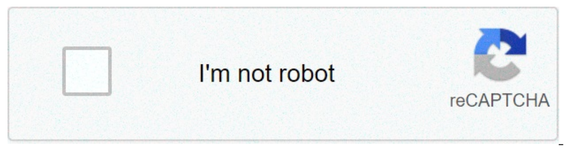

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Extensive culture of fish

Extensive semi intensive and intensive culture of fish. What is intensive fish culture. Characteristics of extensive system of fish culture. What is extensive aquaculture. Fish species of extensive fish culture are. Extensive culture system of fish. Demerits of extensive fish culture is. Advantages of extensive fish culture.

of patrick white and peter edwards rice fields and ponds are earthly aqua-ecosystems. fish can be supplied in rice fields for the family usually modified to improve fish growth or in seasonal flooded rice fields managed by the community. tin is an artificially constructed water body, usually made of land, essentially a static body of water with limited water exchange with the surrounding environment during growth. is the predominant type of cages and aqua-ecosystem aqua-ecosystems are based on aqua-ecosystems where there is a ready water exchange with the surrounding environment. the cations (also known as net feathers or feathers in the north of America) are mostly floating or suspended enclosures with water exchange through the sides and bottom. pens are fenced areas of shallow water bodies with sediments forming the bottom of the pen with water exchange through the sides of the housing. cations and pens can be located in natural water systems such as lakes and rivers or in artificial water bodies such as reservoirs and irrigation channels. site requirements are usually more demanding than for ponds due to competitive oi of aquatic environments. Running tracks or running water ponds have brick or concrete sides and bottom as they have relatively fast flowing water. fish are supplied with high density and fed complete diets. recirculation aquaecosystems include reservoirs with water recycling and water treatment through various biological, chemical and/or mechanical filtration devices. they have minimal effluents compared to other systems. capital and operating costs are high so that it can be justified only when water supply is limited or should be heated to make aquaculture independent from the cold season in temperate climates, and fish has a high market value. mollusc and seaweed in coastal areas are cultivated in various ways, including racks and rafts for suspending them in water. Traditional aquaculture this is integrated with other human activity systems, as they provided the only sources of nutritional input for aquatic organisms raised before the relatively recent advent of agro-industrial feed and fertilizers that play an important role in the intensification of production. Integrated agriculture is often defined in a narrow way by the fao as aquaculture integration with crops and/or livestock and called integrated agriculture – aquaculture systems (iaas.) however, aquaculture can be linked to other systems of human activity, such as sanitation and agro-industry in periurban and fisheries areas. in such broader integrated systems, links between aquaculture and other activities can be directly and closely associated with territorial or indirect andsome form of transportation. Examples of broader integrated systems are Integrated Fisheries-Aquaculture Systems (IFAS) using small freshwater or marine waste/low-value fish as feed; Integrated Peri-urban Aquaculture Systems (IPAS) using municipal and industrial waste as wastewater (Human) (Human) waste of vegetables from the markets, food waste from canteens and restaurants, industrial waste of processing of the food industry, including stratallas from slaughterhouses and fish processing plants. The principles of traditional aquaculture include fish farming with spatial niches and complementary feeding in the pond; re-use of waste or by-products such as land vegetation or aquatic manure of breeding, night oil, bran and oil panels and residues of the manufacture of food and beverages; reuse of nutrients and water and multiple use between agricultural subsystems or enterprises; tin for the production of high protein natural foods in situ and aquatic environment for fish. Decline of traditional integrated aquaculture Traditional integrated aquaculture systems continue to play an important role for small farmers and local communities, but more productive and profitable aquaculture requires significantly greater nutrient flows than those provided by other business or local sources. Feeds in the form of pellets are becoming the main source of nutrients for breeding fish. In the aquaculture sector there is a strong tendency to disconnect integrated farms and independent intensification of subsystems or farms, breeding and pisciculture From the point of view of CEA, pellet feeds are more effective in terms of nutrition in terms of incorporation into fish biomass than pond fertilizers. Moreover, the feed industry is greatly improving the production of more environmentally friendly pellets, which have increased digestibility, reduced the content of flour and fish oil, increased water stability and float rather than disperse to facilitate its consumption. Traditional forms of extensive and semi-intensive aquaculture and integrated aquaculture can be considered an ecosystem approach, as they tend to have a less immediate impact on the environment than the most intensive forms. The opportunities for integration at the farm level as a means of reducing pressure on the environment must always be considered, but must be carefully assessed on the socio-economic and environmental profile, and not promoted as a panacea. Integration into modern aquaculture An important trend in aquaculture is the use of pelleted feeds formulated, usually given to one target organism bred in monoculture. However, in relatively recent times, some types of integration have been developed that incorporate some of the principles of traditional aquaculture in an effort to reduce the negative environmental impact of intensive aquaculture based on pelletized feed. Boxing. Integration of some traditional aquaculture principles withmodern. Source: Hambrey et al. 2008. aerated microbial or biofloc reuse systems connecting intensive aquaculture with hydroponic culture connecting intensive with semi-intensive aquaculture integration of cage and pond culture, aquaculture system divided 80:20 multitrophic aquaculture into Aerated microbial re-use (AMR) or biofloc system, an additional eating rich with low-value carbohydrates is added to intensive culture of tilapia or prawns powered in pellets to stimulate nitrogen absorption by heterotrophic bacteria and flakes production microbials. Microbial flakes consist of bacteria, mushrooms and microalgae suspended with organic debris in the water of the culture system created for constant aeration. Microbial flakes deal with most waste by reducing excess nitrogen and converting them into natural foods, thus reducing both waste disposal costs and feeding costs. In intensive and hydroponic aquaculture systems, the tilapia is bred in tanks, powered by pelleted feeds, and effluents are used to fertilize vegetables such as basil, lettuce and ocher on floating polystyrene sheets in hydroponic tanks. Immediate potential is that of Niche markets where consumers are willing to pay a higher price for fish and vegetables. Combining intensive and semi-intensive aquaculture, some intensive pellet farms discharge the effluents rich in nutrients in semi-intensive ponds containing Chinese and Indian carps and tilapia as fertilizer, where they are treated and transformed into plankton and graze from filtratoric fish . And recycled in a static pond in which the cage is floated. The Tilapia are bred in semi-intensive culture in the pond feeding exclusively of natural foods obtained from the fertilization of the pond with the rubbish of the fish in a cage. The tilapia are then stored in the cages and bred on pellets until it reaches commercial sizes. The 80:20 Chinese system combines the intensive production of a kind of high value such as the herbaceous carp, the crucial carp or the tilapia fed with polycolic pelleted feeds with a Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â «Service species" as the silver carp that feeds with filters Lâ € ™ water and mandarin carnivorous fish (siniperca chuatsi) which controls wild fish and other competitors. The system is called Â «80:20 culture of pond fishâ» because about 80% of the weight of the harvest comes from the target species powered to pellets and the remaining 20% by filtering service species. A dividing aquaculture system (PAS) adopts a high culture microalga culture for fish culture. The low speed blades uniformly move large volumes of low-speed water through the pillar with filtering tilapia which reduces the algal biomass in the water produced by the fertilization of the pellet-powered channel cat fertilization raised in the adjacent slopes. The integrated multiotrophic aquaculture systems (IMTA) combine the aquaculture of pellet fed fish with the mining aquaculture of fertilized seaweed by effluent nutrients and / or aquaculture molluscs which feed on organic debris in the effluent. These measures are specifically designed to minimise both the import and export of nutrients at the farm level or within a group of companies. Commonly used terms for the degree of intensification of production in aqua-ecosystems are extensive, semi-intensive and intensive. Extended systems depend on natural food for cultured organisms produced within the system without intentional nutritional inputs, e.g. traditional rice/fish culture, cage culture and pen culture in eutrophic organisms of the aquatic system. extensive systems depend on natural food for crop organisms produced within the system without intentional nutritional inputs, e.g. traditional rice/fish culture, cage and pen culture in eutrophic water organisms, and fisheries Community-based floods in the rice field, lakes and reservoirs. Semi-intensive systems rely on fertilization to produce natural foods in situ and/or the addition of additional feeds such as energy-rich pellets and oil-filled sweets to supplement the natural high-protein food. Natural food provides a significant amount of nutrition for fish in semi-intensive systems. Examples are most IAAS and some IPAS, e.g. wastewater aquaculture. Intensive systems depend on complete nutritional feeds and there is no use of natural productivity in situ. Traditional intensive systems are IFAS where waste or low-value fish is fed to carnivorous fish and some IPAS where slaughterhouse waste is fed to fish. However, more intensive aquatic systems are fed with formulated diets, either in wet form or more commonly in dried pellet form. So there is nothing fundamentally wrong with intensifying from an EAA perspective â indeed it has some benefits â as long as the extraction of nutrients for feed production (industrial fisheries and agriculture) does not threaten ecosystem services or have negative socio-economic impacts elsewhere; and the discharge of nutrients does not threaten ecosystem services or has negative socio-economic impacts in the vicinity of the holding. Extended and semi-intensive systems typically have a smaller effect on a larger area; whereas intensive systems usually have a more severe but more localized effect. More intensive systems are typically associated with lower biodiversity, at least within the agricultural system itself. This arises because: nutrients are sometimes at higher levels than natural systems a higher percentage of natural productivity is “captured” in the chemicals targeted crops can be used to eliminate “weed species”, predators, pests and disease carriers. vectors.

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