



***Workshop  
dei laboratori nazionali per  
lo studio della patologia  
degli organismi acquatici***

***16-17 ottobre 2014 - IZS Roma***



# AQUACULTURE FUTURE

( FAO data – 2014)

To feed the world through to 2050, agricultural output, originating from crops, livestock and fisheries, including [aquaculture](#), must increase by over 60 per cent.....

Since the contribution of capture fisheries to global food fish supplies has levelled off, [aquaculture production](#) has taken over as a major supplier.



In the last three decades (1982-2012), world food fish production of aquaculture **has expanded by almost 12 times**, at an average annual rate of 8.6 percent.

On average, global aquaculture provided **9.4 kg of fish per person** for consumption in 2012.

Aquaculture contributed **42 percent** to world total fish production in **2012** (158 million tonnes).

**By 2022**, products derived from aquaculture will represent **47 percent** of global fishery production.



Geographically, aquaculture production is concentrated in [Asia](#) and will continue to do so.

The largest expansion is expected in

[India](#) (212 percent during 2010-2020),

[LAC](#) (120 per cent)

[Southeast Asia](#) (107 percent).

[South Asia](#) (excluding India) 91 per cent

[Middleeast and North Africa](#) 76 percent



## Diseases...

Diseases outbreaks in recent years have affected farmed [Atlantic salmon in Chile](#), [Marine shrimp farming in several countries in Asia, South America and Africa](#), Resulting in partial or sometimes totale loss od production.

In 2010, aquaculture in [China](#) suffered production losses of 1,7 million tonnes caused by [natural disasters, diseases and pollution](#).

Disease outbreaks virtually wiped out [marine shrimps farming](#) production in Mozambique in 2011.

A [new wave of disease in marine shrimp farming](#) is currently affectiong major shrimp aquaculture countries in both [Asia and LAC](#).





## Diseases....

Control of many serious infectious diseases has been achieved through **new medicines** and **vaccines**, and this is especially true for **bacterial diseases**.

However, new disease problems are emerging, and previously rare diseases becoming much more prevalent, so **continued vigilance and solution development is required**.