Global aquaculture production in relation to climate and nature.

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Abstract: Aquaculture is the fastest growing food production sector in the world, an average annual growth rate of 6% over the last decade. Global aquaculture production reached 74 million tons in 2014 of which Asia accounted for 89%. Globally, inland freshwater aquaculture and coastal-marine aquaculture production account for 64% and 36%, respectively. Top ten aquaculture producing countries are China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Norway, Chile, Egypt, Myanmar, and Thailand. In order to meet the demand for food from a growing global population, aquaculture production must be increased as capture fisheries have stagnated. For global fish availability to meet projected demand, aquaculture production will need to reach 140 million tons in 2050. However, aquaculture has been accompanied by recent concerns over climate change. Different climatic variables affect the ecosystem of fish farms, and thus, effect on survival, grown, and production of fish. Future climate change could impact largely across ecosystems and economies in the aquaculture sector. Considering vulnerability to the effects of climate change on aquaculture, adaptation strategies must be developed to cope with the challenges. It is likely that reducing the impacts of climate change on aquaculture will require a combination of adaptation strategies and policies.