



Journal of
**Fisheries and
Aquatic Science**

ISSN 1816-4927



Academic
Journals Inc.

www.academicjournals.com

Climate Change: Impacts and Threats on Freshwater Aquaculture

C.N. Anyanwu, D.I. Osuigwe and G.S. Adaka

Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture Technology, Federal University of Technology, Owerri, Nigeria

Corresponding Author: C.N. Anyanwu, Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture Technology, Federal University of Technology, Owerri, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

This study examines the major effects of climate change on aquaculture, especially on the freshwater ecosystem. Aquaculture as established is not practiced evenly across the world. Therefore, the study highlights the current aquaculture practices within the regions and across the different environments to ascertain the major effects of climate variations on the freshwater ecosystem and aquaculture practices in particular. The main elements of climate change that would impact on aquaculture production, such as sea level and temperature rise, changes in Monsoon patterns and extreme climatic events and water stress, among others were properly looked at and the reasons for their effects addressed. The different elements of climate change that are experienced in varying degrees can be either positive or negative or directly or indirectly depending on the different culture systems that are practiced. It is in the process of our study that we brought out the complex attributes of climate change as it affects aquaculture productivity and the possible roles that the society can play to ameliorate the harsh effects of this ugly monster, referred to as "Climate change and the consequent global warming trends".

Key words: Freshwater, climate, aquaculture, global warming

INTRODUCTION

Over the last two decades aquaculture has successfully established itself as a major food source, providing significant proportion of animal protein needs across all communities, irrespective of their living standards. Human food needs and food production are impacted by climate variations and such changes in the coming decades are a major concern, particularly in the developing nations. The threats of climate change to the human society and its natural resources have been given a top priority since the release of the fourth assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC, 2007). Recent events showed tendency towards greater extremes in both the arid or the semi-arid regions of Africa, becoming drier with increased magnitude and variability of precipitations and storms (IPCC, 2007). The economics of African countries solely depend on Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Tourism that are increasingly becoming vulnerable to environmental changes. Top on the list of such challenges is climate change that emerged as the most potent threat to sustainable development in Africa (Kalejaiy-Matti *et al.*, 2010). In the region anthropogenic practices and in particular energy production and consumption have been intensified as the main sources of green house gas emissions, though some reports point to the emerging importance of dust as the key factor in climate variability and change. Most African communities are vulnerable to these impacts mainly due to high poverty levels, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, lack of access to technology and improved cultural practices.

Climate change defined as change in weather conditions (climate) over period of time consequent upon the natural variability properties or due to human activity is interpreted in many quarters with many scientific data and analysis (Lomborg, 2001). Such data and analysis show that these factors emit green house gases that tend to shade the earth, resulting to Ozone layer depletion, global warming and flooding (Macneill *et al.*, 1991). Climate change being a biophysical process is faced with lots of potential physical and ecological impacts on the aquatic system and the resources as a whole (FAO, 2008). It is expected to result to increased frequency and severity of droughts, floods and extreme weather events that adds stress on water resources, food security, health, infrastructure and thus overall development (Kalejaiy-Matti *et al.*, 2010). Therefore, the focus of African leaders and non-governmental organizations on environment should be on the main streaming adaptation in National planning and support for climate risk management in Africa. They should contribute to mitigation efforts and promote to clean energy development (APF, 2007).

Relevant technical literatures on both local and international publications were examined to identify the possible causes of climate change and its adverse effect on aquaculture practices in Nigeria and the world at large. This was followed by an appraisal of each geographical zone through web search for raising awareness and policy discussions. This study finally, highlights the general impact of climate change on Aquaculture and the mechanism through which climate change may influence aquaculture production systems through various elements of climate variability.

CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Many authors notably Mackenzie and Mackenzie (1995), UNEP (2002) and IPCC (2007) have extensively wrote on factors that are responsible for changes in weather conditions. Some of their findings include:

- **Human activities:** Human activities like the burning of fossil fuel, gas flaring and coal fuel, land use practices, especially deforestation leads to the emission of green house gases into the atmosphere which today poses a major problem all over the world. The continued build up of these gases into the atmosphere has led the phenomenon of Global warming. This refers to the persistence increase in global temperature due to the green house emitted gases and the direct effect of the ozone layer depletion due to the absorption of the ultraviolet radiation to the earth surface
- **Other anthropogenic activities:** These include changes in technology as a result of advancement in both the atomic and nuclear bombs and other industrial emissions by man. These changes can increase to the large emission reaching the earth from the sun which directly widens the orbital parameters on the radiation budget of the earth
- **Emission of gases due to volcanic eruption:** Gases emitted to the atmosphere due to volcanic eruption condense into the atmosphere leading to global warming and subsequent solar radiation reaching to the earth from the sun as a result of erosion of the Ozone layer and widening of the orbital parameters also on the radiation budget of the earth

Effects of climate change on aquaculture: Climate change effects on aquaculture, could occur directly or indirectly or positively or negatively, especially on the natural resources that are necessary for aquaculture. These resources include water land, seed, feed and energy inputs. The

first direct effect of climate change on aquaculture dates back to the smog cloud of 2002 EL Nino from south-East Asia. The effect reduces sunlight and heat to the lower atmosphere and the oceans by 10% resulting to large dinoflagellate blooms in the coastal areas and severe damage to aquaculture and economic losses worth millions of Naira.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE

Global warming and temperature increase with associated effects: Global warming effects and temperature rise on pond aquaculture through solar radiation air temperature wind velocity, water turbidity etc., result to increase in vaporization, cloud cover and subsequently reduction in solar radiation, reaching the ponds and hence the resultant algal blooms and red tides. On integrated aquaculture the persistence H_6 and H_7 *Avian influenza virus* strains are feared but the inverse relationship to temperature and salinity of water reduces this fear of risks to human health (Brown *et al.*, 2007).

Saline water intrusion: Climate change effects result to sea level rise and increase in salinity intrusion upstream that affects fresh water culture practices. Sea level rise and saline water intrusion will also impose ecological and habitat changes, including the mangroves that serve as nursery grounds for the many euryhaline species.

Changes in monsoon patterns and occurrence of extreme weather events: Effects from typhoons, hurricanes and unusual floods increased heavily resulting in large economic losses large storms damaging cage culture systems in rivers and lakes resulting to large escapes of finfishes (Soto *et al.*, 2001). Climate change also causes severe weather variability patterns and poor water quality (plankton bloom) resulting in water pollution and other damaging run-off due to flooding that cause structural damage, escapes and loss of livelihoods of fish farmers.

Water stress: This causes decreased water availability in major rivers and lakes in Asia and Africa (IPCC, 2007). It also causes major effects on fish spawning, migration and seed availability for large farmers. It can also lead to less water retention time in non perennial water bodies (Goswami *et al.*, 2006).

INDIRECT EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE

The most common, discussed indirect effects of climate change on aquaculture practices are:

Fish meal and fish oil supplies: Loss of productivity from capture fisheries due to devastating effects of ocean currents and storms can pause less raw materials avoid liability for fishmeal and fish oil industry the changes in the ocean circulation pattern will influence fish meat and fish oil supplies (Pike and Barlow, 2002).

Other ingredients used in aquaculture: The use of raw materials, such as soybean meals and corn meals for the production of biofuel instead of usual feed production results to more economic and social challenges, specially in the aquaculture subsector.

Effects on disease: Increased temperature due to climate variability, stress the fish and facilitate diseases. In the freshwater aquaculture, increased uptake of toxicants and heavy metals through

accelerated metabolic rates from increased temperature by cultured filter feeding mollusks is suggested to be plausible (Ficker *et al.*, 2007). Consequently leading to food safety measures and certification issues.

Impacts on biodiversity: The impacts of climate change on biodiversity from exotic species have resulted to competition for food and space with the indigenous species, in the alteration of habitats (Collares-Pereira and Cowx, 2004), the transmission of pathogenic organisms as well as genetic interactions through hybridization and introgression (Araguas *et al.*, 2004). It is also stated that the genetic make-up of aquaculture stocks has been altered by selective breeding practices and genetic drift thereby resulting in some instances to severe inbreeding. Such alterations would potentially impact the gene pools of the wild species with their culture counter parts through genetic alteration, between the escapes and their wild individuals.

Corrective strategies: This involves both the adaptation and mitigation strategies to reduce the ecosystem vulnerability.

Mitigation strategies are the actions that are taken to prevent, reduce or slow down climate change impacts in our environment. On the other hand, the adaptive strategies are the actions taken to counteract the adverse effects of climate change. Some of the mitigation strategies include:

- Forest conservation measures that include the prohibition of deforestation encouraging afforestation and reforestation measures to curtail the emission of green-house gases to the atmosphere
- Education as a means to create awareness to the citizens at the local, state and national levels
- Adopting measures and programmes to reduce the emission of these gases to the atmosphere by prohibiting the indiscriminate testing of both nuclear and atomic bombs
- Risk reduction initiatives seeking to address vulnerabilities through early warning systems timely seasonal weather forecasts, market information systems and disaster recovery programs. Information and communication technologies are widely used in fisheries to find already made market and other exist means of dissemination (Cranston and Holmes, 2007)

Adaptive strategies include:

- Integrating climate issues into economic planning and management at both the national, state and local levels
- Mobilizing investment through international technology transfer rot facilitate investment into private public power participation for efficiency and reliability and in the petroleum industry to harness natural gas for both domestic and fossil fuels for generators
- Discouraging population growth for effective economic and social planning. This will reduce pressure on the available natural resources and also competition for space and survival that encourages conflicts for land, deforestation etc.

CONCLUSION

Climate changed poses a serious challenge to humanity especially in this 21st century. The severe/impact to mankind and the resources, has actually threatened our sustainable development and natural resources management. Nigeria as a nation is at great risk or highly vulnerable to

imminent climate change impacts as most of our rainforests are almost gone or completely lost to deforestation and other daily activities by man, such as use of automobiles and machines gas flaring activities, nuclear and atomic energy use and wrong disposal of agricultural and human wastes etc.

The resultant effects will be sea and high temperature riser, global warming saline water intrusion and water stress that will impact heavily on our aquatic habitat and threaten the existence of fisheries and agriculture development and production. It is therefore necessary that proactive measures be taken in the areas of mitigation and adaptation strategies to curtail the adverse effect of the changes in our environment due majorly to green-house emission and global warming.

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