

Seriola/Cobia Aquaculture Dialogue

Creating standards for responsible aquaculture



Goal of the Aquaculture Dialogues

Create standards for responsible aquaculture



Why create standards?

Minimize aquaculture's impact on:





Society

Environment



Focus on the key impacts

Examples from other ADs

- Loss of habitat
- Transfer of disease
- Water pollution caused by excess chemicals and waste
- Depleted supplies of pelagic fish
- Unsafe working conditions





- Certification schemes
- Benchmark other standards
- Incorporate into government programs
- Create foundation for buyer and investment screens





Standards for 11 species groups



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



Standards to be created for 11 species





Need 'shared language' to reach agreement

	Definition	Non-aquaculture example	Aquaculture example
Impact	The problem we want to minimize	Overweight	Waste in effluents
Principle	The guiding principle for addressing the impact	Maintain a healthy weight	Conserve water resources
Criteria	The area to focus on to address the impact	Food consumption	Nutrient use and release
Indicator	What to measure in order to determine the extent of the impact	Calories	The amount of phosphorus added and released per metric ton of fish produced
Standard	The number and/or performance level to reach to determine if the impact is being minimized	< 4.5 calories/kilogram of body weight/day	Phosphorus input or utilization in tilapia aquaculture operations will not exceed 30 kg P / mt fish produced and loads of phosphorus released into natural receiving waters will not exceed 22 kg P/mt fish produced

Standards will encourage innovation

WWF



Performance



- Multi-stakeholder
- Consensus oriented
- Transparent
- Based on sound science
- Performance-based
- Measurable standards
- ISEAL compliant



SPECIAL FOCUS: SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD



IF THE U.S. AND RUSSIANS COULD DO IT: If the United States and the former Soviet Union were able to agree on treaties governing nuclear weapons, as they did in this 1963 photo, how hard can it be for tilapia producers to find common ground with environmentalists on growing standards?

Tilapia dialogues: A matter of trust



- 2-9 meetings/year/species
- 30-100 people at each meeting
- Key stakeholders: NGOs, academics, producers, buyers, government





Participation at many levels

- Attend Dialogue meetings
- Do not attend but provide input
- Join a technical working group
- Join an advisory group
- Coordinate the Dialogue
- Serve as a steering committee member



Steering Committee manages process

- Global
- Make final decisions, by consensus
- Resolve issues

WWF coordinates but does not manage the process

Dialogues are transparent

WWF - A quaculture - Tilapia Dialogue - Additional Resources

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Tilapia Dialogue - Additional Resources

February 2008, Boston

- Meeting Summary
- Meeting Agenda

Aquaculture

- Presentations
- Tilapia cages, by Mike Picchietti
- Preamble to tilapia cages, by Mick Picchietti
- Tilapia raceways, by Carl Baum
- Tilapia ponds, by Alfonso Delfini
- Coming to completion, by Dr. Aaron McNevin
- o Standards for responsible tilapia aquaculture, by Dr. Aaron McNevin

August 2007, Malaysia

Meeting Summary (PDF, 89k)

February 2006, Nevada

- · Meeting Agenda (PDF, 31k)
- · Meeting Summary (PDF, 63k)
- . Structure and Roles (PDF, 90k)
- . Draft Goals and Objectives (PDF, 191k)
- . Contact Information for Attendees (PDF, 61k)

August 2005, Washington, DC.

- Meeting Summary (PDF, 94k)
- Participants (PDF, 64k)
- Presentations
- 8th Sea Producer Presentation (PDF, 2.1M)
- Compound Fish Meal Tilapia (PDF, 443k)
- Feed and feeding practices of tilapia (PDF, 71k)
- Invasives (PDF, 1.3M)
- Market for Sustainable Tilapia (PDF, 1.2M)
- Predator Control (PDF, 2.8M)

All meeting documents posted on the web

Invitations sent to key stakeholders

Meeting notices in trade publications



- Goals/objectives approved
- 6 8 key impacts identified



- Stakeholders propose criteria
- Technical working groups or stakeholders propose indicators and standards
- Two 60-day public comment periods are held
- Steering Committee finalizes full suite



More information

www.worldwildlife.org/aquadialogues

aquacultureinfo@wwfus.org