Global Seafood
Fisheries & Aquaculture

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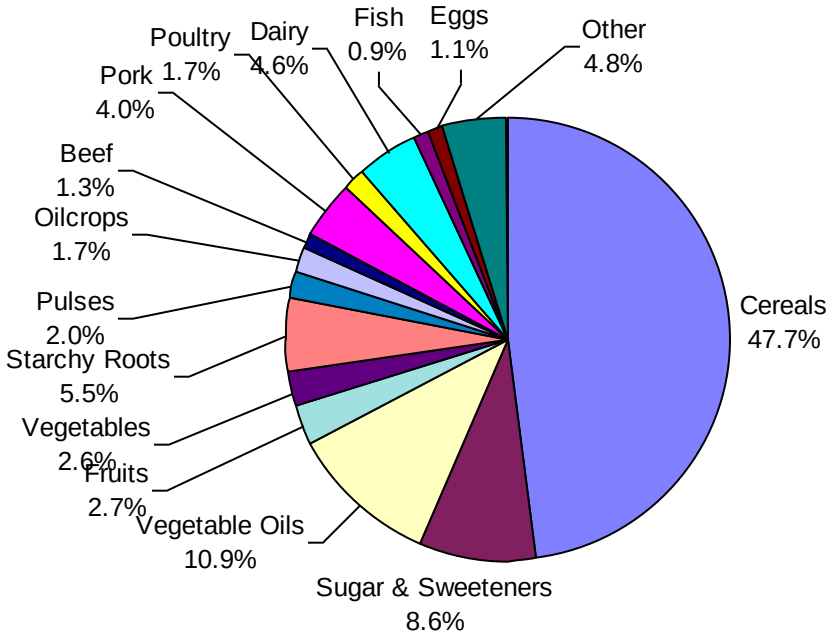
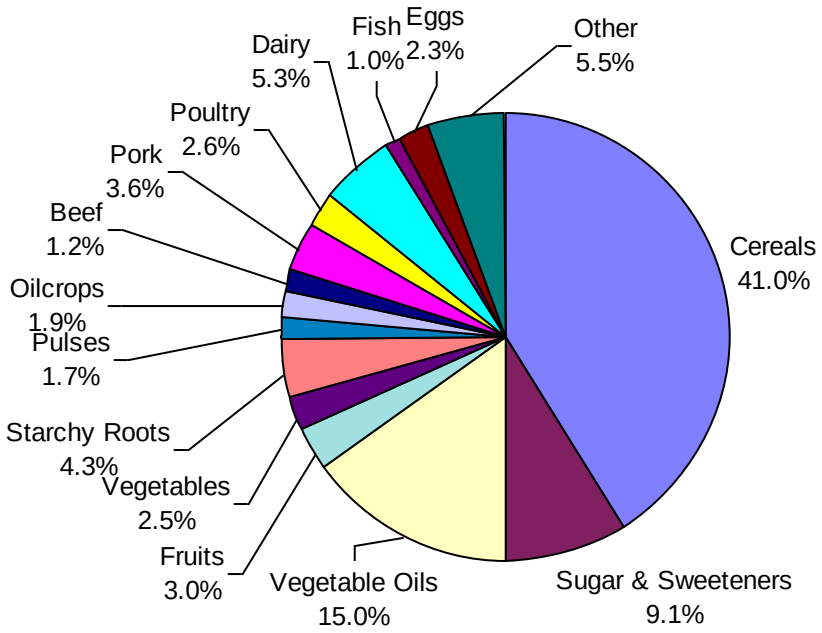
World Projected Caloric Distribution Change



Total Calories Delivered Per Capita Per Day in 2000
World Average 2,712

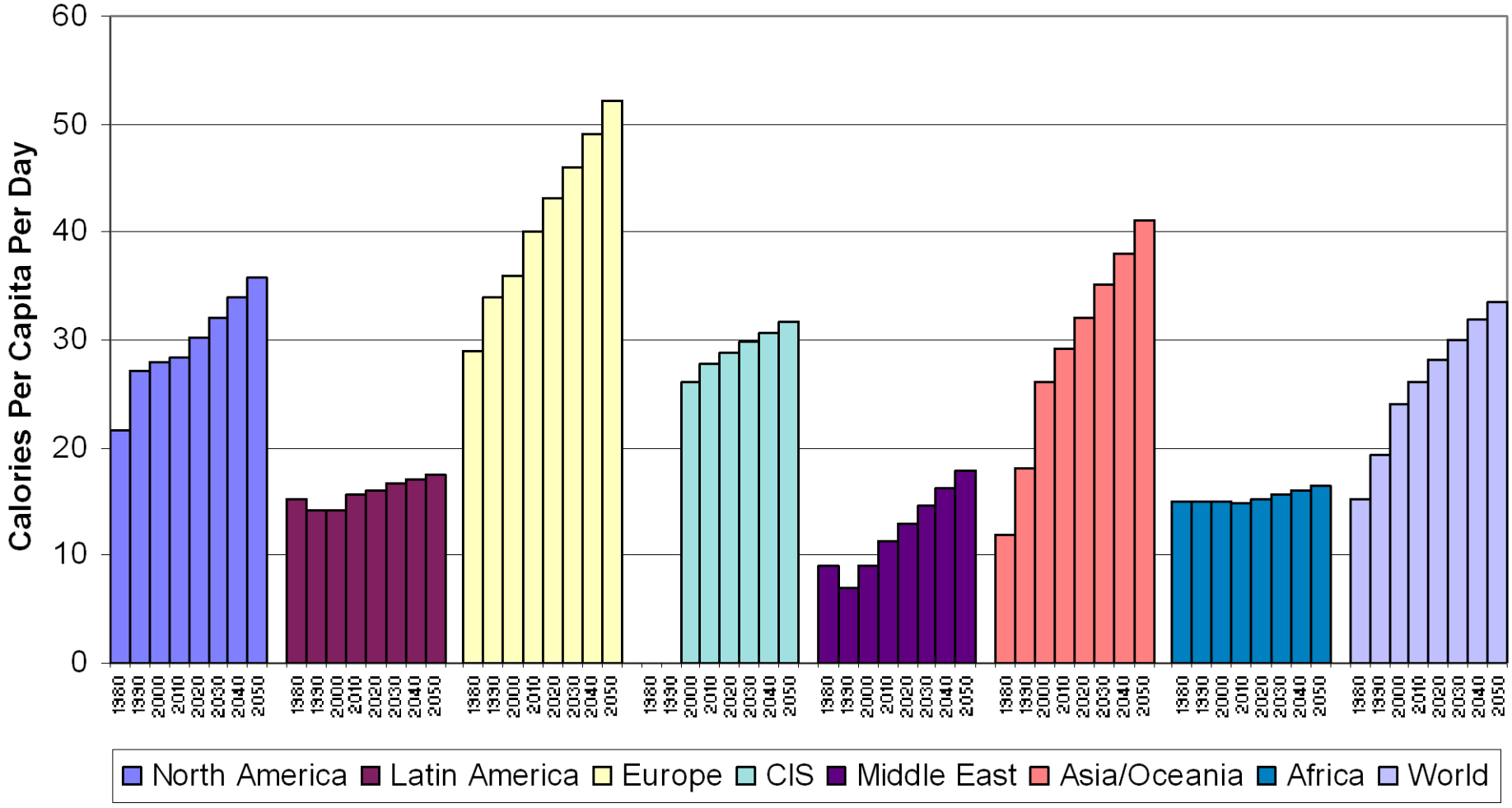


Total Calories Delivered Per Capita Per Day in 2050
World Average 3,226

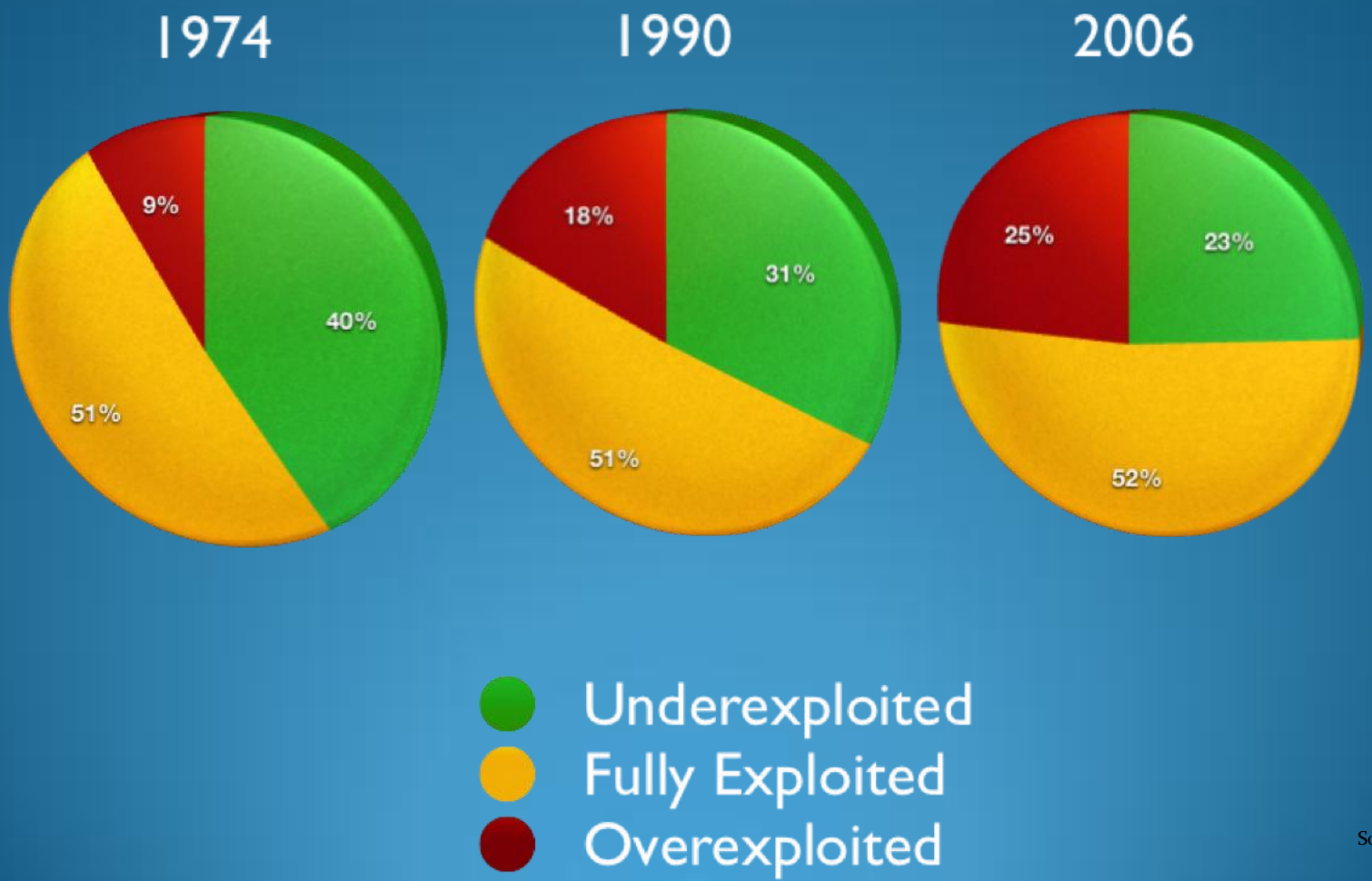
Source: Calories in 2000 as reported by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

Fish and Seafood Kilocalories Delivered by Region

Share of World Consumption in 2050 is 1%

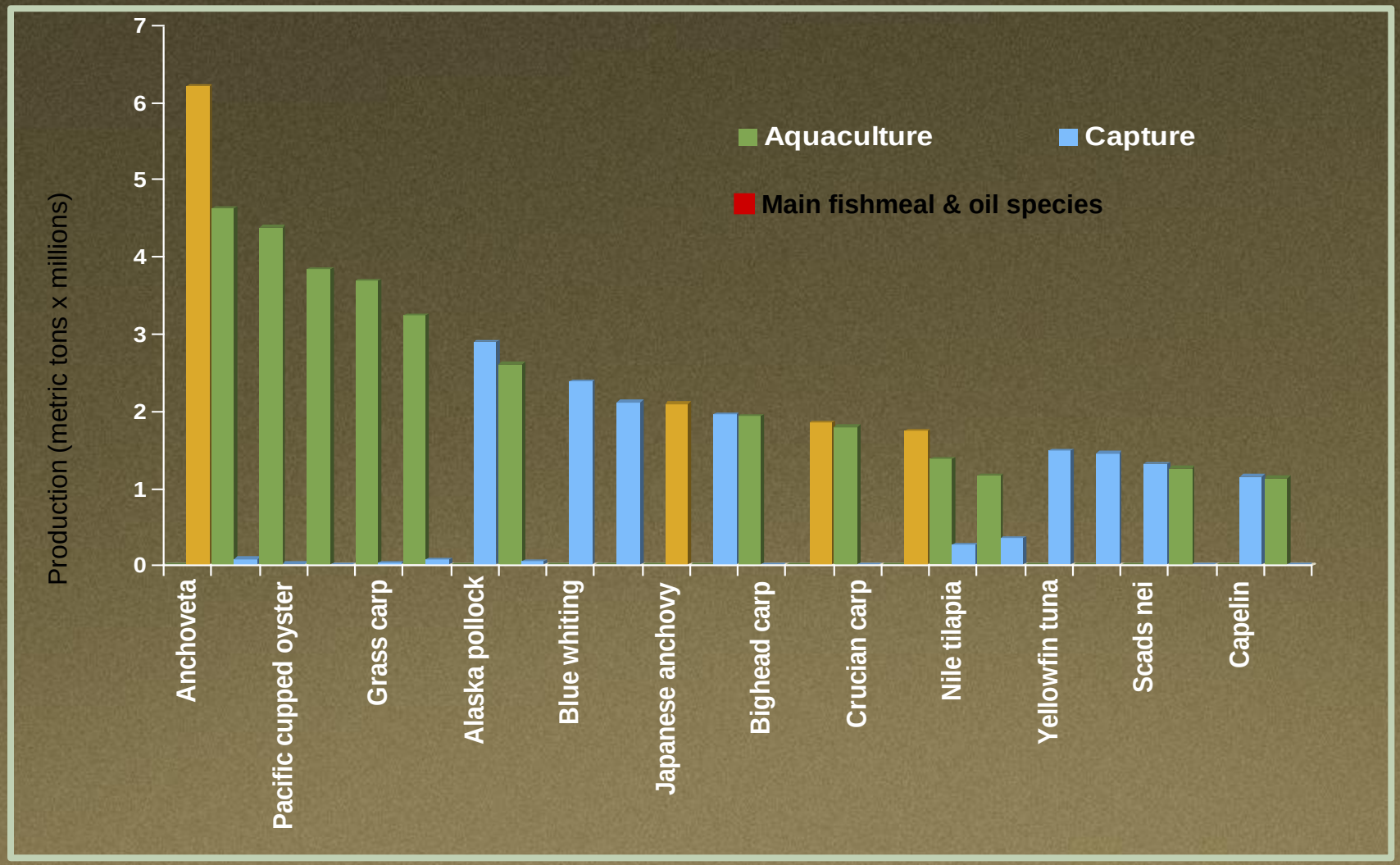


Status of Global Marine Fisheries



Source: FAO (2008)

Top 24 Species Produced Globally



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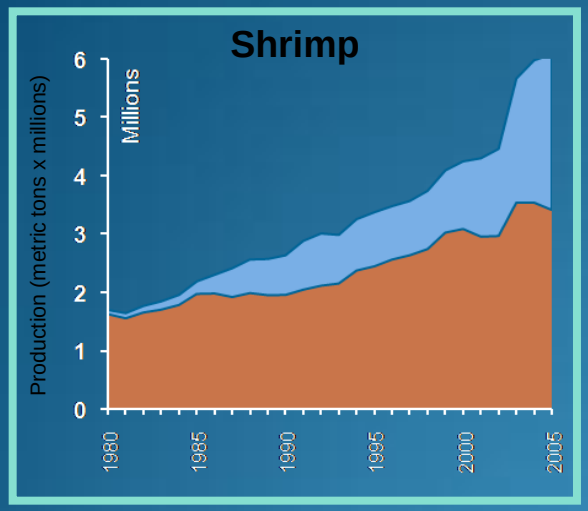
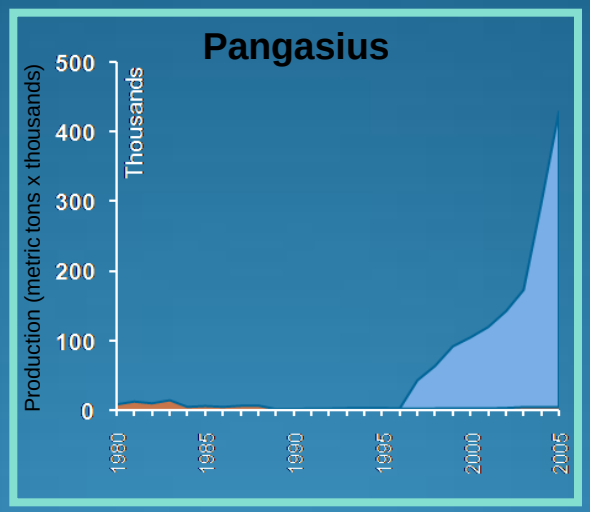
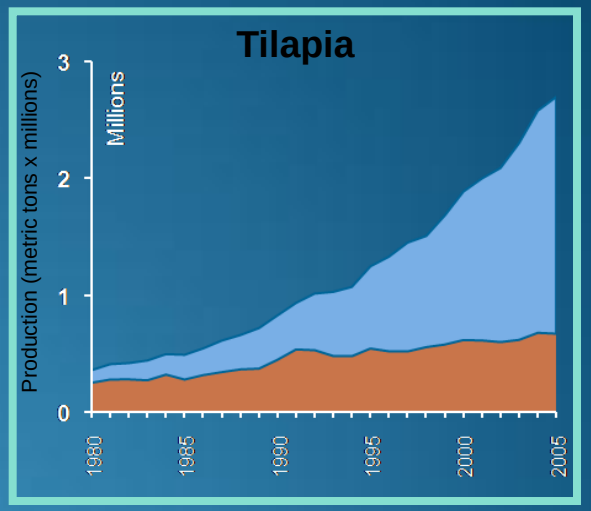
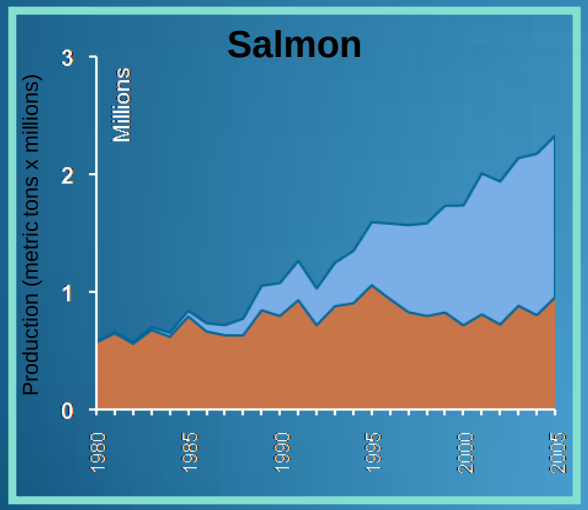
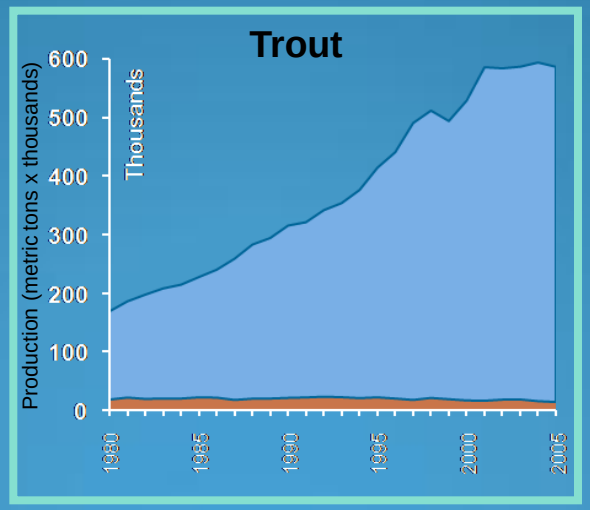
Aquaculture vs. Capture—By Species

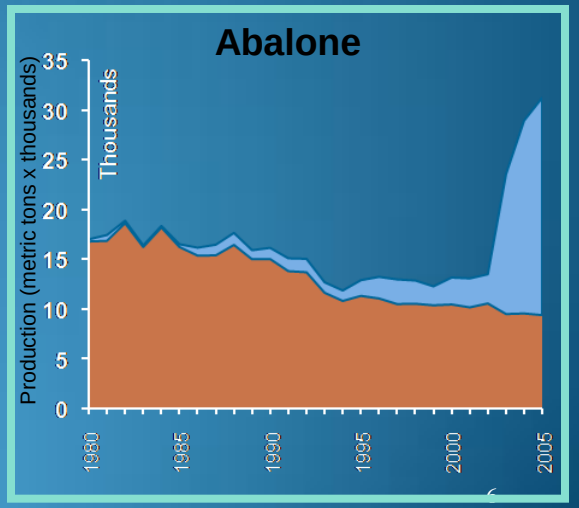








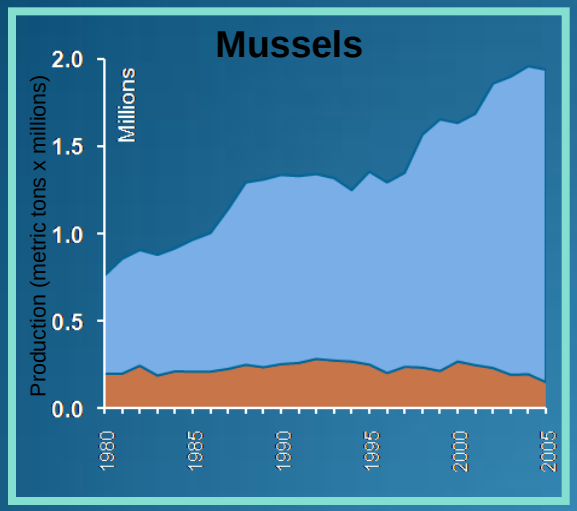


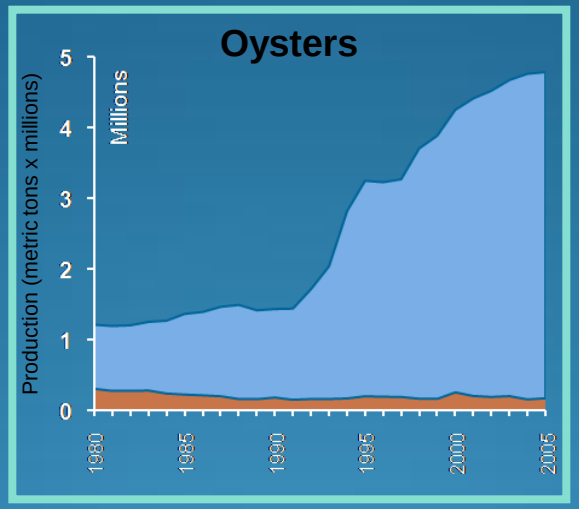


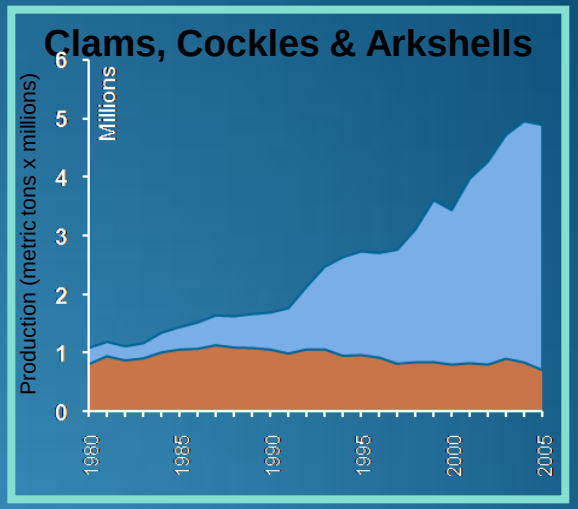
Aquaculture Capture

Source: FAO FishStat – Aquaculture Production: Quantities 1950-2005 and Capture Production: 1950-2005

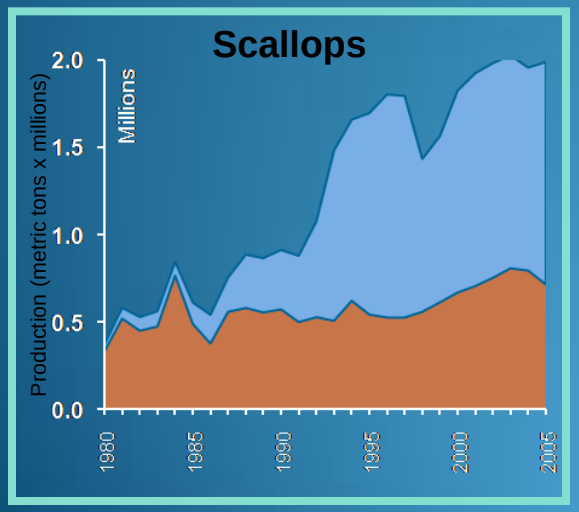
Aquaculture vs. Capture – By Species







Aquaculture Capture



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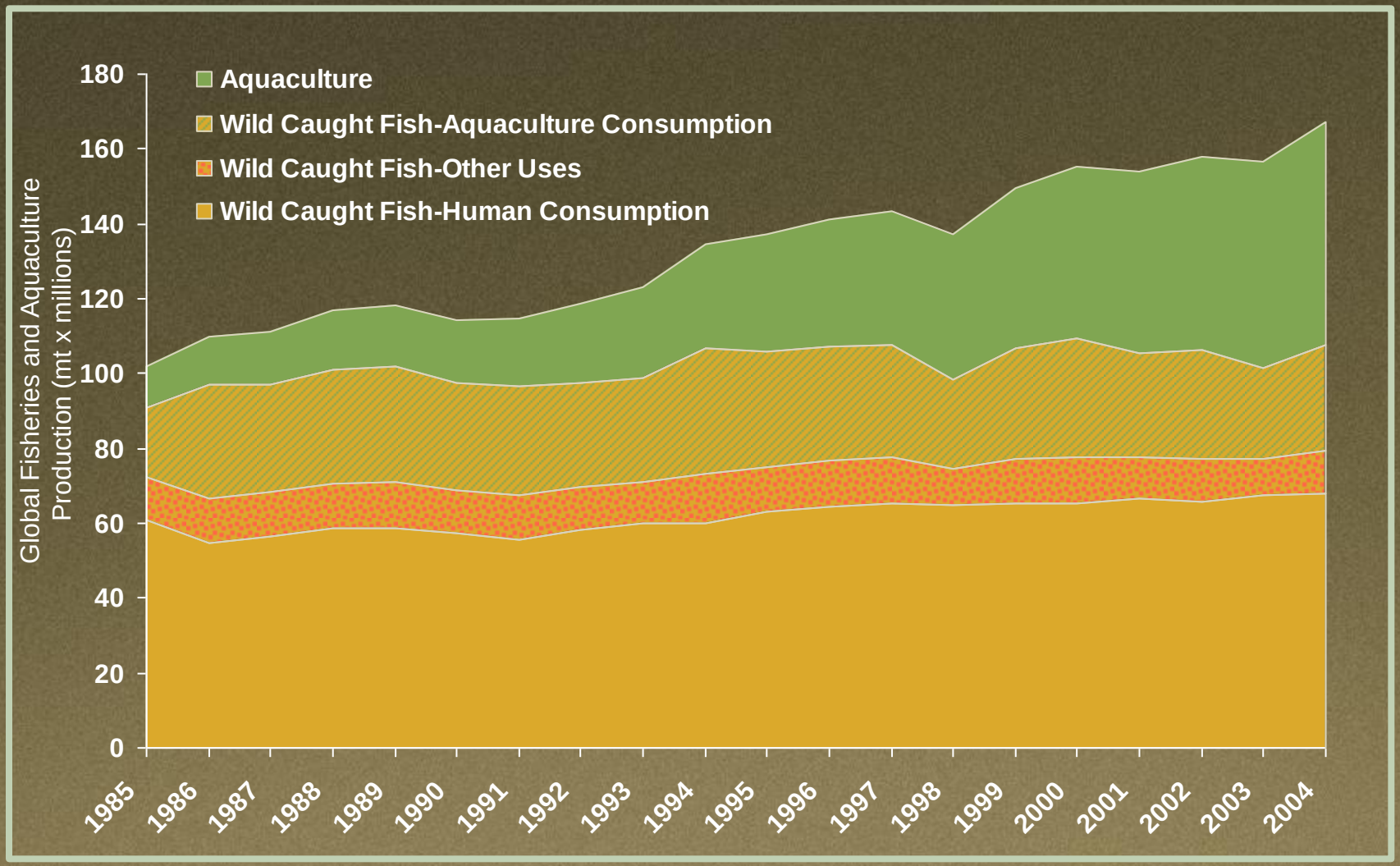
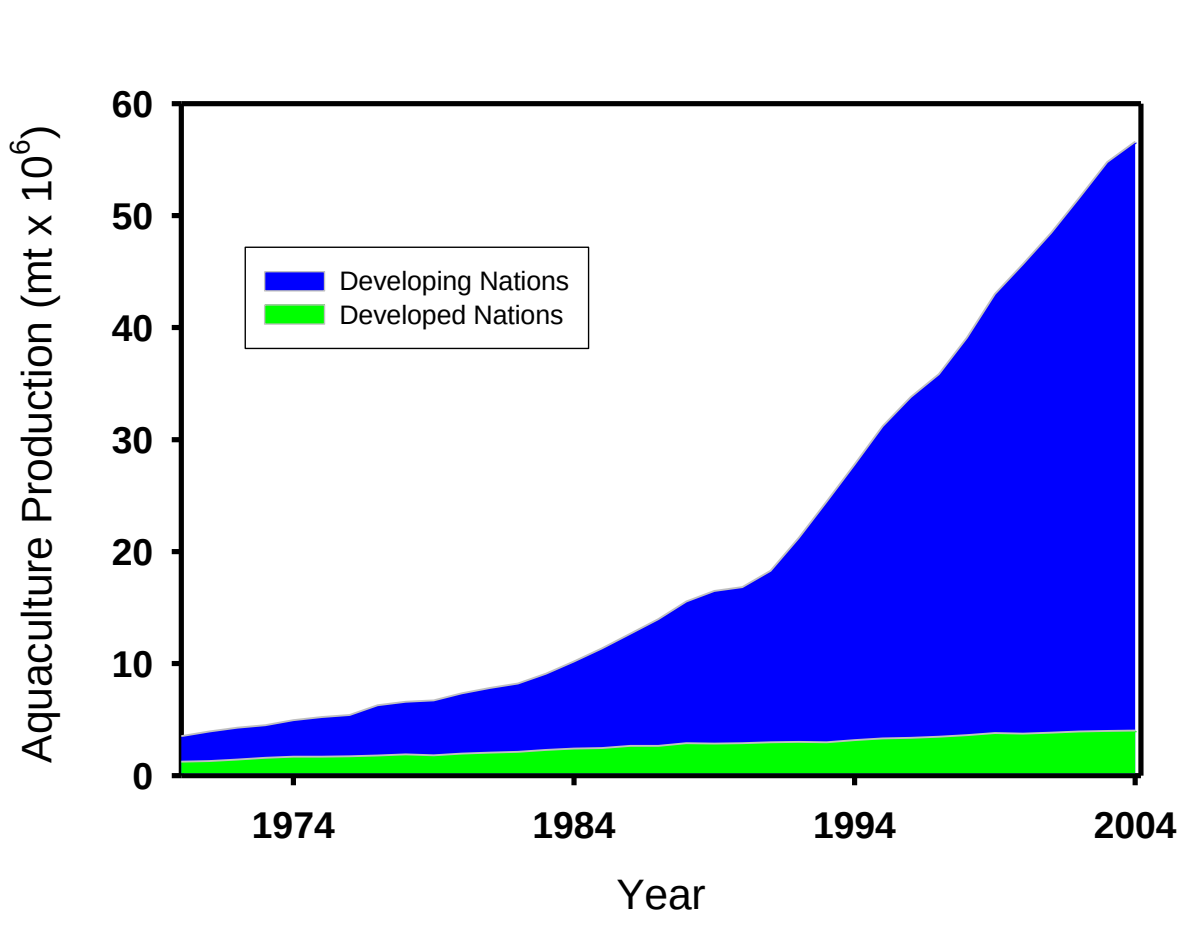
Source: FAO FishStat – Aquaculture Production: Quantities 1950-2005 and Capture Production: 1950-2005

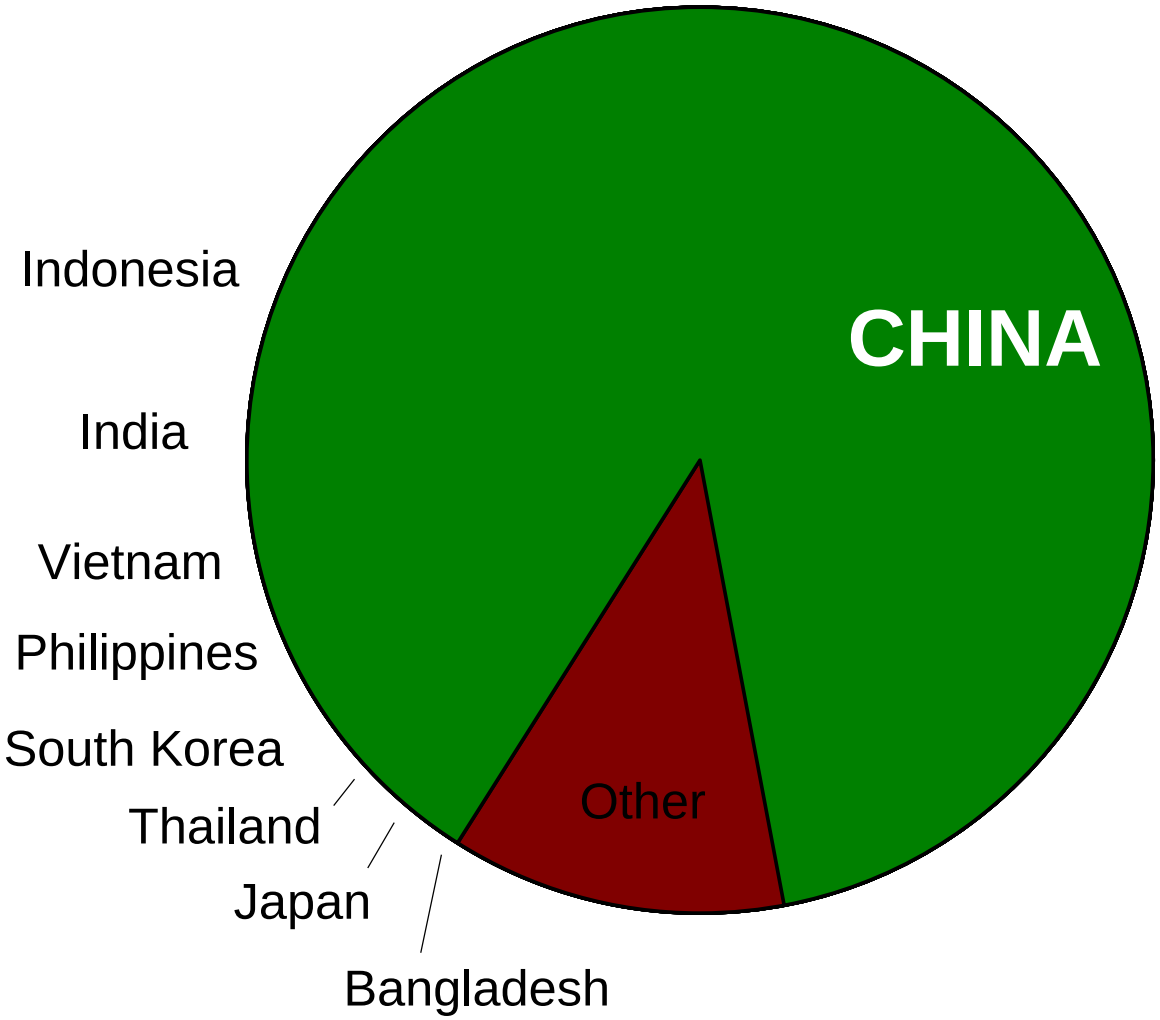
Aquaculture Versus Capture Fisheries



Global Aquaculture Production
Developed vs. Developing Nations



China's Share of Global Aquaculture



2008 Aquaculture Production Volumes (mt x 10^6)	
China	42.67
Indonesia	3.85
India	3.48
Viet Nam	2.50
Philippines	2.41
South Korea	1.39
Thailand	1.37
Japan	1.19
Bangladesh	1.01
Other	8.13

And then there is China

- Largest global player in all seafood (36%)
- 1.5 million jobs
- 1/3 of all animal protein is from seafood
  - More carp than poultry
- Processes some 50% of all white fish globally
  - Reprocessed white fish can also include IUU fish
- Accounts for up to 1/3 of all forage fish and other fish meal and oil sources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Global marine fisheries catch & assessments
Worm *et al* (2009)

Fig. 1. Data sources used to evaluate global fisheries. **(A)** Global catch data; colors refer to the natural logarithm of the average reported catch (metric ton km^{-2} $year^{-1}$) from 1950 to 2004). **(B)** Other data: Stock assessments quantify the status of exploited populations; research trawl surveys are used to estimate fish community trends; ecosystem models are used to assess responses to fishing. Ecosystems that were analyzed in some detail are highlighted in green (not overfished), yellow (low exploitation rate, biomass rebuilding from overfishing), orange (low to moderate exploitation rate, not yet rebuilding), or red (high exploitation rate).