

Importance of fisheries for food safety across climate trade prone deltas

Kanu Ezemonye

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Introduction

For the starters, aquaculture is the farming of aquatic species including animal and plants. So, anything farm could be replenish instead of gather/catch from the wild. This applies to aquaculture too. We could replenish our aquatic stock either for consumption or rehabilitation. As human population grow, so does living status and the demand for food including protein. Compared to other livestock (i.e. ruminant and poultry), aquaculture turn around for feed conversion ratio is so much lower than the others making it the most fastest growing food production sector in the world.

Feed Conversation Ratio

We are currently eating nearly 50% of farmed fish instead of wild caught fish and the number is expected to increase over the years with the increasing population. This move is essential not just to reduce the environmental impact of wild caught fisheries but also to provide job for inland aquaculture. When we look at aquaculture industry, we are not only looking at the farm where fish holding facilities are. We will also look at the business opportunities to support the aquaculture system including the system, hatcheries, feed, water quality monitoring apparatus, etc. All of these require technologies and investors where more employment will be created and contribute to the local economy

Another hidden benefit of aquaculture is how we could save freshwater by eating marine aquaculture protein compared to terrestrial animal. A recent research supported the fact that eating marine protein could save between 300-390 cubic kilometers, which is equivalent to 4.6% of water saving per

year. What more. The greatest national water saving if we adopt marine protein as the source of protein will occur in Southeast Asia and United States. That's a great way for both water and food security.

Importance of Aquaculture

The question is not related to aquatic species, but if you can say agriculture is extremely important, this can be the same considered for Aquaculture. Without boosting these activities, there will never be enough food to sustain, present and future generations. The need for consistent supply of fresh produce has become a extreme demand in present times, and with current climate change there will be noticeable changes in food supply. Freshwater availability for agriculture is very important, as the same for pollution entering our oceans. A fishery has a large impact on marine ecosystems and stocks, not limited to freshwater organisms. Aquaculture has become increasingly important as we try to fill the gap of supply that was triple the amount in the past, mainly supported from fisheries. This allows for efforts to rehabilitate areas that have been extensively exploited, and also in the process, create more jobs, improve food security, and gather a new market for affordable fish and other aquatic organisms that will be on sale to the public. Fisherman, large vessels, trawlers etc. effort has been dramatically reduced to allow a maximum sustainability yield, so that each fishery can operate optimally. So far it has been noted across the entire world, that Aquaculture is the new form of sustainability to supply fresh produce with minimizing environmental impact. And becomes important for science, as we learn about species, how they live, function in an ecosystem and their importance in food chains as such, bringing the ocean on land has vast positive benefits to society.

Works at University of Stirling, Scotland, UK

***Corresponding author:** Kanu Ezemonye, *Works at University of Stirling, Scotland, UK*

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