

# Simulating emergency response for large scale fish welfare emergencies in sea based salmon farming

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## Description

The benefits of aquaculture include job creation, a source of protein, mass production of fish, and protection of fish populations. However, fish farming is expensive to set up and causes water pollution. Fish is a very high protein source and has excellent nutritional value. Fish production initially relied on fishing. However, most of the fish caught were used for industrial purposes and were rarely eaten by humans. Therefore, alternative methods have been developed to increase fish production, including the rearing and rearing of economically important aquatic organisms. This is called aquaculture. Naturally occurring fish are harvested by trap fishing. Confined fishing is sometimes called wild fishing. This is the controlled breeding of fish in water bodies. It is also sometimes called fish farming or fish farming. Please note that fish farms are a form of aquaculture, as aquaculture is the scientific rearing and management of all aquatic animals. Aquaculture is also called fish farming. Let's take a closer look at the process of fish production through aquaculture and its benefits. Commonly farmed fish species include tuna, salmon, halibut, cod, and trout. Economic and labour costs are low in this type of farming. Natural food production plays an important role in this type of agriculture. Fish production can be increased by adding fertilizer to increase fertility. You can increase production by adding top dressing or fertilizer. The result is increased fish production. Fish provide high quality animal protein for human consumption. Farmers can often integrate fish farming into their existing farms to generate additional income and improve water management. You can control the growth of fish in your pond by Farmers themselves choosing the species of fish they want to raise. The fish produced in the pond are the property of the owner. They are safe and freely harvestable. Fish in wild waters are free for everyone and no individual share of a collective catch is safe. Pond fish are usually nearby. Agricultural systems can be expressed in terms of inputs. Large scale fish farming usually has low economic and labour costs. Natural food production plays

a very important role and the productivity of the system is relatively low. Fertilizers can be used to increase fertility, thus increasing fish production. Semi-intensive fish farming requires moderate levels of inputs, with the use of fertilizers and or supplementary feeding increasing fish production. This means higher labour and feed costs, but higher fish yields usually more than offset this. Intensive fish farming requires a lot of effort and the release of as many fish into the pond as possible. This system can present difficult management problems due to high stocking densities of fish (more susceptible to disease and lack of dissolved oxygen). Due to the high cost of production, a high market price must be obtained for fish farming to be economical. With proper planning and management, fish farming can be very beneficial for farmers. With N2 million as capital or investment, he can get up to N3 million profit in just 6 months. Fish farms can be set up anywhere, even in residential areas, as they do not harm the environment or health. Farmers can easily integrate aquaculture into their existing farms to generate more profit while conserving water and other resources. Fishponds can be placed on farmer's premises to improve access and reduce transportation costs.

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## Conflict of Interest

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

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