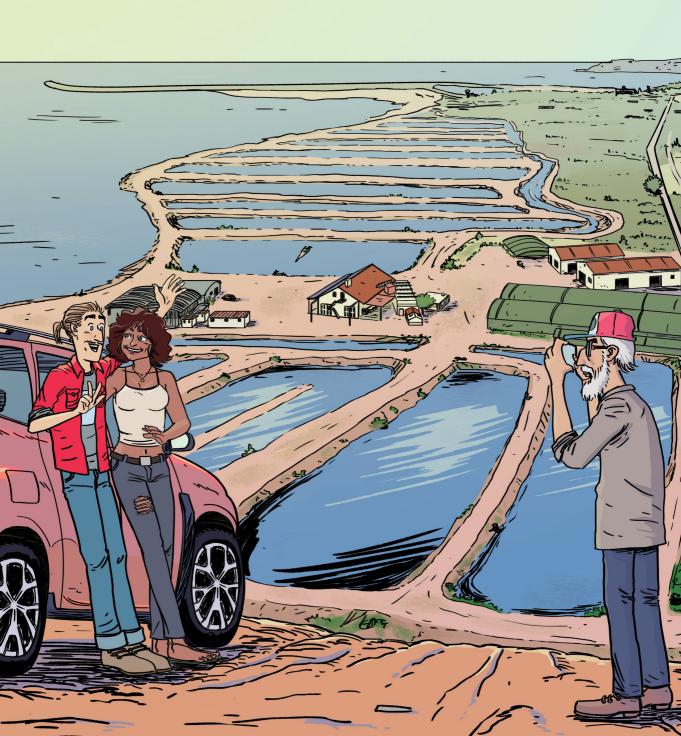
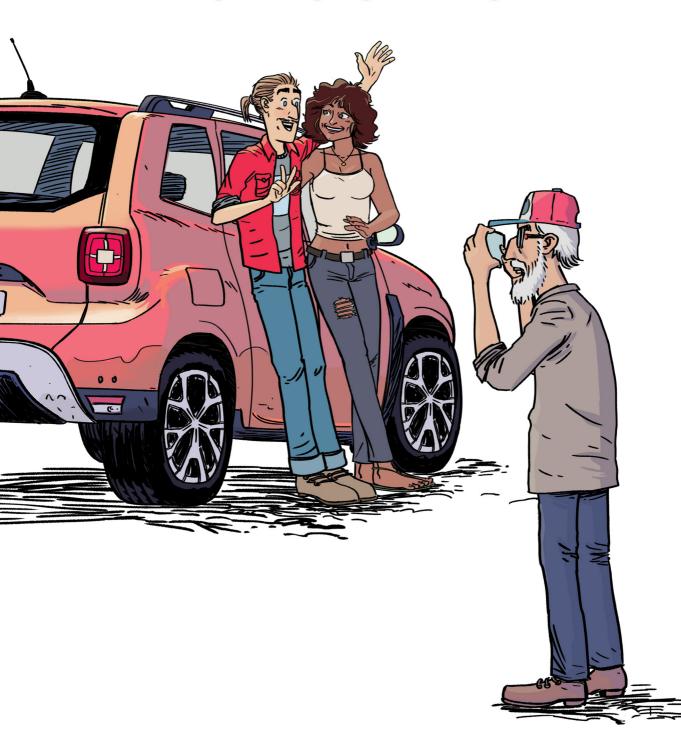
BRUNO PINTO QUICO NOGUEIRA

THE PATH TO THE AQUACULTURE



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Title: The path to the aquaculture

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Note: This book is based on real events, but the story and main characters are fictional. Some people's names have been changed so as not to reveal the identities of those involved.















FOREWORD

It would be hard to imagine our diet without fish and, thus, their global demand continues to rise. However, threats such as overfishing, and climate change jeopardize the survival of aquatic resources. In an extreme scenario, these threats could even lead to a worldwide depletion of fish stocks.

Therefore, aquaculture has become a vital complement to fishing activity, experiencing the highest growth rate among animal production sectors in recent years and providing healthy and safe food. This development is the result of integrating scientific and technological advances, as well as the efforts of many researchers. Across the globe, these scientists have been studying species and production methodologies within the context of environmental sustainability, thus ensuring the future of aquatic resources.

To increase self-sufficiency in quality seafood and secure food safety, European policies have promoted the growth of aquaculture production. Despite these production incentives, aquaculture remains one of the lowest globally (accounting for approximately 1.1% of global production in 2019). Therefore, the European aquaculture sector needs to continue growing to better meet the needs of its citizens. This growth should adhere to certain principles, including ensuring the nutritional quality of products, guaranteeing animal welfare, and promoting good environmental standards. The challenges are significant for the aquaculture sector, which has sought to adapt and innovate through production systems with an ecosystemic approach and a perspective of circular economy.

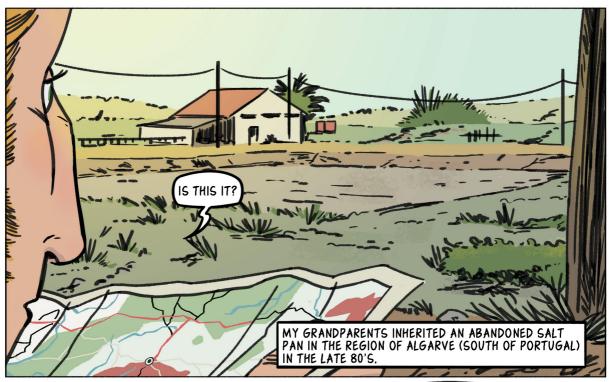
Another major challenge for the sector is overcoming the low consumer acceptance of aquaculture products, despite its status as an ancient activity! Currently, few people question whether the meat they consume comes from hunting, but many still have doubts about fish. While hunting is no longer a part of everyday life, fishing still is. This can complicate choices, as only some people are familiar with the concept of aquaculture. The less familiar one is, the more likely they are to distrust the activity due to a lack of knowledge about this form of animal production.

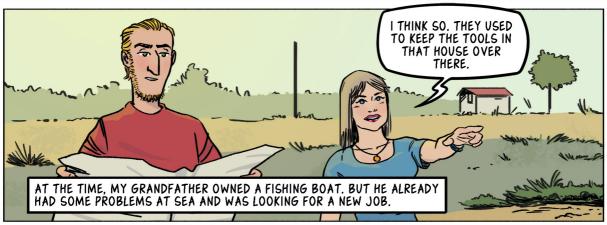
Therefore, it is important to provide information about aquaculture production, the different production systems, the good practices required for species cultivation, and water quality care, among other aspects. The key is to equip consumers with clear and accessible information to facilitate choices and decisions. It is widely acknowledged that a picture is worth a thousand words: multiple and complex ideas can be conveyed through a single image, making it a more effective way to disseminate the message than a mere verbal description. Thus, comics seemed like a good platform to explain what marine aquaculture production is.

The comic book "The path to the aquaculture" tells the story of how aquaculture has developed and consolidated, in this case in the Algarve region (South of Portugal). Above all, it addresses the sharing and transfer of intergenerational knowledge, represented by grandfather Jorge and grandson Filipe. In the book, the grandfather owned an abandoned salt marsh since the late 80s and had the vision to turn it into a fish production ponds, employing very simple techniques, such as restocking juveniles and adding feed. The grandson is a biologist, and while he has acquired scientific knowledge in university, he lacks practical experience, specifically in managing and handling an aquaculture operation. However, his education allows him to propose technological improvements to be introduced, such as multitrophic aquaculture, and the implementation of control and automation mechanisms, thus enabling him to continue the family legacy.

This book tells a story that spans more than thirty years of aquaculture in Portugal but, above all, it is a story of a family, one of many aquaculture families. Starting with very simple production models, and therefore with low production per hectare, they transformed this sector into a successful industry through the introduction of new production technologies, which are now being explored by the more qualified new generations.

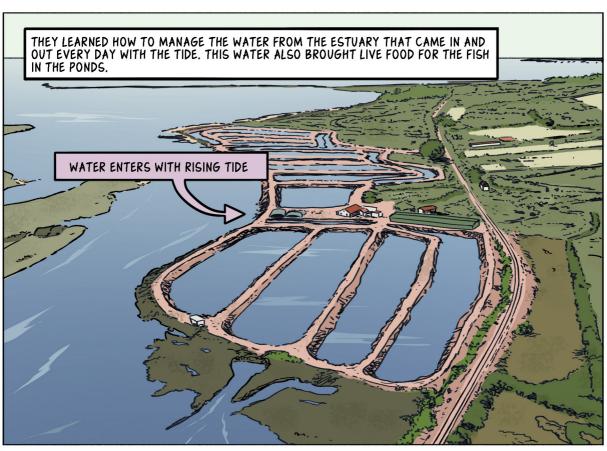
Maria Teresa Dinis Emeritus Professor Universidade do Algarve

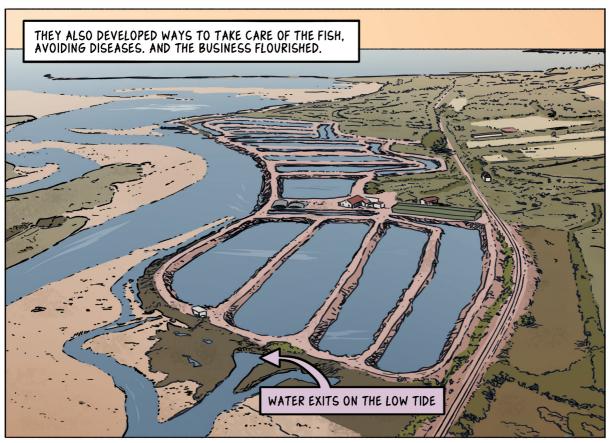








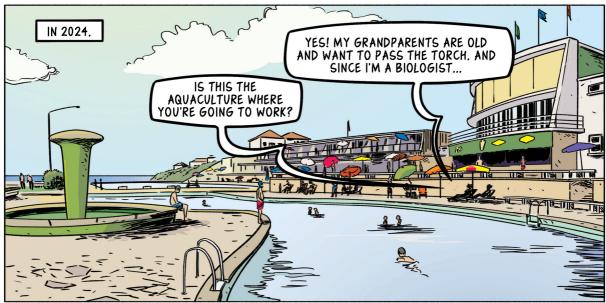




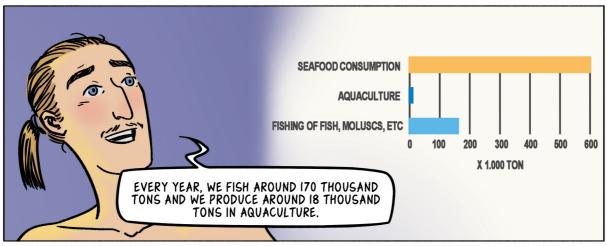








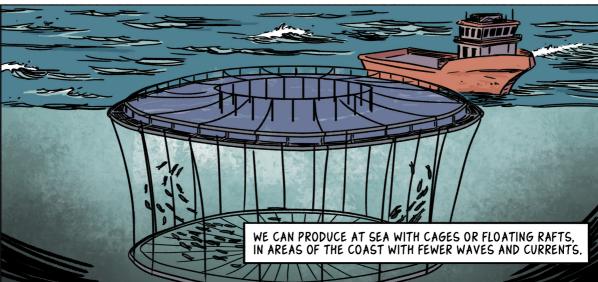


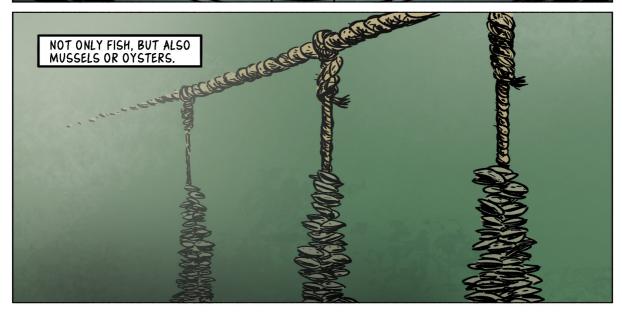


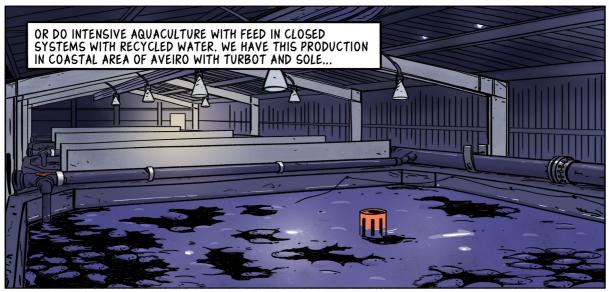




















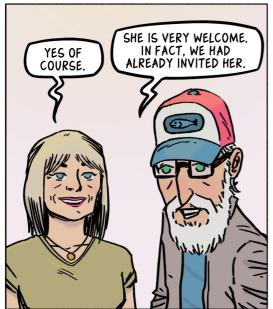


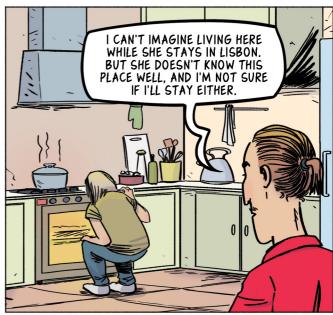








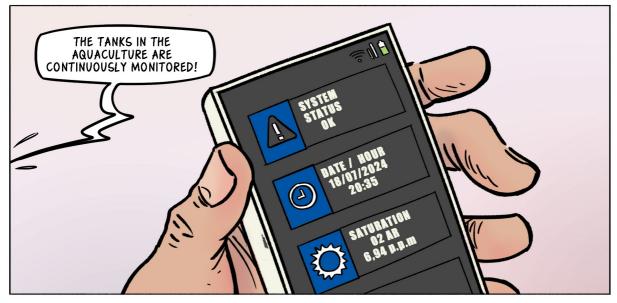














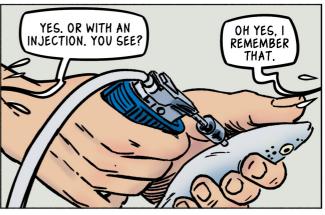




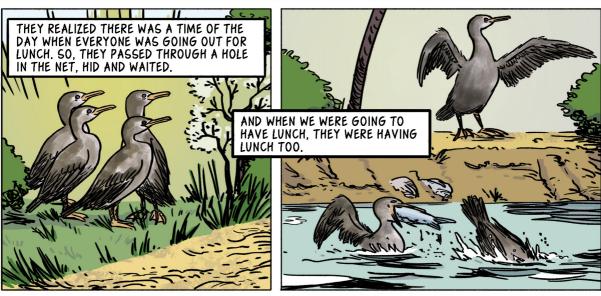






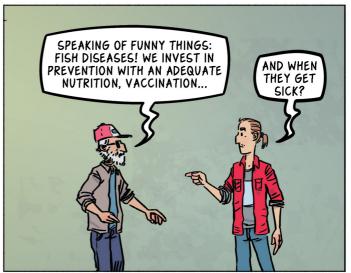


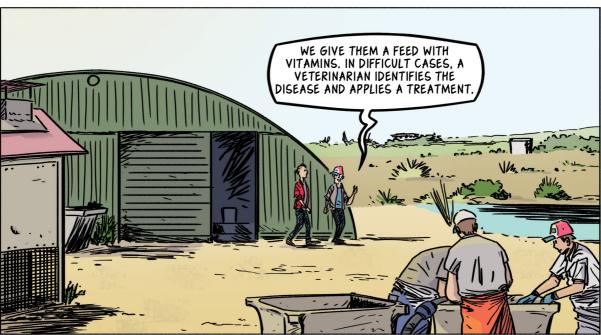




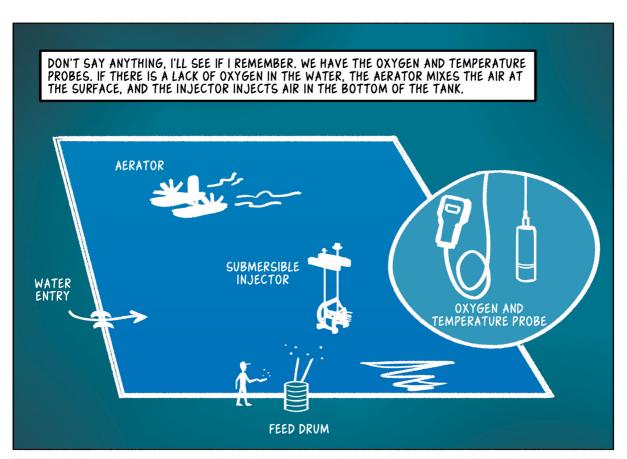


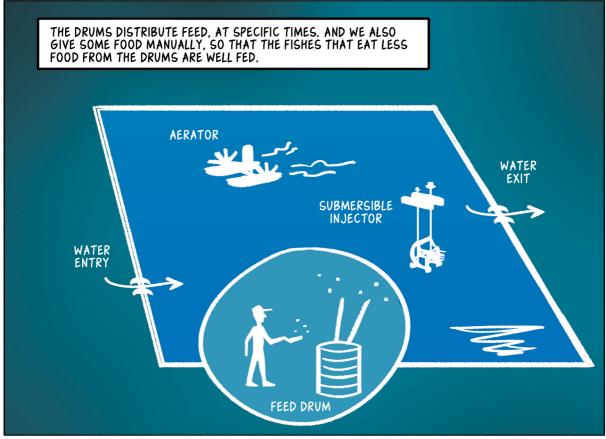




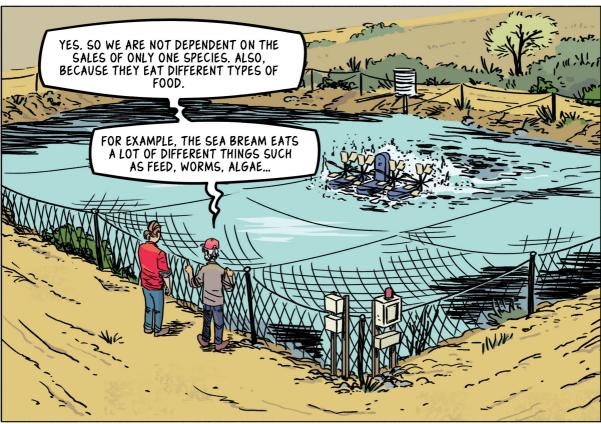






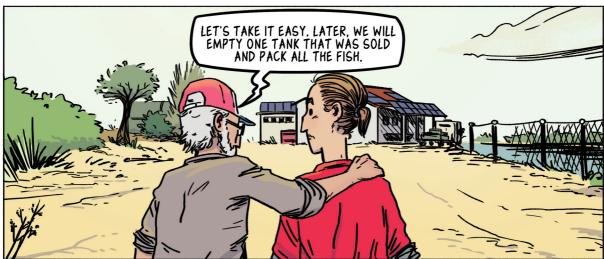
















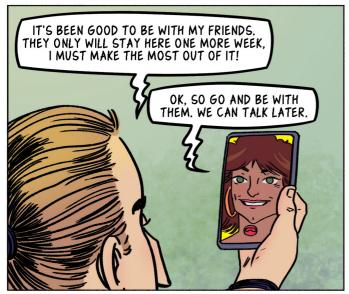












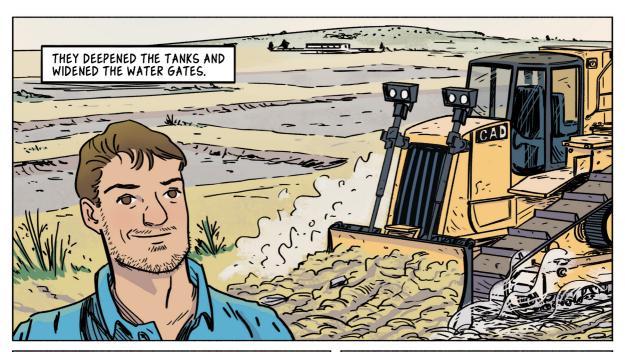






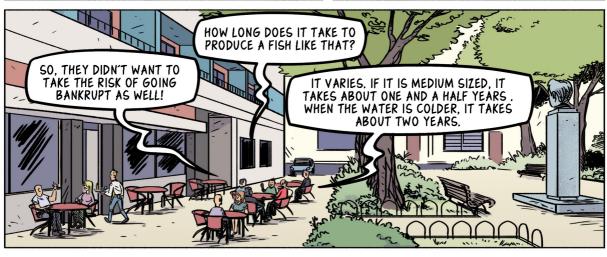


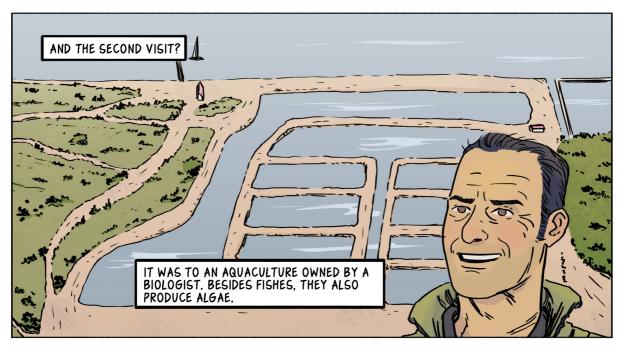


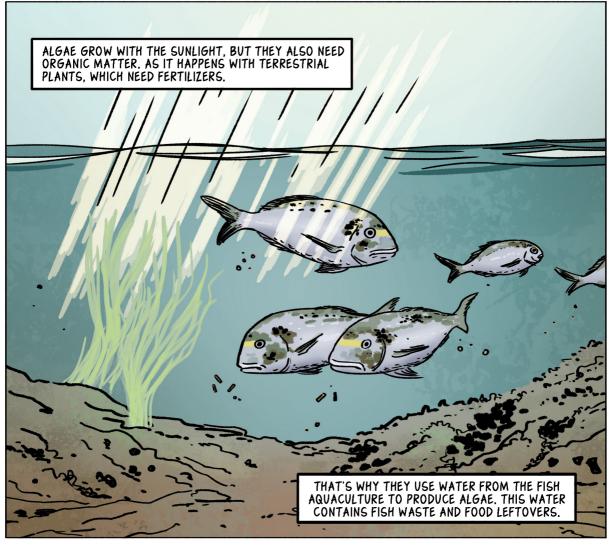




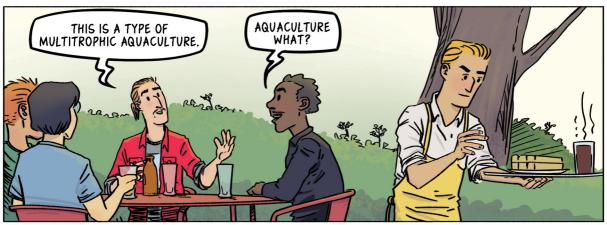




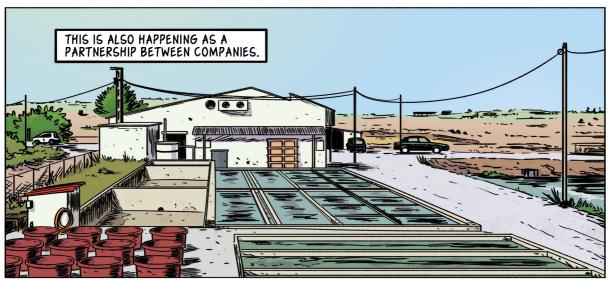


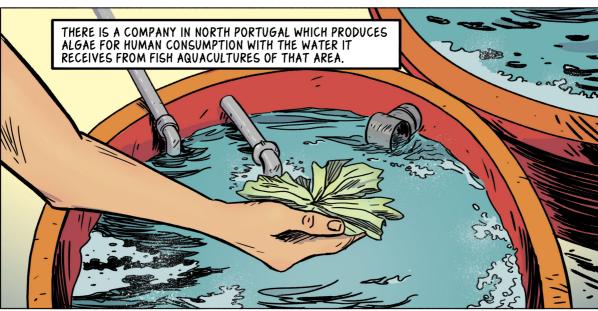


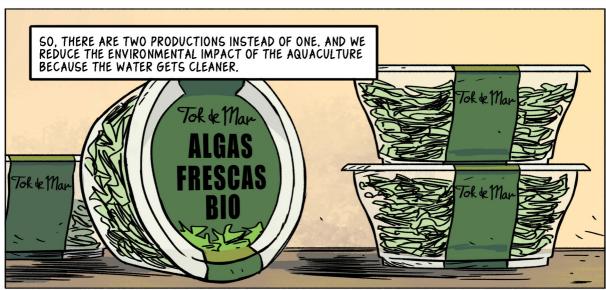




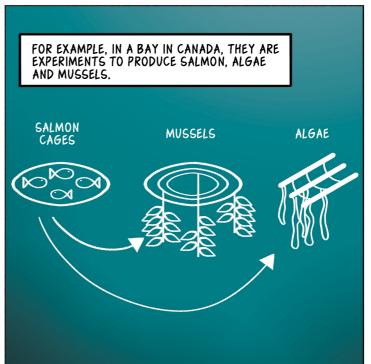




















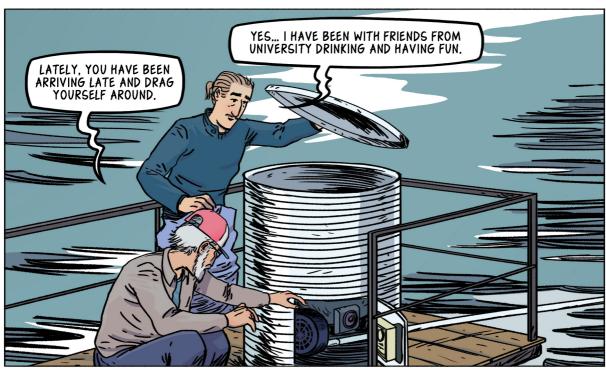








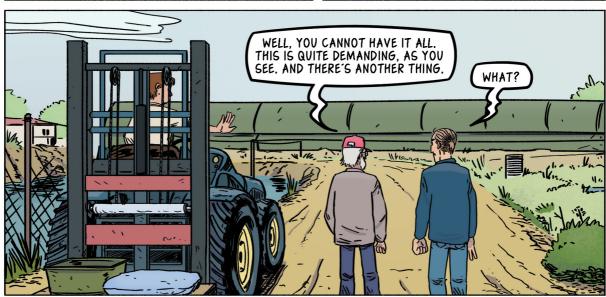


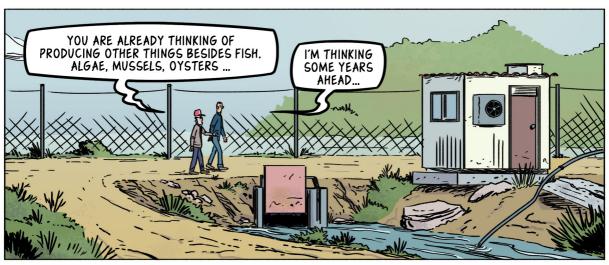


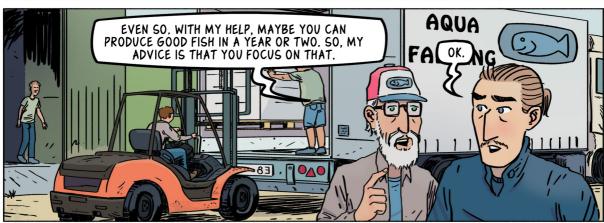


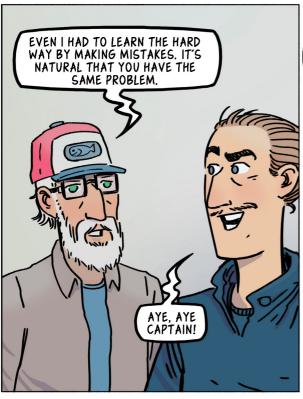




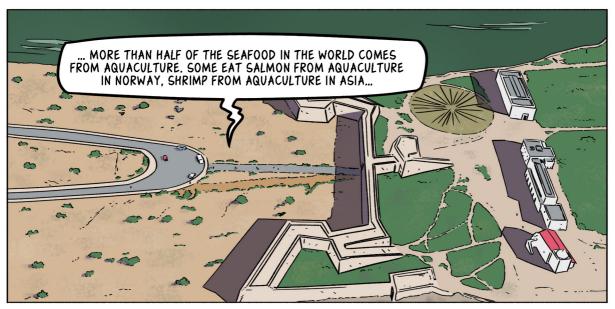






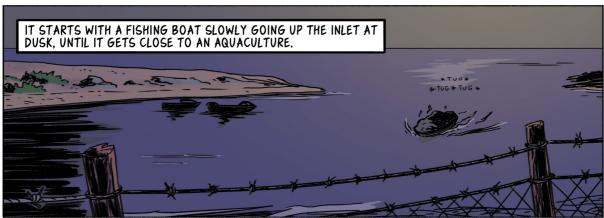




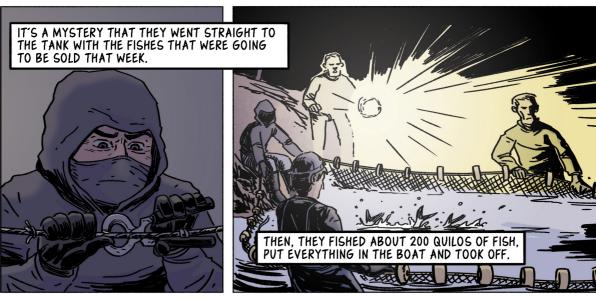




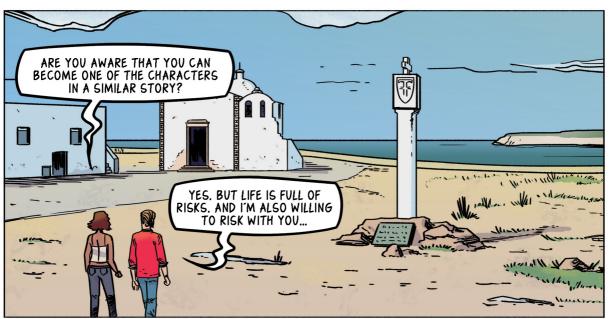


















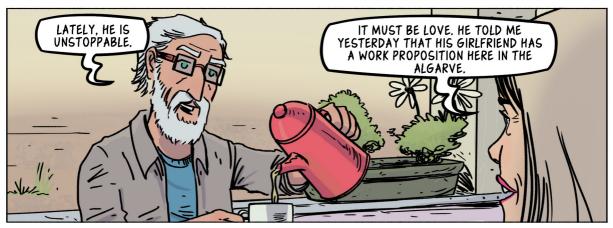




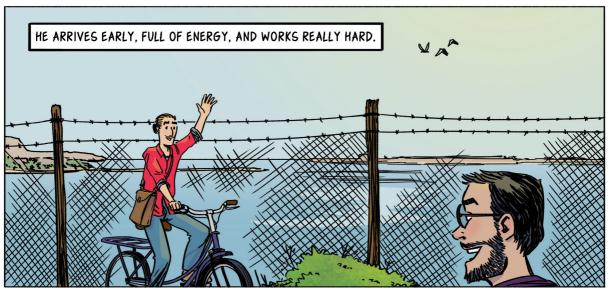


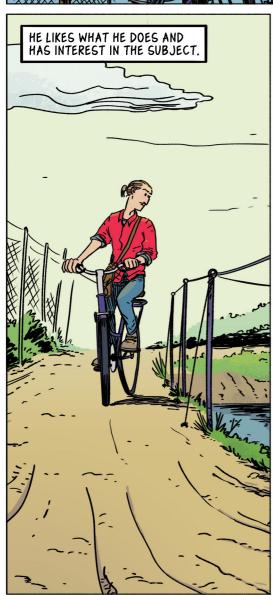














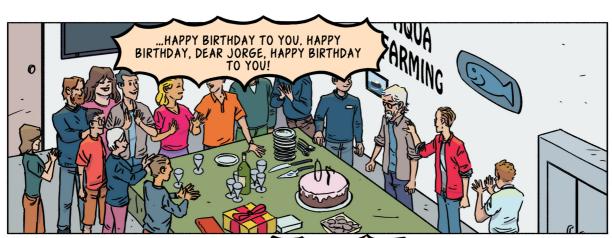


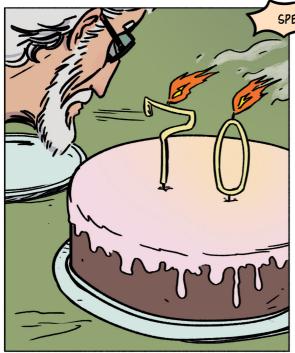






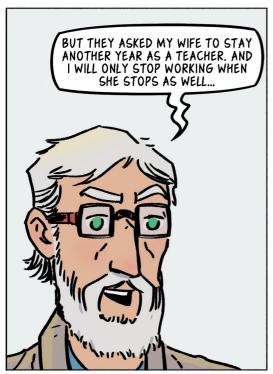












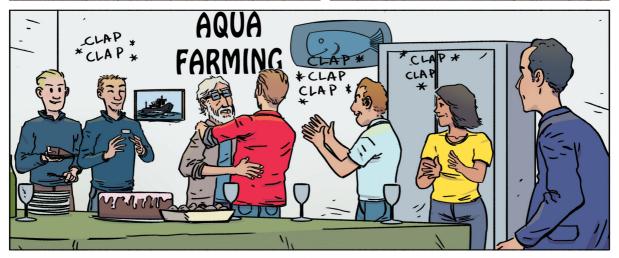




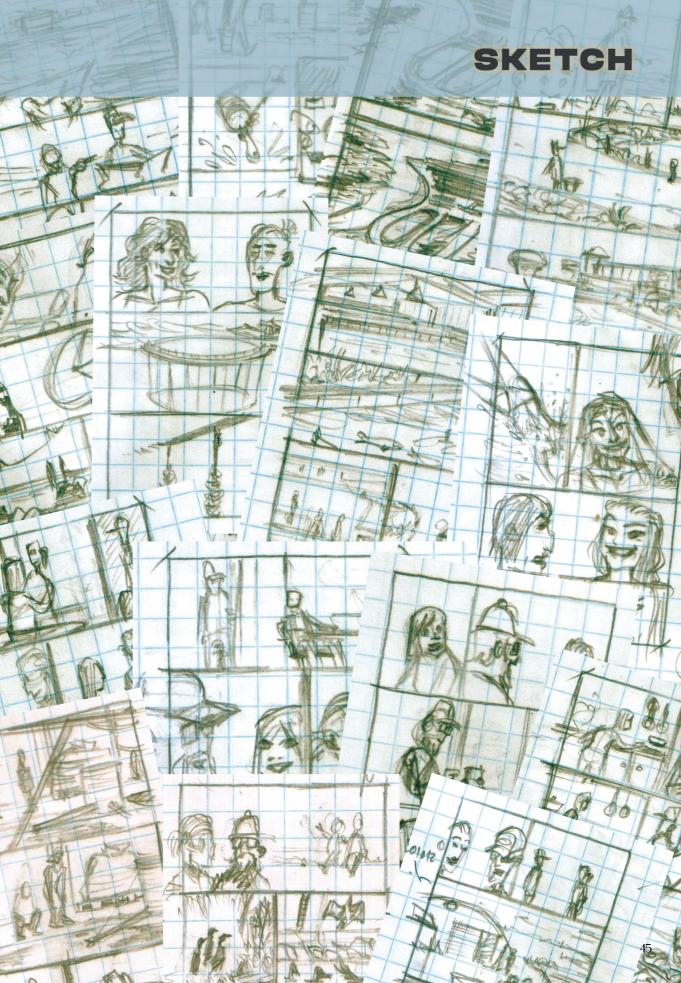




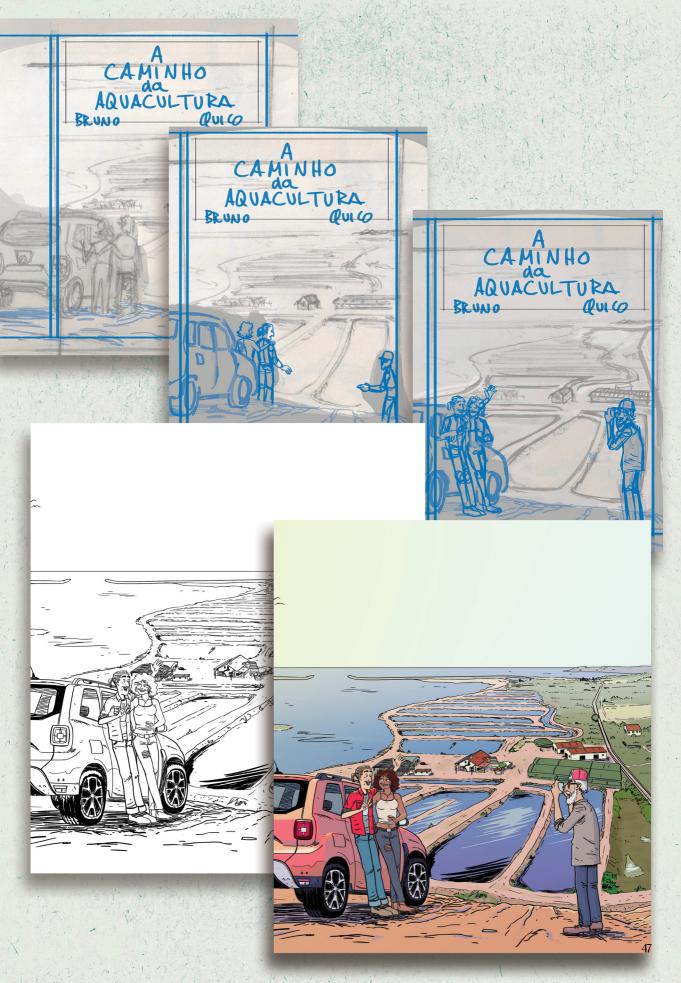




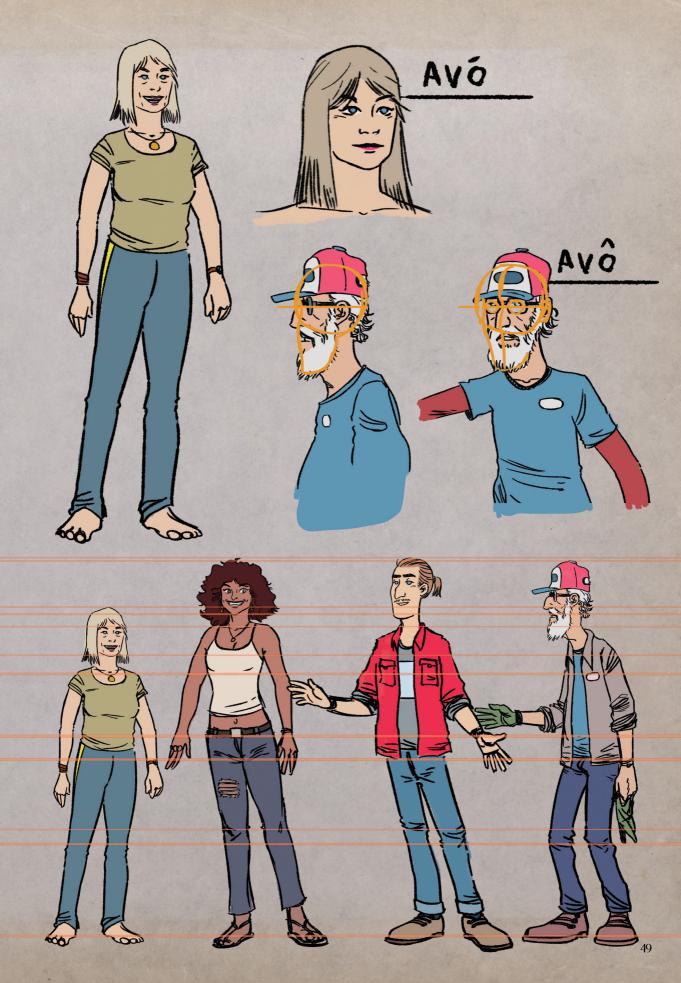


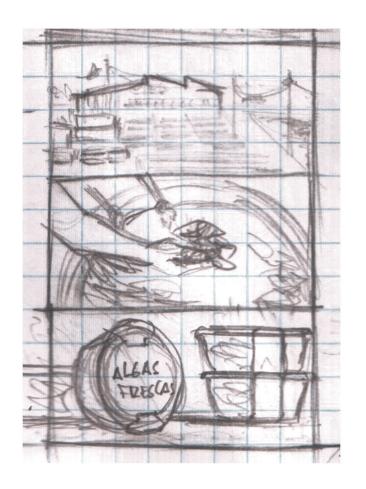


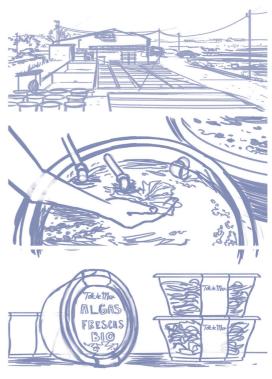




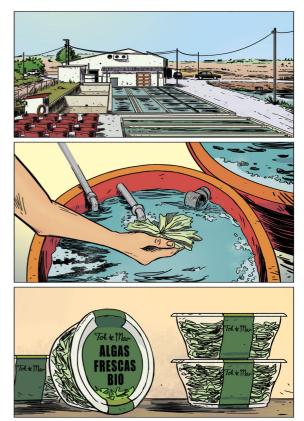












FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is aquaculture?

It is the production of aquatic organisms in either freshwater or saltwater. Various living beings such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and algae can be cultivated. It is important to understand the life cycle of the species in question, which includes their feeding, development, and reproduction. The initial stages (eggs, larvae, spores) are usually cultivated in controlled indoor spaces, where factors such as temperature, light, and oxygen are closely monitored. The juvenile and adult stages are usually carried out in outdoor spaces, commonly known as pre-growing and growing stages.

Where can aquaculture be conducted?

Aquaculture can be conducted on land, in intertidal zones, in coastal areas, and open sea. It is also carried out in rivers and lakes.

What structures are used in aquaculture?

Different structures, made of different materials, can be used for cultivation, such as earthen ponds, fibreglass, or concrete tanks. For example, in some regions of Portugal, old salt marshes with earthen ponds have been utilized for aquaculture of species such as gilthead seabream and sea bass. Cages are also used in more sheltered coastal areas like the Port of Sines (southwest of Portugal). In other cases, vertical ropes are used for mussel cultivation, or boxes and bags with oysters placed in intertidal zones.

What are the exploitation regimes?

The production regimes in aquaculture can be classified as Extensive. Semi-extensive, and Intensive. In Portugal, the Extensive regime relies solely on natural conditions. The species to be produced is either captured from the wild or sourced from breeding units, with exclusively natural feeding.

In the semi-extensive regime, artificial reproduction is used to obtain eggs and juveniles, and then during the fattening phase, frequent sampling and calibration are carried out to optimize growth and increase yield, using natural food and artificial supplements.

In the intensive regime, there is constant control of all production parameters. Fish growth is monitored throughout the production cycle through successive samplings, controlling reproduction and growth. In this regime, the species is fed exclusively with artificial feed.

What is integrated multitrophic aquaculture?

Integrated Multitrophic Aquaculture (IMTA) is a form of sustainable cultivation that seeks to mimic the functioning of natural ecosystems to improve overall efficiency and reduce environmental impact. This type of cultivation combines species from different trophic levels with complementary functions in the ecosystem. There is a main species being fed (with feed or other supplied food), whose resulting products of metabolism (e.g., carbon dioxide, ammonia, organic matter) and/or undigested food residues, will serve as food for other species, referred to as extractive species. Among the extractive species are macroalgae, bivalves, and sea cucumbers.

To learn more about fisheries and aquaculture statistics, or about the projects:

- European Commission, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Facts and figures on the common fisheries policy Basic statistical data 2022, Publications Office of the European Union, 2022, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2771/737237
- Instituto Nacional de Estatística Estatísticas da Pesca : 2022. Lisboa : INE, 2023. ISSN 0377-225-X. ISBN 978-989-25-0643-2, https://www.ine.pt/xurl/pub/66322600
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