

Sustainable Development of Marine Aquaculture Spatial Planning Component

Spatial Perspectives on Mariculture from a Global Viewpoint

Preliminary Results

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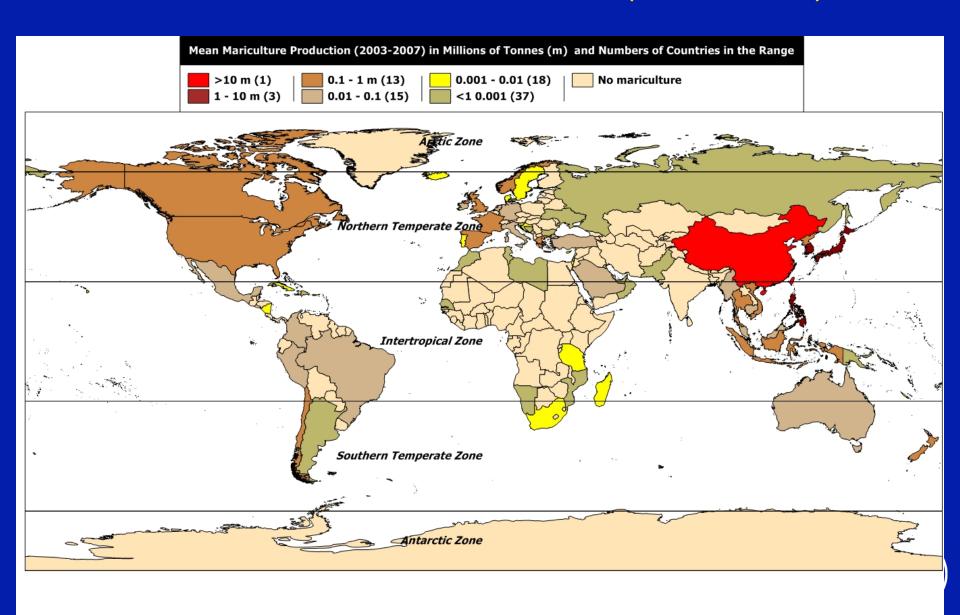


Objective and Overview

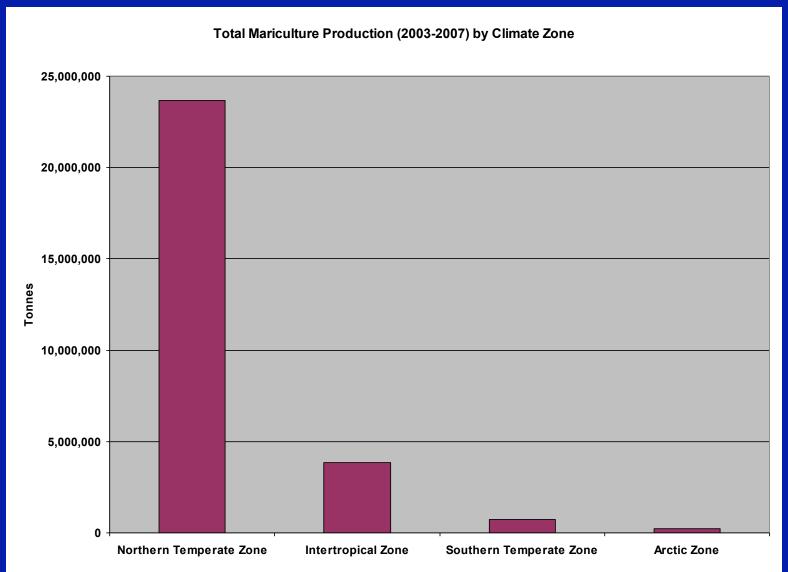
- Objective
 - Provide spatial perspectives on mariculture from a global viewpoint in the context of climate zones
- Overview of perspectives
 - Production
 - Coastline length of mariculture countries
 - Intensity of mariculture production
 - Maritime claims
 - Off of the Coast and Offshore Maritime Zones
 - Areas apt for cages and longlines
 - Example of access to ports and travel time/distance
 - Conclusions



Mean Mariculture Production (2003-2007)

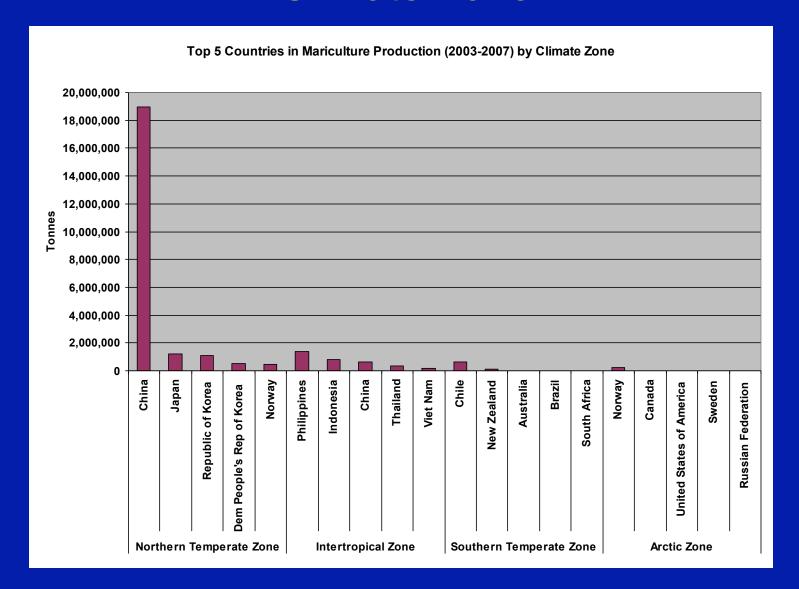


Mariculture Production by Climate Zone



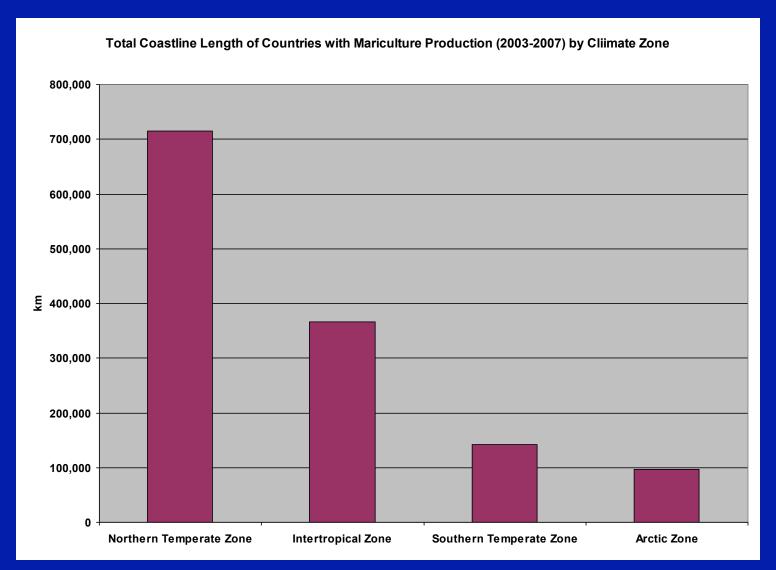


Top 5 Countries in Mariculture Production by Climate Zone



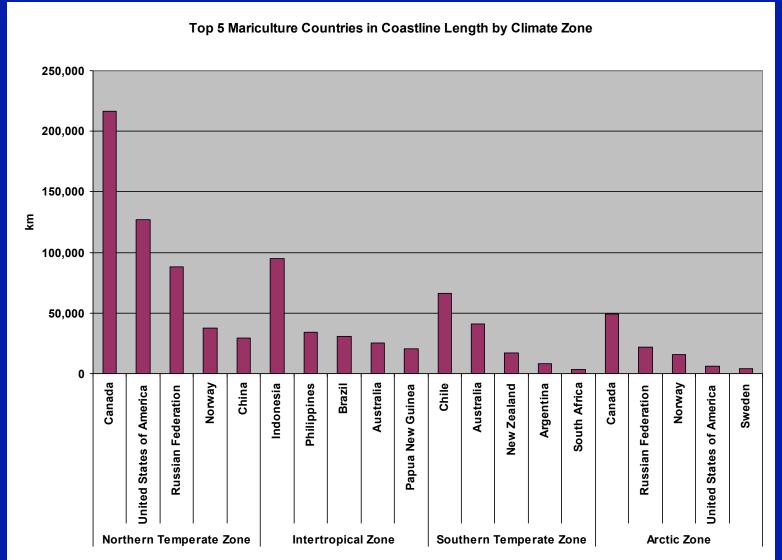


Coastline Length of Mariculture Countries by Climate Zone



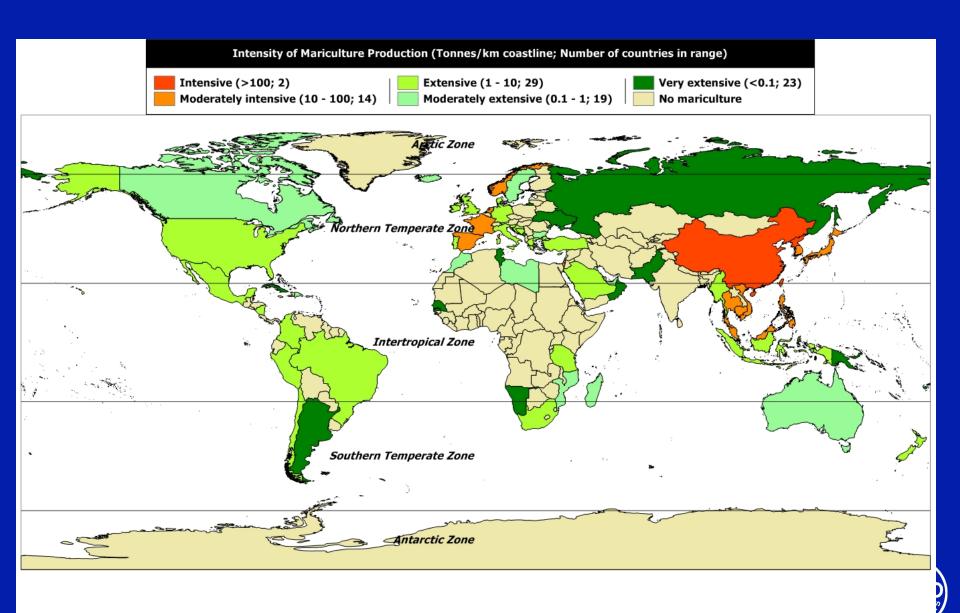


Top 5 Mariculture Countries in Coastline Length by Climate Zone

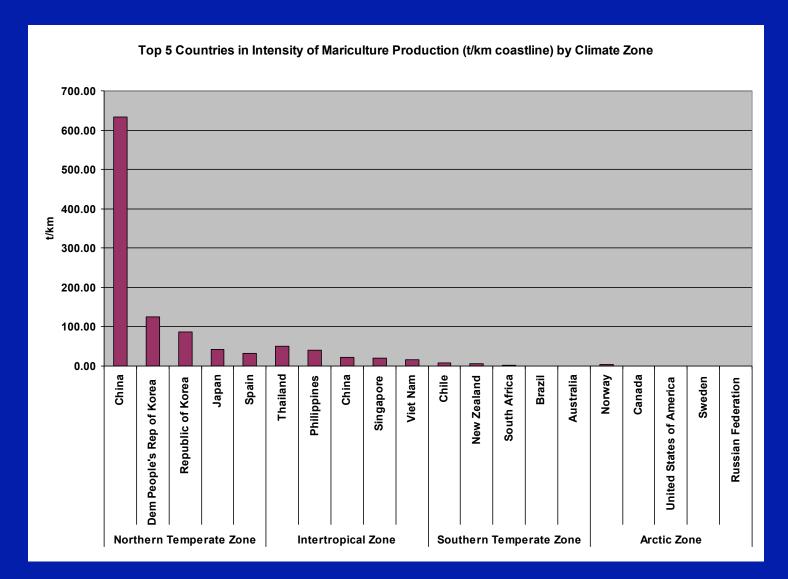




Intensity of Mariculture Production

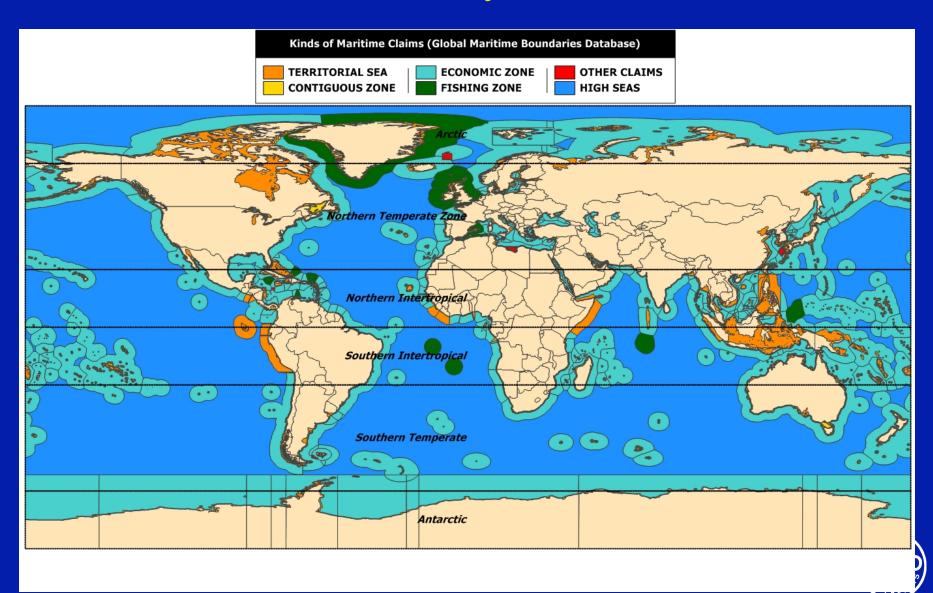


Top 5 Countries in Intensity of Mariculture by Climate Zone





Maritime Claims by Climate Zone

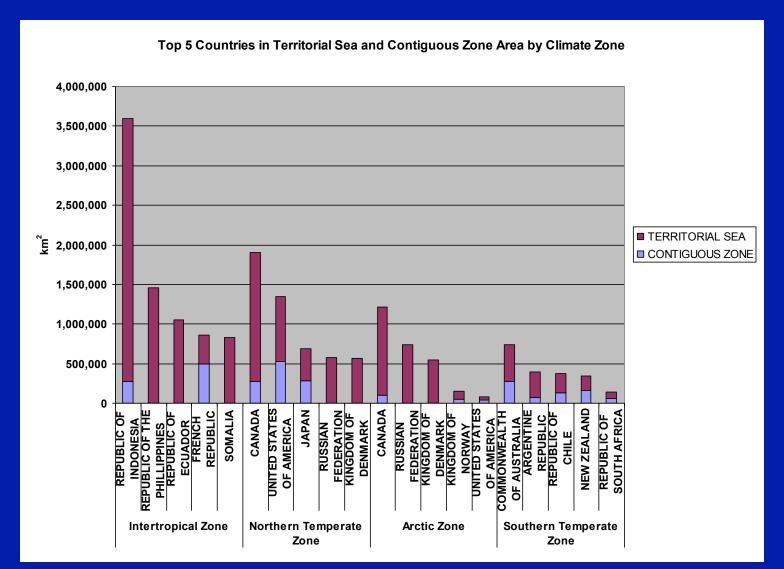


Maritime Claims Relevant to Mariculture Abbreviated Definitions

- Territorial sea the sovereignty of a coastal state extends beyond its land territory and internal waters to an adjacent belt of sea not exceeding 12 nautical miles.
- Contiguous zone the zone contiguous to a coastal state's territorial sea not to extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.
- Exclusive economic zone (EEZ) the zone beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea in which a coastal state has: sovereign rights not to exceed 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.
- **Fishing zone** some states (e.g., the UK) have chosen not to claim an EEZ, but rather to claim jurisdiction over the living resources off their coast, normally the same as the EEZ or 200 nautical miles.
- (full definitions at: http://www.exxun.com/aba_notes_defs/ nd_maritime_claims.html

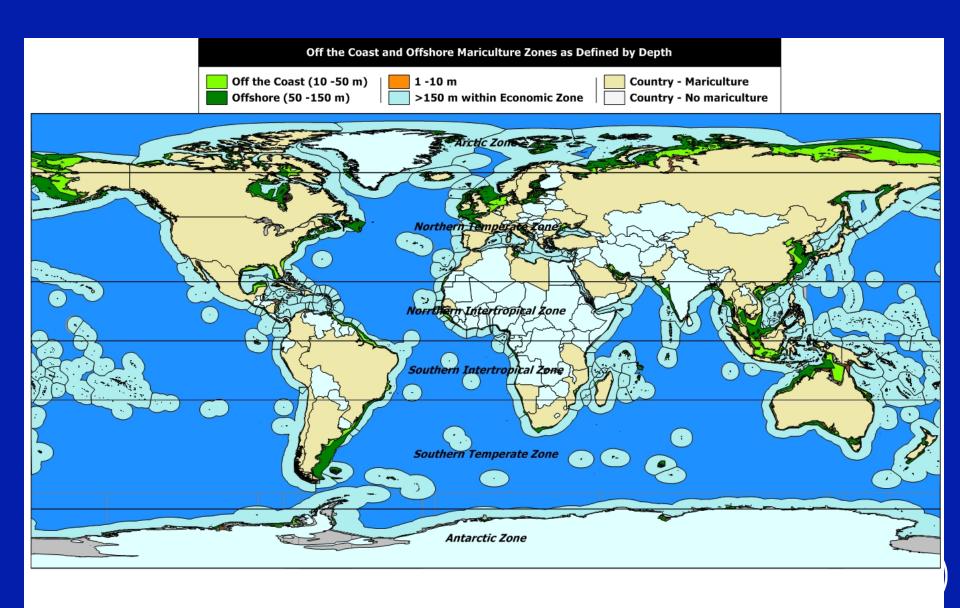


Top 5 Countries in Territorial Seas and Contiguous Zones by Climate Zone

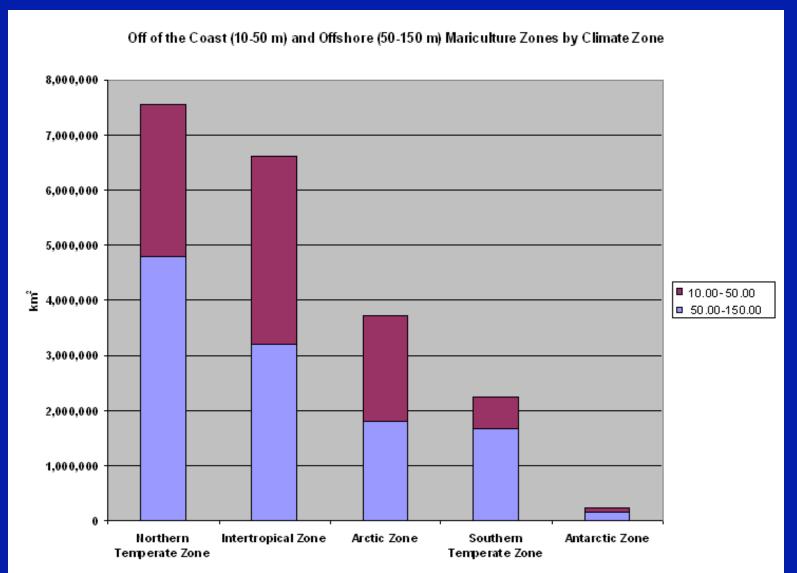




Off the Coast and Offshore Mariculture Zones

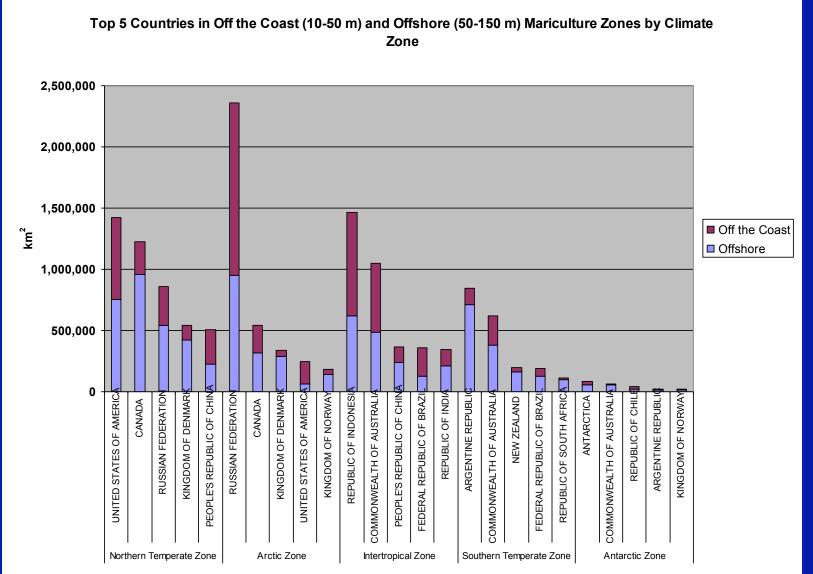


Off the Coast (10-50 m) and Offshore (50-150 m) by Climate Zone



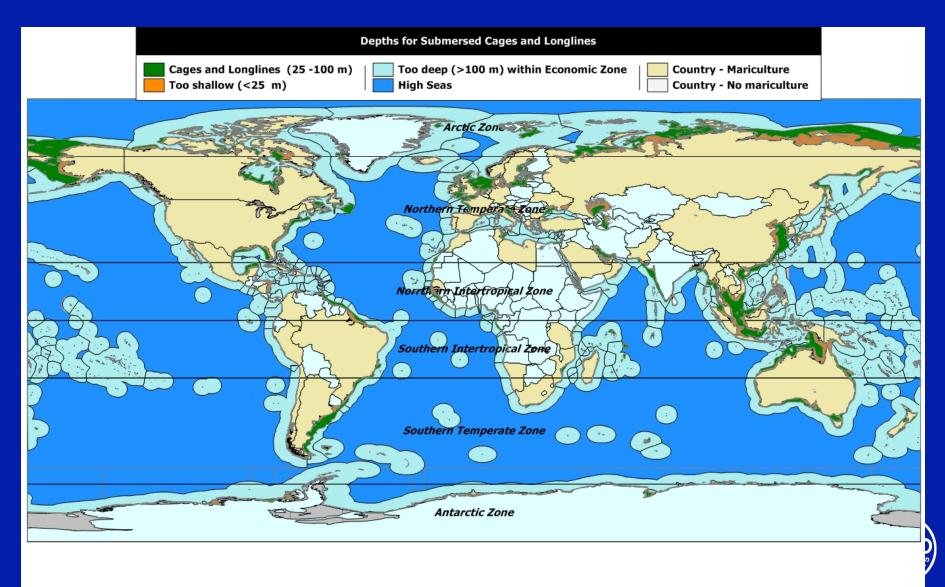


Top 5 Countries in Off the Coast (10-50 m) and Offshore (50-150 m) Area by Climate Zone

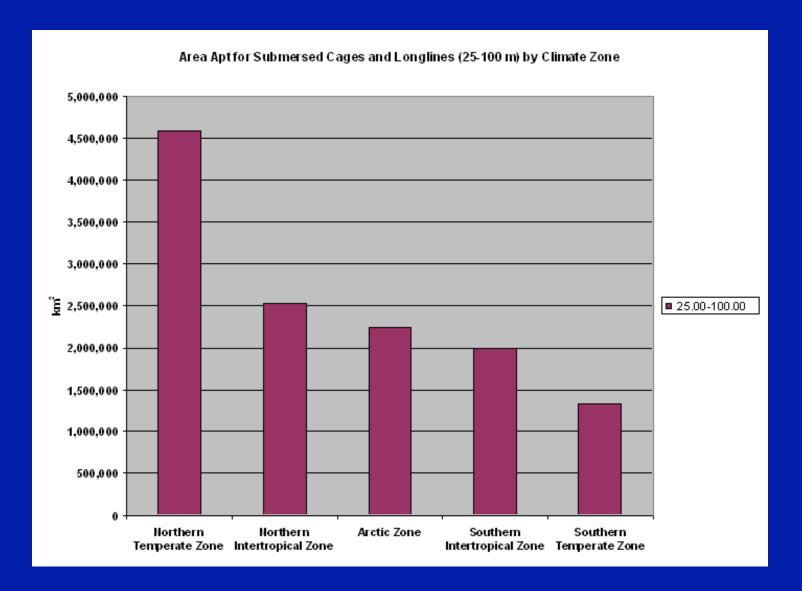




Areas Apt for Submersed Cages and Longlines (25-100 m)

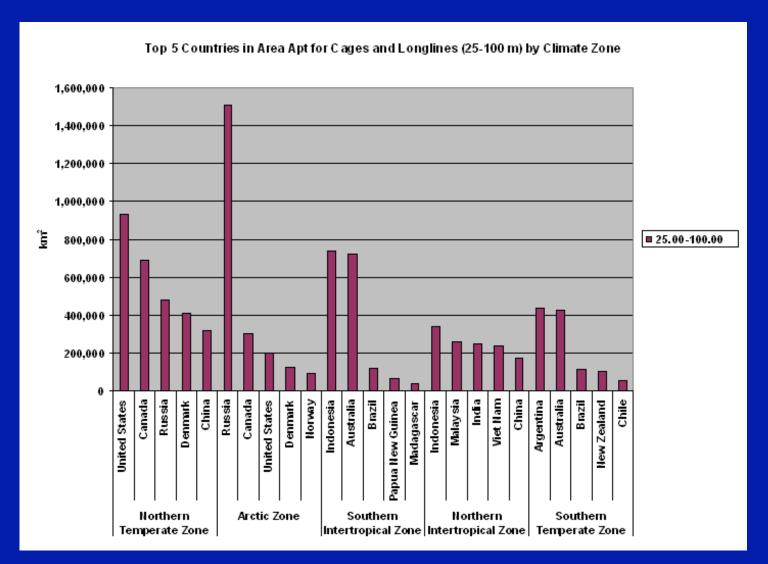


Area Apt for Cages and Longlines (25–100 m) by Climate Zone



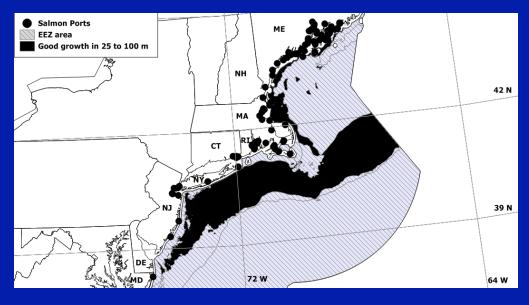


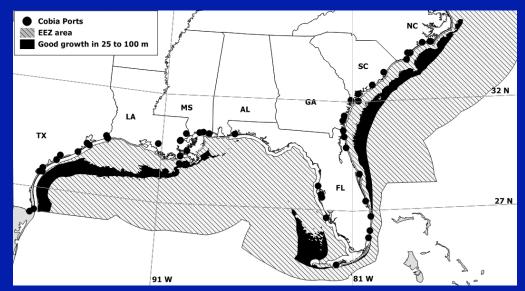
Top 5 Countries in Area Apt for Cages and Longlines by Climate Zone





Effect of Port Access and Time/Distance on Mariculture Potential







Conclusions

- The Northern Temperate Zone leads in:
 - Mariculture production
 - Length of shoreline among mariculture countries
 - Countries with the highest intensities of mariculture production (t/ km shoreline)
 - Area of Off the Coast (10-50 m) and Offshore (50-150 m) mariculture zones
 - Area apt for cages and longlines (25-100m)
- Availability of ports and associated services and their proximity to suitable culture sites will be key factors determining locations of offshore mariculture



Upcoming Spatial Perspectives on Mariculture Potential:

Present Technologies and Future Systems

- Areas apt for cobia as an example of potential for warm temperate mariculture
- Areas apt for Atlantic salmon and blue mussel in integrated multitrophic mariculture as a cool temperate example
- Improved estimates of production factors including:
 - Use the Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM) to create a global dataset on current speed and temperature
 - Global chlorophyll-a data set
 - Global access to ports and estimate economic cost components (e.g. increase in costs due to distance from ports and with increase in depths)
 - Incorporate existing models to determine species growth within or outside of the GIS
 - Verification of estimates of potential based on locations of existing aquaculture.
- Thematic maps (e.g., Marine Ecosystems of the World, Natural Disaster Hotspots, The Global 200: Priority Ecosystems for Global Conservation)

