

# Year 12 Geography

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# Chapter 1

## Global Sustainability    Aquaculture

### 1.1 Introduction to Aquaculture

”Farming of aquatic species in controlled or semi-controlled conditions” Eg. Salmon, barramundi, lobsters (can be semi-controlled), crabs, prawns, oysters, scallops, seaweed Non food: pearl scallops, coral (people keeping pets), crocodile skin Pets: goldfish

In situ → In the environment

Ex situ → Isolated to the environment

Eg. Oyster farms in situ may be affected by external factors like a sewage spill

#### 1.1.1 History

Although the Brewarrina fish traps are one of the oldest human constructions, they aren’t real farms  
Roman oyster farm Chinese carp farm

Aquaculture is practised across a wide variety of locations and species. Can be:

- Marine (mariculture), estuary or freshwater (in-land)  
Mariculture is currently underutilised, vast ocean space that isn’t being used
- In-situ or ex-situ
- Fin-fish, crustacean, molluscs, or plants (usually algae)  
Carp (trash fish)
- For human consumption, fishmeal, or fish oil
- For local consumption or for export earning  
Norway and Chile grow the majority of the world’s salmon, and is exports  
Changes the nature that the fish grows

Aquaculture is **NOT** fishing

In 2018, aquaculture produced 114.5 million tonnes in live weight, with a total farm-gate sale value of US\$263.6 billion Aquaculture accounted for 46% of the total seafood production and 52% of fish for human consumption China produces and consumes the largest amount of aquaculture, but also more broadly Asian countries

There aren't that many inland waters, so inland fisheries do not have a significant amount of production<sup>1</sup>

#### Types of Economic Activity

- Primary - Farming
- Secondary - Manufacturing, producing
- Tertiary - Distribution of goods, using produced goods
- Quaternary - Researcher of salmon

### 1.1.2 Distribution of Aquaculture

Aquaculture is mainly centred around Asia, with China representing around 60% of global aquaculture. Fish is common in South-east Asia, especially with river fish eg. Vietnam. Other countries just catch their fish.

African countries do not have the development or GDP to farm fish. Culturally also doesn't eat fish.<sup>2</sup>

Developing countries are increasing their share of international fish trade. Countries with large fishing catches often have larger aquaculture production.

Various places have cultural preferences and natural advantages for the production of particular species.

- Predominantly carp<sup>3</sup>
- Seaweeds
- Tilapia
- Oysters
- Clams
- Catfish
- Prawns - Warm species
- Salmons, trouts, smelts - Salmon is expensive
- Freshwater fishes

As China gets richer and richer, they will seek to eat more expensive fish, therefore increasing the demand.

## 1.2 Draft Nature and Spatial Patterns Text

The text below is a reasonable, band 4-5 response to the stimulus prompt **“Examine the nature and spatial patterns of ONE global economic activity”**. Use the FAO report below to help you edit the text into a strong Band 6 response, complete with a clear thesis, detailed information and vocabulary, and well structured paragraphs. Your finished text should be around 300-500 words in length.

#### Draft Text

Aquaculture is global economic activity whereby people grow fish for food and trade. Aquaculture takes place around the globe, giving people both food and money.

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<sup>1</sup>Carp and tilapia are not nice - David Latimer

<sup>2</sup>"I don't like river fish, it's gross" - David Latimer

<sup>3</sup>"River fish have a bland, muddy flavour" - David Latimer, D1 river fish hater

Aquaculture is really old, having been practised for years and years. However, people grow lots of different species today. It's important to state that aquaculture and fishing are different activities.

The economic activity of aquaculture can be carried out in both rich and poor countries. However, different countries tend to practise aquaculture differently and for different reasons. Aquaculture is mostly practised in rich countries.

Aquaculture is also practised in different environments. Moreover, these different types of aquaculture are not growing at the same speed. Some types of aquaculture are growing much more rapidly than others.