A time arrangement show adjusted to different situations for recycling aquaculture frameworks

Zelensky Putin*

Department of Aquaculture, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

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Introduction

Aquaculture, the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants, has become a vital component of global food production, contributing significantly to the world's seafood supply. As traditional capture fisheries face challenges of overfishing and environmental degradation, aquaculture has emerged as a sustainable solution to meet the growing demand for seafood. This article explores various aquaculture systems, including their methods, technologies, environmental considerations, and the global impact of aquaculture on food security. Aquaculture, often referred to as fish farming, involves the cultivation of aquatic organisms under controlled conditions. This practice encompasses a wide range of species, including finfish, shellfish, mollusks, and aquatic plants. With the world's population steadily increasing, the demand for seafood has risen substantially. Aquaculture helps meet this demand by providing a controlled and sustainable environment for the production of fish and other aquatic organisms. Traditional fishing methods have led to overfishing and depletion of natural fish stocks. Aquaculture provides an alternative source of seafood without putting additional pressure on wild fish populations [1-3]. Aquaculture contributes to economic development by generating employment opportunities, supporting local economies, and providing a reliable source of income for communities engaged in aquaculture activities. Seafood is a valuable source of essential nutrients such as protein, omega-3 fatty acids, and vitamins.

Description

Aquaculture plays a crucial role in enhancing nutritional security by producing a diverse range of seafood products. Aquaculture systems can be categorized based on the type of organisms cultivated, the production environment, and the production methods employed. Mari culture involves the cultivation of marine organisms in their natural environment, such as the Open Ocean or coastal areas. Species cultivated in Mari culture include finfish, shellfish, and seaweeds. Examples of Mari culture practices include sea cage farming and open-water cultivation. Freshwater aquaculture is the cultivation of aquatic organisms in freshwater environments such as ponds, lakes, and rivers. Common freshwater species include various types of carp, tilapia, catfish, and freshwater prawns. Pond culture, raceway systems, and Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) are common methods used in freshwater aquaculture. Brackish water aquaculture involves the cultivation of species that can tolerate a range of salinities, typically found in estuaries and coastal areas. Common brackish water species include shrimp, tilapia, and some species of molluscs. Pond systems with controlled salinity levels are often used in brackish water aquaculture [4,5]. IMTA is a sustainable approach that involves cultivating multiple species in the same environment to create a more balanced and eco-friendly system.

Conclusion

In IMTA, the waste products of one species serve as nutrients for another, promoting mutual benefits and reducing environmental impact. For example, seaweed may be cultivated alongside finfish or shellfish to utilize excess nutrients and improve water quality. RAS is a closed-loop aquaculture system that recirculates and filters water to maintain optimal conditions for aquatic organisms. This system minimizes water usage and environmental impact by treating and reusing water within the system. RAS is commonly used for the intensive cultivation of species like salmon, trout, and tilapia. Hydroponics and aquaponics are integrated systems that combine fish farming with the cultivation of plants. In aquaponics, fish waste provides nutrients for hydroponically grown plants, and the plants, in turn, help filter and purify the water for the fish.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing this article.

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*Corresponding to

Zelensky Putin

Department of Aquaculture,

University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

Email: zelensky_p@yahoo.com