Climate Changes and future predictions of seafood availability in Bangladesh



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1. Overview

Seafood is the core part of Bangladesh people's diets and it provides 60% of animal protein. Climate change, particularly how increased and prolonged salinity intrusion, CO₂ emissions, temperature, flood, and drought impact food production systems, and directly and indirectly on public health is a rapidly growing field of research. There is an urgent need to consider evidence beyond food and farming. The proposed research will contribute to evidence central to achieving this ambition.

2. Methods

Historic data: Species-wise fish production data (2002-2020)
Environmental data: Temperature, Salinity, Rainfall, Water discharge, Humidity (202-2020)
Human population data: 2002-2020

Model: Combinition GeNus model; AisaFish model

Fig.1 Bangladesh the study site

3. Results

Under the rising temperature scenario, production of inland, marine, and aquaculture species is projected to change by 4.7% to 8.2%, in business as usual case.

Fish production decreases by 8% due to declining pH and rainfall conditions, and elevated salinity conditions owing to coastal salinity intrusion.

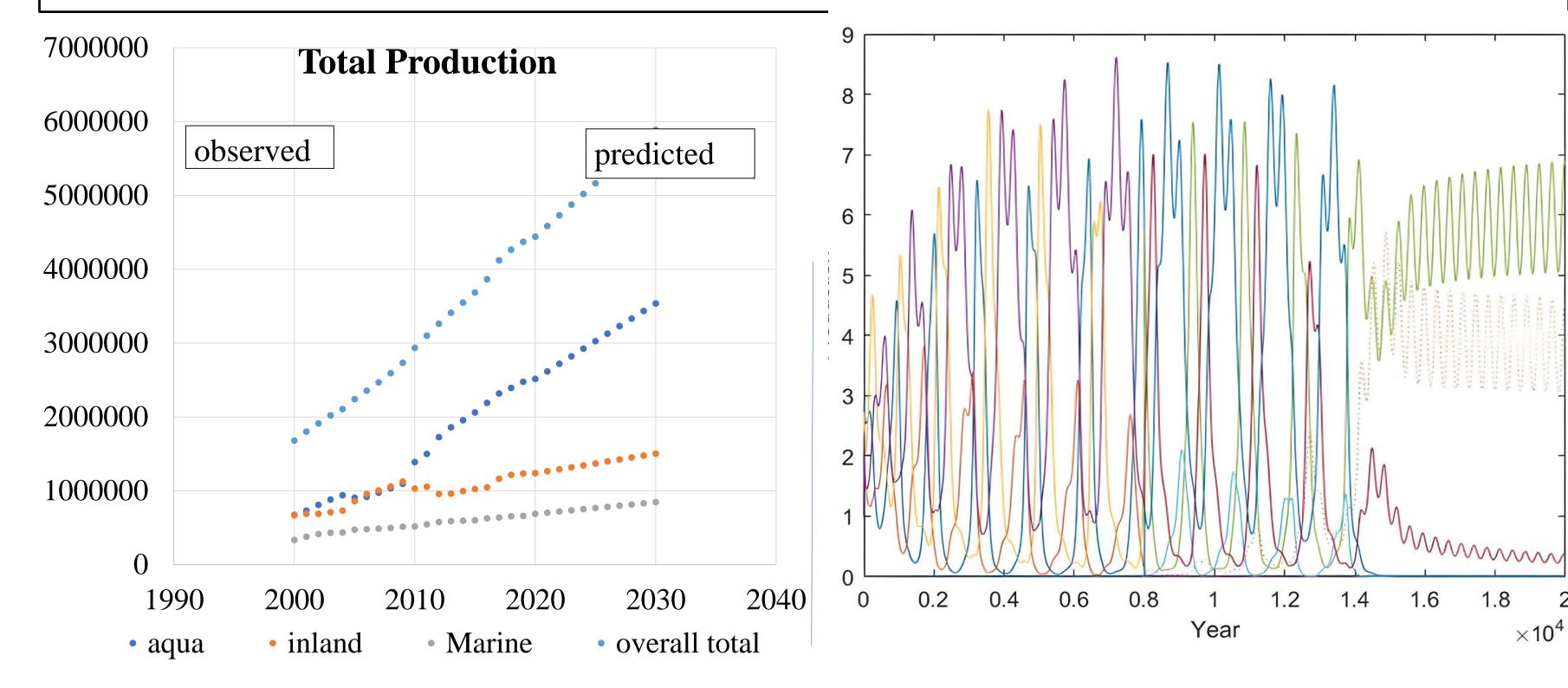


Fig.2 Fish production trend 2030

Fig.3 5% salinity increment scenario

Along with the rising human population, the per capita fish consumption of Bangladesh is projected to grow to 28.1 kg/ per day by 2030, with aquaculture providing 63.4% of fish. Total fish production is projected to reach 8.3 million MT in 2030.

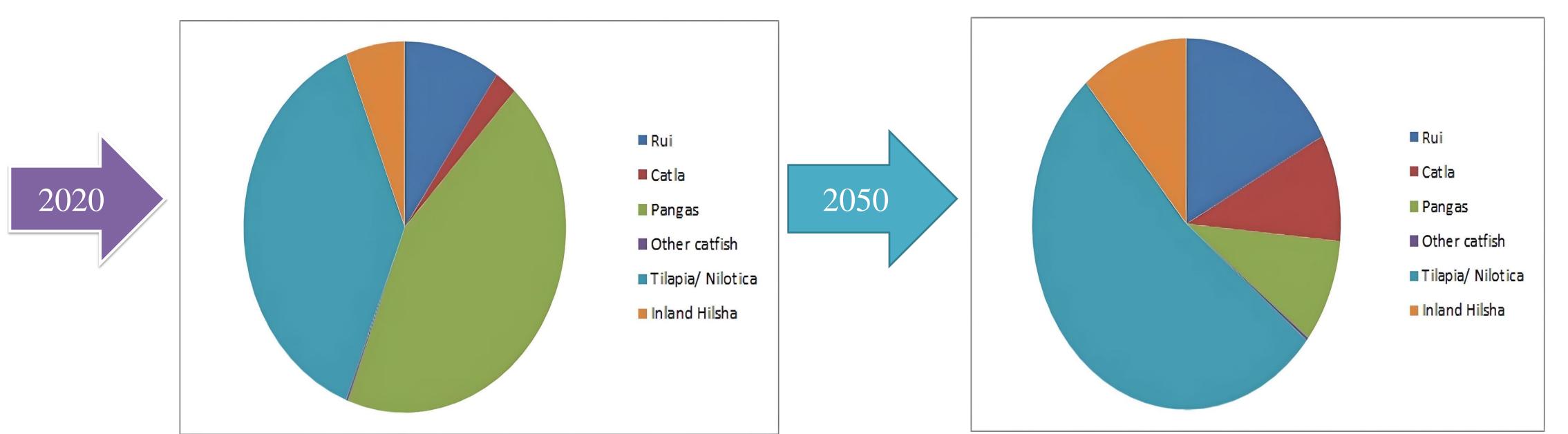


Fig 4. Group-wise fish production contribution in 2020 and 2050

4. Take Home Message

The model shows how public information could best be communicated from pond to plate and delivered at a larger scale in the phases of climate change. The approach we employ demonstrates that the present trend of fewer larger fish species would result in a reduction in the richness of native tiny fish species, which are mostly used in polyculture systems.

5. Acknowledgement

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