FACTSHEET AQUACULTURE





The breeding, rearing, and harvesting of plants or animals in tanks, ponds, rivers, lakes, and the ocean - "fish farming" "aquafarming"



TYPES mariculture (saltwater), inland (mostly freshwater), and algalculture (seaweed and phytoplankton).



NUTRITION Provides half of global seafood consumption - expected to increase to 62% by 2030.



LIVELIHOODS Provides jobs to 18.9 million people, directly and indirectly. Valued at US \$144 billion.



FOOD SECURITY Farm raised seafood improves food security and livelihoods for the world's poorest.



TRADE Asia produces 88% of world aquaculture (China - 62%). 15 countries produce 93% of world's farmed seafood.



NEGATIVE IMPACTS

OVERFISHING Often requires large amounts of fish meal and oil, putting pressure on wild stocks.

HABITAT DESTRUCTION Shrimp farming has destroyed 38% of the world's coastal mangroves.

TOXINS Use of antibiotics, banned substances, and pesticides; accumulation of PCBs, dioxins, and other carcinogens.

ECOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE Spread of invasives, depletion of coastal fisheries, soil and water pollution.

FAULTY MARKETS AND MANAGEMENT

Poor regulations and traceability, marginalization of small-scale fishers, and distorted value chains that favor ecologically and economically damaging species.

FUTURE OF AQUACULTURE



TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTMENTS

Innovations to improve the breeding,





MARKET CHANGES Create transparent markets and chains of custody that reward improvements in productivity and environmental performance.



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT Incorporate the spatial planning and zoning of farms into coastal management strategies.



INCREASE EFFICIENCY Leverage current information technology to drive gains in productivity and environmental performance.



EAT LOWER ON FOOD WEB Avoid top predators (e.g. tuna) and shift fish consumption toward species lower on food web - they require less inputs.



COLLABORATION With proper management, markets, and innovation it's possible to cultivate sustainably farmed seafood that limits habitat damage, disease, and wild fish feed.







Dr. Daniel D. Benetti



Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

www.asc-aqua.org/

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

www.fao.org/fishery/aquaculture/en

Olazul Innovation for Marine Conservation

www.olazul.org/our-mission.php#mission

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) | Office of Aquaculture

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/aquaculture/

WorldFish

www.worldfishcenter.org/



Bell Aquaculture

www.youtube.com/ watch?v=U5tfr_1hPt8&list=PLp_ dsT6N3RL6S2d967qCslUeQuRMi5BtP

Thimble Island Oyster Company

www.thimbleislandoysters.com/1379-2/

NOAA Office of Aquaculture Video Gallery

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/aquaculture/library/aq_video_gallery.html

Marine Aquaculture | A Promising Future

www.youtube.com/watch?v=e_C3eZDfWqc



EXPERTS

Daniel Benetti, Ph.D.

Professor, Director of Aquaculture University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science

Rosamond L. Naylor, Ph.D.

Director, Center on Food Security and the Environment; Associate Professor, Stanford University

Thierry Chopin, Ph.D.

University of New Brunswick, Centre for Coastal Studies and Aquaculture and Centre for Environmental and Molecular Algal Research

Malcolm Beveridge, Ph.D.

Discipline Director of the Aquaculture and Genetic Improvement, WorldFish



REFERENCES

- 1. Burridge, L., J. S. Weis, F. Cabello, J. Pizarro, and K. Bostick. 2010. Chemical use in salmon aquaculture: A review of current practices and possible environmental effects, Aquaculture, Volume 306, Issues 1–4, 15 August 2010, Pages 7-23.
- David Suzuki Foundation. News Release "New scientific studies raise concern over toxicity of farmed fish feed." January 4, 2001.
- EJF. 2004. Farming The Sea, Costing The Earth: Why We Must Green The Blue Revolution. Environmental Justice Foundation, London, UK.
- FAO. 2014. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2014. Rome. 223 pp. http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3720e.pdf
- 5. Hites, R. A. et al. 2004. Global Assessment of Organic Contaminants in Farmed salmon. Science.Vol. 303. January 9, 2004. pp. 226-229.
- HLPE. 2014. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome 2014.

- 7. Naylor R.L., R.J. Goldburg, J.H. Primavera, Kautsky N., C.M. Beveridge, J. Clay, C. Folke, J. Lubchenco, H. Mooney, and M. Troell. 2000. Effect of aquaculture on world fish supplies. Nature. 405: 1017-1024.
- Naylor, R. L., S. L. Williams, and D. R. Strong. 2001. Aquaculture—a Gateway for Exotic Species. Science, Vol. 294, 23 November, 2001. pp. 1655-1656.
- 9. Waite, R. et al. 2014. Improving Productivity and Environmental Performance of Aquaculture. Working Paper, Installment 5 of Creating a Sustainable Food Future. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. http://www.worldresourcesreport.org
- 10. World Bank. 2013. Fish to 2030: prospects for fisheries and aquaculture. Agriculture and environmental services discussion paper; no. 3. Washington DC; World Bank Group. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/12/18882045/fish-2030-prospects-fisheries-aquaculture

Updated: February 2015



RELATED FACTSHEETS

Overfishing, Blue Economy, Sustainable Seafood, Traceability, Shrimp

Available: WaittInstitute.org/factsheets



