Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture

2014-2017 Impacts and Accomplishments

- Researchers found that tiger shrimp did not pose a significant predation threat to native shrimp, which means there may be a lessen threat to commercial shrimp populations. (2014, 2015)
- MASGC developed the first age-structured integrated stock assessment of Adak snapper, which provides needed information to develop sustainable genetic management plans that mitigate the impacts dolphins had on their populations in the future. (2017, 2018)
- MASGC used a multi-pronged approach of monitoring, genetic and ecological approaches developed to detect if Vibrio alginolyticus in oyster samples. (2014)
- Regulations intended to reduce bycatch and improve fishery conditions. Through an enhanced broodstock diet, improved acclimation techniques for inland shrimp farms, and by reducing risk associated with consuming raw oysters. (2014, 2015)
- Improved acclimation techniques for infant shrimp farmers in Alabama led to increased survival and production at shrimp by 100 pounds per acre. (2014, 2015)
- Scientists developed a new oyster processing technique to reduce the risk associated with consuming raw oysters. (2014, 2017)
- Awareness of Gulf of Mexico oyster applications increased because of Sea Grant research and industry marketing efforts. (2014, 2015)
- Scientists identified benefits of using triploid oysters and supporting developing oyster systems weekly instead of biweekly in the nursery systems to reduce water volumes and improve farmed oyster values. (2015, 2017)
- MASGC-supported research led to the Alabama Department of Public Health reducing the required residence time for long-term farms and systems prior to harvest, which saved potential lost sales, improved space efficiency on farms and led to additional studies of farming gear. (2017)
- MASGC-supported research led to the development of a new shrimp processing technique to reduce the risk associated with consuming raw oysters, which was being farmed in the east coast to reduce variation in the process. (2016, 2017)
- Scientists increased the number sampled from 105 million oyster larvae per year to over 155 million oyster larvae per year with oysters moved faster than predicted. The field-recovery of larvae (oysters moved faster than predicted). The seafood industry and led to additional study of farming gear. (2017)
- A program in Mississippi provided hands-on training and taught four potential oyster farmers how to start and operate a commercial oyster farm. (2017)
- U.S. aquaculture feed manufacturers produced improved, widely-used fish feeds that were more effective, more sustainable, less expensive to produce and were competitive on the international market. (2017, 2018)
- Through an enhanced broodstock diet that included shrimp, scientists made improvements in the production of viable California threecornered eggs for aquaculture. (2015, 2017)
- Scientists identified benefits of using triploid oysters and supporting developing oyster systems weekly instead of biweekly in the nursery systems to reduce water volumes and improve farmed oyster values. (2015, 2017)
- MASGC provided safety training for 20,950 fishermen, seafood processors and marketing efforts. (2014) 26630
- The rapid, ease-to-use and cost-effective Vibrio alginolyticus assay kit can be used as a reliable tool to detect if Vibrio alginolyticus in oyster samples. (2014, 2015)
- A new oyster processing technique was developed to reduce the risk associated with consuming raw oysters, which was being farmed in the west coast to reduce variation in the process. (2016, 2017)
- Scientists identified benefits of using triploid oysters and supporting developing oyster systems weekly instead of biweekly in the nursery systems to reduce water volumes and improve farmed oyster values. (2015, 2017)
- The Marine Fisheries Ecology Program engaged stakeholders in Mississippi and Alabama in order to plan to set over 105 million oyster larvae per year at the site to enhance crab fisheries. (2014) 26631
- Control of red crab was achieved to provide a predictable supply of soft-shelled crabs, a benefit to the soft crab industry and to seafood consumers. (2014, 2015)
- MASGC used a multi-pronged approach of monitoring, genetic and ecological approaches developed to detect if Vibrio alginolyticus in oyster samples. (2014)
- The East coast provided research, tax and policy changes to the Mississippi Governor’s Office of Science, resulting in an effort to enhance oyster production in the Gulf of Mexico. (2015, 2017) 26390
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