing of sites.
- Early harvest of two-sea-winter fish.
- Targeted treatment regimes, including synchronous treatments.
- Agreed husbandry practices.

These components combine to reduce the development of infestations and to ensure the most effective treatment. They seek to minimise infestation levels whilst decreasing reliance on and reducing the use of veterinary medicines. Separation of generations and annual fallowing prevent the transmission of infestations from one generation to the next. A synchronised, targeted, late winter/early spring treatment is useful to break the cycle of salmon lice infestation. It is important to reduce the salmon lice burden when seawater temperatures are at a minimum given the development rate of salmon lice is slower (Figure 2). This is fundamental to achieving near zero egg-bearing salmon lice in the spring. The agreed husbandry practices cover a range of related fish health, quality, and environmental issues in addition to those specifically related to salmon lice control. The Single Bay Management Programme serves to facilitate this control and management strategy, in addition to providing a forum for exchange of information between farmers.

Ovigerous female salmon lice are those which produce the infective larvae, and this is the life stage that is specifically targeted in an Irish context (Klimesova *et al*., 2026). Setting the treatment trigger at 0.5 ovigerous *L. salmonis* per fish in spring ensures that treatments are carried out when a maximum of half of the fish examined have one ovigerous salmon louse. This is a practical time to interrupt sea lice development. Later in the year, the development of new generations is not as synchronised and automatic intervention at a salmon lice level of 0.5 ovigerous by way of treatment may not be justified. Lower trigger levels may lead to excessive treatment rates resulting in welfare issues and increased mortality (Overton *et al*., 2019) as well as a reduced efficacy of medicines due to the development of resistance (Besnier *et al*., 2014). A level of 2.0 ovigerous salmon lice per fish has been shown to be a pragmatic level at which intervention by way of treatment is advisable. Levels of mobile and juvenile salmon lice are important in advising fish health professionals in developing a control strategy; however, they are not currently used to trigger mandatory treatments. Ireland's National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030 includes an action item for the review and updating of the sea lice management strategy. This is currently underway and will include a revision of the Single Bay Management process.

Results of the monitoring programme are sent to the relevant farm within 5-10 days of each inspection. Salmon lice levels of 2.0 ovigerous (0.5 ovigerous in spring period) are used as Treatment Trigger Levels (TTL) to inform management to take action to reduce levels, as outlined in the *Monitoring Protocol No.3 for Offshore Finfish Farms – Sea Lice Monitoring and Control,* Department of Marine and Natural Resources (2000). A monthly report of results is circulated to relevant parties, and the data is published annually (https://www.marine.ie/; Marine Institute Annual Sea Lice Reports) (Appendix 1).

In 2025 the Marine Institute launched a Power BI dashboard which displays monthly salmon lice counts for each salmon farm and historical data for each stock of fish since they were put to sea, offering a clear picture of sea lice management over time. This initiative is part of Ireland's National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development, which aligns with EU guidelines and aims to foster innovation, environmental stewardship, and economic resilience in the aquaculture sector. By making sea lice data publicly accessible and easy to interpret, the dashboard enhances transparency for the public and supports informed decision-making by regulators and producers.

It was developed by the Marine Institute and funded under the Marine Knowledge Scheme of the European Maritime, Aquaculture and Fisheries Fund (EMFAF), and co-financed by the Irish Government and the EU.

The dashboard is updated monthly and is freely accessible to the public at: 🔗 www.marine.ie/site-area/data-services/sea-lice-inspection-data-finfish-farms-ireland

Sea Lice Management

Sea lice management strategies on farms include the use of good husbandry and management practices, prescription-only veterinary medicines, and non-medicinal measures to control infestation levels. All veterinary medicines require prior authorisation from the Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA) before being placed on the market in Ireland. Table 1 shows a list of the veterinary medicines authorised to assist in the control of sea lice in Ireland during 2025. In exceptional circumstances, national and EU legislation allows for the use of veterinary medicinal products authorised for use in another EU member state excluding Ireland. This process, known as the 'cascade-system', is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine (DAFM). Veterinary medicines for the control of sea lice can be administered topically or incorporated into the diet. Topical treatments are administered by bathing the fish in specified concentrations of the medicine. Bath treatments can be conducted using well-boats or tarpaulins/skirts to enclose the salmon net-pens. In-feed medicines are incorporated into the diet to get the required dose to the fish. An over-reliance on any one veterinary medicine can result in reduced efficacy in the short term and lead to development of resistance over time. For this and other reasons, current management practices are migrating away from veterinary medicines and are moving toward non-medicinal removal of sea lice. A multi-pronged approach to sea lice control is considered more effective in the long-term and includes medicinal and non-medicinal, such as biological, mechanical, thermal, and freshwater/hyposaline measures.

Table 1 *Prescription-only veterinary medicines authorised for use in the control of sea lice on salmonids in Ireland* in 2025

Compound	Group	Licensing status	Delivery Method	Mode of action	Stages targeted	Withdrawal period
Animal medicines						
Deltamethrin	Pyrethroid	Full MA	Bath	Interferes with nerve transmission by blocking sodium channels in nerve cells	Adults, Preadults. Chalimus unknown	5 degree-days
Emamectin benzoate	Avermectin	Full MA	In-feed	Interferes with neurotranmission disrupting nerve cells causing paralysis and death	All stages	Zero

MA: Marketing authorisation from the Health Products Regulatory Authority.

Source: www.hpra.ie

Cleaner fish as a control method of sea lice continue to be used in Ireland. These include the use of wild-caught and hatchery reared ballan wrasse (*Labrus bergylta)* and have played a key role in maintaining low salmon lice levels on farms.

Lumpfish *Cyclopterus lumpus* (L., 1758) are considered a more suitable cold-water option for biological delousing of Atlantic salmon (Imsland *et al*., 2014) and continue to be deployed with positive effects on farms in Ireland as part of sea lice management plans.

The use of filtration methods at harvest sites has also proven to be a successful method of preventing sea lice from re-entering the water column and potentially re-infesting stocks adjacent to the harvest area (O'Donohoe & McDermott, 2014).

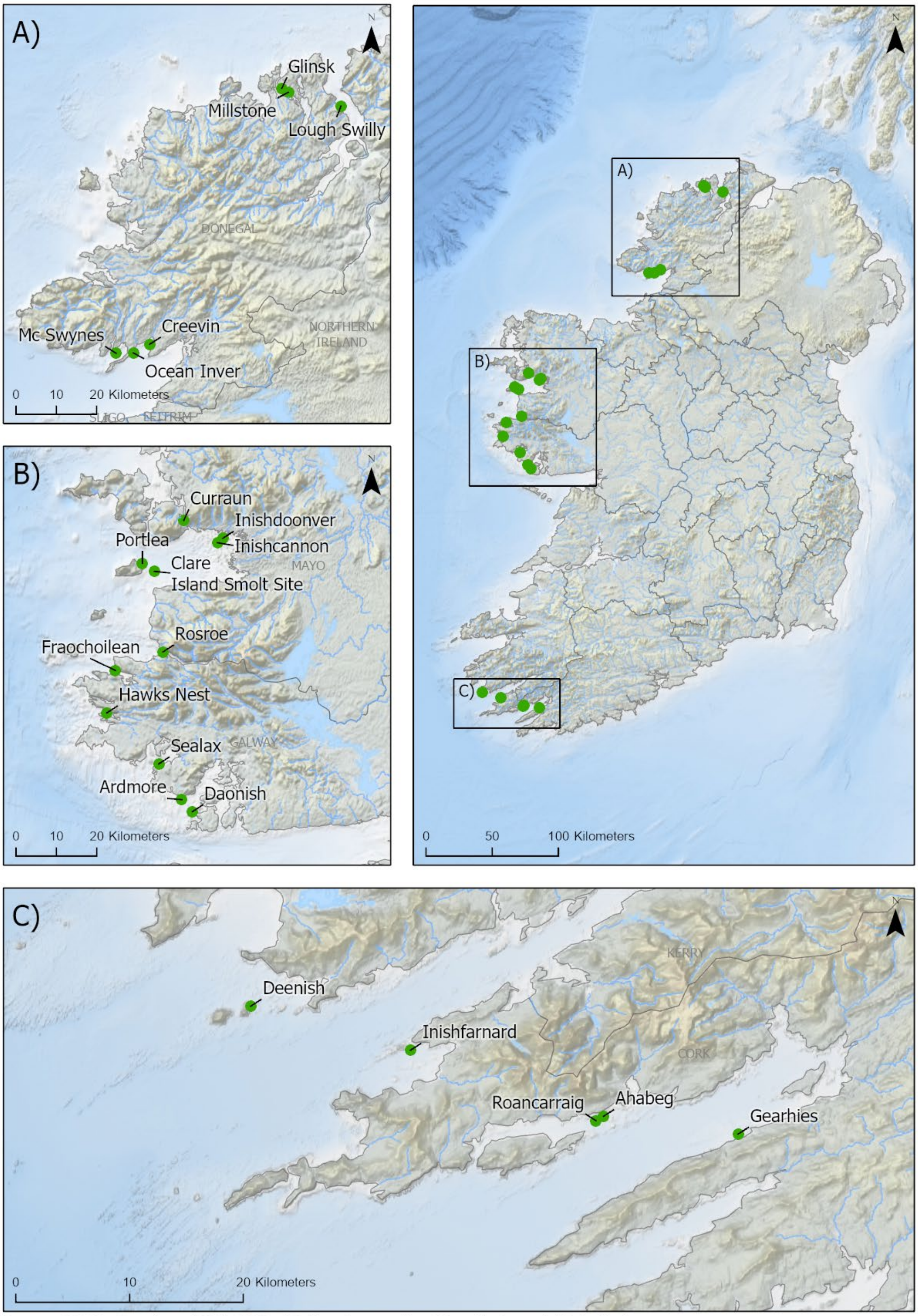
Thermal and mechanical delousing methods continue to be used and are successful at removing the mobile stages; however, they are known to be less effective at removing the attached stages (Grøntvedt, *et al*., 2015; Overton, *et al*., 2019). In addition, the use of hyposaline water bathing for control of *Neoparamoeba perurans (*the aetiological agent of amoebic gill disease) continues to be an effective tool in the control of sea lice (Mc Dermott, *et al*., 2021). 2025 saw an increase in the use of the FLS (Flatsetsund Engineering's Solution - https://www.fls.no/) mechanical delousing system to remove sea lice after freshwater baths. This chemical-free system protects the fish regardless of fish weight and is an important addition to organic salmon farming. The FLS delouser can be used in any natural water temperature, is easy to disinfect and gives full control of biomass. As all water is processed on board in a closed loop all sea lice and treatment water are collected and filtered, ensuring zero discharge of sea lice back into the sea. The combination of a freshwater bath and flushing fish through the FLS system is a very efficient way to remove sea lice and gill infections in the same operation and with minimal handling to reduce stress and injury.

METHODOLOGY

Farmed stocks of Atlantic salmon in Ireland are inspected monthly to monitor sea lice levels as part of the national programme, and twice per month in March, April, and May (the spring period), up to 14 occasions throughout the year. December and January are combined, and only one inspection is carried out. Follow-up inspections may be carried out when deemed appropriate. At each inspection, 2 samples are taken for each generation of fish on site, a sample from a standard pen, which is sampled at each subsequent inspection, and a sample from a random pen, which is chosen on the day of the inspection. Thirty fish are examined for each sample after anaesthetising using tricaine methanesulfonate in seawater. Fish are examined individually for all mobile sea lice. Sea lice are removed and preserved in 70% ethanol. The seawater the fish were held in is also sieved for any detached sea lice. In the laboratory, the species, quantity and life-stage of the sea lice are determined and recorded. The mean number of sea lice per fish is calculated (including those in the sieve). The mean ovigerous sea lice levels and mean total mobile sea lice levels for *L. salmonis* and *C. elongatus* per fish are reported.

Ovigerous sea lice levels are a measure of the breeding female population, and total mobile levels provide an indication of current infestation levels. The information gathered aims to evaluate the level of sea lice on the fish and to inform sea lice management strategies. Effective parasite control is characterised by a reduction in sea lice levels on the subsequent inspection.

There are 3 distinct regions where salmonid farming is carried out: The Southwest (Counties Cork and Kerry), the West (Counties Mayo and Galway) and the Northwest (Co. Donegal). These regions (Figure 3) are geographically separate, with distances between regions of *c.*160 km from Northwest to West and *c.*200 km from West to Southwest.



Basemap: GGS Geo Consultancy (2021): EMODnet Bathymetry consortium; Rivers: Environmental Protection Agency

Figure 3 *Locations of active marine fish farm sites in 2025*

RESULTS

During 2025, a total of 192 sea lice inspections were carried out on 22 active farm sites. 98% of Atlantic salmon sea lice inspections were below the Treatment Trigger Levels (TTL) as outlined in the *Monitoring Protocol No.3 for Offshore Finfish Farms – Sea Lice Monitoring and Control,* Department of Marine and Natural Resources (2000). There were 126 inspections on salmon smolt sites, 99% of which were below the TTL. Of the 66 inspections from one-sea-winter salmon sites, 95% were below the TTL.

Results of monthly sea lice inspections of all active salmonid sites for 2025 are presented in Appendix 2.

Atlantic salmon 2024 (one-sea-winter salmon)

One-sea-winter salmon were present in 14 sites in 9 bays in 2025. 66 inspections were carried out on this generation of fish. Ovigerous *L. salmonis* levels greater than the TTL were recorded on three occasions one-sea-winter fish. For details on the numbers of inspections at each site, see Table 2.

Table 2 *Summary of inspection results on one-sea-winter salmon nationally in 2025.*

Company	Samples in Spring	Over in Spring	Samples outside Spring	Over outside Spring	Total Samples	Total Over	% over in Spring	% over outside Spring	% over total
National Totals	37	1	29	2	66	3	2.7%	6.9%	4.5%

Southwest Region

In the Southwest, there was 0 out of 9 inspections (0%) of *L. salmonis* infestation levels greater than the TTL within the spring period and 1 out of 9 inspections (11%) outside the spring period. (Table 3).

Table 3 *Summary of sea lice reports on one-sea-winter salmon in the Southwest in 2025.*

Company	Site	Samples in Spring	Over in Spring	Samples outside Spring	Over outside Spring	Total Samples	Total Over	% over in Spring	% over outside Spring	% over total
Mowi Irl.	Ahabeg	0		2	1	2	1		50%	50%
	Roancarraig	3	0	2	0	5	0		0%	0%
	Inishfarnard	0		2	0	2	0		0%	0%
	Deenish	6	0	3	0	9	0	0%	0%	0%
Southwest	Totals	9	0	9	1	18	1	0%	11%	6%

West Region

In the West, there was 1 (Ardmore, Kilkieran Bay) out of 14 inspections (7%) of *L. salmonis* infestation levels greater than the TTL outside the spring period and 1 (Inishcannon, Clew Bay) out of 16 inspections (6%) within the spring period. (Table 4).

Table 4 *Summary of sea lice reports on one-sea-winter salmon in the West in 2025.*

Company	Site	Samples in Spring	Over in Spring	Samples outside Spring	Over outside Spring	Total Samples	Total Over	% over in Spring	% over outside Spring	% over total
Bradan Beo Teoranta	**Ardmore**	5	1	2	0	7	1	20%	0%	14%
Bifand Ltd./Mowi Irl.	**Sealax**	3	0	2	0	5	0	0%	0%	0%
Clare Island Sea Farms Ltd.	**Portlea**	6	0	5	0	11	0	0%	0%	0%
	Inishcannon	0		1	1	1	1		100%	100%
	Inishdoonver	0		2	0	2	0		0%	0%
Mannin Bay Salmon Company Ltd.	**Rosroe**	2	0	2	0	4	0	0%	0%	0%
West	**Totals**	16	1	14	1	30	2	6%	7%	7%

Northwest Region

There were no instances when the TTL was exceeded throughout 2025. (Table 5).

Table 5 *Summary of sea lice reports on one-sea-winter salmon in the Northwest in 2025.*

Company	Site	Samples in Spring	Over in Spring	Samples outside Spring	Over outside Spring	Total Samples	Total Over	% over in Spring	% over outside Spring	% over total
Ocean Farm Ltd.	**Ocean Inver**	2	0	2	0	4	0	0%	0%	0%
Mowi Irl.	**Creevin**	6	0	1	0	7	0	0%	0%	0%
	Millstone	0		1	0	1	0		0%	0%
	Lough Swilly	4	0	2	0	6	0	0%	0%	0%
Northwest	**Totals**	12	0	6	0	18	0	0%	0%	0%

Mean levels of more than 10 mobile *L. salmonis* per fish were recorded on 4 occasions, 2 of which were greater than 20 mobile *L. salmonis* per fish. The maximum mean mobile *L. salmonis* recorded on one-sea-winter salmon was 44.39 per fish in Ahabeg, Bantry Bay in February.

C. elongatus levels greater than 10 individuals per fish were not recorded during the year. The highest total mobile *C. elongatus* level recorded one-sea-winter salmon was 6.22 per fish in Sealax, Bertraghboy Bay during April.

Atlantic salmon 2025 (smolts)

A total of 126 inspections were undertaken at 16 sites stocking Atlantic salmon 2025 S1 and S½ smolts during the year 2025. *L. salmonis* levels were below the TTL for 99% of all inspections throughout 2025 (Table 6). The one inspection above the TTL occurred in Spring in McSwyne's Bay.

Table 6 *Summary of inspection results on salmon smolts nationally in 2025.*

Company	Site	Samples in Spring	Over in Spring	Samples outside Spring	Over outside Spring	Total Samples	Total Over	% over in Spring	% over outside Spring	% over total
Mowi Irl.	Gearhies	6	0	3	0	9	0	0%	0%	0%
	Ahabeg	0		2	0	2	0		0%	0%
	Inishfarnard	4	0	6	0	10	0	0%	0%	0%
Southwest	Totals	10	0	11	0	21	0	0%	0%	0%
Bradan Beo Teoranta	Daonish	6	0	8	0	14	0	0%	0%	0%
Mannin Bay Salmon Company Ltd.	Hawk's Nest	6	0	8	0	14	0	0%	0%	0%
	Fraochoileain	6	0	8	0	14	0	0%	0%	0%
Curraun Blue Ltd.	Curraun	6	0	8	0	14	0	0%	0%	0%
Clare Island Sea Farms Ltd.	Clare Island Smolt Site	2	0	4	0	6	0	0%	0%	0%
	Portlea	0		2	0	2	0		0%	0%
	Inishcannon	2	0	2	0	4	0	0%	0%	0%
	Inishdoonver	2	0	2	0	4	0	0%	0%	0%
West	Totals	30	0	42	0	72	0	0%	0%	0%
Ocean Farm Ltd.	Mc Swynes	6	1	8	0	14	1	17%	0%	7%
Mowi Irl.	Creevin	0		1	0	1	0		0%	0%
	Glinsk	3	0	4	0	7	0	0%	0%	0%
	Millstone	3	0	6	0	9	0	0%	0%	0%
	Lough Swilly	0		2	0	2	0		0%	0%
Northwest	Totals	12	1	21	0	33	1	8%	0%	3%
		Samples in Spring	Over in Spring	Samples outside Spring	Over outside Spring	Total Samples	Total Over	% over in Spring	% over outside Spring	% over total
National Totals		52	1	74	0	126	1	2%	0%	1%

There were no instances when the mean total mobile *L. salmonis* per fish was greater than 10. The highest mean total *C. elongatus* per fish recorded was 11.73 in McSwynes Bay in April.

Sampling record

All samples were collected in 2025.

One-sea-winter salmon monthly trend by bay

Mean ovigerous and mean mobile *L. salmonis,* and *C. elongatus* levels for each bay are shown in Table 7 for one-sea-winter salmon throughout the year. Monthly ovigerous *L. salmonis* levels greater than the spring TTL of 0.5 ovigerous salmon lice per fish, on a bay level, were recorded in Kilkieran Bay in May 2025. Monthly ovigerous *L. salmonis* levels greater than the TTL of 2.0 ovigerous salmon lice per fish, on a bay level, were recorded in Bantry Bay outside the spring period in February.

Table 7 Mean ovigerous and mean mobile *Lepeophtheirus salmonis* and *Caligus elongatus* levels per month, for one-sea-winter salmon, for each bay inspected in the year 2025.

Mean ovigerous *L. salmonis*	Dec/Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
BANTRY BAY	0.74	2.48	0.14	0.02	HO						
KENMARE BAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.27	0.38	0.60	HO		
KILKIERAN BAY	0.91	0.08	0.27	0.13	0.99	HO					
BERTRAGHBOY BAY	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	HO						
KILLARY HARBOUR	0.07	0.63	0.26	HO							
CLEW BAY	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.57	1.04	0.45	BR
DONEGAL BAY	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.04	0.47	HO					
MULROY BAY	0.10	TO									
LOUGH SWILLY	0.17	1.52	0.01	0.05	HO						

Mean mobile *L. salmonis*	Dec/Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
BANTRY BAY	5.93	41.00	5.98	0.54	HO						
KENMARE BAY	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.88	2.16	1.65	HO		
KILKIERAN BAY	4.34	0.43	1.68	1.33	4.94	HO					
BERTRAGHBOY BAY	0.00	0.11	0.71	1.49	HO						
KILLARY HARBOUR	0.47	4.14	6.25	HO							
CLEW BAY	0.00	0.12	0.52	0.66	0.56	0.10	0.14	1.81	6.11	7.35	BR
DONEGAL BAY	0.10	0.22	0.85	1.52	2.98	HO					
MULROY BAY	0.52	TO									
LOUGH SWILLY	0.75	4.32	0.12	4.12	HO						

Mean ovigerous *C. elongatus*	Dec/Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
BANTRY BAY	0.03	0.31	0.04	0.02	HO						
KENMARE BAY	0.03	0.57	0.45	0.08	1.25	2.85	2.90	0.02	HO		
KILKIERAN BAY	0.29	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	HO					
BERTRAGHBOY BAY	0.05	0.44	2.34	2.70	HO						
KILLARY HARBOUR	0.12	0.29	0.29	HO							
CLEW BAY	0.20	1.52	1.74	1.25	0.97	0.07	0.13	0.68	0.00	0.35	BR
DONEGAL BAY	0.13	0.01	0.10	0.79	1.16	HO					
MULROY BAY	0.12	TO									
LOUGH SWILLY	1.27	0.78	0.00	0.09	HO						

Mean mobile *C. elongatus*	Dec/Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
BANTRY BAY	0.05	0.64	0.16	0.02	HO						
KENMARE BAY	0.13	1.01	0.77	0.09	1.95	5.32	4.60	0.05	HO		
KILKIERAN BAY	0.33	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.09	HO					
BERTRAGHBOY BAY	0.19	0.72	4.00	6.22	HO						
KILLARY HARBOUR	0.39	1.12	1.12	HO							
CLEW BAY	0.55	2.83	3.58	3.15	2.01	0.19	0.25	0.99	0.15	0.75	BR
DONEGAL BAY	0.19	0.01	0.16	1.70	2.07	HO					
MULROY BAY	0.17	TO									
LOUGH SWILLY	2.40	1.04	0.00	0.39	HO						

HO = Harvested out; TO = Transferred out; BR = Broodstock on site.

Regional monthly means for one-sea-winter salmon and smolts

L. salmonis ovigerous and monthly mean mobile levels per fish for one-sea-winter salmon regionally are shown in Figures 4 and 5. In 2025, the mean regional ovigerous salmon lice levels per fish did not exceed the TTL. Salmon lice levels remained low in the South-western region throughout the year, apart from one occasion above the TTL in Bantry Bay, in February. The Western region had two occasions where lice levels were above the TTL, Kilkieran Bay in May and Inishcannon in September. The highest mean regional ovigerous salmon lice levels per fish (1.65) occurred in the Southwest in February.

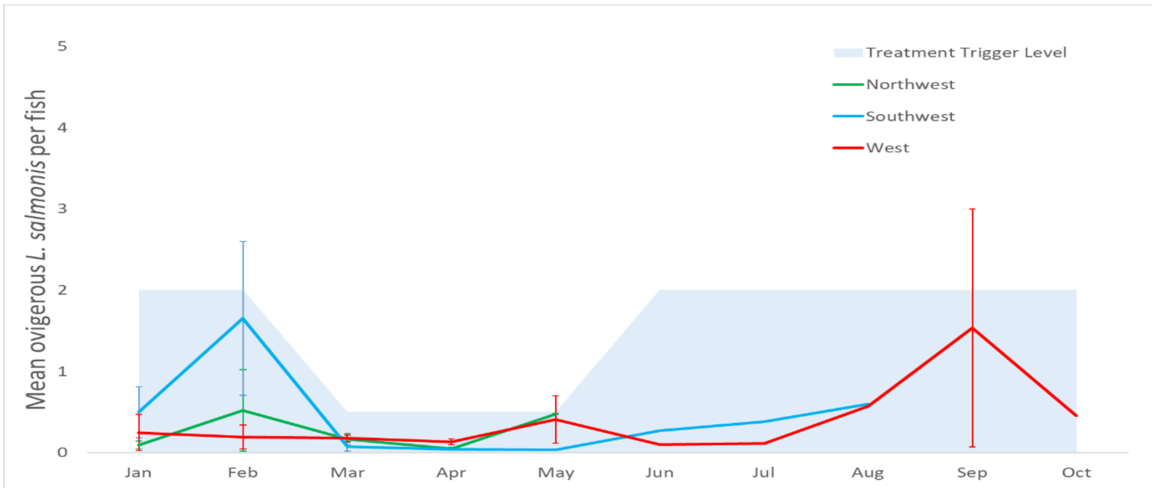


Figure 4 *Mean (±SE) monthly ovigerous L. salmonis per fish per region in 2025 on one-sea-winter salmon.*

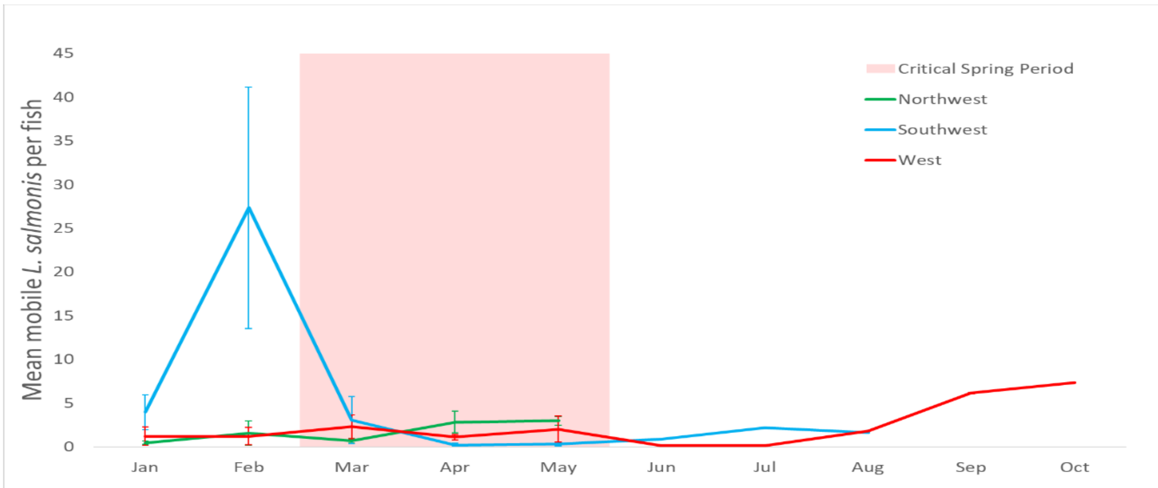


Figure 5 *Mean (±SE) monthly mobile L. salmonis per fish per region in 2025 on one-sea-winter salmon.*

Total regional mean mobile L. salmonis levels peaked at 2.98 mobile sea lice per fish in the Northwest region in May, 27.33 in the Southwest in February, and 6.14 in the West in September.

L. salmonis ovigerous and monthly mean mobile levels per fish for smolts regionally are shown in Figures 6 and 7. In 2025, the mean regional ovigerous salmon lice levels per fish did not exceed the TTL. The Northwest region had one occasion above the TTL in May (McSwyne's Bay). The highest mean regional mobile salmon lice levels per fish (0.37) occurred in the Northwest in May.

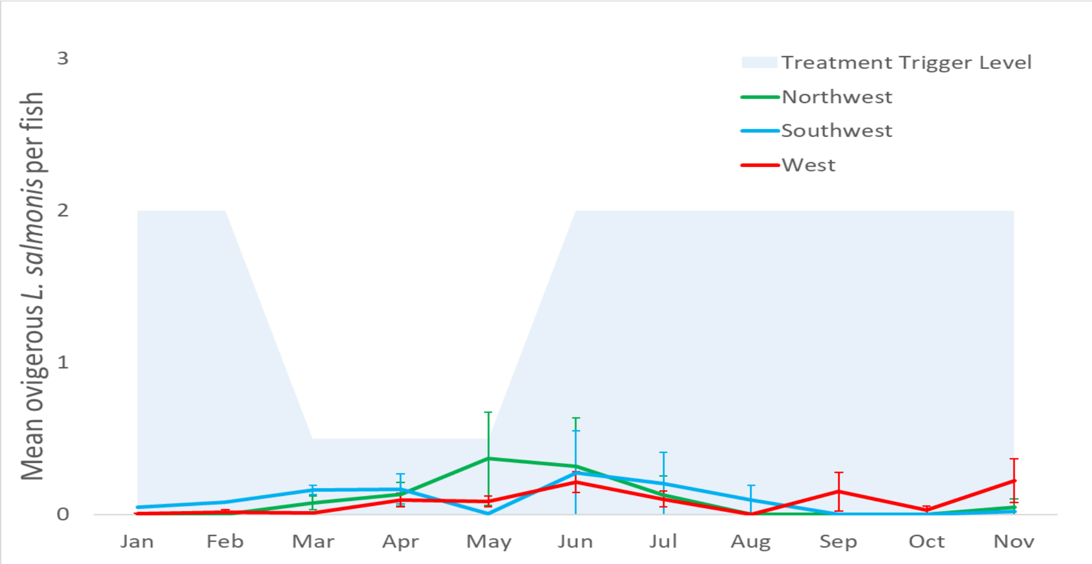


Figure 6 *Mean (±SE) monthly ovigerous L. salmonis per fish per region in 2025 on smolts.*

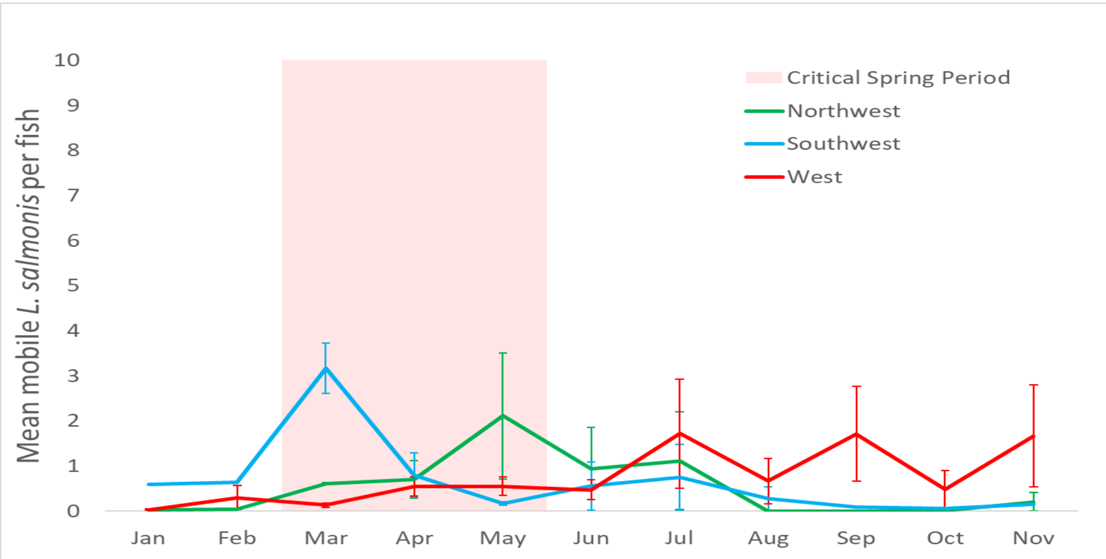


Figure 7 *Mean (±SE) monthly mobile L. salmonis per fish per region in 2025 on smolts.*

Total regional mean mobile *L. salmonis* levels for smolts peaked at 1.72 mobile salmon lice per fish in the Western region in July, 3.17 in the Southwest in March and 2.11 in the Northwest in May.

Annual trends (One-sea-winter salmon)

The annual trends of *L. salmonis* ovigerous and mobile salmon lice levels are compared in Figures 8 and 9 for one-sea-winter salmon for the month of May from 1991 to 2025.

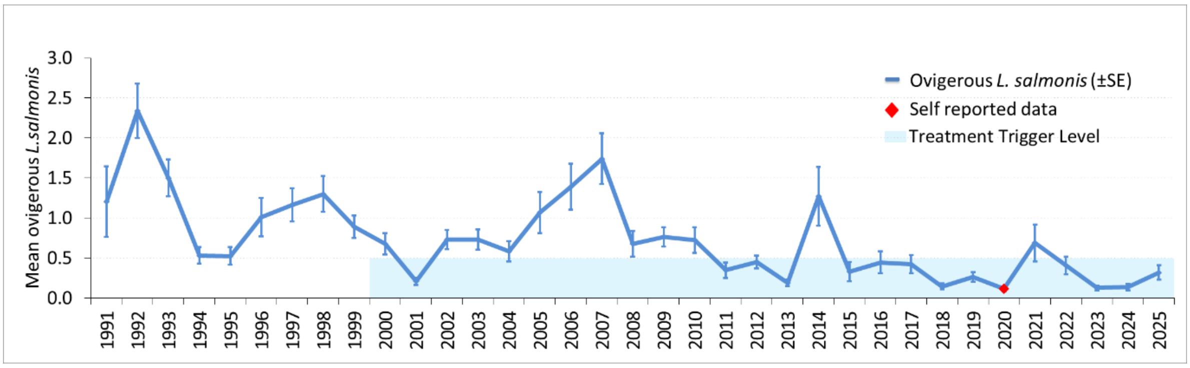


Figure 8 *Annual trend (May mean ±SE) ovigerous L. salmonis on one-sea-winter salmon.*

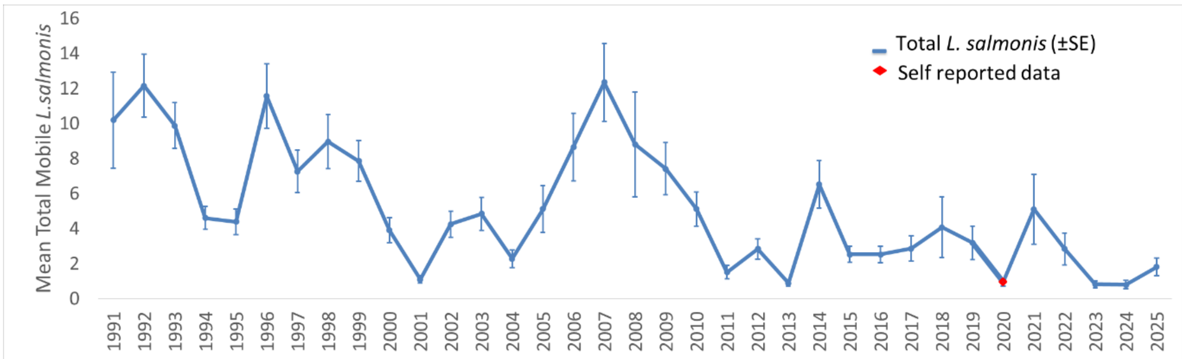


Figure 9 *Annual trend (May mean ±SE) mobile L. salmonis on one-sea-winter salmon.*

Mean ovigerous *L. salmonis* levels in May increased to 0.32 salmon lice per fish in 2025 from 0.14 in 2024. The 5-year May mean ovigerous *L. salmonis* from 2020-2024 was 0.35 ±0.05 (S.E.) per fish. Total mobile *L. salmonis* levels increased to 1.81 per fish, which is lower than the 5-year May mean total *L. salmonis* from 2020-2024 of 2.25 ±0.44 (S.E.) per fish.

Regional Spring trends of salmon lice in Ireland

A regional assessment of the spring period (March, April, and May) means of ovigerous *L. salmonis* levels over the previous seven years show levels were typically lower than the TTL. Salmon lice levels are higher in one-sea-winter salmon than in smolts. The Southwest region has consistently low salmon lice levels among all salmon cohorts. The West and Northwest are regions where elevated salmon lice levels have occasionally occurred in spring over the previous 7 years (Figures 10 and 11).

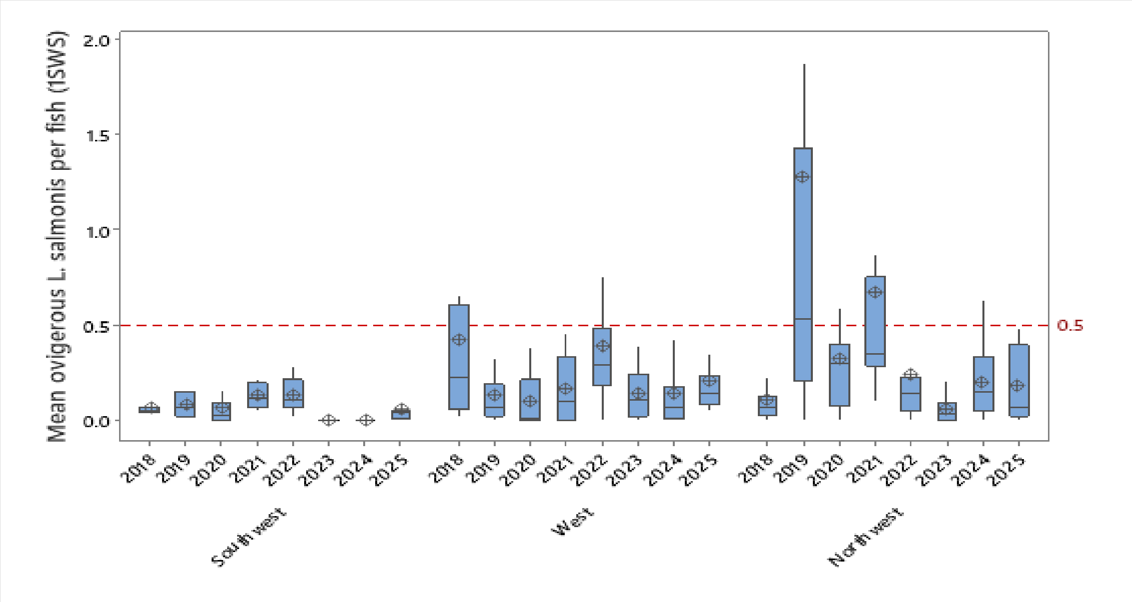


Figure 10 *Spring mean ovigerous L. salmonis per fish for one sea winter salmon, 2018-2025*

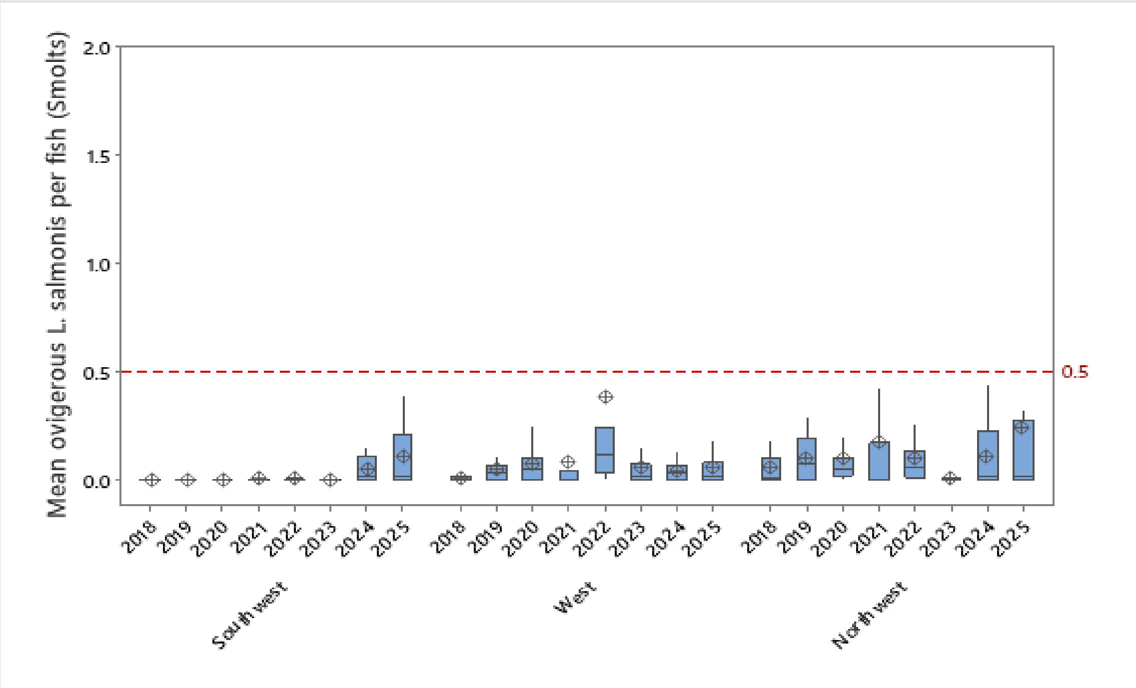


Figure 11 *Spring mean ovigerous L. salmonis per fish for smolts, 2018-2025*

DISCUSSION

In 2025, 98% of all salmon lice inspections were below the TTL, with 99% of smolt inspections and 95% of one-sea-winter salmon inspections below TTL. This is unchanged from the 98% reported in 2024 (D'Arcy *et al*., 2025), but lower than the 100% reported in 2023 (D'Arcy *et al*., 2024). This continues a trend of decreased/low salmon lice levels on Irish salmon farms since monitoring commenced in 1991.

The national mean ovigerous salmon lice per fish for one-sea-winter salmon in May 2025 was 0.32, an increase from 0.14 in 2024 (D'Arcy *et al*., 2025). The 5-year May mean ovigerous salmon lice per fish from 2020-2024 was 0.35. The national total mobile salmon lice per fish for May was 1.81 an increase in 2025 following the lowest level recorded since the beginning of the National Sea Lice Monitoring Programme in 2024 of 0.81 total mobile salmon lice per fish. The 5-year May mean total mobile salmon lice per fish from 2020-2024 was 2.25.

Similar to 2024, the regional graphs demonstrate a pattern of low salmon lice levels for both smolts and one-sea-winter-salmon throughout 2025.

Three of the 14 sites stocked with one-sea-winter salmon recorded elevated salmon lice levels in the inspection prior to harvest. All but the three sites had consistently low salmon lice levels throughout 2025. Protracted harvests, which involve the early harvest of larger grade fish, were observed at several sites in 2025 and this practice may have reduced salmon lice infestation pressure at those sites.

Non-medicinal treatments and optimal husbandry practices increasingly play a significant role in the management of salmon louse infestations. It is worth highlighting that most of the sites that had consistently low salmon lice levels frequently bathed the salmon in fresh/hyposaline water and were stocked with cleaner fish.

In summary, all but four sea lice inspections were below the mandatory treatment trigger levels set out in *Monitoring Protocol No.3 for Offshore Finfish Farms – Sea Lice Monitoring and Control*, throughout 2025 (see Appendix 2 for details). This was similar to 2024 when there were three incidents above the treatment trigger level. Elevated salmon lice levels continue to be the exception rather than the rule. The salmon farming industry has demonstrated a high degree of adherence to the pest management strategy and proactive salmon lice management. The continued use of non-medicinal delousing practices such as cleaner fish, hyposaline/freshwater bathing and mechanical delousing methods as well as effective husbandry, timely use of authorised veterinary medicines and implementation of Single Bay

Management practices is proving to be successful in continuing the overall decline in sea lice abundance on all marine Atlantic salmon farms in Ireland over the past 30 years (Klimesova *et al*., 2025).

GLOSSARY

Mobile lice	All sea lice (*C. elongatus* and *L. salmonis*) that are mobile – male and female (pre-adult and adult stages) sea lice that have developed beyond the attached larval stages.
Ovigerous lice	An egg bearing adult female sea lice.
Random (Ran.) Pen	A pen which is selected by the Inspector on the day of inspection.
Salmonids	A fish of the family Salmonidae. It includes salmon, trout, and char.
Standard (Std.) Pen	The selected pen which is sampled at each inspection.
S1 Smolt	Smolt pertains to a stage in the salmon life cycle when it changes from being a freshwater fish to a seawater fish, a process known as smoltification. S1 fish are transported to the saltwater environment in the spring, which is approximately 15 months after they were hatched.
S½ Smolt (S0)	These fish are put under lights to hasten the onset of smoltification. An S½ smolt is ready to go to sea during the autumn/winter, approximately 11 months after hatching. They are sometimes referred to as S0 (S zero) smolts.
S0 Smolt	These fish are put under lights to hasten the onset of smoltification. An S0 smolt is ready to go to sea during the autumn/winter, approximately 11 months after hatching.
SE	Standard error (error bars in the graphs) is the standard error of the mean of a sample from a population with a normal distribution, which is equal to the standard deviation of the normal distribution divided by the square root of the sample size.
TTL	Treatment Trigger Levels

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APPENDIX 1

National Surveys of Sea lice (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* Krøyer & *Caligus elongatus* Nordmann)

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APPENDIX 2

Mean sea lice levels on salmonid farms in 2025

Date	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* F + Eggs	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* Total	*Caligus elongatus* F + Eggs	*Caligus elongatus* Total	
Bantry Bay					
Mowi Irl.					
Ahabeg					
Atlantic Salmon, 2024 S ½					
15/01/2025	0.41	6.29	0.04	0.06	
11/02/2025	3.28	44.39	0.29	0.53	
Harvested Out					
Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½					
16/07/2025	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07	
08/08/2025	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	
Transferred to Inishfarnard					
Gearhies					
Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½					
10/12/2024	0.05	0.59	0.04	0.12	
05/02/2025	0.08	0.64	0.02	0.05	
05/03/2025	0.19	2.61	0.15	0.44	n<10
25/03/2025	0.13	3.72	0.13	0.41	
10/04/2025	0.39	2.04	0.22	0.41	
25/04/2025	0.28	1.10	0.00	0.00	
13/05/2025	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.02	
22/05/2025	0.00	0.27	0.13	0.25	
17/06/2025	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	
Transferred to Ahabeg					

Date	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* F + Eggs	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* Total	*Caligus elongatus* F + Eggs	*Caligus elongatus* Total	

Roancarraig

Atlantic Salmon, 2024 S ½

15/01/2025	1.08	5.57	0.02	0.05
06/02/2025	1.68	37.61	0.34	0.75
05/03/2025	0.05	0.84	0.00	0.02
25/03/2025	0.23	11.12	0.08	0.31
11/04/2025	0.02	0.54	0.02	0.02
		Harvested Out		

Kenmare Bay

Mowi Irl.

Deenish

Atlantic Salmon, 2024

04/03/2025	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.62
24/03/2025	0.00	0.12	0.58	0.92
09/04/2025	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.04
24/04/2025	0.05	0.07	0.15	0.15
12/05/2025	0.04	0.09	0.20	0.37
21/05/2025	0.03	0.55	2.30	3.54
18/06/2025	0.27	0.88	2.85	5.32
11/07/2025	0.38	2.16	2.90	4.60
07/08/2025	0.60	1.65	0.02	0.05
		Harvested Out		

	Lepeophtheirus salmonis		*Caligus elongatus*		
Date	**F + Eggs**	**Total**	**F + Eggs**	**Total**	

Inishfarnard

Atlantic Salmon, 2024

11/12/2024	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.13
05/02/2025	0.00	0.00	0.57	1.01
		Tranfer to Deenish and Portlea		

Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½

10/04/2025	0.00	0.03	0.64	1.42
25/04/2025	0.00	0.03	0.59	1.15
12/05/2025	0.00	0.08	0.35	0.54
22/05/2025	0.03	0.21	0.04	0.07
7/06/2025	0.55	1.09	0.93	1.77
16/07/2025	0.41	1.48	0.02	0.02
08/08/2025	0.19	0.53	0.00	0.00
09/09/2025	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
07/10/2025	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
20/11/2025	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.02

	Lepeophtheirus salmonis		*Caligus elongatus*		
Date	F + Eggs	Total	F + Eggs	Total	

Kilkieran Bay

Bradan Beo Teo.

Ardmore

Atlantic Salmon, 2024 S ½

31/01/2025	0.91	4.34	0.29	0.33
28/02/2025	0.08	0.43	0.00	0.00
14/03/2025	0.32	2.15	0.04	0.04
31/03/2025	0.22	1.20	0.00	0.02
04/04/2025	0.08	0.65	0.00	0.00
29/04/2025	0.18	2.02	0.00	0.13
06/05/2025	0.99	4.94	0.05	0.09
		Harvested Out		

Daonish

Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½

10/01/2025	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03
11/02/2025	0.10	1.65	0.00	0.00
14/03/2025	0.07	0.20	0.00	0.00
31/03/2025	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00
10/04/2025	0.22	1.08	0.00	0.00
17/04/2025	0.33	1.79	0.00	0.05
08/05/2025	0.15	0.59	0.00	0.00
16/05/2025	0.18	1.63	0.00	0.00
27/06/2025	0.29	0.51	0.00	0.00
08/07/2025	0.17	1.12	0.00	0.02
15/08/2025	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.03
04/09/2025	0.09	3.22	0.02	0.05
22/10/2025	0.00	0.13	0.04	0.05
17/11/2025	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04

	Lepeophtheirus salmonis		*Caligus elongatus*		
Date	**F + Eggs**	**Total**	**F + Eggs**	**Total**	

Bertraghboy Bay

Bifand Ltd./Mowi Irl.

Sealax

Atlantic Salmon, 2024 S ½

03/12/2024	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.19
27/02/2025	0.00	0.11	0.44	0.72
04/03/2025	0.05	0.46	2.03	3.76
19/03/2025	0.10	0.97	2.66	4.24
02/04/2025	0.10	1.49	2.70	6.22

Harvested Out

Clifden Bay

Mannin Bay Salmon Company Ltd.

Hawks Nest

Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½

14/01/2025	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05
12/02/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/03/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21/03/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
11/04/2025	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02
24/04/2025	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
15/05/2025	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
21/05/2025	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00
26/06/2025	0.12	0.14	0.00	0.00
11/07/2025	0.08	0.94	0.00	0.02
12/08/2025	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
25/09/2025	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.02
09/10/2025	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03
11/11/2025	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05

	Lepeophtheirus salmonis		*Caligus elongatus*		
Date	F + Eggs	Total	F + Eggs	Total	

Ballinakill Harbour

Mannin Bay Salmon Company Ltd.

Fraochoilean

Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½

09/01/2025	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.18
10/02/2025	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.31
05/03/2025	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.33
21/03/2025	0.00	0.14	0.63	0.82
03/04/2025	0.02	0.46	0.72	0.83
16/04/2025	0.17	0.45	0.36	0.45
09/05/2025	0.11	1.06	0.00	0.00
19/05/2025	0.34	1.54	0.00	0.00
18/06/2025	0.25	0.42	0.00	0.00
22/07/2025	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
22/08/2025	0.00	2.68	0.03	0.03
03/09/2025	0.66	5.14	0.03	0.07
17/10/2025	0.14	2.12	0.02	0.05
26/11/2025	0.69	5.99	0.20	0.42

Killary Harbour

Mannin Bay Salmon Company Ltd.

Rosroe

Atlantic Salmon, 2024 S ½

09/01/2025	0.07	0.47	0.12	0.39
11/02/2025	0.63	4.14	0.29	1.12
13/03/2025	0.35	11.78	0.54	2.14
25/03/2025	0.18	0.73	0.04	0.11

Harvested Out

Date	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* F + Eggs	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* Total	*Caligus elongatus* F + Eggs	*Caligus elongatus* Total	

Clew Bay

Clare Island Seafarms Ltd.

Clare Island Smolt Site

Atlantic Salmon, 2025

01/05/2025	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.17
20/05/2025	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.10
20/06/2025	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
10/07/2025	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
06/08/2025	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
02/09/2025	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00

Transferred to Portlea

Inishcannon[1]

Atlantic Salmon, 2024

29/09/2025	3.00	6.20	0.00	0.00

Harvested Out

Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½

08/01/2025	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.45
05/02/2025	0.00	0.03	0.84	1.39
12/03/2025	0.00	0.09	4.71	6.45
24/03/2025	0.02	0.20	3.97	6.28

Transferred to Inishfarnard

[1] *Inishcannon: Site formerly known as Seastream Outer*

	Lepeophtheirus salmonis		*Caligus elongatus*		
Date	F + Eggs	Total	F + Eggs	Total	
Inishdoonver[2]					
Atlantic Salmon, 2024					
29/09/2025	0.07	6.07	0.00	0.23	
21/10/2025	0.45	7.35	0.35	0.75	
Broodstock on site					
Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½					
08/01/2025	0.00	0.03	0.53	0.78	
05/02/2025	0.00	0.02	0.59	1.14	
07/03/2025	0.00	0.00	4.07	6.60	
24/03/2025	0.02	0.10	4.55	6.69	
Transferred to Inishfarnard					
Portlea					
Atlantic Salmon, 2024					
08/01/2025	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.55	
05/02/2025	0.05	0.12	1.52	2.83	
07/03/2025	0.05	0.19	1.44	2.81	
26/03/2025	0.13	0.85	2.04	4.34	
09/04/2025	0.05	0.47	0.65	1.54	
22/04/2025	0.24	0.86	1.86	4.77	
1/05/2025	0.15	0.90	1.74	3.78	
20/05/2025	0.08	0.21	0.20	0.24	
20/06/2025	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.19	
10/07/2025	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.25	
06/08/2025	0.57	1.81	0.68	0.99	
Transferred to Inishcannon, Inishdoonver					
Atlantic Salmon, 2025					
21/10/2025	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.05	
07/11/2025	0.43	1.94	0.16	0.29	

[2] *Inishdoonver: Site formerly known as Seastream Inner or Inishcorragh*

	Lepeophtheirus salmonis		*Caligus elongatus*		
Date	**F + Eggs**	**Total**	**F + Eggs**	**Total**	

Bealacragher Bay

Curraun Blue Ltd.

Curraun

Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½

29/01/2025	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04
06/02/2025	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.05
12/03/2025	0.03	0.17	0.03	0.03
24/03/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/04/2025	0.00	0.22	0.03	0.03
22/04/2025	0.00	0.27	0.17	0.17
14/05/2025	0.00	0.29	0.35	0.84
20/05/2025	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07
20/06/2025	0.40	1.27	0.07	0.07
24/07/2025	0.26	6.45	0.23	0.52
06/08/2025	0.00	0.17	0.20	0.47
02/09/2025	0.00	0.13	0.87	1.50
21/10/2025	0.00	0.03	0.43	0.90
12/11/2025	0.00	0.36	0.20	0.56

Date	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* F + Eggs	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* Total	*Caligus elongatus* F + Eggs	*Caligus elongatus* Total	
Donegal Bay					
Mowi Irl.					
Creevin					
Atlantic Salmon, 2024					
13/02/2025	0.04	0.31	0.02	0.02	
12/03/2025	0.02	0.39	0.04	0.11	
26/03/2025	0.21	0.80	0.11	0.16	
03/04/2025	0.05	1.24	0.73	1.40	
16/04/2025	0.03	1.81	0.84	2.00	
01/05/2025	0.48	3.47	1.53	2.47	
19/05/2025	0.47	2.49	0.79	1.67	
		Harvested Out			
Atlantic Salmon, 2025					
13/11/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

	Lepeophtheirus salmonis		*Caligus elongatus*		
Date	**F + Eggs**	**Total**	**F + Eggs**	**Total**	

Ocean Farm Ltd.

Mc Swynes

Atlantic Salmon, 2025 S½

14/01/2025	0.00	0.03	0.13	1.76
11/02/2025	0.00	0.04	0.21	0.50
11/03/2025	0.03	0.58	0.68	1.52
25/03/2025	0.12	0.63	0.95	1.99
03/04/2025	0.29	1.16	5.77	8.33
29/04/2025	0.24	1.62	0.79	1.58
12/05/2025	0.32	4.59	0.10	0.18
20/05/2025	1.88	8.00	1.41	2.41
27/06/2025	0.95	2.79	0.03	0.08
09/07/2025	0.38	3.28	0.18	0.40
13/08/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23/09/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14/10/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
13/11/2025	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03

Ocean Inver

Atlantic Salmon, 2024 S ½

14/01/2025	0.00	0.10	0.13	0.19
11/02/2025	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
11/03/2025	0.29	1.93	0.21	0.21
25/03/2025	0.43	0.77	0.10	0.23
		Harvested Out		

Date	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* F + Eggs	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* Total	*Caligus elongatus* F + Eggs	*Caligus elongatus* Total	

Mulroy Bay

Mowi Irl.

Glinsk

Atlantic Salmon, 2025

17/04/2025	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.09
02/05/2025	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.05
01/05/2025	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
18/06/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/07/2025	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05
12/08/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24/09/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Transferred to Lough Swilly

Millstone

Atlantic Salmon, 2024

03/12/2024	0.10	0.52	0.12	0.17

Transferred to Creevin

Atlantic Salmon, 2025

17/04/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
02/05/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21/05/2025	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
18/06/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/07/2025	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
12/08/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24/09/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13/10/2025	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
12/11/2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Date	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* F + Eggs	*Lepeophtheirus salmonis* Total	*Caligus elongatus* F + Eggs	*Caligus elongatus* Total	

Lough Swilly

Mowi Irl.

Lough Swilly

Atlantic Salmon, 2024

03/12/2024	0.17	0.75	1.27	2.40
12/02/2025	1.52	4.32	0.78	1.04
10/03/2025	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00
24/03/2025	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
02/04/2025	0.02	1.75	0.10	0.40
17/04/2025	0.09	6.49	0.08	0.38

Harvested Out

Atlantic Salmon, 2025

13/10/2025	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
12/11/2025	0.20	0.81	0.56	1.13

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