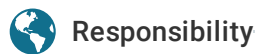




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Responsibility

Land and water use issues in aquaculture

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The only type of aquaculture that consumes significant freshwater is pond aquaculture supplied by wells, streams, lakes, reservoirs and irrigation systems

In October, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations convened an expert consultation at its Rome, Italy headquarters to gather statistics on land and water use in aquaculture, to be included with statistics already collected on fisheries and aquaculture production in member nations.

Although it was evident at the meeting that the degree of reliability for this data will vary greatly among countries, even approximate information on the amount of land and water used for aquaculture will be of great interest to many organizations and individuals. The implications of such data are considerable, for the estimates could be used in support of aquaculture or against it.

Proponents of traditional agriculture may cite these data to claim that aquaculture can be a major competitor to agriculture, and irrigated agriculture in particular. Environmentalists may attempt to use the statistics to show that aquaculture wastes land and water resources.

It therefore behooves the aquaculture community to become knowledgeable about land and water use



Aquaculture generally makes efficient use of water and equals other types of farming in efficient land use.

issues, and understand the differences between land and water use in aquaculture and traditional agriculture.

Land use

Land use in land-based aquaculture often is reported as an area equal to the water surface area where production is conducted. However, aquaculture farms use land for water supply and discharge canals, settling basins, buildings, staging areas, roads, and other purposes. The usual amount of land not used directly for production but employed in support of production is not known. It is probably greater for small farms than large ones, and likely ranges from less than 20 percent to more than 50 percent of total farm area.

Of course, traditional agriculture also uses land for purposes other than direct crop production, and the proportion of total farm area devoted to supporting crop production is probably similar to that of aquaculture. However, data should be collected to compare aquaculture with terrestrial agriculture with respect to the production of food (and especially protein) on a per-hectare basis. In general, I believe aquaculture uses land equally or more efficiently than other types of farming, but careful evaluation of production versus land use for typical aquatic and terrestrial crops is needed.

Water use

Water use is a more complex issue than land use in aquaculture. The methods by which water is used in aquaculture varies greatly among species and production systems. Aquaculture water also is used much differently than in terrestrial agriculture.

Much of the water used in agriculture irrigates crops. This water is removed from streams, reservoirs, lakes, or underground aquifers and applied to the crops. Some of the water infiltrates the soil, but much of it is lost by evapotranspiration. There is a large consumptive use of water by irrigated crops, but rain-fed agriculture does not consume surface or underground water supplies. In aquaculture, production usually is done in ponds, cages, net pens, or raceways.

Cages and net pens

Cages and net pens are placed in water bodies, but other than the water contained in the biomass of the culture species (about 75 percent of live weight) no water is consumed.

Raceways

Raceways and other flow-through structures are highly intensive production systems. A farm using raceways for production will seldom have more than 1 to 2 ha of water surface. In these systems, water usually is taken from streams, lakes, or springs, passed through the production units, and discharged back into the water source. The production units are watertight, and the only consumptive water use is that contained in the culture species and water lost by evaporation.

Most flow-through systems are for coldwater species, and evaporative losses are low because of the low water temperature. The only flow-through systems that consume a large amount of water are those that rely on water from wells.

Rain-fed and brackishwater ponds

Rain-fed ponds are filled by direct precipitation and storm runoff. They are analogous to rain-fed agriculture and do not consume water. Coastal ponds for brackishwater aquaculture take water from estuaries or the sea. When water exchange is used in such ponds, the water is discharged back into the coastal water body from which it came. Although such ponds consume water through evaporation and seepage, this removal is insignificant, for it is not freshwater.

Pond water consumption

The only type of aquaculture that consumes significant freshwater – and that may be considered a competitor with other water users – is pond aquaculture supplied by freshwater from wells, streams, lakes, reservoirs and irrigation systems. However, it should be emphasized that not all of the water taken for use in ponds is consumed.

When water exchange is applied or ponds are drained for harvest, water is released downstream. If water is removed from an irrigation system for fish culture, water exchange and draining effluents are released back into the system. The only true consumption is the increase in evaporation because of the large water surface area created by ponds and water lost through seepage.

Of course, where well water is used, water is removed from underground aquifers, and excessive removal of water by wells can deplete aquifers. Water seeping from ponds can infiltrate the groundwater, but it often does not enter the same aquifer from which it was withdrawn.

Estimating total water use

Total water use in pond aquaculture can be estimated by the following equation:

$$\text{Total water use} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Culture system volume} \\ + \text{Unproductive water volume} \\ + \text{Seepage} \\ + \text{Evaporation} \\ + \text{Water exchange} \\ + \text{Water content of harvested} \\ \text{aquatic animals} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Precipitation} \\ + \text{Runoff} \end{array} \right\}$$

The consumptive water use is the sum of seepage, evaporation and the water content of harvested aquatic animals in ponds filled from surface water bodies. Where ponds are filled by groundwater from wells, the consumptive water use would equal total water use. Aquaculture production units can be classified according to their requirements for land and water as shown in Table 1.

Boyd, Water use in aquaculture production systems, Table 1

Production Unit	Comments	Water Consumption Process
Cages and net pens	Occupy space (volume) in water bodies but consume little water (those in the sea consume no freshwater)	Biomass production
Raceways and other flow-through structures	Occupy a small area of land but consume very little water (unless supplied by groundwater from wells)	Evaporation and biomass production
Ponds fed by rainfall and runoff	Occupy land space, but consume little water	Biomass production
Ponds filled by brackishwater or seawater	Occupy land space, but consume no freshwater	–
Ponds filled by water from streams, irrigation systems, or storage reservoirs	Occupy land space, and consume considerable water	Evaporation, seepage, and biomass production
Ponds filled by wells	Occupy land space and consume groundwater	Filling ponds, evaporation, seepage, and biomass production

Table 1. Water use in aquaculture production systems.

Conclusion

Land use in aquaculture can be handled in the FAO statistics without causing serious problems, because it will be accompanied by production data. Thus, the return in food per unit of land use can be estimated. Aquaculture also makes efficient use of water, even though water is the medium in which the culture organisms live.

In 1999, I calculated the value of rice and soybeans per cubic meter of irrigation water as compared to the value of channel catfish per cubic meter of water when cultured in embankment ponds without water exchange or annual draining. The values were \$0.12 per cubic meter for rice, \$0.13 per cubic meter for soybeans, and \$0.78 per cubic meter for channel catfish. If ponds were drained annually, the value of catfish dropped to \$0.31 per cubic meter, but was still greater than for rice and soybeans.

Nevertheless, total water use statistics could be misinterpreted in comparisons with other types of food production if the statistics do not clearly distinguish between total water use and consumptive water use.

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