

## Sustainable aquaculture.

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### Abstract

**Sustainable aquaculture could be the key to feeding our growing population. Right now, 42% of the fish we consume is cultivated, however there are no guidelines that establish what "great" aquaculture is yet. Shockingly, there are numerous impractical aquaculture practices, such as removing an excessive number of wild fish from the sea to feed farmed fish. This activity is intended to help fund projects that will expand and improve hydroponics. This could be the way to food security, above all, hydroponics needs to get more secure, cleaner, and more sustainable.**

**Keywords:** Sustainable aquaculture, Growing population, Fish consumption.

*Accepted on 25 December, 2020*

### Editorial note

We don't normally associate fish and the ocean with cultivating yet soon we will due in light of the fact that wild fish stocks are declining on a global level. Consistently we get 170 billion pounds of wild fish and shellfish. What's more, 42% of the fish we consume now being provided by aquaculture, how/where those fish are raised is getting progressively significant for our growing population and food security.

Aquaculture makes a sustainable contribution to our food supplies, so it must be done in a way that is sustainable. Tragically, there are right now no acknowledged principles for what characterizes "great" aquaculture. Some of the main concerns about aquaculture are the extraction of numerous wild fish from the seas that are utilized to feed farmed fish. These farmed fish here and there require unsustainable amounts of wild fish, and too many wild juveniles may be taken from the wild, restraining future stock growth. Aquaculture can also lead to the release of organic wastes into ocean, which can cause hurtful algal blooms. Just species that can be herbivorous or filter-feeders, breed in captivity, and don't produce a huge amount of nutrient output are sustainable.

With respect to aquaculture techniques various closed-system technologies, including re-circulating tanks, raceways, and flow-through systems are usually the best. These frameworks are being utilized for various types of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants. However long the water is treated prior to being released and none of the fish escape, these are sustainable options. Open pens have environmental and food safety flaws and are not sustainable. In these pens it is difficult to address the issues of fecal waste, associations with predators, introduction of non-native or exotic species, excess inputs (food, antibiotics), habitat destruction, and disease transfer.

Our sustainable aquaculture initiative provides grants to projects that emphasis on expanding and improving the the way we farm fish sustainably, as well as providing food security and safer, cleaner food. There is still a long way to go about this approach and how to best use it to feed our growing population.

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