AAU Megaproject – Blue Denmark

Ports and Coastal Areas – Biodiversity in the Limfjord

Investigating whether blue mussel mitigation farms and floating islands with sea asters can co-exist under the same salinity conditions as in The Limfjord

- The project investigated growth and uptake rates of sea asters exposed to salinities of 12, 20 and 28 ppt
- The filtration and release rate of nutrients of blue mussels were investigated under the same conditions
- The experiments showed that sea asters cultivated at 28 ppt had a repressed growth compared to lower salinities. Whereas blue mussels demonstrated higher filtration rates with increasing salinity and had a higher nutrient removal efficiency than sea asters
- The report concludes that finding a salinity level at which both organisms would thrive is difficult
- Nonetheless, at lower salinities it would be possible to combine mussel farming and floating islands with sea asters and thereby reduce the total nutrient load in the Limfjord