

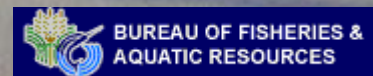


Planning and management of aquaculture parks for sustainable development of cage farms in the Philippines

www.aqua-park.asia

Environmental impact

AquaPark Mid-term meeting - interim results



Nutrient balance

*Simplified
fish farm*

Feed (C, N & P)

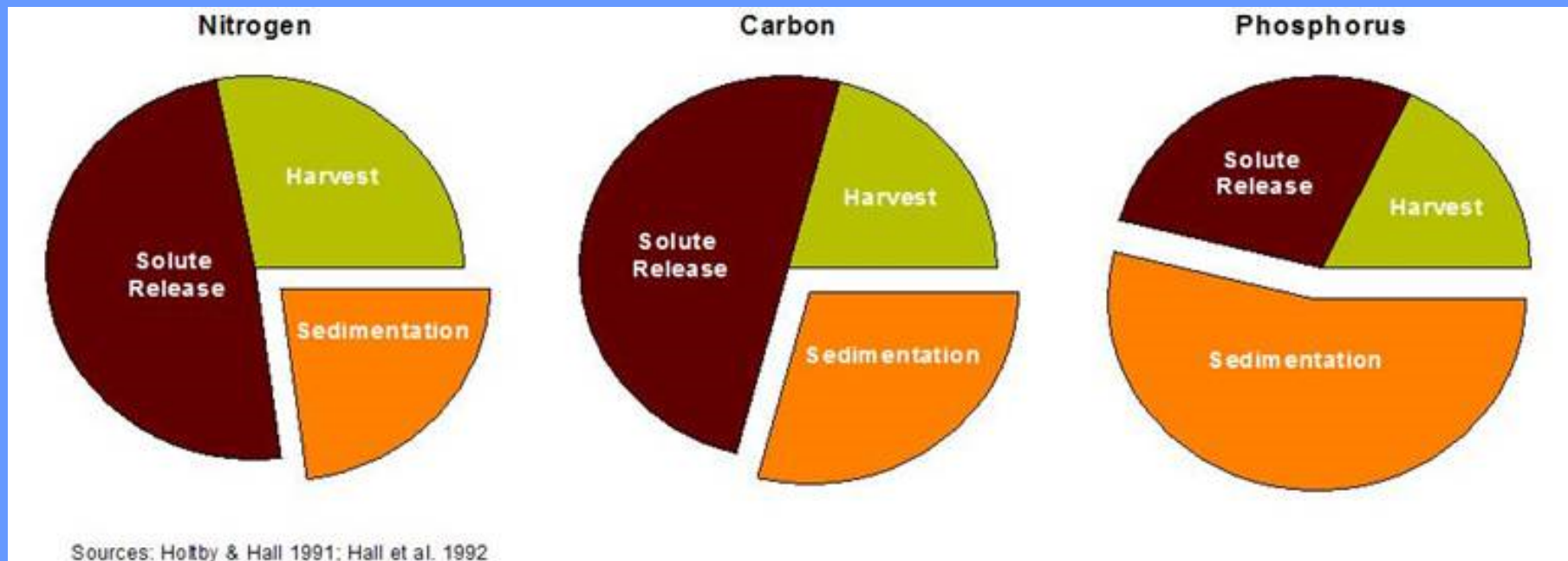
Fish (C, N & P)

Dissolved C
Dissolved N
Dissolved P

Particulate C
Particulate N
Particulate P

Water flow

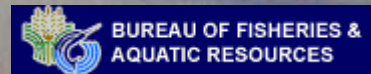
Inputs, uptake and outputs



Less than 30 % of inputs are retained by the fish. The remainder go into the environment

TROPOMOD model

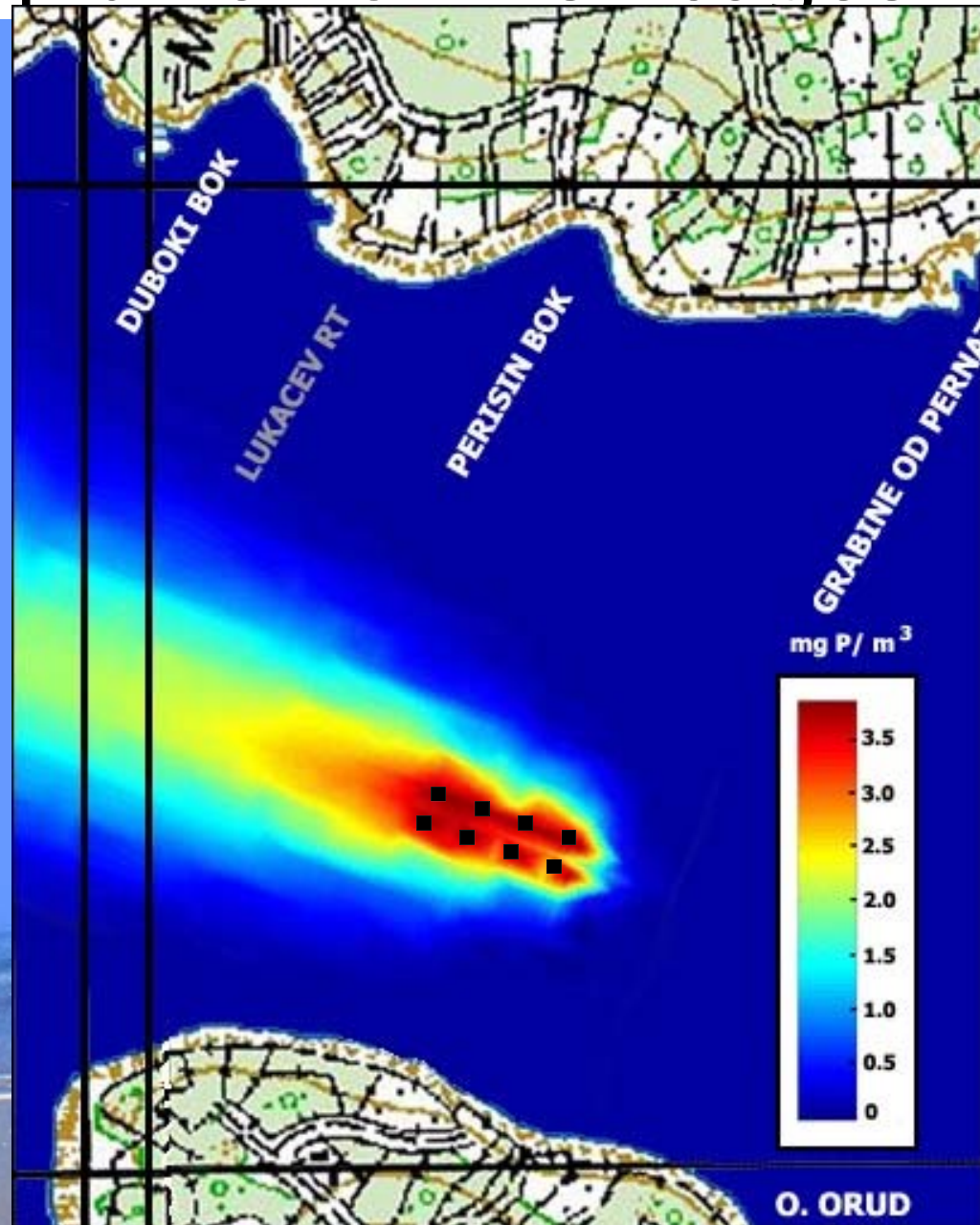
Model of sedimentation
from milkfish production



Impact on the sediments

- Sustainable levels – slight build up of organic layer on the seabed
- Unsustainable level - Build up of thick organic layer on the sea bed
- Smothering of seagrass
- Smothering of corals

Phosphorus plume from fish cages



Impact on water column

- Increasing nutrient concentration in the water
- Sustainable levels lead to algae production – zooplankton production – increased wild fishery production
- Unsustainable levels leads to high algae production – algal bloom – algae die off – low/no oxygen – fish kill

Environmental survey - Sual



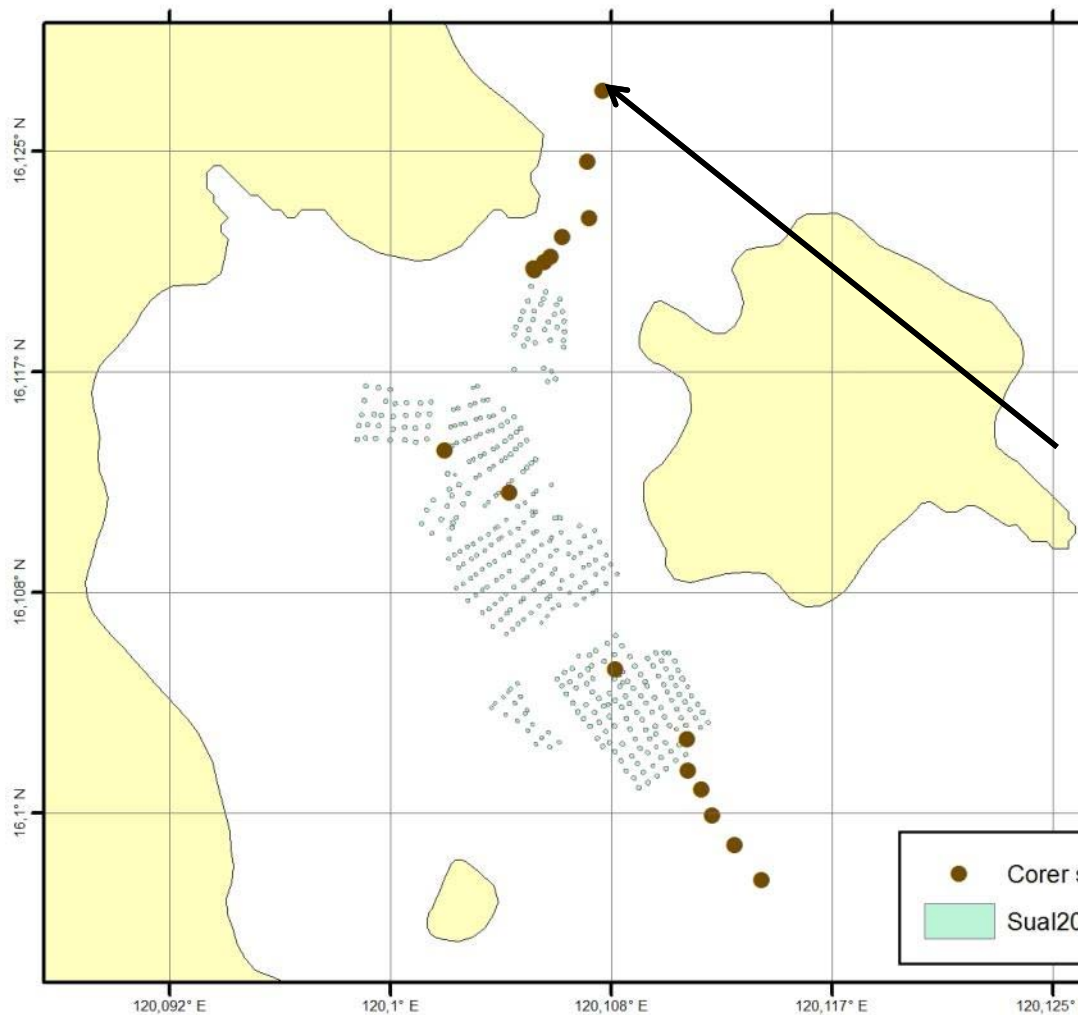
Natural sediment



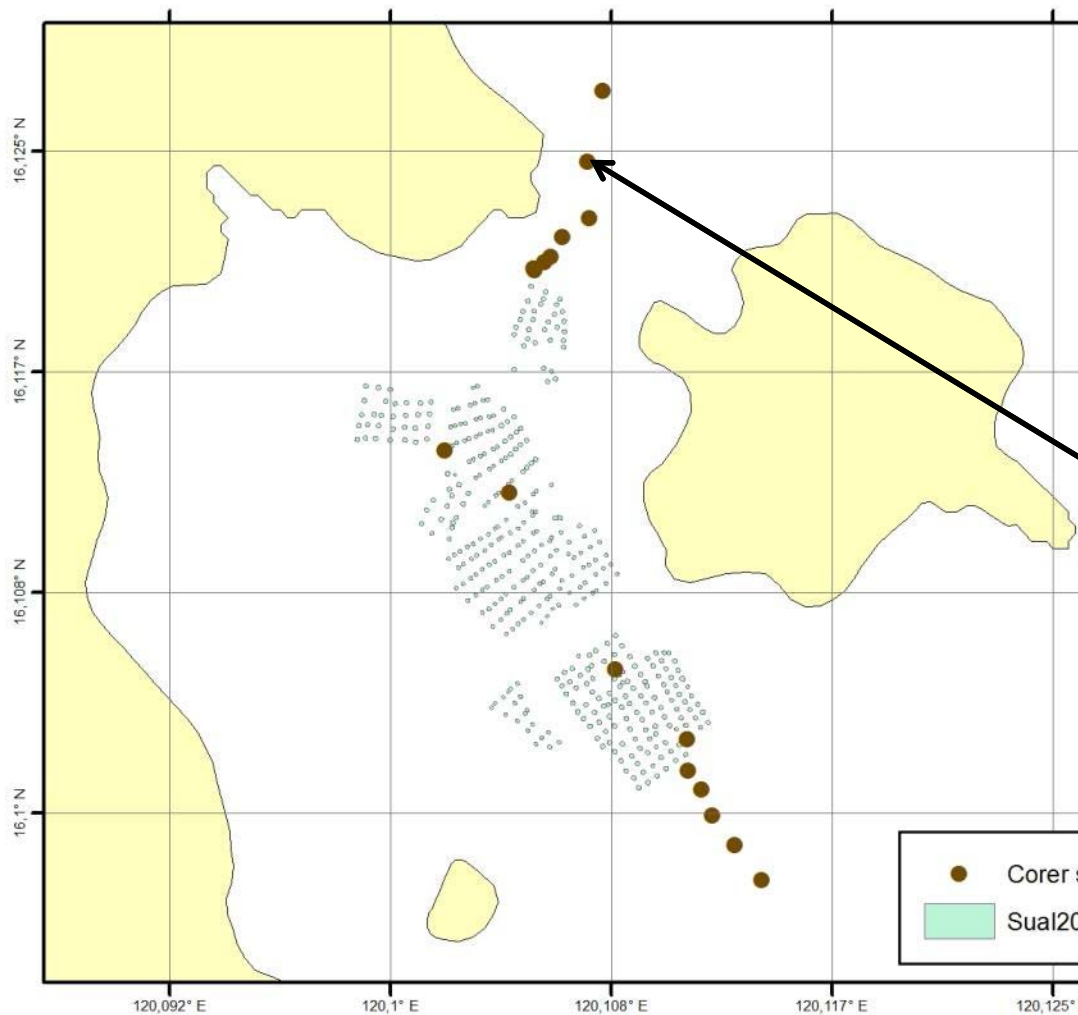
Heavily impacted sediment



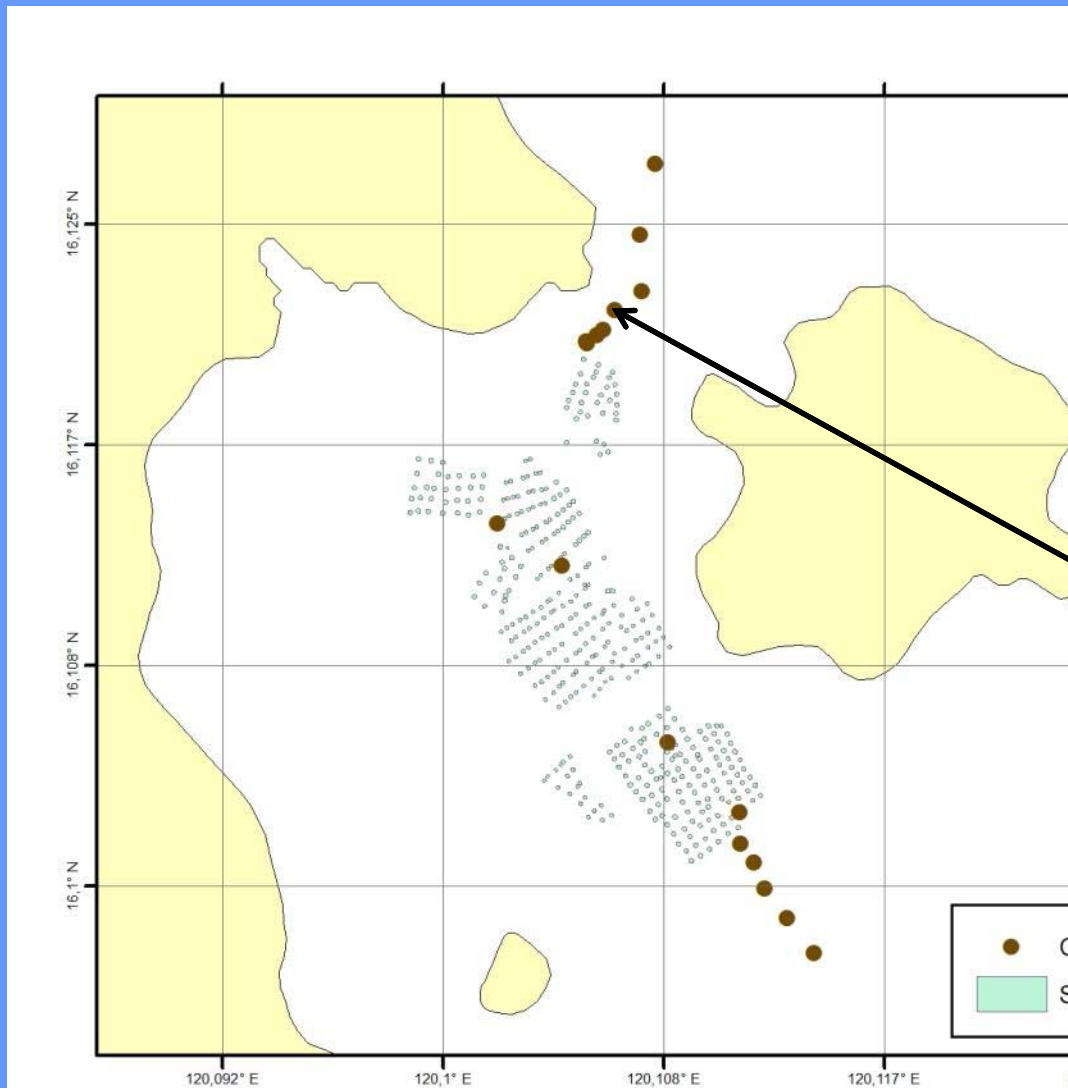
Corer 800 m from cage no black layer



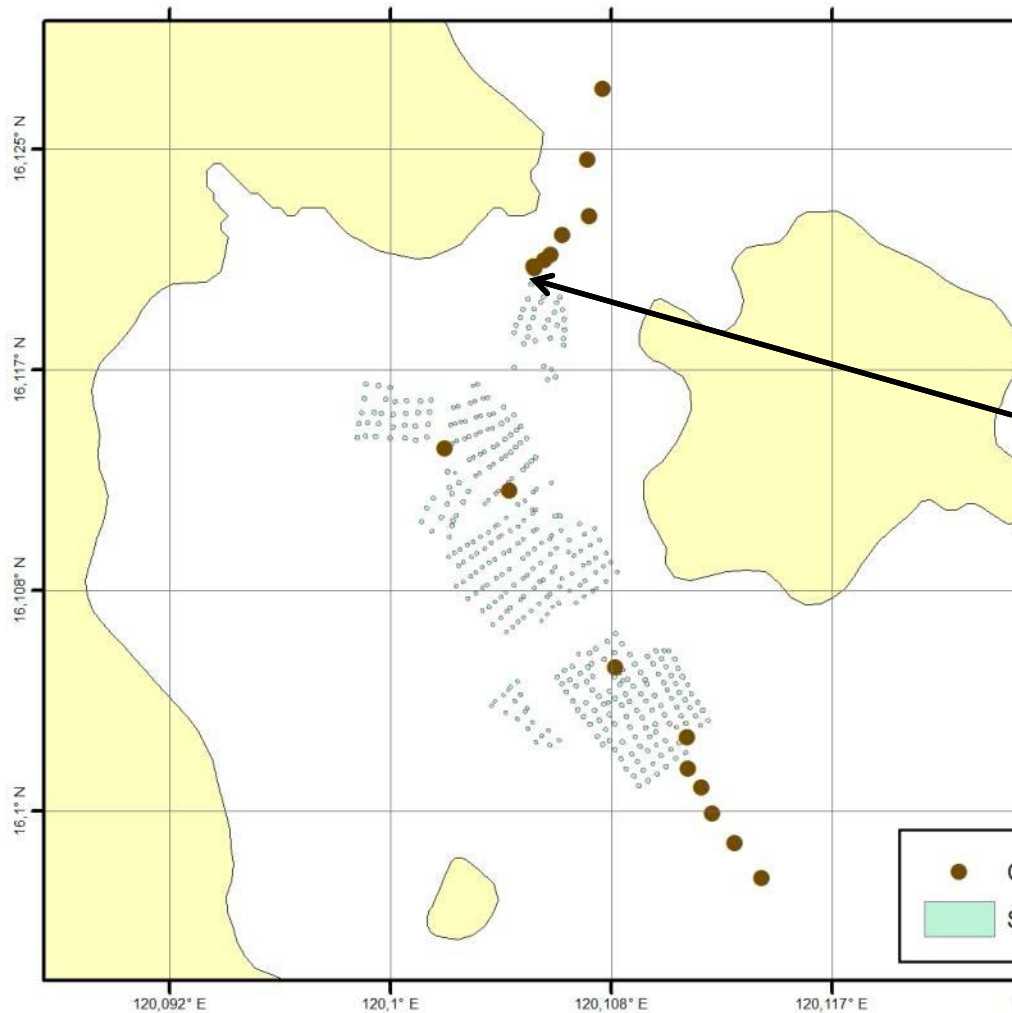
Corer 500 m from cage 5 cm black layer



Corer 87 m from cage 13 cm black layer



Corer at cage 20 cm black layer



Modelling environmental impact

3 important aspects:

1. How severe is the impact – what is the maximum impact underneath cages?
2. How far to the boundary of the impact? (Allowable Zone of Effect)
3. How can husbandry practices be optimised to use the zone most productively?

Objectives

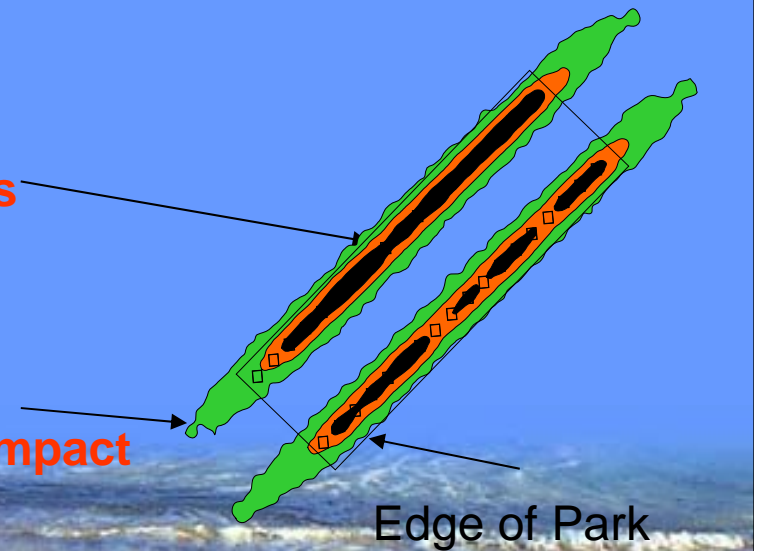
Predict if impact is SEVERE underneath cages

as shown by this deposition footprint

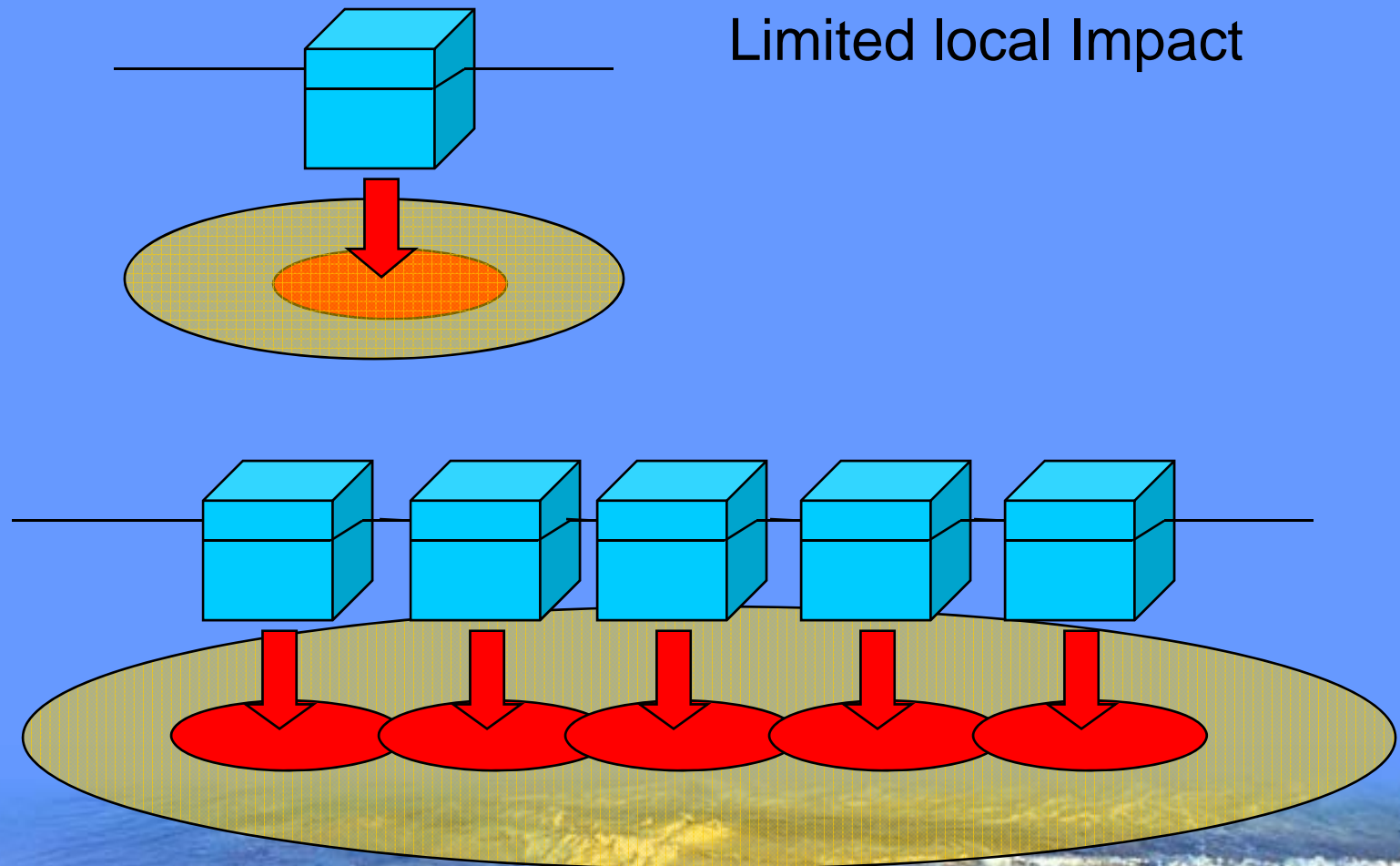
Zone colour

Predict distance to boundary of MODERATE impact

Zone colour



Environmental impact



Cumulative impact

Cumulative impact

- Increasing disease problems
- Lower survival
- Poor food conversion rate

Often blame

- Poor fry quality
- Poor food quality

But the problem is usually high
environmental impact

Monitoring

Monitoring of the MP is necessary

- To check the level of impact on the environment
- Check if the impact is getting worse, staying the same or getting better
- Early warning of future problems
- Oil spill contingency plan