

The Law Of Aquaculture: Law Relating To The Farming Of Fish And Shellfish In Great Britain (Fishing News Books)

"This digest provides only general information on aquaculture laws"-Page 1.

'Our oceans are increasingly targeted for their resources. This forward-looking collection of essays explores how States and regional arrangements are responding to challenges in the growth of aquaculture. Clarity of exposition, in what is an increasingly

National Aquaculture Act of 1980
Legal Methods for Promoting Local Salmon Farming Operations in Down East Maine

Aquaculture Law Digest
The Law Relating to the Farming of Fish and Shellfish in Britain

This book is open access under a CC BY 4.0 license. This volume addresses the potential for combining large-scale marine aquaculture of macroalgae, molluscs, crustaceans, and finfish, with offshore structures, primarily those associated with energy production, such as wind turbines and oil-drilling platforms. The volume offers a comprehensive overview and includes chapters on policy, science, engineering, and economic aspects to make this concept a reality. The compilation of chapters authored by internationally recognized researchers across the globe addresses the theoretical and practical aspects of multi-use, and presents case studies of research, development, and demonstration-scale installations in the US and EU.

The FAO Regional Initiative on Water Scarcity (WSI), initiated in 2013, identified that lack of water resources is a potential disaster scenario for the Near East and North Africa (NENA) region. The WSI initiative developed out of 31st Session of the FAO Near East and North Africa (NENA) Regional Conference held in Rome in May 2012, outcomes from the Hyogo Framework Agreement 2005 - 2015, and highlighted through work undertaken by the Arab Water Council in reports in 2004, 2012 and 2015. Several projects were started, including use of non-conventional water resources in integrated agriculture - aquaculture (IAA) systems within the NENA region. Agriculture is the largest food production type in the region and the highest water-use. Aquaculture production is also a major food sector and development of integrated systems, for increase productivity and to reduce overall water use in food production, is a useful approach. Water scarcity is particularly acute in arid regions of the NENA region, and is a finite resource, with IAA competing for water with other large sectors including domestic and industrial use. Non-conventional water resources are identified as a potential resource to develop IAA systems in a more unified way, reducing the burden of use on standard renewable water resources. The principle objective of the work was to build broad partnerships to support greater understanding in implementation and use of non-conventional water resource in IAA systems.

Final Report

A Guidebook for Georgia

Aquaculture Perspective of Multi-Use Sites in the Open Ocean

An Assessment of the Regulatory Framework for Finfish Aquaculture in Marine Waters

With an Appendix Containing All the Statutes and Cases on the Subject, Volume 1 - Primary Source Editi

The first and only account of the law of England, Wales and Scotland relating to fish farming. It deals with all the major regulatory aspects of fish and shellfish, taking into account the most recent developments in the subject and including the implications of the Water Act 1989.

Chile Business Law Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws

The Illinois Aquaculture Development Act

Aquaculture

National Aquaculture Act Reauthorization

Integrated agri-aquaculture in desert and arid lands - Learning from case studies from Algeria, Egypt and Oman

Coastal Aquaculture Law And Policy

Volume 3. This document identifies elements of a legislation that will encourage the emergence of a sustainable commercial aquaculture. The aquaculture law of an individual country must provide the operator with a secure right to conduct aquaculture operations, to the property on which the farm will be located, to good quality water and to the produce. It must also ensure environmental sustainability, through permit or licence systems, without imposing unnecessary costs on applicants. Only proposals with the potential for serious environmental harm should be subjected to a full environmental impact assessment. Environmental supervision must extend to controls over the use of exotic species and products from modern biotechnology including genetically modified organisms, disease control and health management and to any water quality concerns created by the proposed project. To minimise costs, countries are encouraged to adopt a single window approach for the numerous approvals usually required for an aquaculture operation and screen initial applications. They could also consider creating a single agency to promote aquaculture and to monitor the progress of applications. Aquaculture regimes of selected African countries are measured against the elements required to encourage sustainable commercial aquaculture, and improvements that are applicable to all countries in sub-Sahara are suggested.

Under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, coastal States have sovereign rights to explore, exploit, conserve, and manage the living resources of the 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ). However, 40 years after the adoption of the Convention, there is still a great deal of uncertainty about the nature and extent of these sovereign rights. Coastal State Jurisdiction over Living Resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone examines the ways in which coastal States can exercise authority on the basis of their sovereign rights over living resources in the EEZ. Dr Camille Goodman explores the key concepts of 'fishing' and 'fishing related activities' to establish what vessels and which activities can be regulated by coastal States, canvasses the criteria and conditions that coastal States can apply as part of regulating foreign access to their resources, and considers the regulation of unlicensed foreign fishing vessels in transit through the EEZ. Goodman also examines how such regulations can be enforced within the EEZ and the circumstances under which enforcement can take place beyond the EEZ following hot pursuit. A review and analysis of the practice of 145 States identifies the contemporary extent of coastal State jurisdiction over living resources in the EEZ and offers a unique, fresh perspective on the underlying and enduring nature of that jurisdiction. Underpinned by a rigorous examination of the Convention, jurisprudence, and literature, as well as being supported by carefully documented State practice, Coastal State Jurisdiction over Living Resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone proposes a more predictable framework within which to resolve jurisdictional challenges in the EEZ.

Aquaculture Legislation in British Columbia

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

State and Local Restrictions on Siting Coastal Aquaculture in New York

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

Aquaculture Law in the North Central States

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Engineering / Fisheries & Aquaculture

Aquaculture Law and PolicyGlobal, Regional and National Perspectives

Aquaculture Law and Policy

The Law of Aquaculture

The Untapped Potential for Marine Resources in the Anthropocene

Promotion of Sustainable Commercial Aquaculture in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Legal and Regulatory Environment for Illinois Aquaculture

The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) represent the first ever international instrument dedicated to small-scale fisheries. They represent a global consensus on principles and guidance for small-scale fisheries governance and development. They were developed for small-scale fisheries in close collaboration with representatives of small-scale fisheries organizations in a participatory process between 2011-13, involving over 4000 stakeholders; facilitated by FAO, based on a mandate by COFI. They are directed at all those involved in the sector and intend to guide and encourage governments, fishing communities and other stakeholders to work together and ensure secure and sustainable small-scale fisheries for the benefit of small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities as well as for society at large.

High land and construction costs hinder development of pond-based aquaculture in the United States. A partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may reduce these constraints. The dredged material containment areas (DMCAs) operated by the Corps are structurally similar to aquaculture ponds and typically are used only once every 3-10 years. With the Corps and navigational interests contributing to dike construction and land acquisition, the costs of aquaculture may be reduced while providing the Corps with the additional disposal areas needed to maintain our nation's waterways. The Containment Area Aquaculture Program (CAAP) was established to investigate the feasibility of DMCA aquaculture from biological, economic, engineering, and legal perspectives. The technical feasibility of DMCA was demonstrated in 42- and 47-ha DMCAs near Brownsville, TX. Pumps, filters, and drainage structures were added to these DMCAs to accommodate aquaculture operations and a 1.6-ha nursery pond was constructed. During a three-year period, four crops of penaeid shrimp were raised ... Aquaculture, Legal Considerations, Regulations.

A Treatise on the Game Laws and on Fisheries

National Aquaculture Organic Act of 1978

Hearing Before the Subcommittees on Conservation and Credit and Department Investigations, Oversight, and Research of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, First Session, on H.R. 20, June 20, 1979

Aquaculture Law in California

A Digest of State Statutes Pertaining to the Production and Marketing of Aquacultural Products

This study considers the elements of a legal framework designed to promote a sustainable commercial aquaculture. These relate to: a secure right to property and clean water; avoidance of unnecessary costs; and a licence system, including a system for environmental impact assessments and enforcement of codes of practice. Environmental supervision should extend to: controls over the use of exotic species and products from modern biotechnology. These include genetically modified organisms, disease control and health management, and to any water quality concerns created by the proposed project. The study analyses the aquaculture industries of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria and Zambia against these criteria. Improvements in legislation applicable to the individual countries, but which require consideration by all sub-Saharan countries are then suggested.

The aquaculture industry is fast expanding around the globe and causing major environmental and social disruptions. The volume is about getting a 'good governance' grip on this important industry. The book highlights the numerous law and policy issues that must be addressed in the search for effective regulation of aquaculture. Those issues include among others: the equitable and fair assignment of property rights; the design of effective dispute resolution mechanisms; clarification of what maritime laws apply to aquaculture; adoption of a proper taxation system for aquaculture; resolution of aboriginal offshore title and rights claims; recognition of international trade law restrictions such as labeling limitations and food safety requirements; and determination of whether genetically modified fish should be allowed and if so under what controls. This book will appeal to a broad range of audiences: undergraduate and postgraduate students, academic researchers, policy makers, NGOs, practicing lawyers and industry representatives.

A Case Study Of California

Access to Waters and Underwater Lands for Aquaculture in New York

Coastal State Jurisdiction over Living Resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone

Promotion of Sustainable Commercial Aquaculture in Sub-Saharan Africa: Legal, regulatory and institutional framework

Hearings Before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, Ninety-fifth Congress, Second Session, on S. 2582, S. 2762, and H.R. 9370

With aquaculture operations fast expanding around the world, the adequacy of aquaculture-related laws and policies has become a hot topic. This much-needed book provides a three-part guide to the complex regulatory landscape. The expert contributors first review the international legal dimensions, including chapters on law of the sea, trade, and access and benefit sharing. Part Two offers regional perspectives, discussing the EU and regional fisheries management organizations. The final part contains eleven case studies exploring how leading aquaculture producing countries have been putting sustainability principles into practice.

Global, Regional and National Perspectives

A Comparative Legal Analysis

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment and the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Ninety-eighth Congress, First Session on H.R. 2676 ... April 6, 1983

Joint Hearings Before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, United States Senate, Ninety-sixth Congress, First Session on S.1408 ... and S. 1650 ... August 16, 1979--Honolulu, Hawaii, November, 14, 1979

Legal and Institutional Constraints on Aquaculture in Dredged Material Containment Areas