

# Tilapia - ChinaHainan

Aquaculture Management Area:

Tilapia - China

Hainan

Profile updated on 31 March 2018

## SUMMARY

### IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(s)

*Oreochromis niloticus* , *Oreochromis mossambicus* , *Oreochromis aureus x niloticus* , *Oreochromis spp*

SPECIES NAME(s)

Nile tilapia, Mozambique tilapia, Blue-Nile tilapia, hybrid, Tilapias nei

JURISDICTION

Hainan

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Pond

WATER SOURCE

Fresh Water

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - closed cycle

Image: [n/a](#)

RELATED LINKS:

- [The Hainan Tilapia Sustainability Alliance \(HTSA\)](#)
- [Hainan Marine and Fishery Department \(HFMD\)](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed tilapia, China](#)
- [FAO NASO profile for China](#)
- [iFISH profile for Tilapia \(in Chinese\)](#)

### ANALYSIS



#### Strengths

- There is an active producer association – the Hainan Tilapia Sustainability Alliance (HTSA) promoting sustainable seafood production through zonal management, the adoption of Code of Good Practice (CoGP) and pilot demonstration farms, supported by the NGO - China Blue Sustainability Institute.
- To encourage the supply chain to improve production through the adoption of zonal management approaches, the HTSA has also established an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP). Quarterly AIP progress reports are available.
- Extensive information on disease outbreaks is provided by monthly disease bulletins by the Hainan Marine and Fisheries Department. Weekly river & surface water quality summaries are published by the Hainan Department of Ecology and Environment Protection
- A Chinese Inspector Quarantine (CIQ) certificate is also required for all export product.

#### Weaknesses

- Despite the acknowledgment of the importance of zonal aquaculture approaches, there is no information on carrying capacity studies of water bodies for aquaculture purposes.
- The enforcement of regulations concerning water quality and discharge limits and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements for aquaculture enterprises appears limited.
- The enforcement of regulations concerning aquaculture licensing appears limited. The current license application process appears unclear.
- There is a lack of publicly available data on source fisheries used in the feed manufacturing industry.

#### Recommendation for improvement

- Encourage the provincial government to enforce and publish the results of EIA and license requirements for aquaculture enterprises.
- Encourage the provincial government to invest and conduct research into carrying capacity studies for aquaculture. Use the results of these studies to guide decisions on site selection for aquaculture purposes and the licensing of farms within a total allowable volume of production per waterbody.
- Feed companies should publicly disclose source fisheries (for example, via annual reports or sustainability reports, regularly updated websites, or via initiatives such as the Ocean Disclosure Project, and, where necessary, initiate Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs).

### SCORES

Management Quality:		
regulatory framework	best practices	water quality
< 6	≥ 8	< 6
disease	feed	
< 6	< 6	

### AIPS

- Chinese Tilapia - Hainan:

Stage 4 , Type: Aip , Evaluation Start Date 9 Mar 2018