

FACTS ABOUT FENFISH AQUACULTURE

The Need for Fenfish Aquaculture in Europe and Beyond

Why Fish Farming Production is Key to a Sustainable Blue Future?

An article by Tamas Gulyás – IFREMER researcher – published on www.fishbase.org on June 2022

The water demand for aquaculture is growing, driven by rising populations and an increasing dependence on the industrial sector. In 2019, in the European Union, freshwater usage in the aquaculture sector was 1,000,000 m³, with 1,000,000 m³ of water used per ton of fish produced. This is a significant amount of water, especially when the demand for water is increasing due to the growing need for water in the industrial sector and the growing need for water in the agricultural sector.

However, fish aquaculture is a water-intensive activity. However, when you think the water demand is so important in the aquaculture sector, you might think, why not use saltwater? In 2019, the aquaculture sector in the EU was using 1,000,000 m³ of water, with 1,000,000 m³ of water used per ton of fish produced. This is a significant amount of water, especially when the demand for water is increasing due to the growing need for water in the industrial sector and the growing need for water in the agricultural sector.

Water demand for farmed fish is rising because the European aquaculture sector has shifted towards high-value species such as salmon, trout, and sea bream. These species require high-quality water, which is often sourced from the sea. This has led to a growing need for water in the aquaculture sector, which is now a significant part of the water demand in the EU.

The European Union's Aquaculture Strategy (2012) aims to increase the sector's sustainability and reduce its environmental footprint. This includes measures to improve water management, reduce water consumption, and increase the use of recycled water. The strategy also aims to increase the sector's resilience to climate change and to ensure that the sector is able to meet the growing demand for fish in the EU.

Given the sector's growth, the EU is looking for solutions to reduce its environmental footprint. One of the key solutions is to increase the use of recycled water. This involves treating and reusing water from the aquaculture sector, which can significantly reduce the sector's water demand. The EU is also looking for ways to improve water management in the aquaculture sector, such as by using water-saving technologies and by improving the efficiency of water use.

It is essential to stress that fish aquaculture doesn't just provide food. It's a significant source of income for many people, especially in coastal areas. It's also a source of employment, particularly in the aquaculture sector. This is why it's so important to ensure that the sector is able to meet the growing demand for fish in the EU. This involves measures to improve water management, reduce water consumption, and increase the use of recycled water.

Sustainability is also a key part of the aquaculture sector. This involves measures to ensure that the sector is able to meet the growing demand for fish in the EU. This includes measures to improve water management, reduce water consumption, and increase the use of recycled water. The EU is also looking for ways to improve the efficiency of water use in the aquaculture sector, such as by using water-saving technologies and by improving the efficiency of water use.

Reducing aquaculture's environmental footprint is a key part of the EU's strategy. This involves measures to improve water management, reduce water consumption, and increase the use of recycled water. The EU is also looking for ways to improve the efficiency of water use in the aquaculture sector, such as by using water-saving technologies and by improving the efficiency of water use.

Reducing aquaculture's environmental footprint is a key part of the EU's strategy. This involves measures to improve water management, reduce water consumption, and increase the use of recycled water. The EU is also looking for ways to improve the efficiency of water use in the aquaculture sector, such as by using water-saving technologies and by improving the efficiency of water use.