



Seaweed Use to Mitigate Aquaculture Induced Eutrophication Processes in Chile

Alejandro H. Buschmann

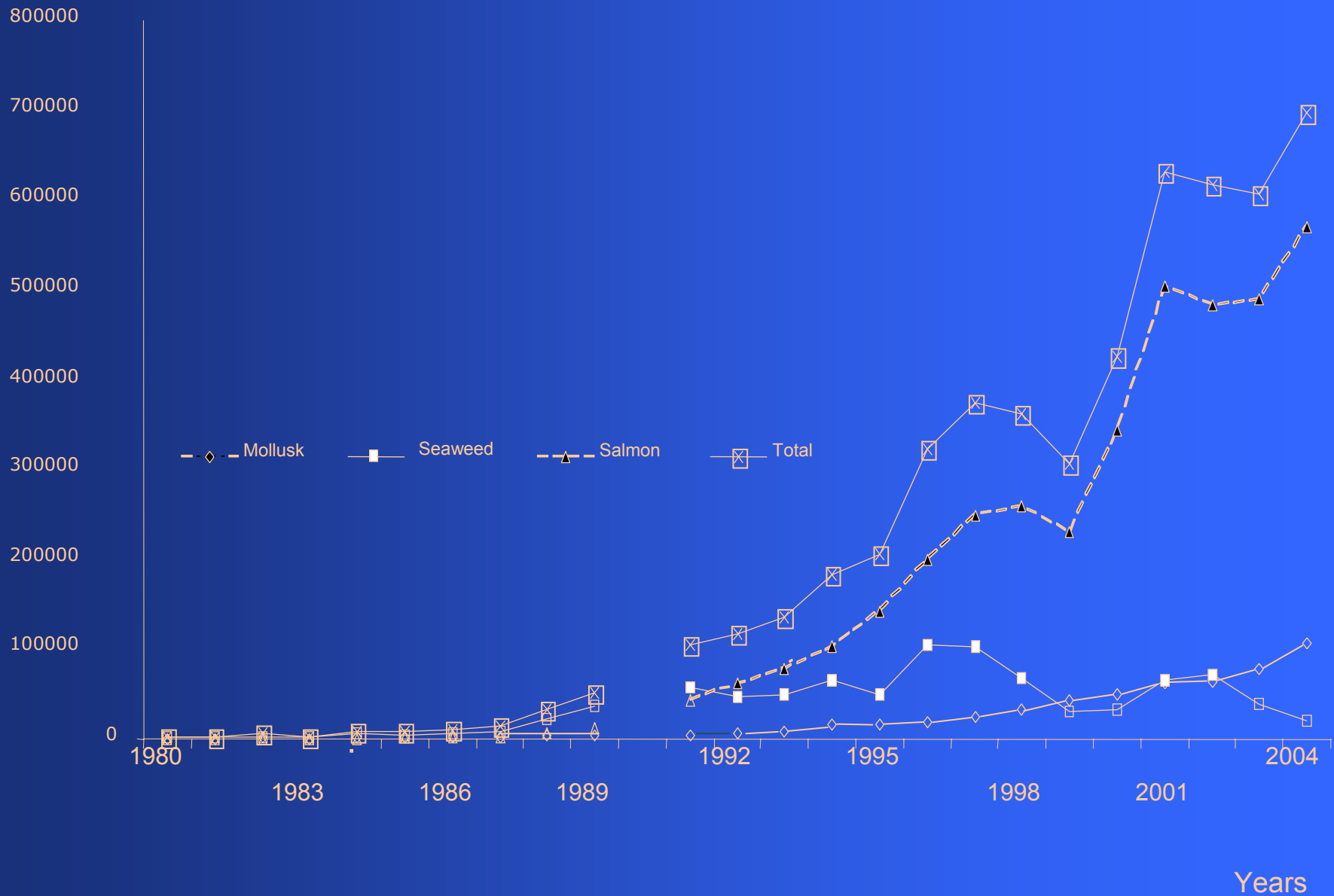


Exponential Growth of Aquaculture in Chile

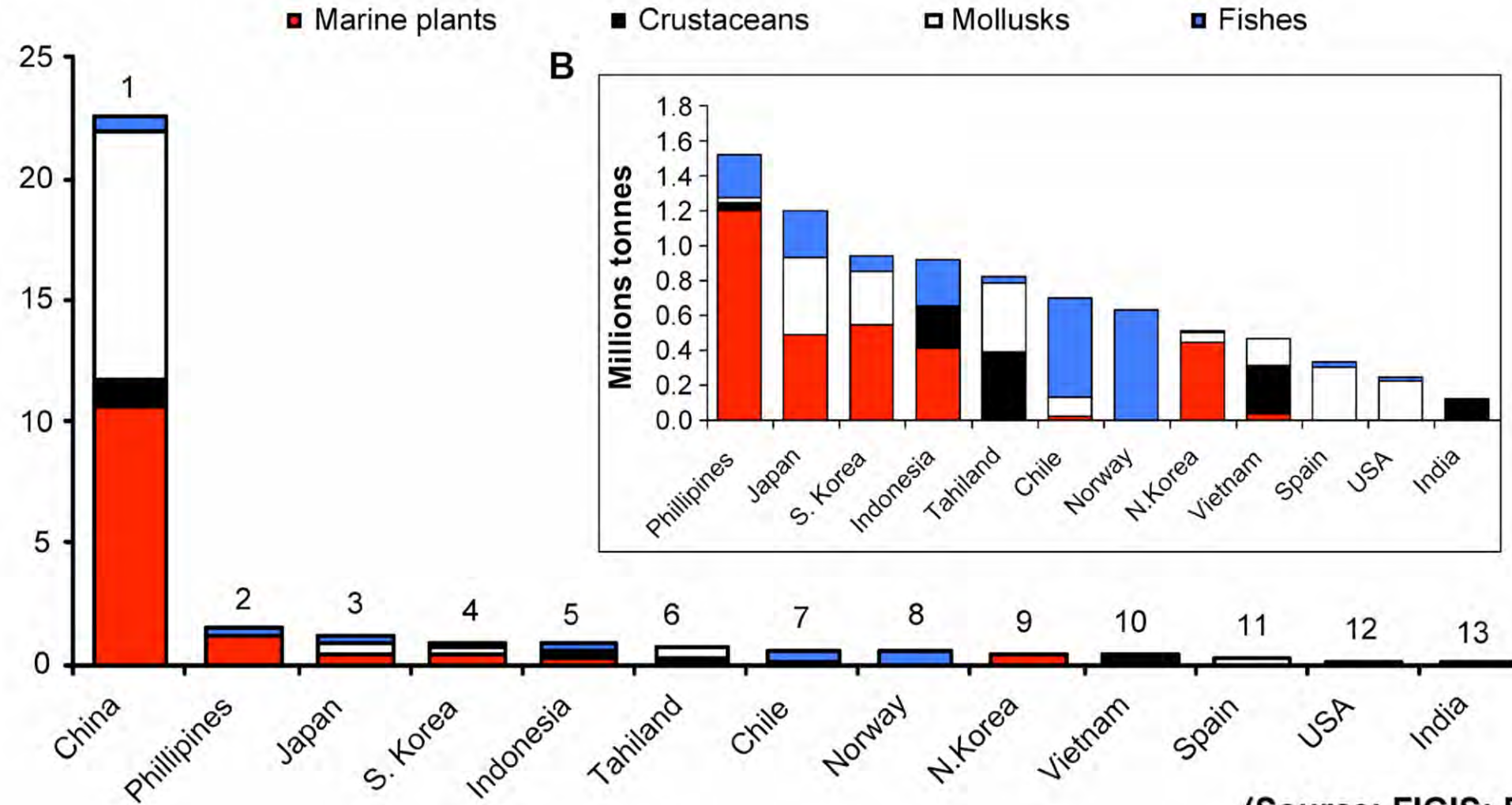


Chilean Aquaculture

Tonnes



World Marine Aquaculture Production



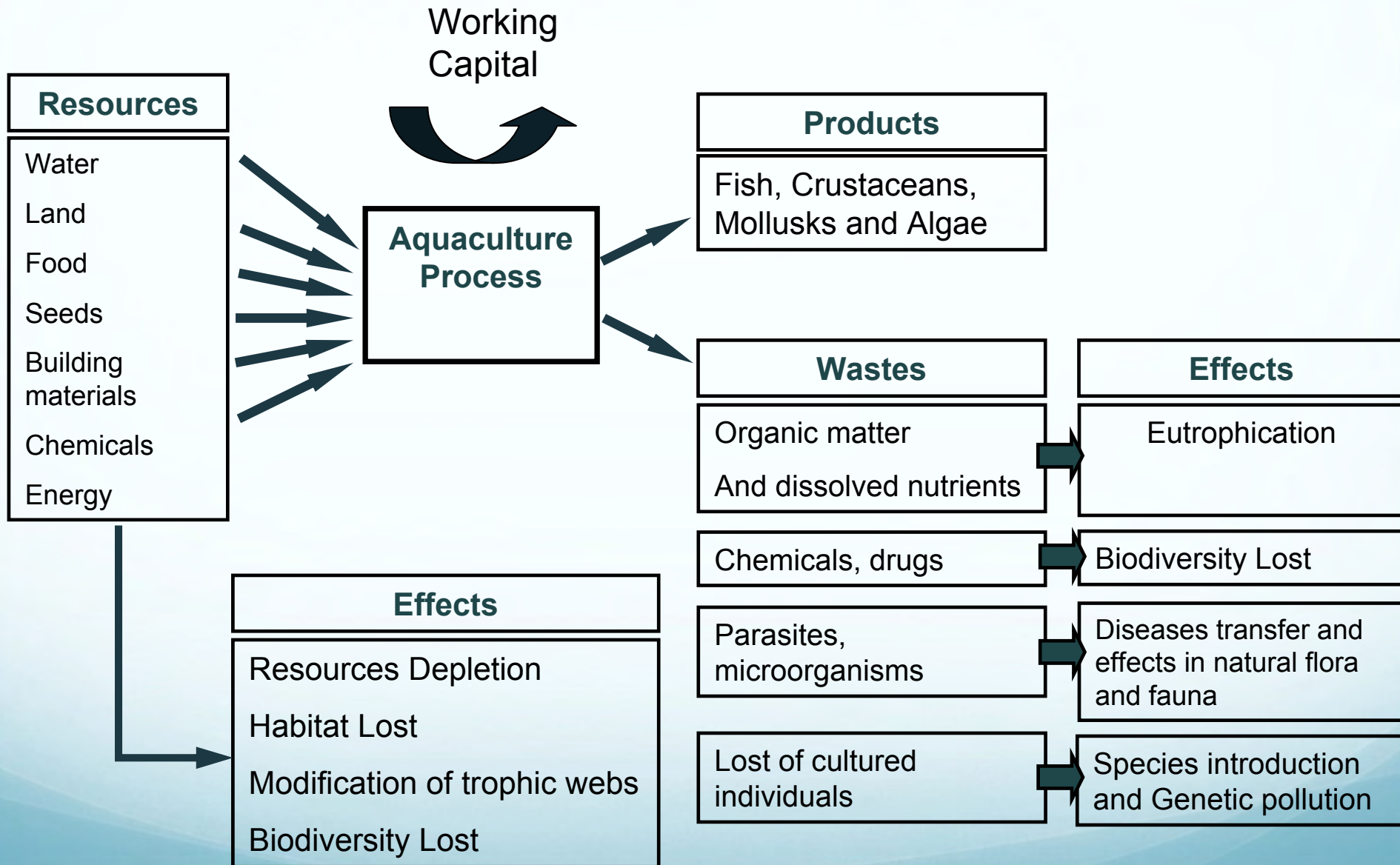
(Source: FIGIS; 2004)

Goals

1. Determining Aquaculture Environmental Impacts: Eutrophication of Coastal Ecosystems
2. Ecological Engineering: IMTA
3. Discussion of Limitations and Challenges



Productive Process and Environment



Controlling Eutrophication: Nitrogen and Phosphorus

Daniel J. Conley,^{1*} Hans W. Paerl,² Robert W. Howarth,³ Donald F. Boesch,⁴ Sybil P. Seitzinger,⁵ Karl E. Havens,⁶ Christiane Lancelot,⁷ Gene E. Likens⁸

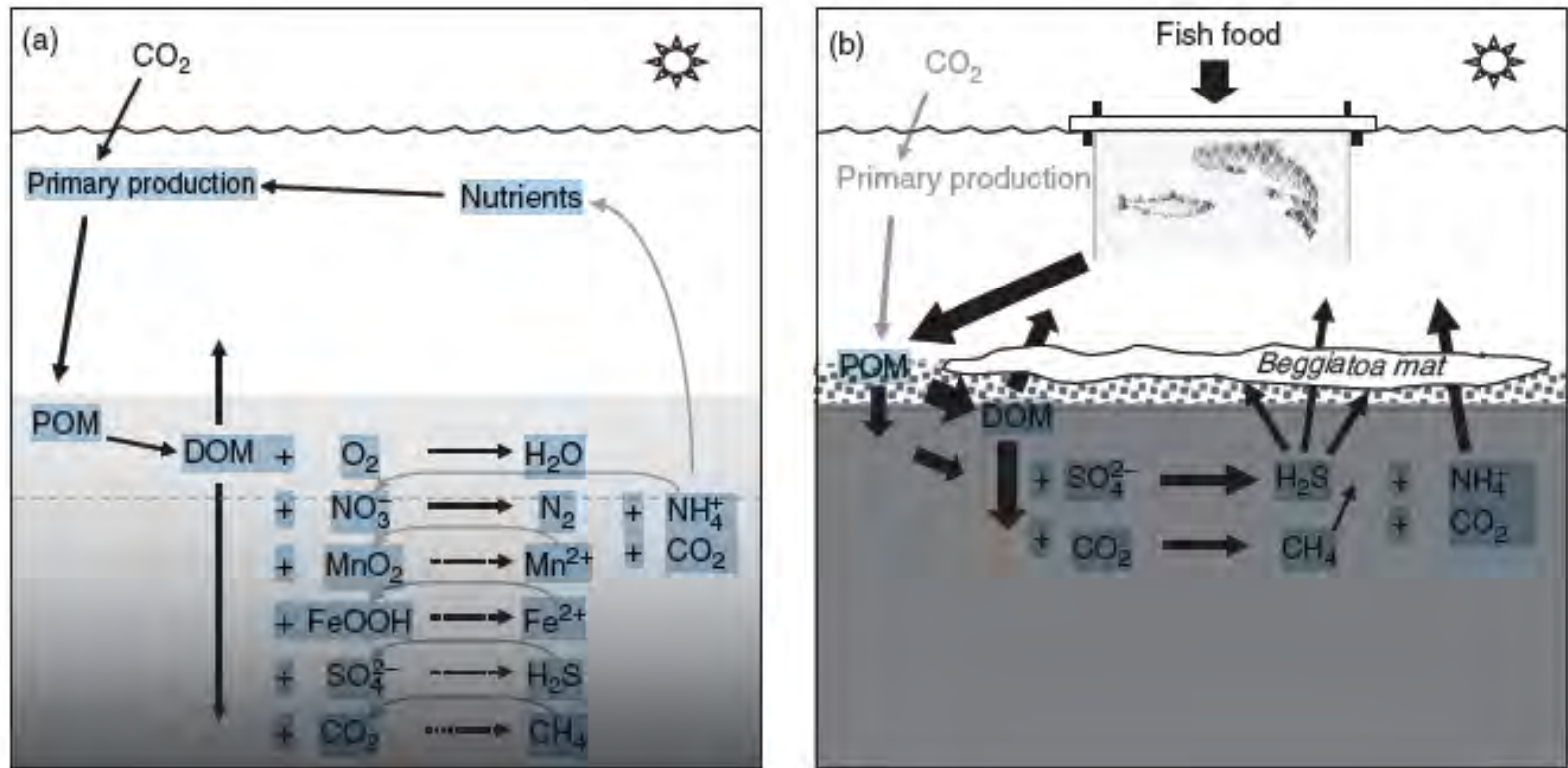
Improvements in the water quality of many freshwater and most coastal marine ecosystems requires reductions in both nitrogen and phosphorus inputs.



Too much algae. (Top) Removing macroalgal blooms at the Olympic Sailing venue, China. (Middle) Seagrasses covered with attached algae in a Danish estuary. (Bottom) Non-N₂-fixing cyanobacteria blooms in Lake Okechobee, Florida, U.S.A.

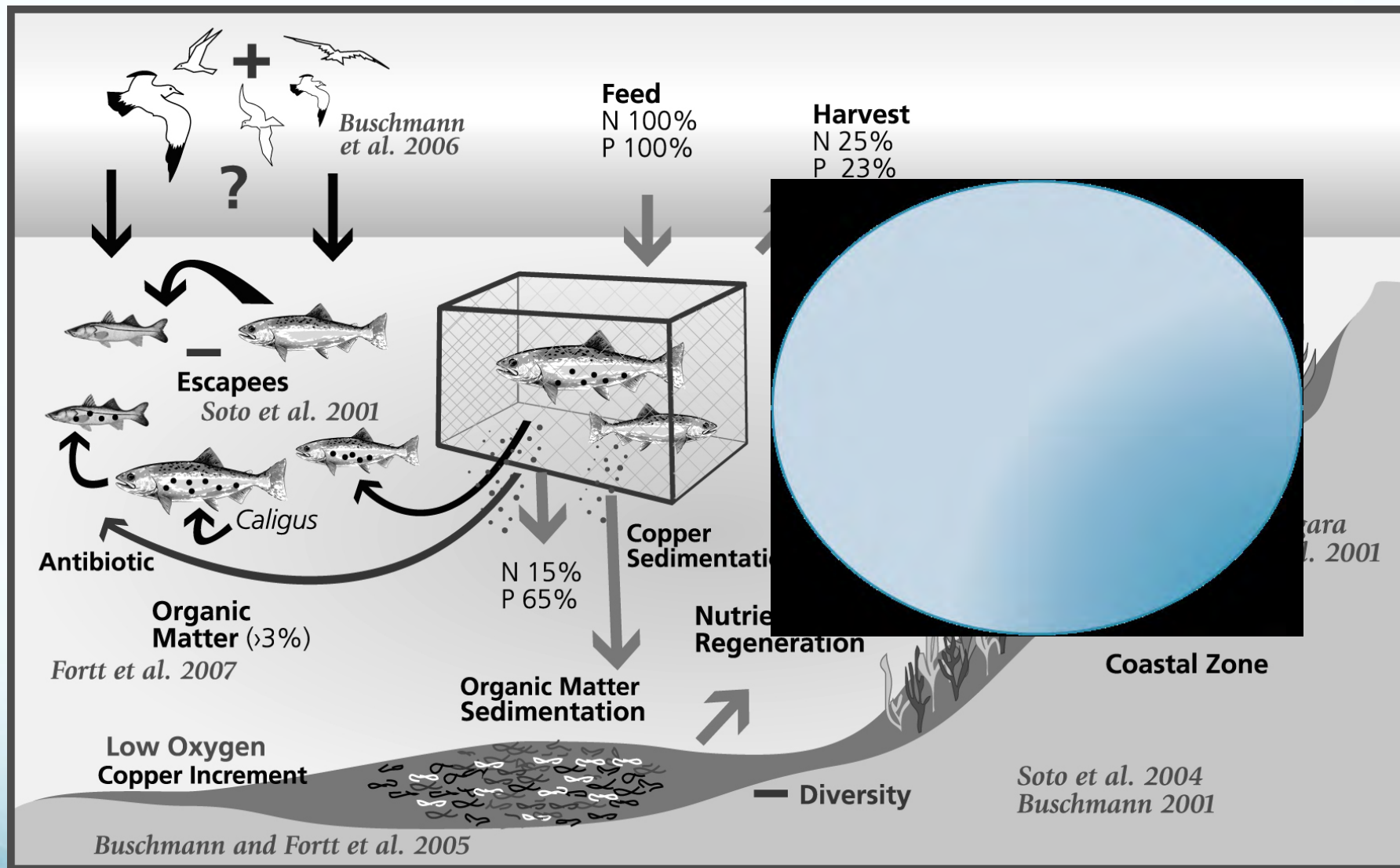
Ecological Engineering

“Ecological Engineering is an emerging field that uses ecological processes within natural or constructed systems to achieve environmental goals”



Buschmann, Hernández-González, Aranda, Chopin, Neori, Halling & Troell. Mariculture Waste Management. In Sven Erik Jørgensen and Brian D. Fath (Editor-in-Chief), Ecological Engineering. Vol. [3] of Encyclopedia of Ecology, 5 vols. pp [2211-2217] Oxford: Elsevier.

EUTROPHICATION



Vol. 374: 1–6, 2009
doi: 10.3354/meps07763

MARINE ECOLOGY PROGRESS SERIES
Mar Ecol Prog Ser

Published January 13



FEATURE ARTICLE

'Ghost nutrients' from fish farms are transferred up the food web by phytoplankton grazers

Paraskevi Pitta¹, Manolis Tsapakis¹, Eugenia T. Apostolaki¹, Tatiana Tsagaraki¹,
Marianne Holmer², Ioannis Karakassis^{3,*}

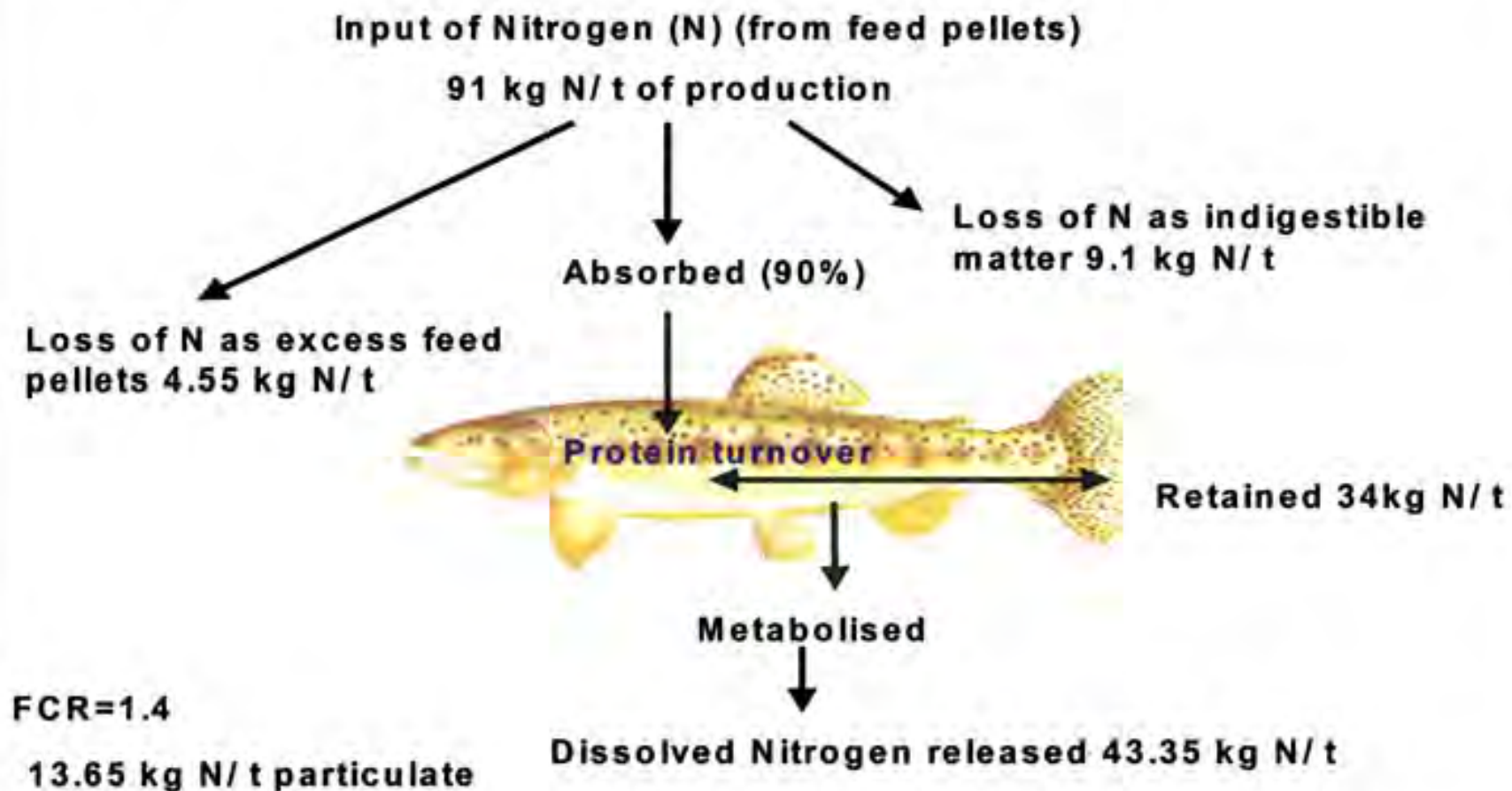
¹Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Institute of Oceanography, PO Box 2214, 71003 Heraklion, Crete, Greece

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³Marine Ecology Laboratory, Department of Biology, University of Crete, PO Box 2208, 71409 Heraklion, Crete, Greece

N Budget

Waste production by farmed Atlantic salmon

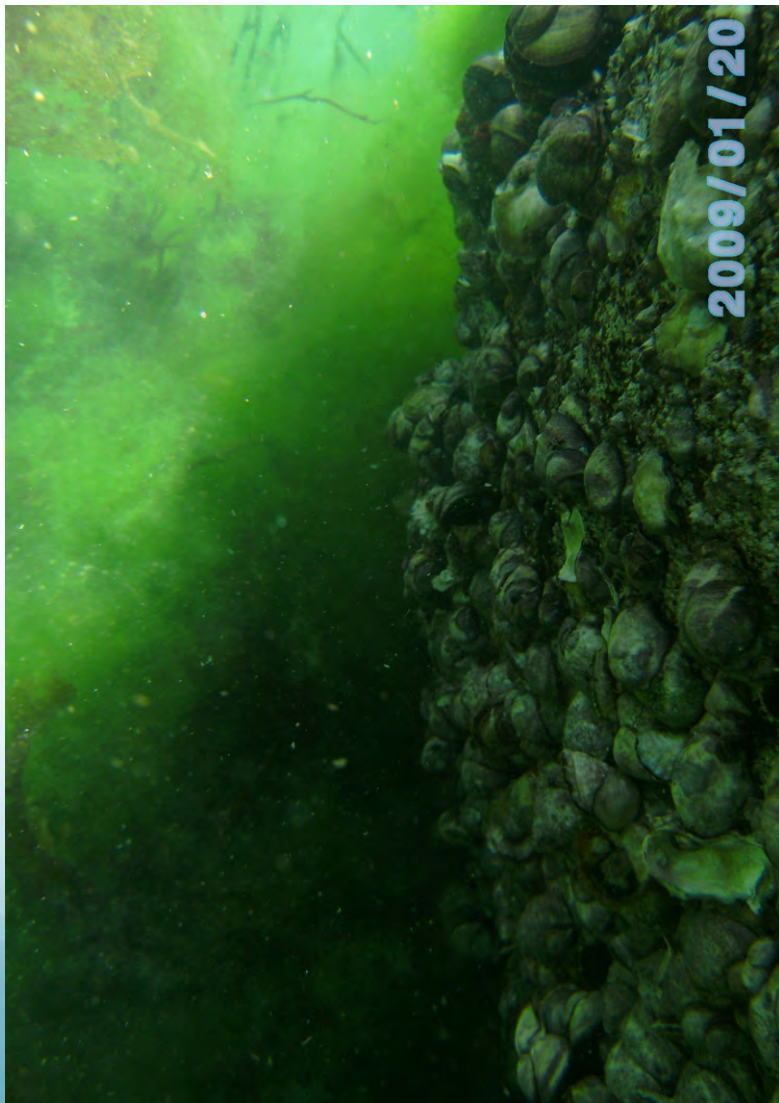


Nitrogen Loads: Tasmania



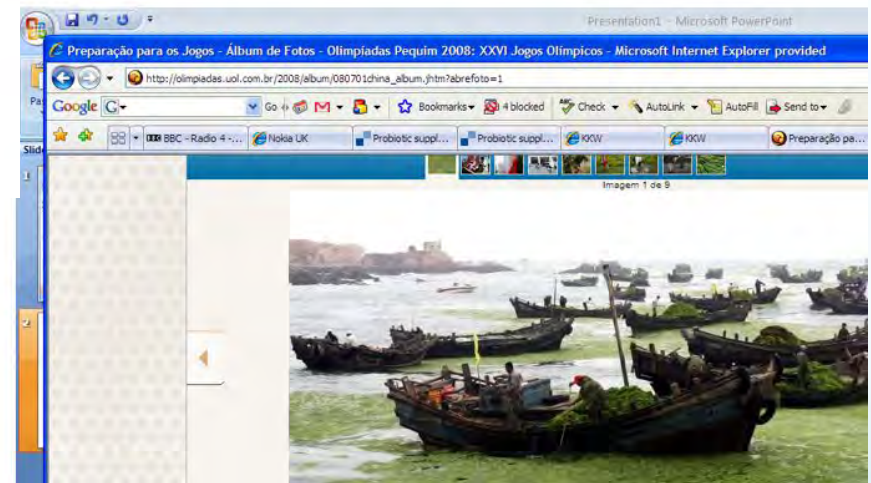
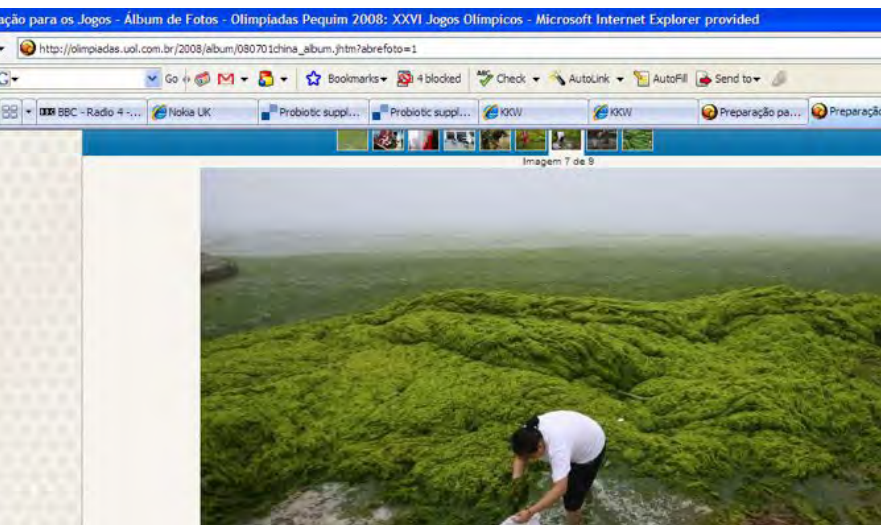
EUTROPHICATION IN SOUTHERN CHILE

(Green Tides)





Soldados do exército chinês trabalham para retirar as algas que invadiram Qingdao. **Mala Reuters**



Tracking the algal origin of the *Ulva* bloom in the Yellow Sea by a combination of molecular, morphological and physiological analyses

Pang et al. Marine Environment Research (in press)

Land-Based IMTA



Integrated aquaculture on an abalone farm on the southeast coast of South Africa, with the abalone tanks under shade on the left. The paddle raceways grow the green seaweed *Ulva*, for feed, in abalone effluent. Photograph: R.J. Anderson.

Bolton J.J. 2006. South African Journal of Science 102:507- 508



Chile

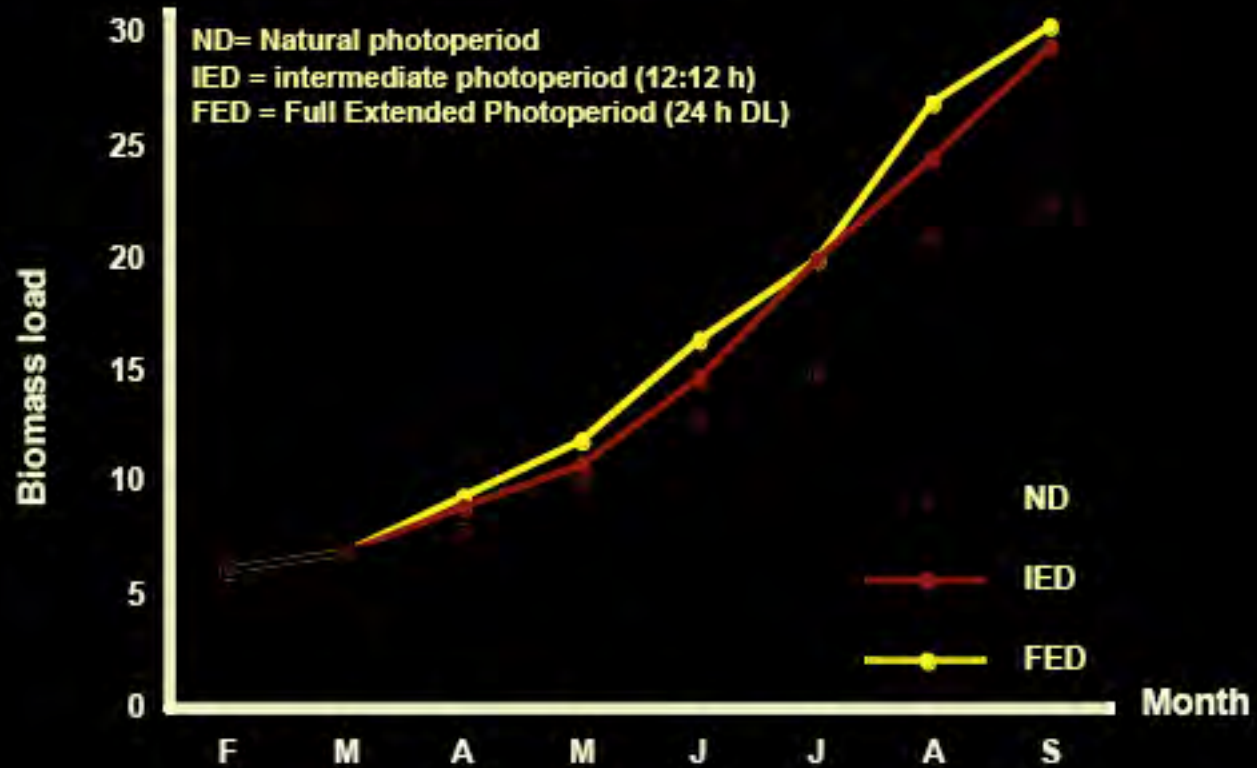
Buschmann et al 1994. Aquacultural Engineering
Buschmann et al. 1996. Hydrobiologia

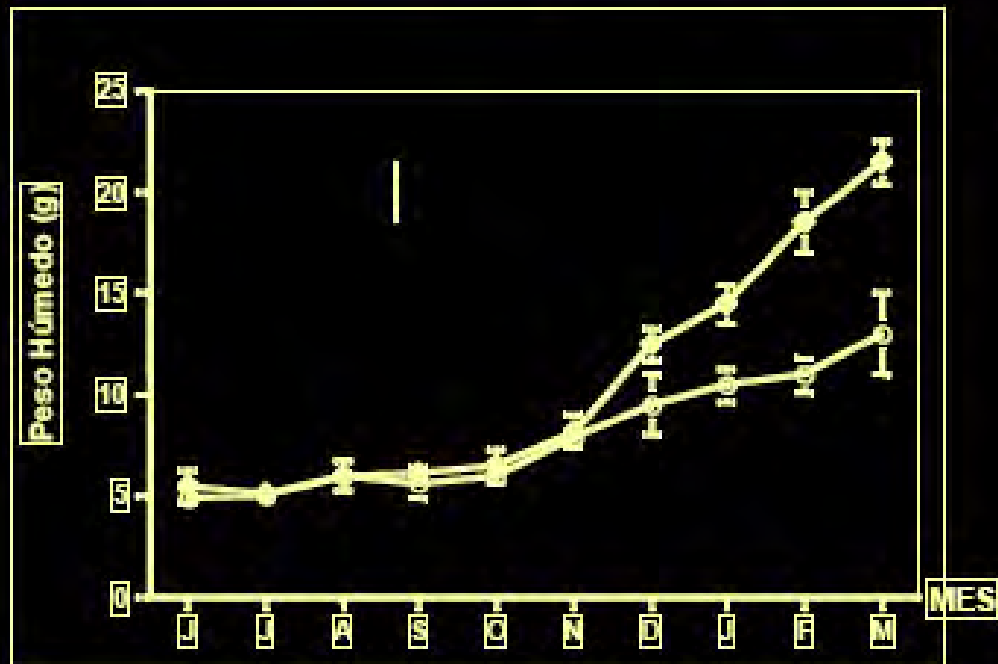


Israel

Figure 10 The SeaOr Marine Enterprises Ltd. IMTA farm in Mikhmoret, Israel. The abalones (*Haliotis discus hannai*) are grown in the white building in the background, the green-covered fishponds (*Sparus aurata*) are in the middle, and the elongated seaweed ponds (*Ulva* sp. and *Gracilaria* sp.) are in front. Photo by M. Shpigel and B. Scharfstein.

Neori, A., et al. 2004. Integrated aquaculture: rationale, evolution and state of the art emphasizing seaweed biofiltration in modern aquaculture. Aquaculture 231: 361-391.





Production ($\text{g/m}^2/\text{day}$)

20

10

0

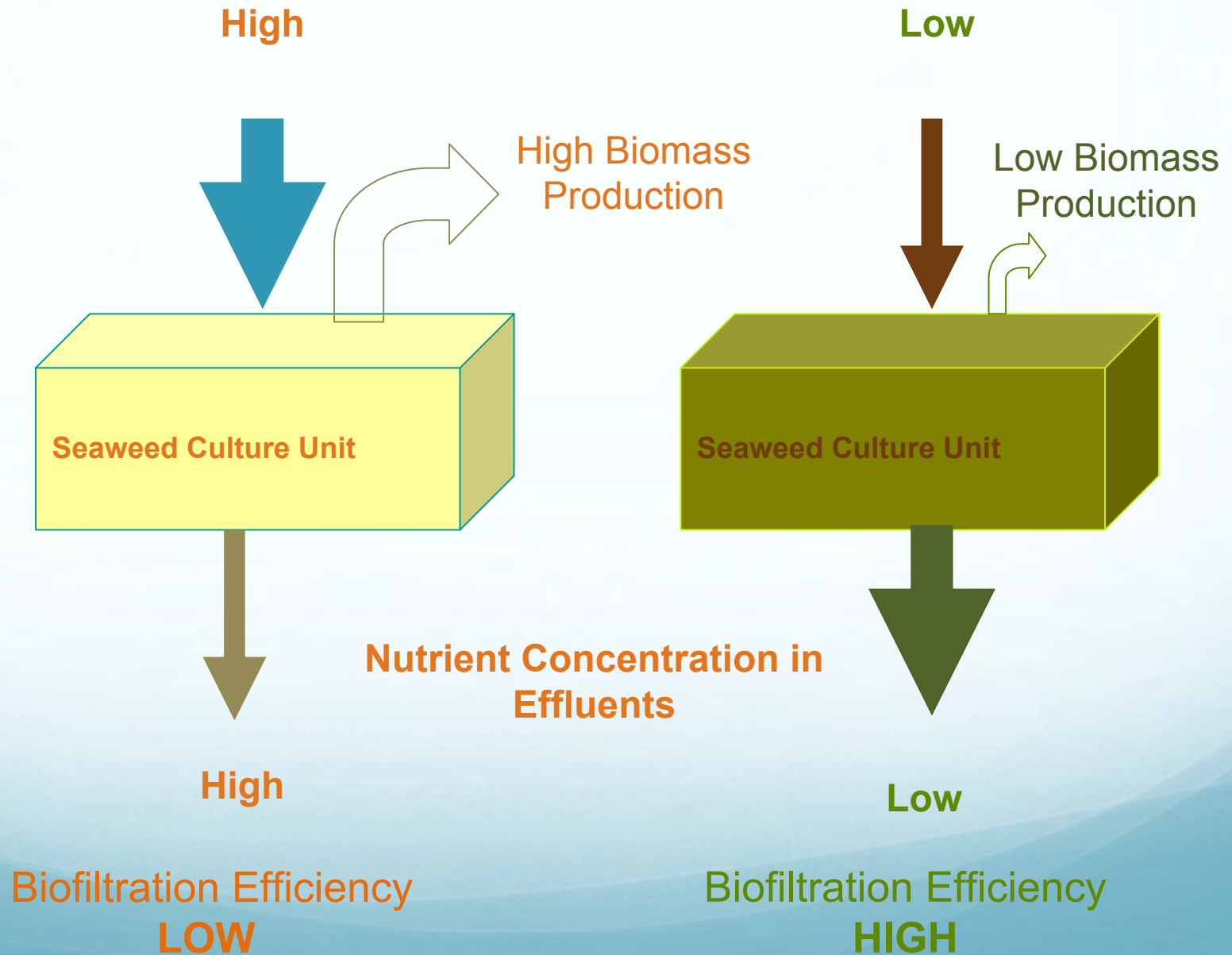
Seawater

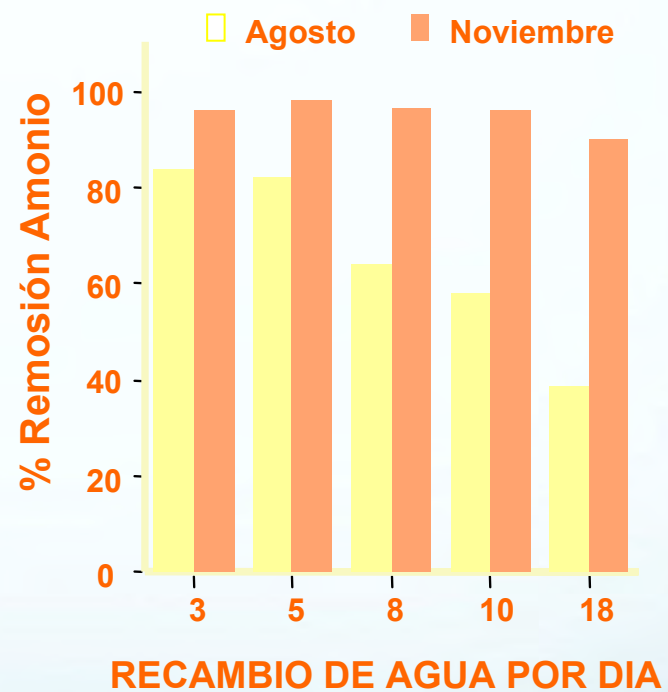
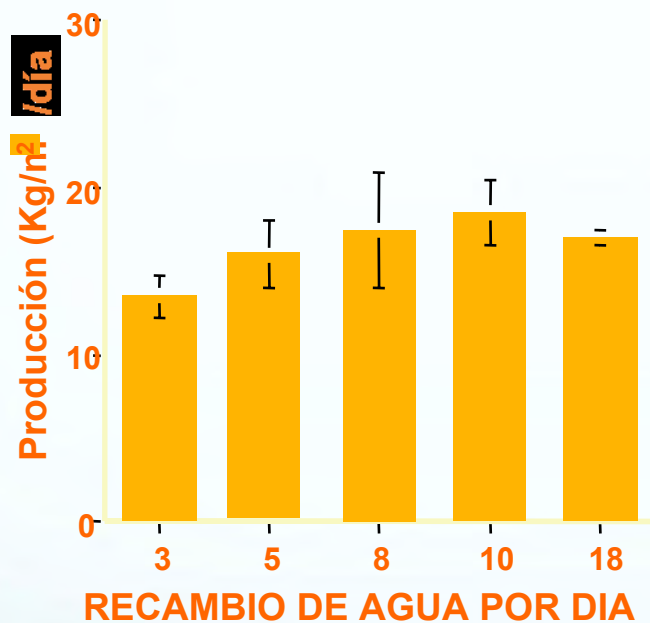
Effluents

FLUX TYPE



WATER FLOW





FISH FOOD

N= 187,9 (92,1)
P= 24,8 (91,5)
C=1099,8 (92,2)

JUVENILES

N= 16,2 (7,9)
P= 2,3 (8,5)
C= 92,4 (7,8)

HARVEST

N= 54,4 (26,7)
P= 6,5 (24,0)
C= 308,8 (25,9)

SOLID REMOVAL

N= 66,5 (32,6)
P= 8,0 (29,5)
C= 436,8 (36,6)

DISSOLVED REMOVAL By Gracilaria

N= 51,7 (25,3)
P= 0,1 (0,4)
C= 42,3 (3,5)

OUTFLOW

N= 31,5 (15,4)
P= 12,5 (46,1)
C= 404,3 (34,0)

ENVIRONMENT



OPEN SYSTEMS IMTA

Canada



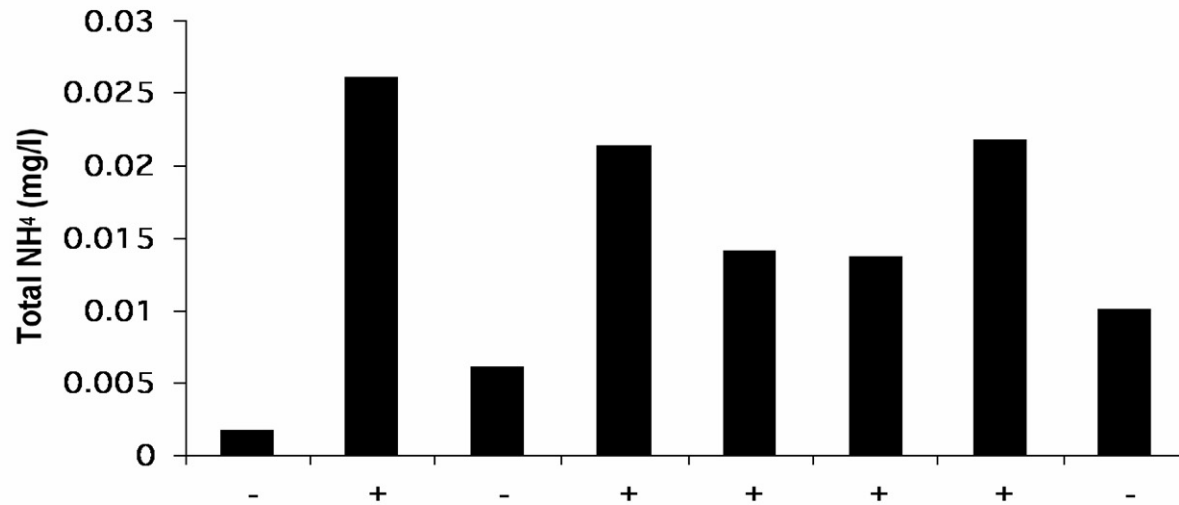
Chopin et al. 2008. Encyclopedia of Ecology,
Elsevier. Vol.3, pp.2463-2475

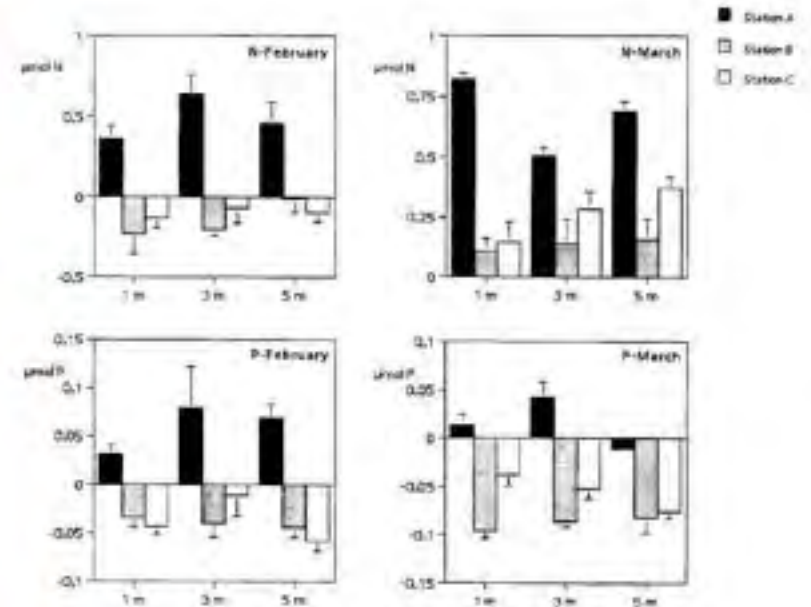
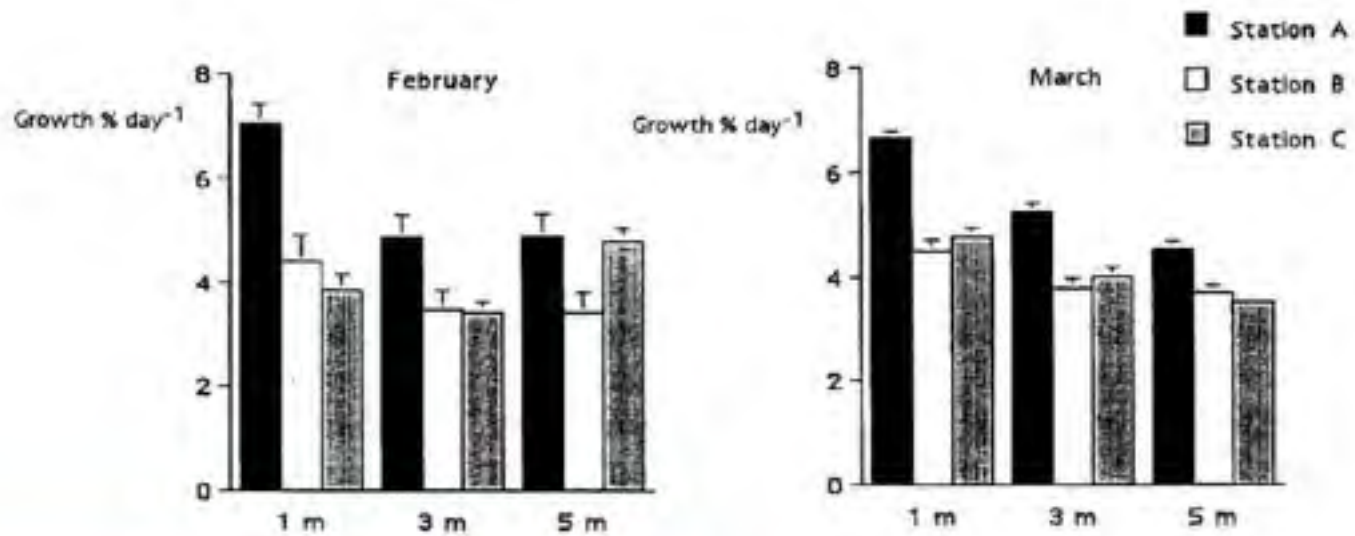
Chile



Troell et al. 1997 Aquaculture
Halling et al. 2005. Aquaculture International
Buschmann et al. 2008. J appl. Phycol
Abreu et al.2009. Aquacultue

OPEN SEA AQUACULTURE

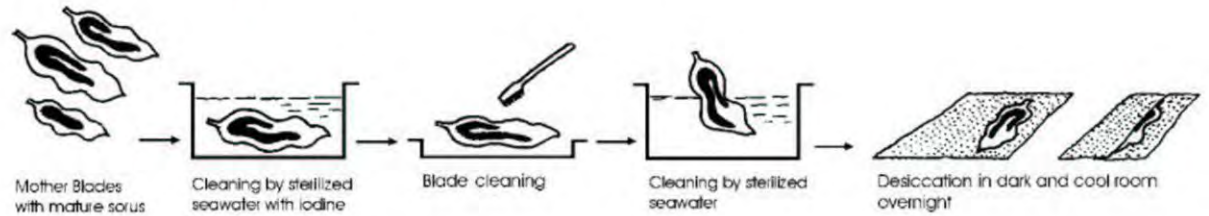




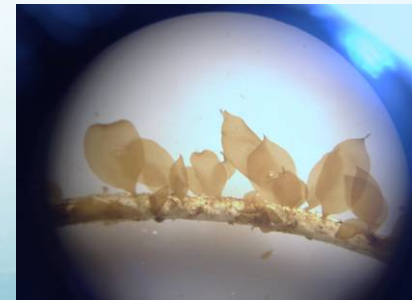
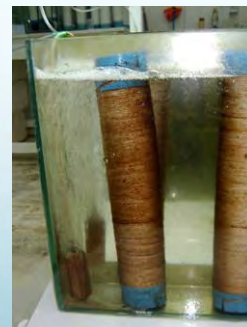
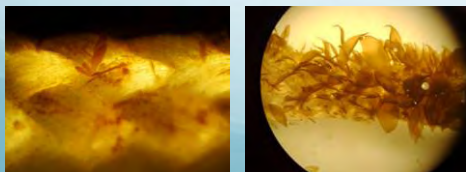
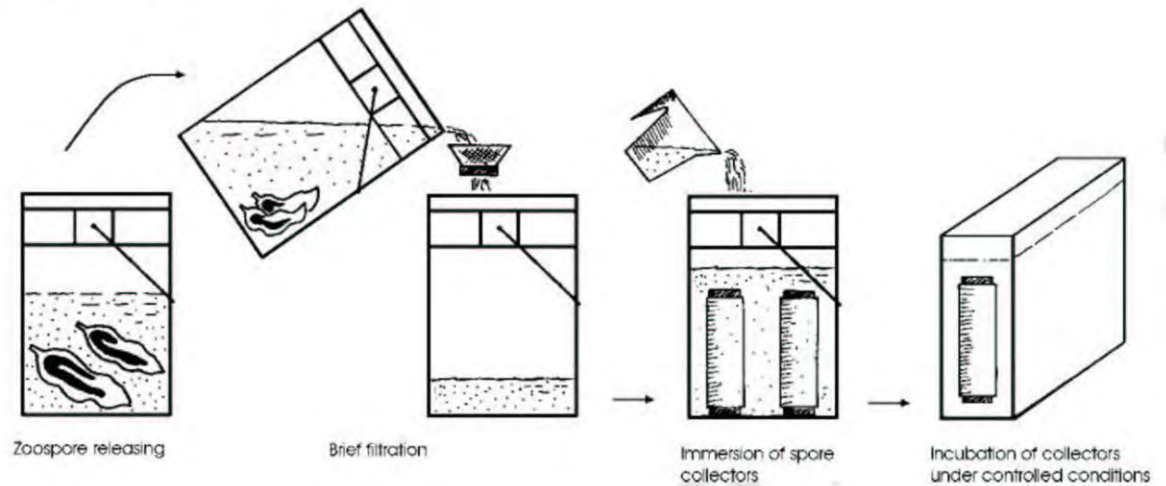


Hatchery technology for *Macrocystis*

A. Pretreatment of mother blade



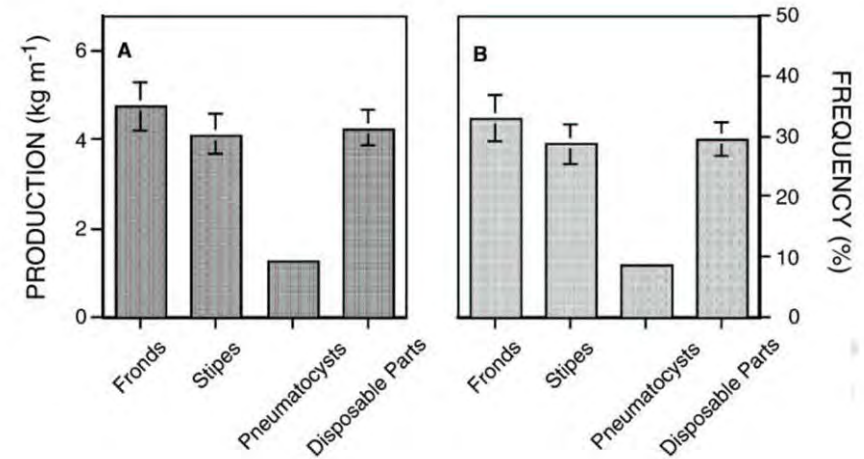
B. Seeding operation



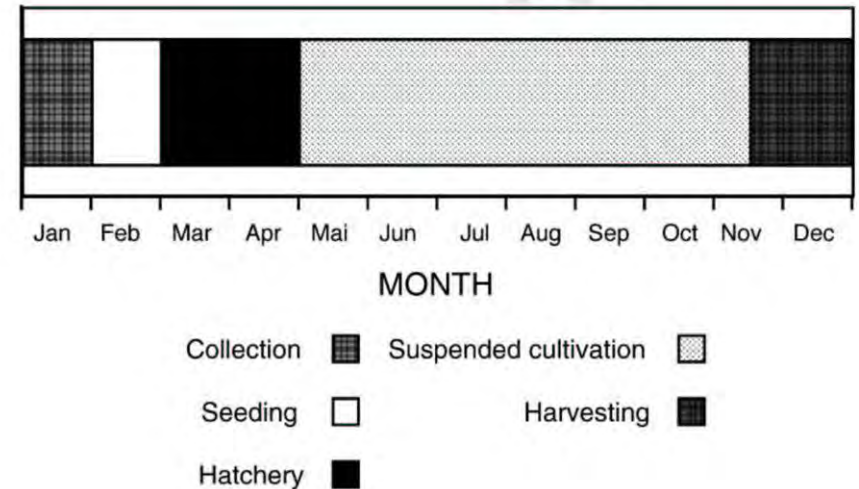
Macrocystis Production Systems



14, 9 kg/m

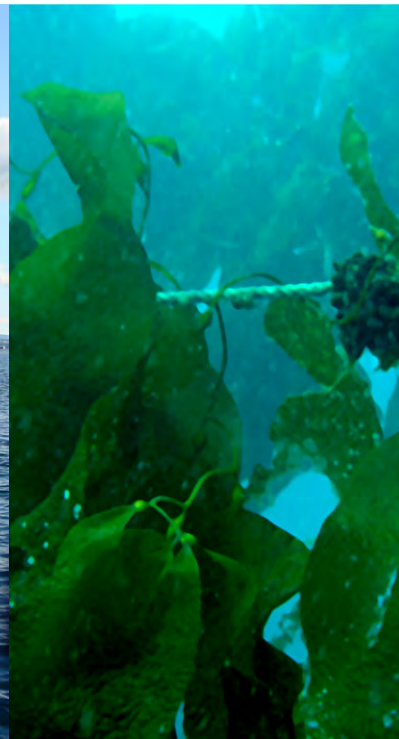


25 kg/m

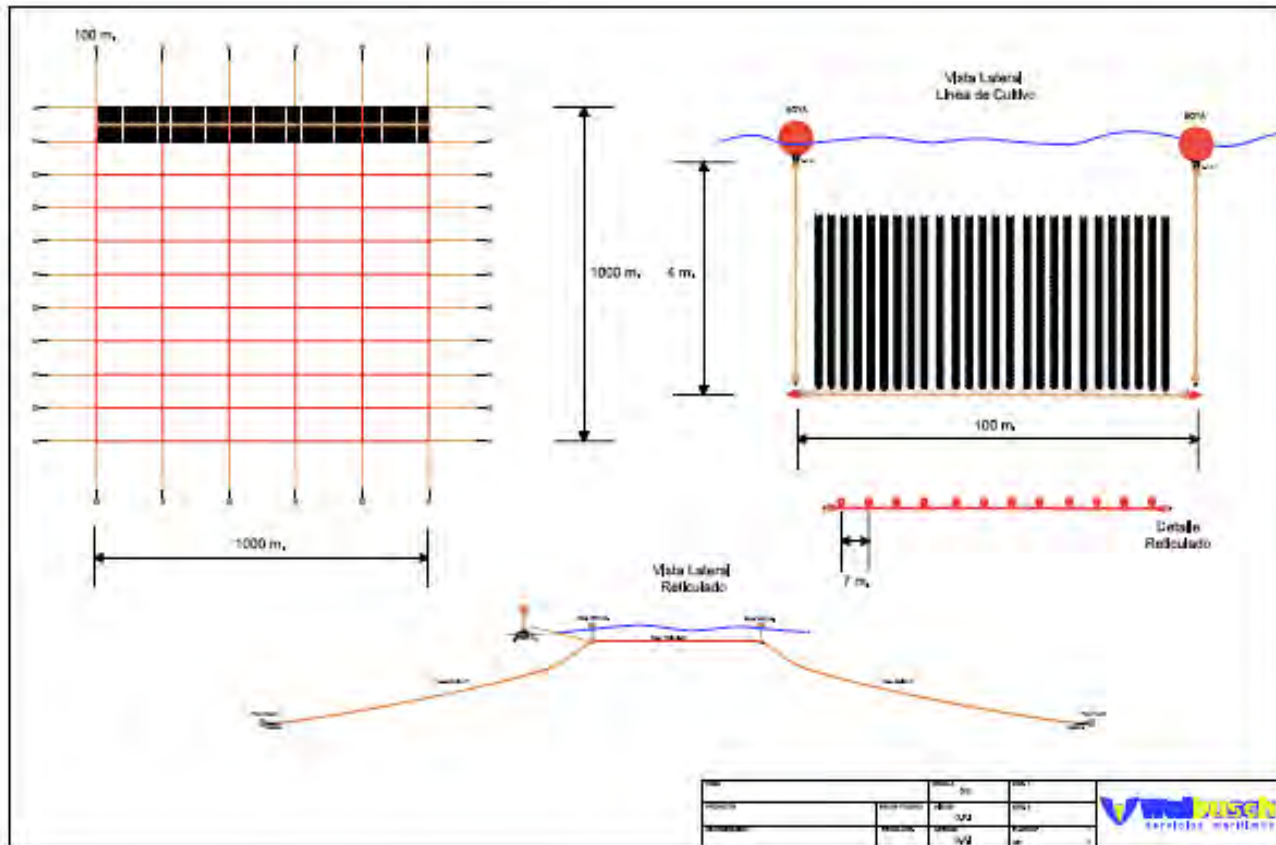


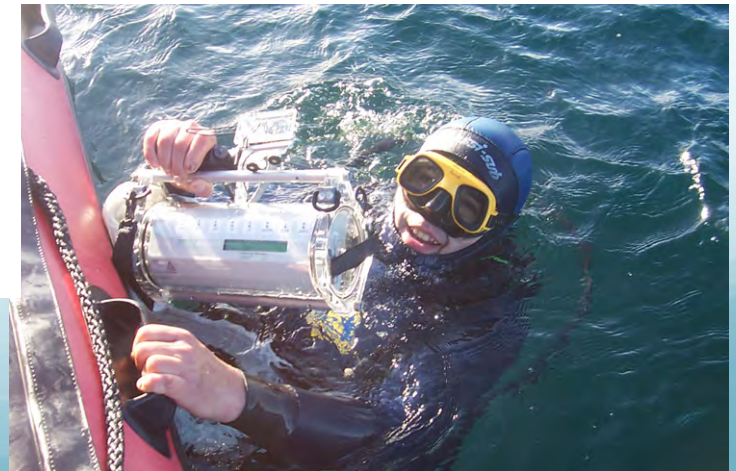
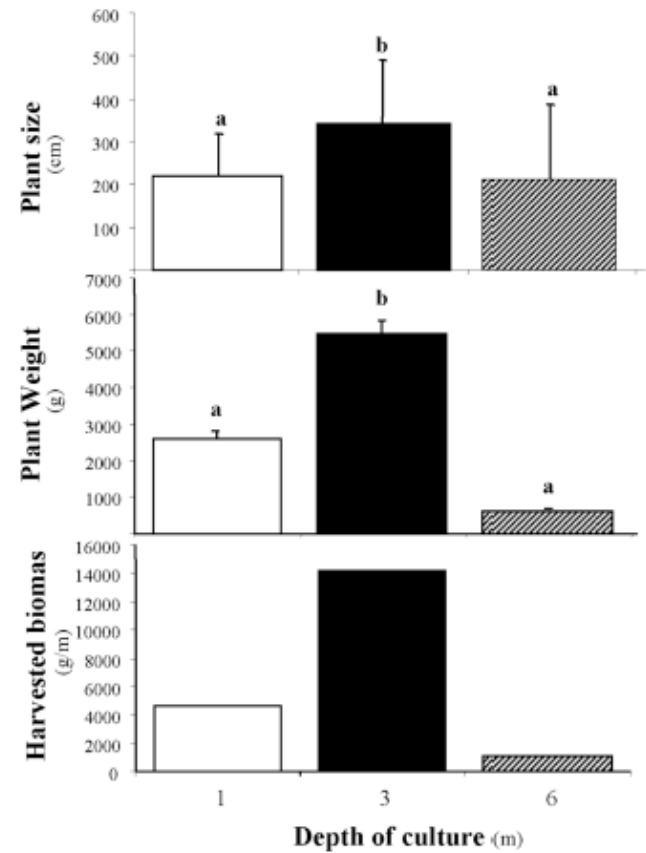
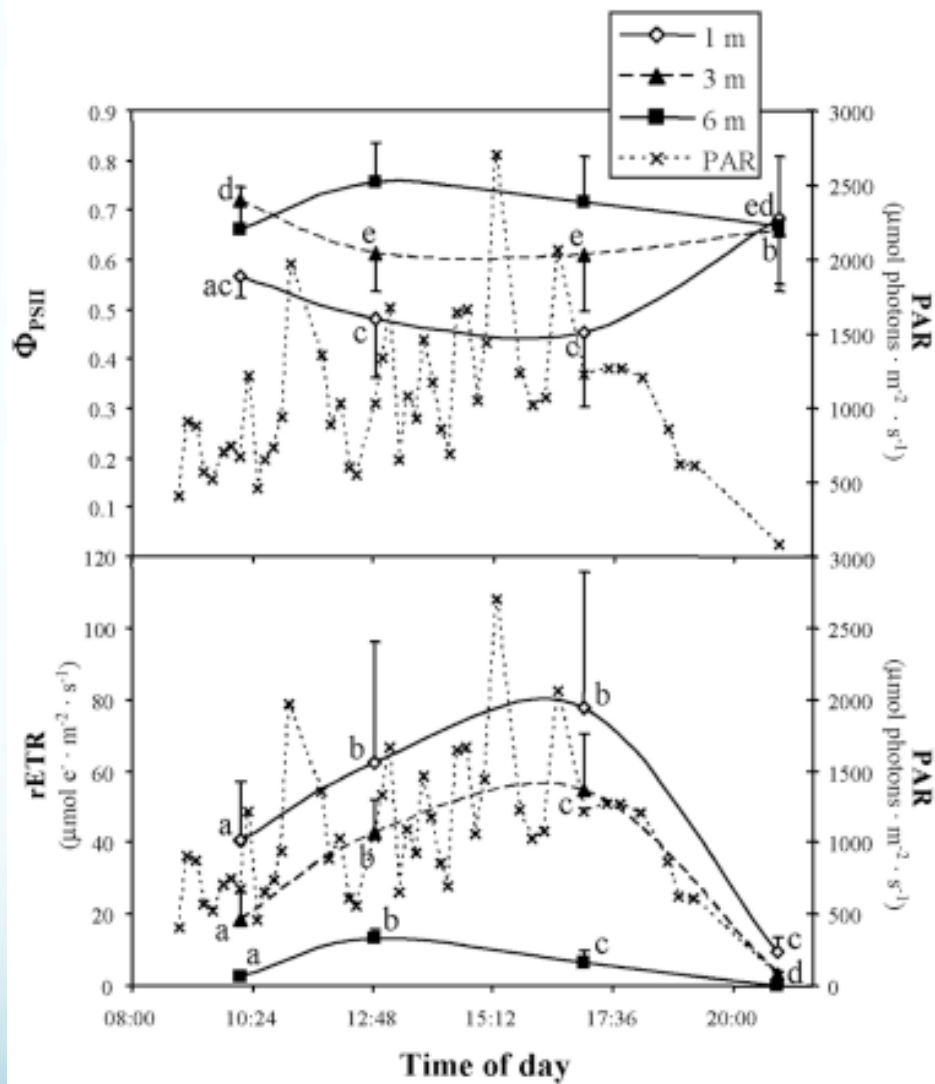
Winter Production:

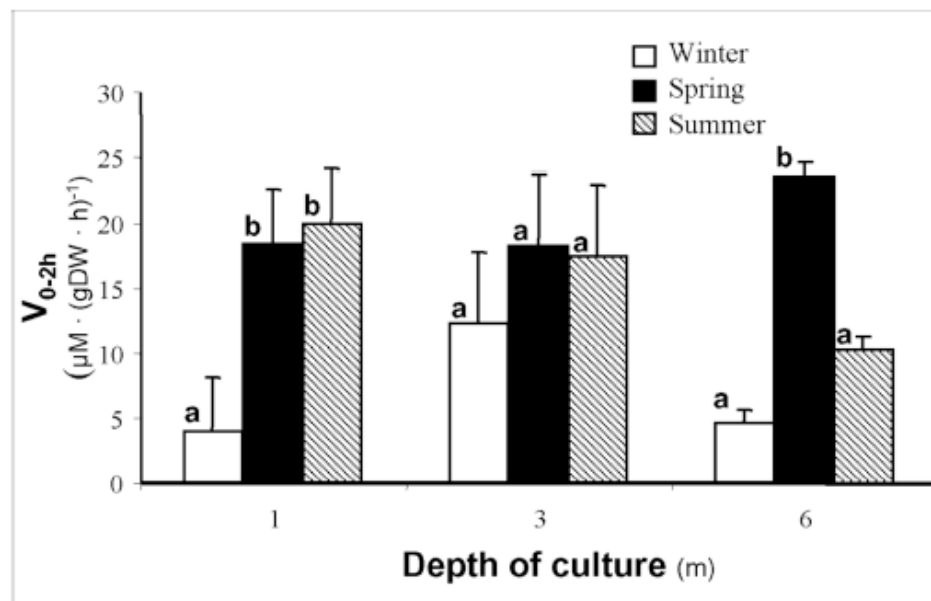
Additional 18-20 kg m⁻¹



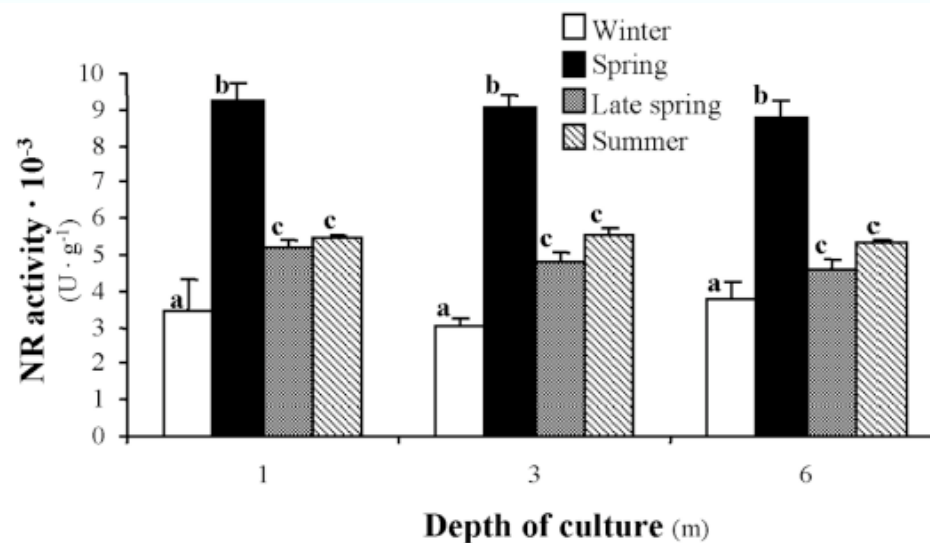
Large-Scale Seaweed Aquaculture







Nitrate uptake rate evaluated over (in) a 2 h period (V_{0-2h}) in *M. pyrifera* plants cultivated at different depths. Different letters above mean significant differences at $p < 0.05$ (Tukey's HSD).



Nitrate reductase activity in *M. pyrifera* plants cultured at different depths. Different letters above mean significant differences at $p < 0.05$ (Tukey's HSD).