

Land Use For Aquaculture Production

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Efficiency of land use is an important issue in assessing environmental stewardship by aquaculture projects. Aquaculture is becoming more intensive, and the space requirements for culturing aquatic animals are decreasing. Nevertheless, space used directly for culture is only one of the space requirements for aquaculture.

In pond culture, land is used for embankments, canals, and other earthwork. Aquaculture facilities also must have access, storage, and staging areas. Moreover, agricultural land must be dedicated to producing plant materials used in aquaculture feed. The fishmeal and fish oil in feed must be made from marine fish, which requires additional space.



The land requirements for raising plant ingredients in feeds for catfish and tilapia are similar to those for swine and poultry. Photo by Cesar Alceste.

Plant-Based Feed Ingredients

Corn meal, soybean meal, peanut meal, cottonseed meal, wheat middlings, rice flour, and vegetable oils are common plant products used in aquaculture. Cottonseed meal and wheat middlings are by-products of cotton fiber and wheat flour production. Vegetable oils are extracted from soybeans and peanuts in the process of making meals.

Thus, there are no land requirements for cottonseed meal, wheat middlings, and vegetable oils, because the use of these products in aquaculture feeds does not require land dedicated specifically for their production. However, land must be dedicated to the production of the corn, soybean, and peanut meals used in feed.

About 40% of the marine fishmeal production and 80% of the marine fish oil production are used in aqua-

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Summary:

The overall space requirements for aquaculture include the culture water area and associated physical culture facilities, as well as the land used to raise plant-based feed ingredients. Additional area is utilized in the oceans, as small, bony fish grow and are harvested to make fishmeal and fish oil for feed.

culture feeds. Fishmeal is a primary product produced specifically for aquaculture feed, but fish oil is a by-product of fishmeal production. Shrimp head meal and animal meat meals are other by-products used in aquaculture feeds.

Land Requirements

As defined by United States Department of Agriculture statistics, land requirements for the production of corn, soybean, and peanut meals are shown in Table 1. About 4.5 mt of live fish are used to make 1 mt of marine fishmeal. However, calculations of the ocean area necessary to produce fishmeal will not be addressed here.

Table 1. Average yields of plant meals used in aquaculture feeds.

Product	Seed Yield (kg/ha)	Meal Yield (kg/ha)
Corn meal	9,413	9,413
Soybean meal	2,824	2,231
Peanut meal	3,440	1,927

Typical feed ingredients and feed-conversion ratios (FCRs) obtained from scientific literature for salmon, trout, shrimp, tilapia, and channel catfish feeds are provided in Table 2. For these feeds, the only ingredients considered specifically produced for aquaculture are fishmeal and corn and soybean meals.

The land area necessary to provide plant meals for enough feed to produce 1 mt of live tilapia is calculated below using the following equation:

$$\text{Land requirement in ha} = \frac{(\% \text{ ingredient in feed}/100)(\text{FCR})(1,000 \text{ kg fish})}{\text{Meal yield in kg/ha}}$$

$$\text{Corn meal: } \frac{50.8/100 \times 1.8 \times 1,000}{9,413} = 0.097 \text{ ha}$$

$$\text{Soybean meal: } \frac{38.3/100 \times 1.8 \times 1,000}{2,231} = 0.309 \text{ ha}$$

The total area needed for producing plant meals is 0.097 + 0.309 ha, or 0.406 ha/mt tilapia.

Table 2. Breakdown of major ingredients and typical feed-conversion ratios in feeds for common aquaculture species.

	Ingredient Content (%)				
	Atlantic Salmon	Trout	Shrimp	Tilapia	Channel Catfish
Soybean meal	14.0	15.0	24.5	38.3	34.5
Cottonseed meal	–	–	–	50.8	12.0
Corn meal	10.0	–	–	–	22.4
Wheat middlings	18.0	27.0	27.5	4.0	20.0
Fishmeal	30.0	25.0	19.0	4.0	4.0
Shrimp head meal	–	–	13.5	–	–
Squid meal	–	–	5.0	–	–
Rendered products	–	15.0	–	–	4.0
Oil	24.0	16.0	4.5	1.5	2.0
Feed-conversion ratio	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.2

The tilapia feed also contained 4% fishmeal. At a feed conversion of 1.8, 72 kg of fishmeal would be needed to produce 1,000 kg of tilapia. At a conversion of 4.5 kg live fish/kg fishmeal, 324 kg of marine fish would be used in feed to produce 1,000 kg of tilapia.

The land requirements for plant ingredients and quantity of marine fish for fishmeal for the production of five fish species are given in Table 3. The culture of 1 mt of salmon or trout requires less than 0.1 ha of land area for plant ingredients, while 1 mt of catfish or tilapia takes about 0.4 ha of land for plant-based feed ingredients. For shrimp, about 0.2 ha of land is required to produce plant ingredients for feed to produce 1 mt. The live fish requirements for fishmeal are much higher in feeds for salmon, trout, and shrimp than those for catfish and tilapia.

Table 3. Land area and live marine fish volume needed for feed ingredients to produce 1 mt of common aquaculture species.

	Land Area (ha)				
	Atlantic Salmon	Trout	Shrimp	Tilapia	Channel Catfish
Soybean meal	0.063	0.081	0.220	0.309	0.340
Corn meal	0.011	–	–	0.097	0.052
Fish (kg)	1,350	1,350	1,710	324	396

Comparing Space Requirements

It is interesting to compare the space requirements for plant meals used in aquatic animal and terrestrial animal production. A typical feed for swine contains 74.4% corn and 23.4% soybean meal, while broiler feed is 67.0% corn and 23.7% soybean meal. Feed-conversion ratios are about 2.8 for swine and 1.88 for broilers. The land requirements for plant ingredients in feed for 1 mt net production are 0.515 and 0.333 ha for swine and broilers, respectively. The land requirements for plant ingredients in feeds for catfish and tilapia are similar to those for swine and poultry. Fishmeal and fish oil are not used in typical swine and broiler feeds.

Total Land Area Requirements

Studies could determine the usual ratio of the total area of an aquaculture facility to the water surface area of its production units. Preliminary results from a study

of channel catfish farming suggested the ratio may be about 1.25:1. Production often reaches 8 mt/ha/year in channel catfish farming, but the total land area used to grow 8 mt of catfish is more than 1 ha.

About 0.25 ha is necessary for direct support of the production facility. Another 3.14 ha are needed to produce the plant meals used in feed. Thus, the production of 8 mt of channel catfish requires 4.39 ha of land. It also could be said that it takes 3.39 ha of land to support 1 ha of channel catfish culture in ponds. In addition, if the feed contains 4% fishmeal, 3.14 mt of live marine fish would be needed to produce fishmeal for the feed.

Fish often are cultured at high density in raceways and cages. For example, high-density cages for tilapia culture can yield 100 kg fish/m³. Some large tilapia farms produce up to 10,000 mt of tilapia annually in cages covering about 1 ha of water surface area. About 4,000 ha of land will be devoted to producing plant meal for use in the feed for such a farm. At a fishmeal content of 4%, about 3,240 mt of marine fish would be necessary to make fishmeal for 10,000 mt of tilapia. The space requirement per mt of production is small in raceways and cages, and almost all of the land use is for producing feed ingredients.

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