

Aquaculture

Aquaculture (fish and shellfish)

- Global production has doubled in past 15 years
- > 220 species of finfish and shellfish are farmed

US (commercial finfish):

- Production estimates (1991): 543,770 tons valued at approximately \$750,250,000
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Aquaculture

Catfish - Dominant species cultured in United States

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- In late 1950s the methodology for catfish culture in the US was developed
- At that time, it was demonstrated that a profit could be made if producers received \$1.10/kg
- Today:
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Aquaculture

Rainbow trout

- Important species in the US, Northern Europe, Chile, etc.
 - Freshwater
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- Also raised in other regions for food and sport.
 - Australia (Tasmania)
 - New Zealand

Aquaculture

Rainbow trout

Idaho is one of the major trout producing region in US/world.

- Constant temperature (15°C) spring water year-round
- 1980-3,400 tons/yr. 1990s > 10,000 tons/yr.

Aquaculture

Atlantic Salmon

- Industry has rapidly expanded in last decade
 - High tech
- Net pen culture (primarily foodfish)
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Aquaculture

Other commercial species

Ornamental species

- Florida – raise > 100 species
 - >\$100 million/yr (1998)
- Value –

Aquaculture

Carp and Tilapia

- Important species in Middle East, China, Japan, etc.
- Grass Carp (in US)
 - Aquatic vegetation control
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- Tilapia
 - Often used as protein supplement for third world regions
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Purpose of Aquaculture

Commercial Fisheries

- Goal – increase or sustain commercially important species (other than salmon)

Concept

- Being re-considered
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 - Offspring – increased survival

Species

- Flounder
- Cod
- Haddock
- Rockfish

Purpose of Aquaculture

Recreational Fisheries

- Goal – Stocking for angling public

Put and take

- Stock catchable size fish that are available immediately
 - Chase hatchery trucks
 - Recreation for the “non” purists
- Provides some states alternative experience
 - Seasons that provide proper environmental conditions
 - Spring – trout in some states (trout stamp)