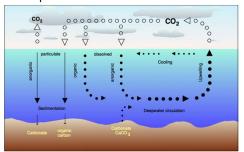
Lecture 8 – Oceans and Fisheries

- 1. Climate and the Ocean
- 2. Ocean Management Challenges
- 3. Collapse of the Cod Fisheries
- 4. Pollution
- 5. Aquaculture
- 6. What to do?

1. Climate and the Ocean

 Balance between the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere and bicarbonate in ocean



2. Ocean Management Challenges

- Continental shelves:
- Provide:





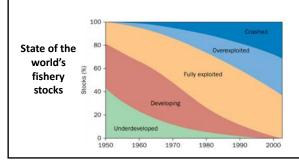
Ocean Management Challenges (3)

• Fisheries provide:



Environmental Impacts of Marine Fisheries

• More than 80% of global fisheries are:



Environmental Impacts of Marine Fisheries

• May signal:

wild catch aquaculture

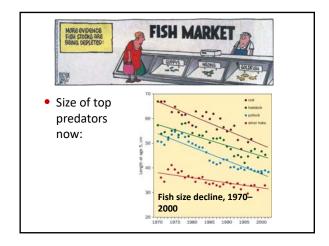
150
50
50 -

1980

1960

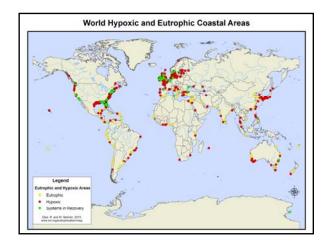
1990

2000 2010 2014



Environmental Impacts of Marine Fisheries • Fishing down the food chain: Trend in mean depth of catch since 1950 Average depth of fish catches 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2001





Impacts on Marine Ecosystems

• Offshore drilling:







Coastal Zones Development

~ 50% of the world's population lives:



3. Collapse of the Cod Fisheries





Major fishing areas in Atlantic Canada



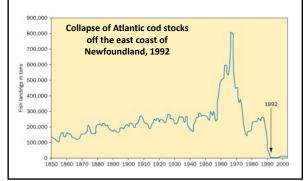
Collapse of the Cod Fisheries (2)

- Catch in late 1950s:
- 1974:
- 1977; Canada declared a 200-nautical mile:

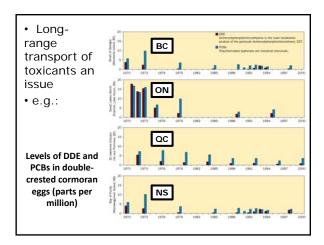
Major fishing areas in Atlantic Canada

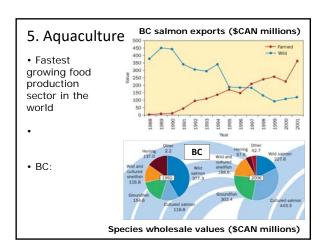


- 1993:
- Sharp reduction in quotas for other species



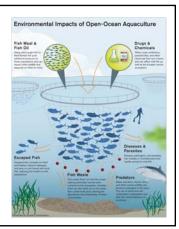
4. Pollution • Main sources of marine toxicants in Canada: • • Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification Biomagnification

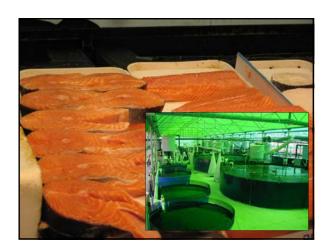




Problems with Aquaculture

- Energetics:
- 3–4 kg of marine fish produce:
- Economy: controlled by 5 multi-national companies





United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1994 Marins protected areas worldwide WIT's marins grown acceptance of the control of the c

Canada's Oceans Strategy

- Oceans Act passed in 1998
- But:



What to do?







Conclusion

- The acidification of the ocean and climate change represent a challenge for the future of the fisheries
- The coastlines are the most productive areas for fisheries but also the most exposed to pollution
- The world's fisheries are fully exploited and could collapse by mid-century
- While aquaculture is growing in importance, it is also associated to several negative impacts

Things to Consider

- 1. What are the positive and negative effects of aquaculture production? How might these be reconciled? Based on your knowledge of these effects, do you think that aquaculture should be permitted along Canada's coasts?
- If so, under what circumstances and/or guidelines? If not, why not?
- 2. How has Canada expressed its interests in protecting marine ecosystems? Do you think such an emphasis is justified, considering its other environmental priorities? What role has Canada played in the development of innovative ocean management policies at the national and international levels?
- Have these policies been put into practice?

TO DO!

- 1. Next lecture: Water chapter 11 in textbook
- 2. Listen to Podcasts: Water Units 1 to 6
- 3. Tutorials **this week**: Group Discussion; bring the "Group Discussion Answer Sheet"
- Term Paper this week: Draft of the Term Paper (print it) + review by a peer (bring a copy of the Review Grid to your tutorial)
- 5. Quiz 2: from Oct. 16 (10 pm) to Oct. 20 (10 pm)