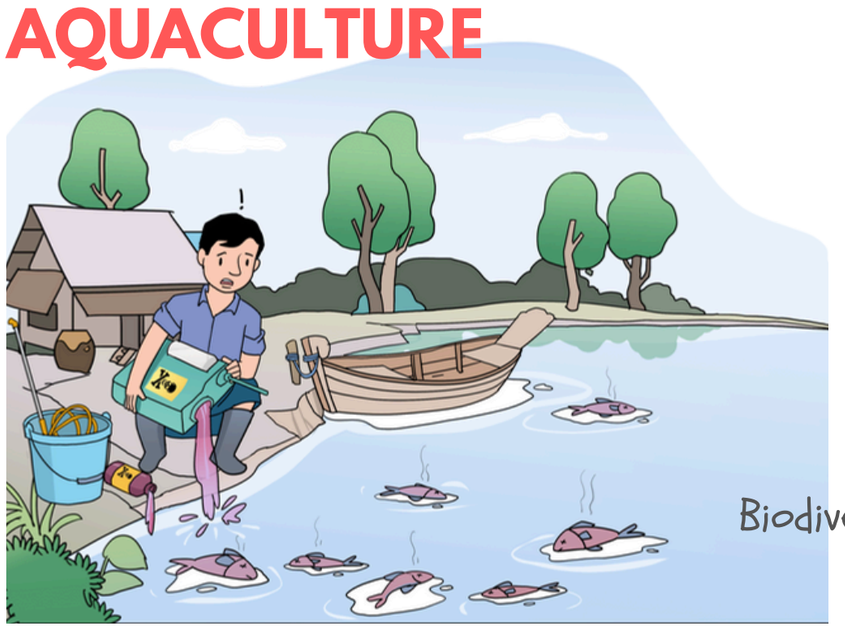
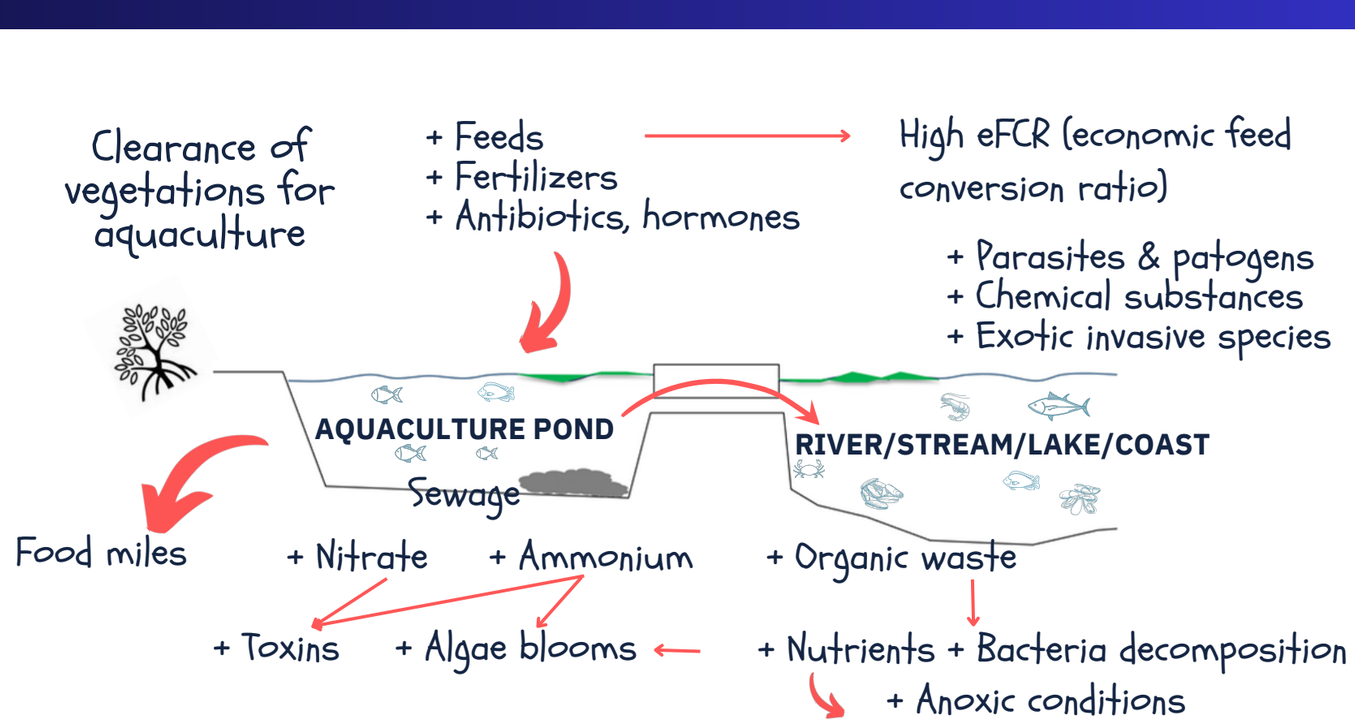
Nurturing Green Aquaculture in Myanmar

switchasia GRANTS PROGRAMME

Funded by the European Union

THE KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF AQUACULTURE





Negative Impacts:

Biodiversity losses | Disruption of ecosystem processes | Water contamination
Pollutants entering food chains | Low aquaculture productivity
Greenhouse gas emissions

KEY PROMOTED GREEN AQUACULTURE PRACTICES

- Select & manage pond site
- Use resources efficiently
- Limit chemical use
- Manage waste
- Utilize renewable energy sources
- Apply integrated systems
- Opt for responsible seed sources
- Adopt Integrated Pest Management

WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

TEMPERATURE influences fish metabolism, growth, reproduction, & immune function. 25–33°C (depend on species)	WATER CLARITY presents the degree to which light can penetrate & travel through the water column. Secchi depth of 25–35 cm	AMMONIA (NH_3/NH_4^+) is a toxic waste product of fish metabolism & decomposing organic matter. Below 0.5 mg/L	NITRATE (NO_3^-) is the end product of the nitrification process & can negatively impact fish health. 0.2–10mg/L
pH indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water. 6.5 – 8.5	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (DO) tells adequate oxygen levels are essential for fish respiration and overall health. 4–8 mg/L (depend on species)	NITRITE (NO_2^-) is produced by the bacterial breakdown of ammonia in the nitrification process. Not greater than 0.5 mg/L	BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD) presents the amount of oxygen required to decompose organic matter in water. Below 6 mg/L (surface water)

Daung Capital

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