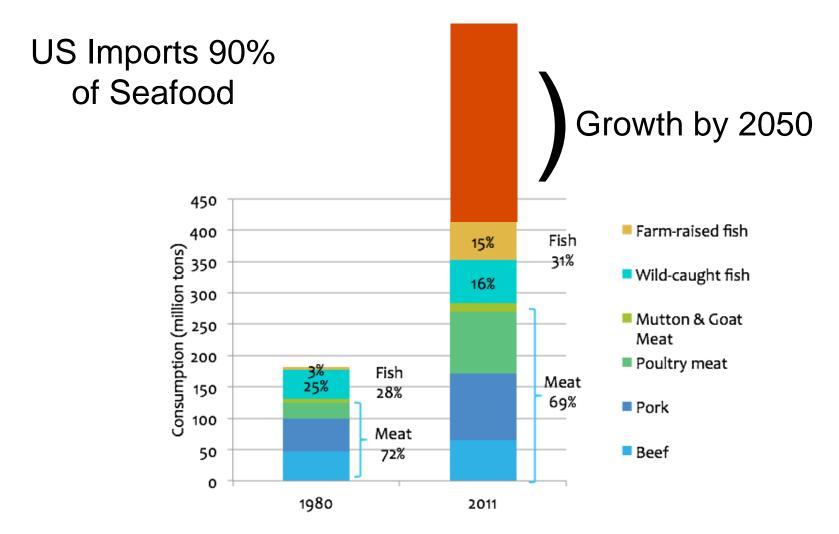
## Marine Aquaculture in California



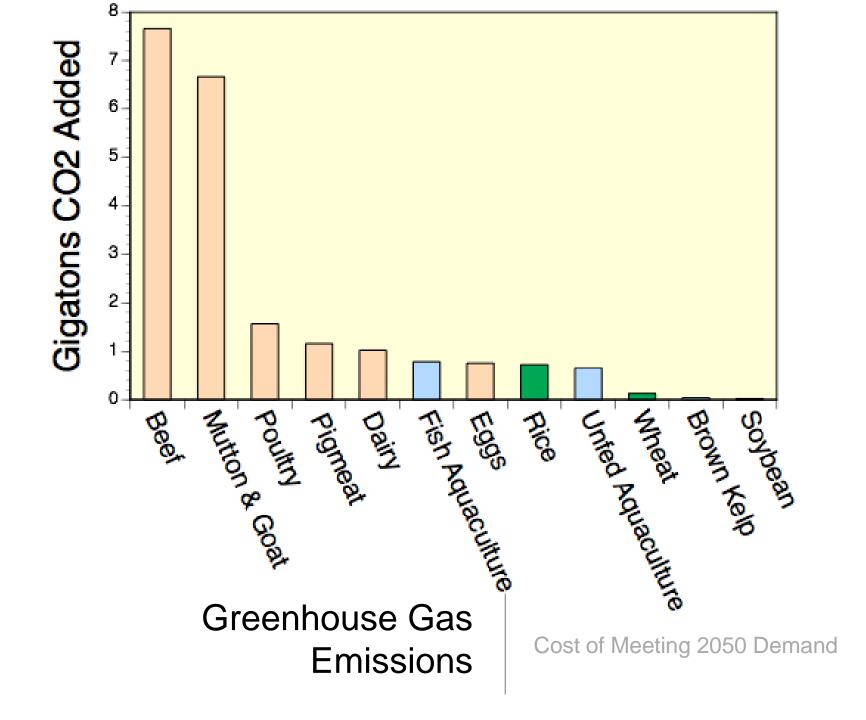
Steve Gaines, Rebecca Gentry, Sarah Lester, Dave Tilman Bren School of Environmental Science and Management University of California Santa Barbara

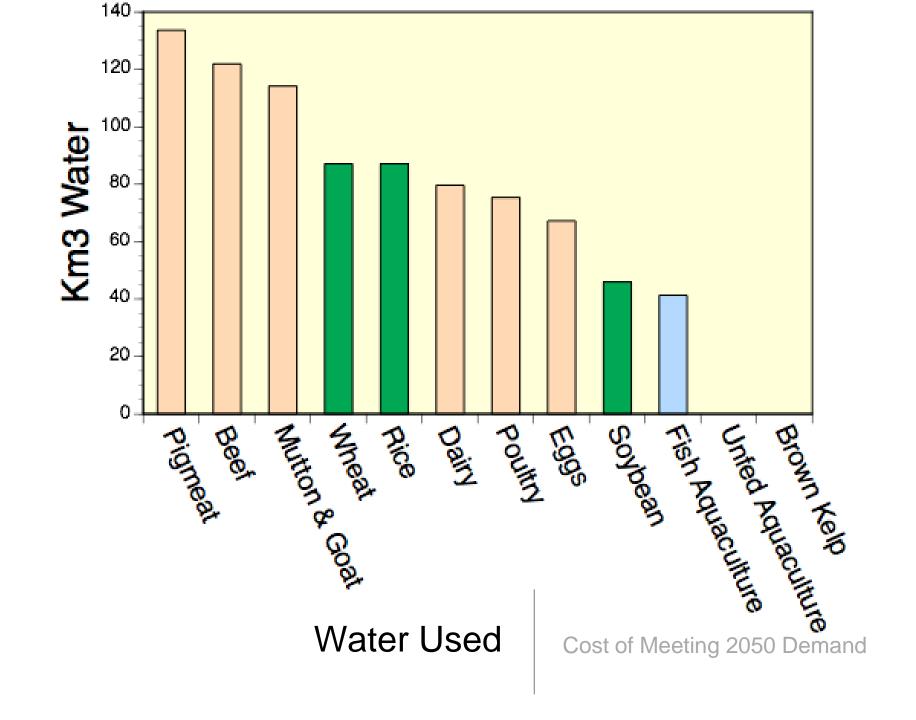


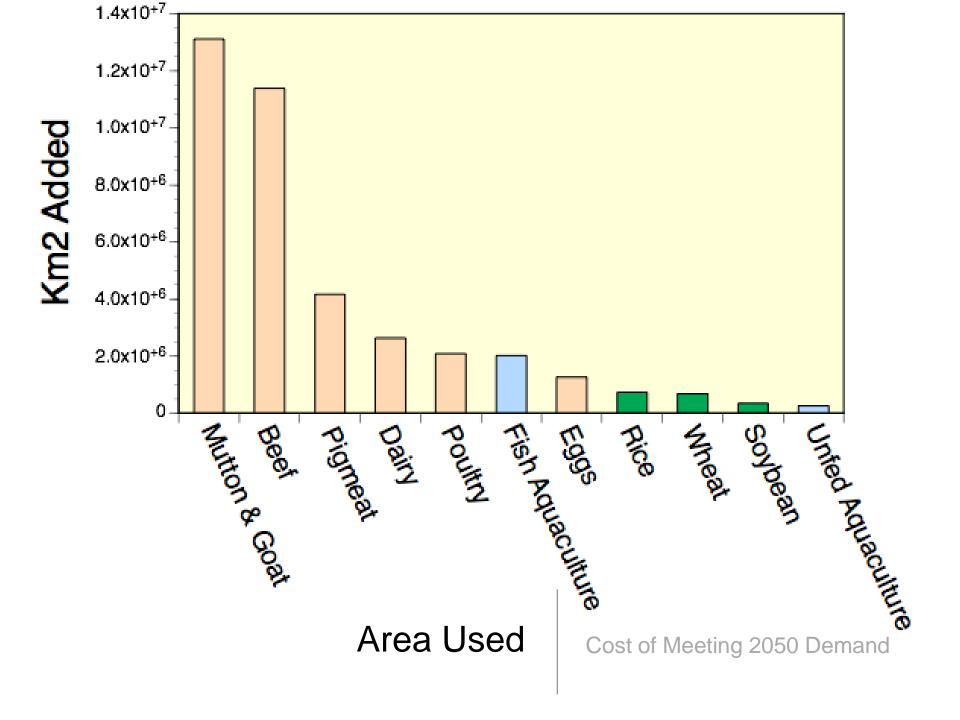
### **Two Motivations: Trade & Demand**

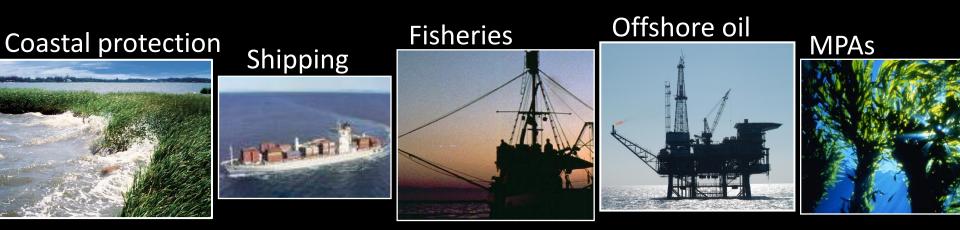












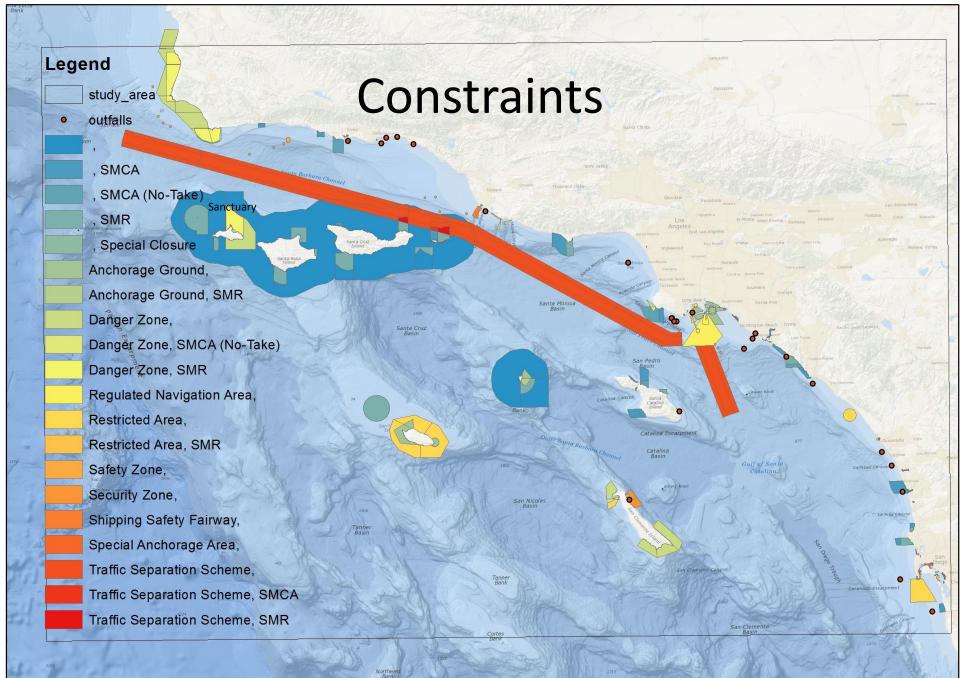
### Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) helps balance multiple ocean uses



#### Aquaculture scenarios

- Finfish net pens (striped bass)
- Bivalve long lines (Mediterranean mussel)
- Seaweed long lines (sugar kelp)





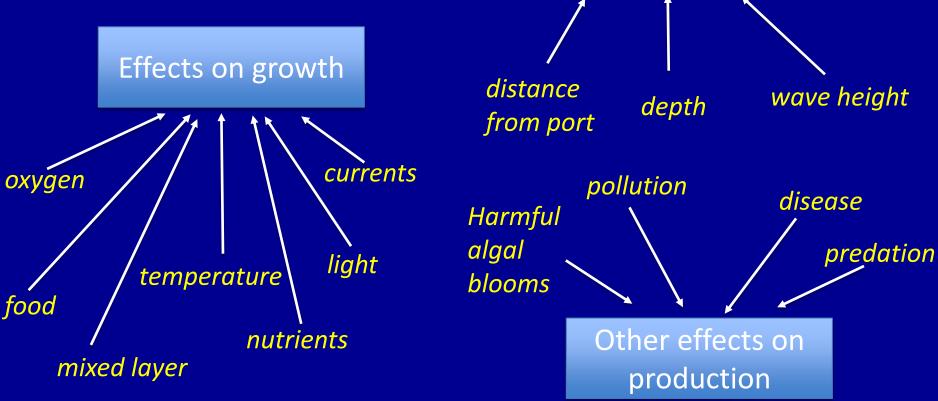
Sources: Esri, GEBCO, NOAA, Nátional Geographic, DeLorme, HERE, Geonames.org, and other contributors

#### **Developable areas**

Legend

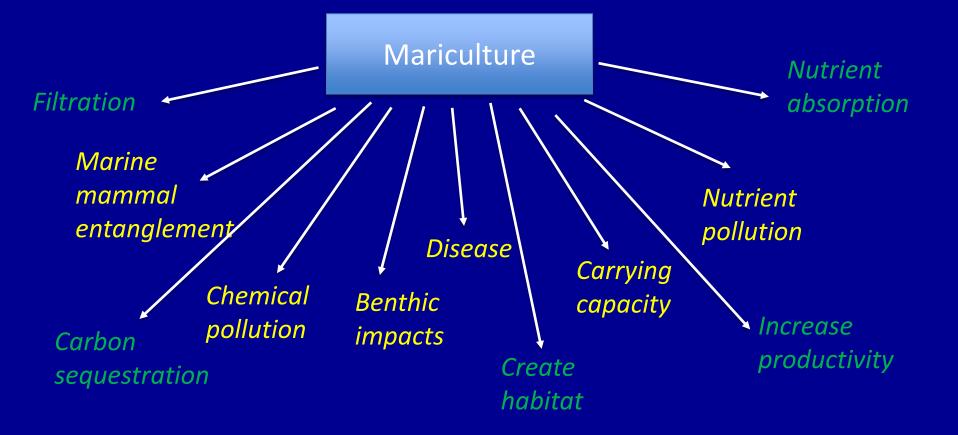
#### All ٠ • Fish 0 0 Santa Clanta NoFish ٥ Santa Barbura Channel Ownard Channel Islands Souta Cite Los Angeles Riverside Anaheim Long Beach Santa And Sun Pedro Channel Sente Cruz Basin °O, Outer Santa Barbara Channel Oceanside Gulf of Santa Catolinu R Nicolas Basin San Diego Trough San Diego Tijuanā

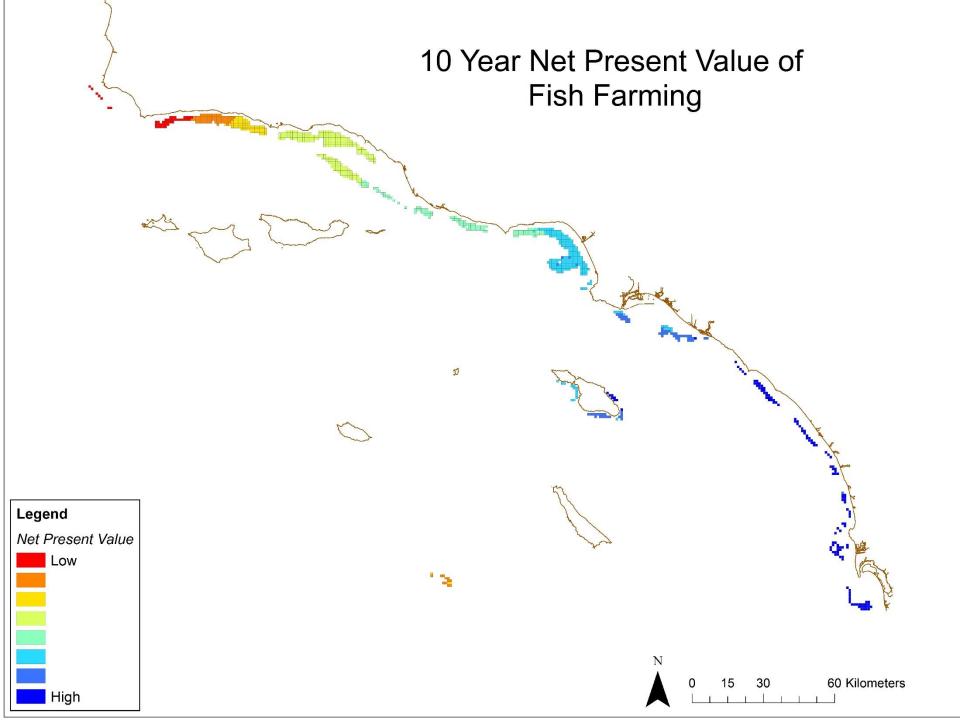


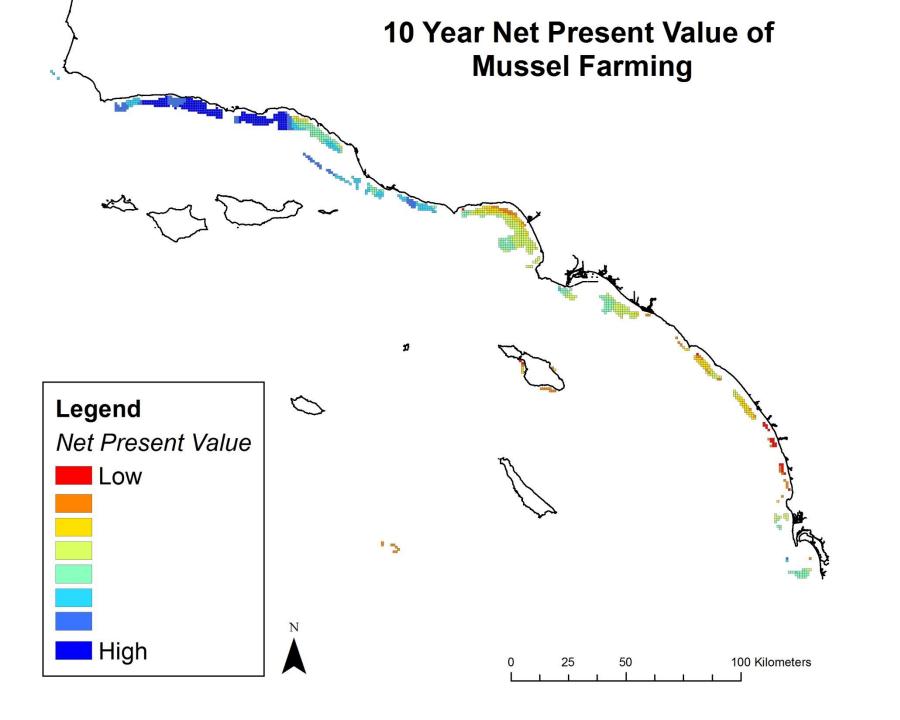


Effects on costs

#### **Effects of Mariculture on the Environment**







# A Final Thought

By driving aquaculture to other countries that have lower environmental standards or by driving consumption to land based protein, the environmental impacts of our future protein production increase substantially. California can lead the nation and demonstrate to the world how to reduce the impact of increasing global food production.





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