اصول تکثیر و پرورش آبزیان

Principles of Aquaculture

آبزی پروری Aquaculture

سابقاً آبزی پروری را هنر پرورش تولید طبیعی آب مینامیدند. آبزی پروری به معنای پرورش موجودات آبزی تحت شرایط کنترل شده و یا نیمه کنترل شده است

FAO (Fish) آبزی پروری را پرورش موجودات آبزی شامل ماهیان (Fish)، نرمتنان (Molluscs)، سخت پوستان (Crustaceans)، گیاهان آبزی aquatic) و سایر گونهها در محیطهای آبی بیان میدارد.

پرورش بیانگر نوعی دخالت در روند رشد و کنترل تولیدمثل است .

Aquaculture product types

food

non-food

plants

fish

mollusks

crustaceans

amphibians

reptiles

holothuria

echinoderms

plants

fish

ornamentals

baitfish

crustaceans

sport/gamefish

corals

amphibians

reptiles

holothuria

nudibranchs

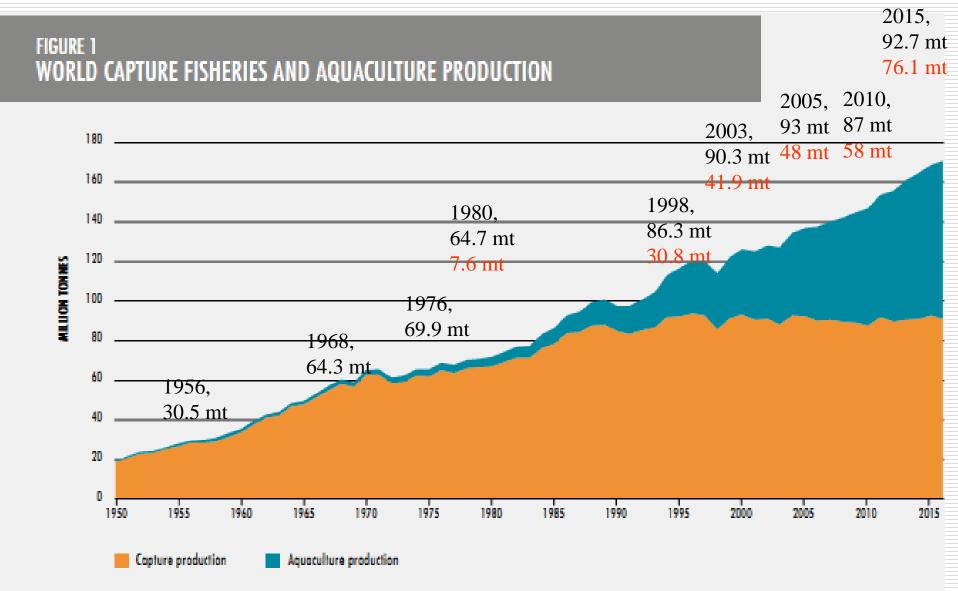
mollusks

چرا آبزی پروری؟

The globe's population has risen substantially over the last 2 centuries and in 2014 stood at approximately 7 billion individuals.

In general, population growth has resulted due to increased age expectation which has resulted due to better living conditions (water, food, sanitation, medicine). The World Health Organization projects a population of around 10 billion by 2035.

Unbalanced consumption patterns, together with increased population growth have increased pressure on finite resources such as land and water resources. Together with a rise in global population has come rapid deterioration in other natural resources due to over-exploitation. This is nowhere better seen than in global fisheries and forestry industries. For the world's people to maintain current dietary protein intake, fishery production, from all sources will have to be increased by 50% by 2030.



NOTE: Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, seaweeds and other aquatic plants

WORLD FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION (MILLION TONNES)º

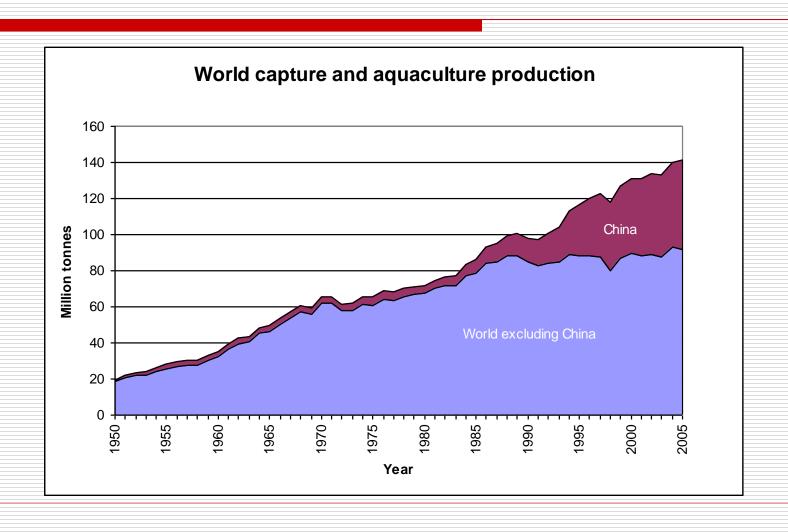
Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Production						
Capture						
Inland	10.7	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6
Marine	81.5	78.4	79.4	79.9	81.2	79.3
Total capture	92.2	89.5	90.6	91.2	92.7	90.9
Aquaculture						
Inland	38.6	42.0	44.8	46.9	48.6	51.4
Marine	23.2	24.4	25.4	26.8	27.5	28.7
Total aquaculture	61.8	66.4	70.2	73.7	76.1	80.0
Total world fisheries and aquaculture	154.0	156.0	160.7	164.9	168.7	170.9
Utilization ^b						
Human consumption	130.0	136.4	140.1	144.8	148.4	151.2
Non-food uses	24.0	19.6	20.6	20.0	20.3	19.7
Population (billions) ^c	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4
Per capita apparent consumption (kg)	18.5	19.2	19.5	19.9	20.2	20.3

^{*} Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, seaweeds and other aquatic plants.

^b Utilization data for 2014-2016 are provisional estimates.

Source of population figures: UN, 2015e.

World capture and aquaculture production



Per capita food fish supply (kg)

WORLD FISH UTILIZATION AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION

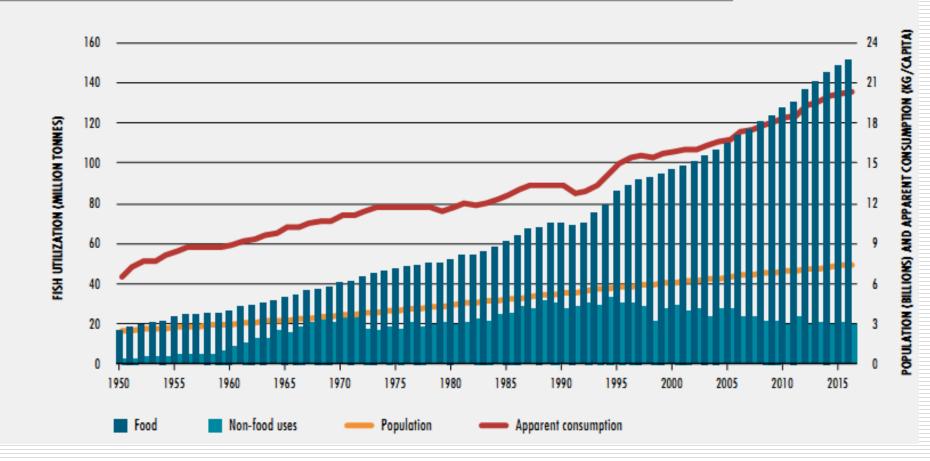


TABLE 2
MARINE CAPTURE PRODUCTION: MAJOR PRODUCER COUNTRIES

MAKINE CAPIUKE PRODU		Production (tonnes		% Vari		
Country	Average 2005–2014	2015	2016	2005-2014 (average) to 2016	2015 to 2016	Variation, 2015 to 2016 (tonnes)
China	13 189 273	15 314 000	15 246 234	15.6	-0.4	-67 766
Indonesia	5 074 932	6 216 777	6 109 783	20.4	-1.7	-106 994
United States of America	4 757 179	5 019 399	4 897 322	2.9	-2.4	-122 077
Russian Federation	3 601 031	4 172 073	4 466 503	24.0	7.1	294 430
Peru Total	6 438 839	4 786 551	3 774 887	-41.4	-21.1	-1 011 664
Excluding anchoveta	989 918	1 016 631	919 847	-7.1	-9.5	-96 78
India	3 218 050	3 497 284	3 599 693	11.9	2.9	102 409
Japan*	3 992 458	3 423 099	3 167 610	-20.7	-7.5	-255 489
Viet Nom	2 081 551	2 607 214	2 678 406	28.7	2.7	71 193
Norway	2 348 154	2 293 462	2 033 560	-13.4	-11.3	-259 90
Philippines	2 155 951	1 948 101	1 865 213	-13.5	-4.3	-82 88
Malaysia	1 387 577	1 486 050	1 574 443	13.5	5.9	88 39
Chile Total	3 157 946	1 786 249	1 499 531	-52.5	-16.1	-286 718
Excluding anchoveta	2 109 785	1 246 154	1 162 095	-44.9	-6.7	-84 05
Morocco	1 074 063	1 349 937	1 431 518	33.3	6.0	81 58
Republic of Korea	1 746 579	1 640 669	1 377 343	-21.1	-16.0	-263 326
Thailand	1 830 315	1 317 217	1 343 283	-26.6	2.0	26 06
Mexico	1 401 294	1 315 851	1 311 089	-6.4	-0.4	-4 762
Myanmar*	1 159 708	1 107 020	1 185 610	2.2	7.1	78 59
Iceland	1 281 597	1 318 916	1 067 015	-16.7	-19.1	-251 90
Spain	939 384	967 240	905 638	-3.6	-6.4	-61 603
Canada	914 371	823 155	831 614	-9.1	1.0	8 459
Taiwan, Province of China	960 193	989 311	750 021	-21.9	-24.2	-239 290
Argentina	879 839	795 415	736 337	-16.3	-7.4	-59 078
Ecuador	493 858	643 176	715 357	44.9	11.2	72 18
United Kingdom	631 398	65 451 506	701 749	11.1	-0.4	-2 75
Denmark	735 966	868 892	670 207	-8.9	-22.9	-198 68
Total 25 major countries	65 451 506	66 391 560	63 939 966	-2.3	-3.7	-2 451 59
Total other 170 countries	14 326 675	14 856 282	15 336 882	7.1	3.2	480 600
World total	79 778 181	81 247 842	79 276 848	-0.6	-2.4	-1 970 99
Share of 25 major countries	82.0%	81.7%	80.7%			
-						

TABLE 3
MARINE CAPTURE PRODUCTION: MAJOR SPECIES AND GENERA

		Pro	oduction (tonne	s)	% Variation		Variation,	
Scientific name	FAO English name	Average 2005–2014	2015	2016	2005-2014 (average) to 2016	2015 to 2016	2015 to 2016 (tonnes)	
Theragra chalcogramma	Alaska pollock (=walleye pollock)	2 952 134	3 372 752	3 476 149	17.8	3.1%	103 397	
Engraulis ringens	Anchoveta (=Peruvian anchovy)	6 522 544	4 310 015	3 192 476	-51.1	-25.9%	-1 117 539	
Katsuwonus pelamis	Skipjack tuna	2 638 124	2 809 954	2 829 929	7.3	0.7%	19 975	
Sardinella spp.º	Sardinellas nei	2 281 285	2 238 903	2 289 830	0.4	2.3%	50 927	
Trachurus spp.º	Jack and horse mackerels nei	2 463 428	1 738 352	1 743 917	-29.2	0.3%	5 565	
Clupea harengus	Atlantic herring	2 111 101	1 512 174	1 639 760	-22.3	8.4%	127 586	
Scomber japonicus	Pacific chub mackerel	1 454 794	1 484 780	1 598 950	9.9	7.7%	114 170	
Thunnus albacares	Yellowfin tuna	1 219 326	1 356 883	1 462 540	19.9	7.8%	105 657	
Gadus morhua	Atlantic cod	995 853	1 303 726	1 329 450	33.5	2.0%	25 724	
Engraulis japonicus	Japanese anchovy	1 323 022	1 336 218	1 304 484	-1.4	-2.4%	-31 734	

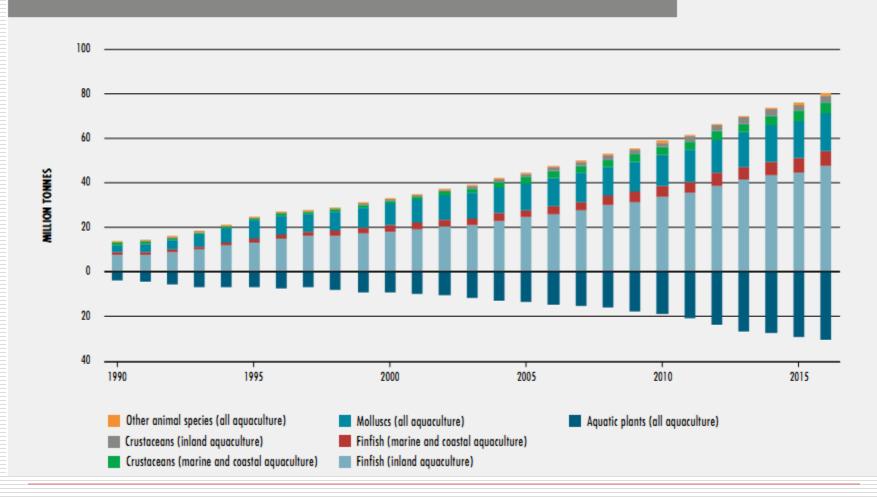
TABLE 5
INLAND WATERS CAPTURE PRODUCTION: MAJOR PRODUCER COUNTRIES

Country		Production (tonne:	s)	% Vari	Variation,	
	Average 2005–2014	2015	2016	2005-2014 (overage) to 2016	2015 to 2016	2015 to 2016 (tonnes)
China	2 252 368	2 277 299	2 318 046	2.9	1.8	40 747
India*	1 088 082	1 346 104	1 462 063	34.4	8.6	115 959
Bangladesh	1 018 987	1 023 991	1 048 242	2.9	2.4	24 251
Myanmar*	745 483	863 450	886 780	19.0	2.7	23 330
Cambodia	422 801	487 905	509 350	20.5	4.4	21 445
Indonesia	346 722	472 911	432 475	24.7	-8.6	-40 436
Uganda	417 016	396 205	389 244	-6.7	-1.8	-6 961
Nigeria	287 937	337 874	377 632	31.2	11.8	39 758
United Republic of Tanzania	305 635	309 924	312 039	2.1	0.7	2 115
Russian Federation	243 337	285 065	292 828	20.3	2.7	7 763
Egypt	248 141	241 179	231 959	-6.5	-3.8	-9 220
Democratic Republic of the Congo	224 263	227 700	229 300	2.2	0.7	1 600
Brazil*	243 213	225 000	225 000	-7.5	0.0	0
Mexico	113 854	151 416	199 665	75.4	31.9	48 249
Thailand	211 927	184 101	187 300	-11.6	1.7	3 199
Philippines	182 205	203 366	159 615	-12.4	-21.5	-43 751
Total 16 major countries	8 351 970	9 033 490	9 261 538	10.9	2.5	228 048
Total other 136 countries	2 172 222	2 374 585	2 371 482	9.2	-0.1	-3 103
World total	10 524 192	11 408 075	11 633 020	10.5	2.0	224 945
Share of 16 major countries	79.4%	79.2%	79.6%			

^{*} Production figures for 2015 and 2016 are FAO estimates.

World aquaculture production

WORLD AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF FOOD FISH AND AQUATIC PLANTS, 1990—2016



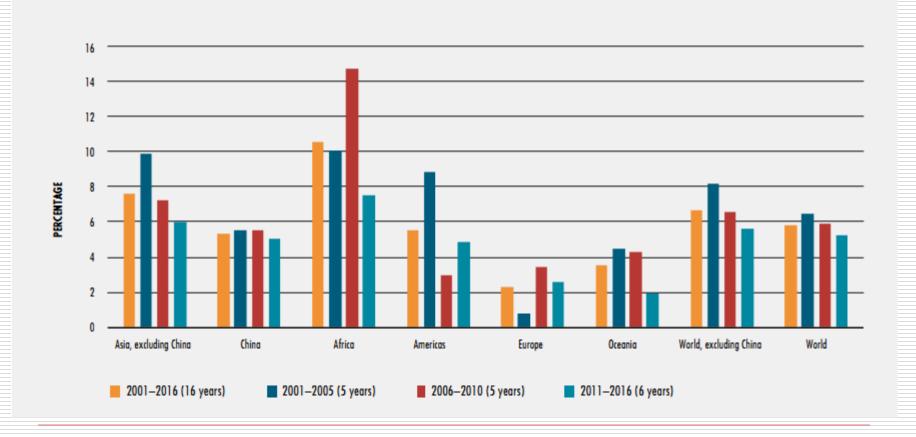
AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF MAIN GROUPS OF FOOD FISH SPECIES BY CONTINENT, 2016 (thousand tonnes, live weight)

Category	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania	World
Inland aquaculture						
Finfish	1 954	1 072	43 983	502	5	47 516
Crustacea	0	68	2 965	0	0	3 033
Molluscs			286			286
Other aquatic animals		1	531			531
Subtotal	1 954	1 140	47 765	502	5	51 367
Marine and coastal aquacultu	re					
Finfish	17	906	3 739	1 830	82	6 575
Crustacea	5	727	4 091	0	6	4 829
Molluscs	6	574	15 550	613	112	16 853
Other aquatic animals	0		402	0	5	407
Subtotal	28	2 207	23 781	2 443	205	28 664
All aquaculture						
Finfish	1 972	1 978	47 722	2 332	87	54 091
Crustacea	5	795	7 055	0	7	7 862
Molluscs	6	574	15 835	613	112	17 139
Other aquatic animals	0	1	933	0	5	939
Total	1 982	3 348	71 546	2 945	210	80 031

TABLE 7
MAJOR SPECIES PRODUCED IN WORLD AQUACULTURE

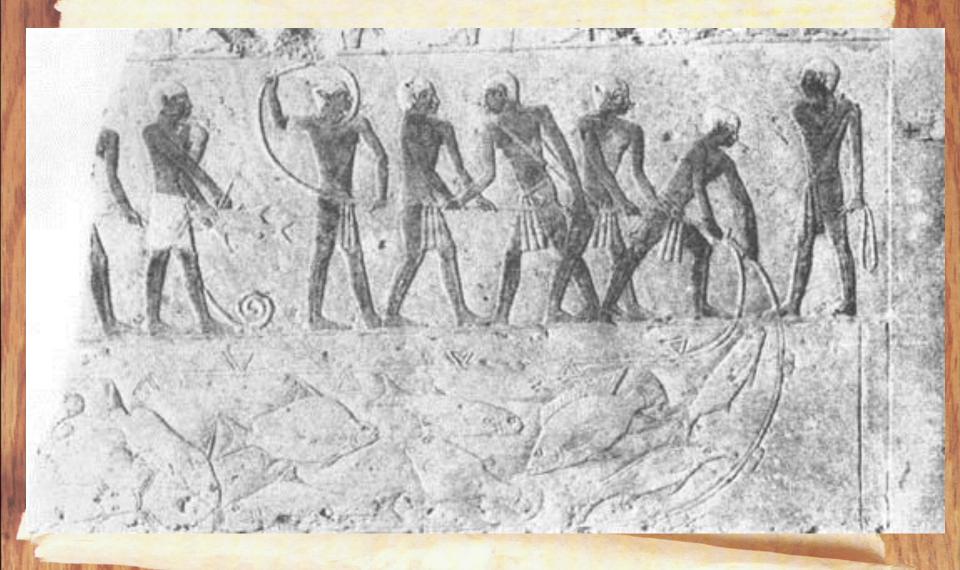
AJOK STECIES TRODUCED IN WORLD AGO				****	ou 5 1-0
Species item	2010	2012	2014	2016	% of total, 2
Finfish					
Grass carp, Ctenopharyngodon idellus	4 362	5 018	5 539	6 068	11
Silver carp, Hypophthalmichthys molitrix	4 100	4 193	4 968	5 301	10
Common carp, Cyprinus carpio	3 421	3 753	4 161	4 557	8
Nile tilapia, Oreochromis niloticus	2 537	3 260	3 677	4 200	8
Bighead carp, Hypophthalmichthys nobilis	2 587	2 901	3 255	3 527	7
Carassius spp.	2 216	2 451	2 769	3 006	6
Catla, Catla catla	2 977	2 761	2 770	2 961	6
Freshwater fishes nei, Osteichthyes	1 378	1 942	2 063	2 362	4
Atlantic salmon, Salmo salar	1 437	2 074	2 348	2 248	4
Roho labeo, Labeo rohita	1 133	1 566	1 670	1 843	3
Pangas catfishes nei, Pangasius spp.	1 307	1 575	1 616	1 741	3
Milkfish, Chanos chanos	809	943	1 041	1 188	2
Tilapias nei, Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.	628	876	1 163	1 177	2
Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei, Clarias spp.	353	554	809	979	2
Marine fishes nei, Osteichthyes	477	585	684	844	2
Wuchang bream, Megalobrama amblycephala	652	706	783	826	2
Rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss	752	883	796	814	2
Cyprinids nei, Cyprinidae	719	620	724	670	1
Black carp, Mylopharyngodon piceus	424	495	557	632	1
Snakehead, Channa argus	377	481	511	518	1
Other finfishes	5 849	6 815	7 774	8 629	16
Finfish total	38 494	44 453	49 679	54 091	100

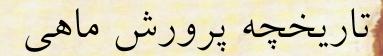
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION BY VOLUME (excluding aquatic plants)





تاریخچه پرورش ماهی





- - 🗖 1338 ماهی سرای کرج ، مجتمع کشت و صنعت سفید رود

مشخصات گونه های ماهی مناسب برای پرورش

- - 🗖 دارای نرخ رشد بالایی بوده و در مدت زمان کوتاهی به وزن مطلوب برسد.
 - □ تکثیر گونه انتخاب شده بایستی در شرایط پرورش با موفقیت صورت گیرد، و برای تکثیر مصنوعی در شرایط اسارت نیاز به فراهم نمودن شرایط ویژه نباشد.
 - 🗖 قابلیت استفاده از غذاهایی که در محل تهیه می گردند را داشته باشند.
 - 🗖 مقبولیت آن برای مصرف کنندگان مناسب و خوش خوراک باشد.
- □ نسبت به بیماریها مقاوم باشد. همچنین جابجایی و حمل و نقل آنها بدون مشکل زیاد امکان پذیر باشد.
 - 🗖 در شرایط پرورش تراکم پذیر باشد.