

World Congress on Recent Advances in Aquaculture Research & Fisheries

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Aquaculture Fisheries 2020 focuses on multiple aquaculture areas. As a viable method of producing seafood, aquaculture or fish farming has gained momentum as demand for fresh fish has put a strain on natural populations. This Conference seeks to bring together a distinctive and worldclass blend of academics, scientists, experts, and practitioners from both the academic community and industry to share their perspectives, expertise, and developments in research on aquaculture and its related fisheries domain.

The Conference also emphasizes career opportunities in aquaculture, and most, but not all, may require some sort of graduation or advanced training. Aquaculturists can find work on fish farms, and within academia, with state and federal government agencies.

It is estimated that aquaculture is currently the fastest growing food-producing industry in the world. Aquaculture is characterized by the cultivation of aquatic organisms like fish, mollusks, crustaceans and aquatic plants under controlled conditions. Aquaculture and fisheries, as a viable method of producing seafood over the past decade, have gained momentum throughout the world. Increasing demand for fresh fish has put a strain on natural ecosystems, according to some experts. Consequently, the market is gaining prevalence in the meeting of aquaculture.

Scope and importance of Aquaculture and fisheries

In modern times, over a span of two decades, not many primary industries have consistently reported high annual growth. Aquaculture has sustained global growth, continues to grow, and the shortfall in aquatic food products due to stagnant or diminishing catch fisheries and population growth is expected to increase well into 2025. The fundamental paradigm shifts will be from increased production at almost any expense to sustainable production growth with limited environmental disruptions. Given these shifts in paradigm, aquaculture should contribute more and more to food security, poverty alleviation, and social equity.

Market value

Despite the long history of aquaculture in a few countries, in the global market, it is still a young food production industry and has started to grow rapidly over the past 30 years or so. It now accounts for more than a third of the world's total food fish supply, and there is no question that aquaculture's contribution to the production of seafood will increase in the future. Aquaculture has the potential to become the sustainable method that can supplement fish catching and contribute significantly to feeding the increasing population of the world. Global population's exponential growth is fuelling the need for cultivated fisheries, particularly in wealthy developed nations. Market growth in aquaculture plays its part in bridging the gap between demand and supply of goods from the fishery industry.

Nonetheless, environmental concerns are pressuring the sector, contributing to other economic and social concerns. Instead of helping to ease the wild fisheries crisis, unsustainable aquaculture technology could exacerbate the problems and create new ones, destroying our coastal areas that are valuable and already stressed.

Markets and Markets are planning to use both secondary and primary sources in various applications to study the global market for aquaculture. Many secondary sources such as annual reports, magazines and databases will be used to classify and gather useful information for this detailed technological and commercial evaluation. The primary sources—experts from related industries and manufacturers will be consulted in order to obtain and verify the information required to confirm the authenticity.

Market growth

Actual catch fishery production increased only marginally by 0.7 percent in the previous year to hit 90.6 million tons. World production of aquaculture, however, increased to 78 million tons overall. Trade in aquatic products was steady in 2015 at a live weight equivalent of 59.8 million tons, with the volume dropping to \$128.8 billion by 9.6 percent. According to France AgriMer, last year's rise in production was driven by an increase in consumption, which increased by 2% to 147.5 million tons or more than 20.1 kg per person per year, with aquaculture products accounting for more than half of consumption at 10.6 kg per person.

World exports of fish and fishery products hit a peak value of US\$ 102.0 billion in 2008, which was 9% higher than in 2007 and almost double the comparable amount in 1998 (FAO, 2010a). The financial crisis that began in late 2007 and exploded in late September 2008 into a full-blown economic crisis affected the trade in fish and fishery products. Preliminary estimates show

World aquaculture production at the bottom of the food chain is dominated by insects. Carp and shellfish represent a significant proportion (more than 70% by volume) of species grown for human consumption in developing countries. Nonetheless, in response to a demand ready for these species in both developed and developing countries, species production at the highest end of the food chain (in particular, carnivorous species) has, in recent years, been growing rapidly compared with that of species at the lower end of the food chain. Demand for fish as a healthy and nutritious food commodity is growing, even in the developing world, particularly in China, India and Indonesia, i.e. countries with a large population and increasing disposable income.

Feeding a global population of 9 billion by 2050 is a daunting challenge that includes academics, technical experts and world leaders. A widely known yet encouraging reality is that fish can play a major role in satisfying the palates of the world's rising middle-income group while also meeting the needs of the poorest in terms of food security. Fish currently accounts for 16% of all animal protein consumed worldwide, and this proportion of the world's food basket is likely to rise as consumers with rising incomes seek higher prices for seafood and as aquaculture steps up to meet increasing demand. Over the past few decades, aquaculture has evolved at an impressive rate. That's why greater industry investment is needed—for modern and safer innovations, adapting them to local conditions, and introducing them in suitable settings. Yet sustainably providing fish—producing it without depleting viable natural resources and without destroying the precious marine environment—is an enormous challenge. In fishing and aquaculture, we tend to see unnecessary and reckless harvesting. Among other issues, disease outbreaks have had a major impact on production—most recently in Asia and America with early mortality syndrome in shrimp. We hear from the heads of major seafood companies at the World Bank that they want access to efficient and environmentally sustainable supply chains to be protected. To developing countries willing to invest in better fisheries management and environmentally sustainable aquaculture, balancing growing market demand with this private sector interest in efficient and sustainable sourcing is a major opportunity.

Conclusion

Fisheries & Aquaculture is one of the world's fastest growing food industry. Most specifically, having a safe source of seafood is a fundamental element of the global solution. Using aquaculture to help meet fish demand increases the population and development of natural resources, reducing the burden on stressed fishing