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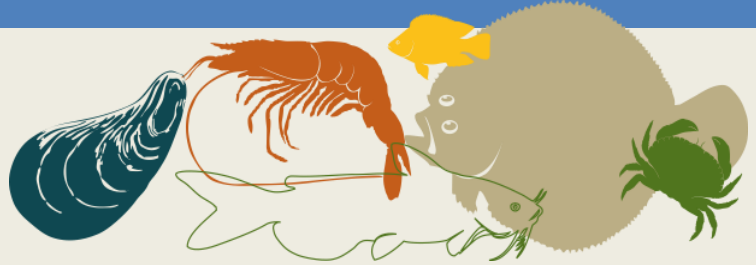

CHAPTER 4

IN SITU CONSERVATION OF FARMED AQUATIC SPECIES AND THEIR WILD RELATIVES WITHIN NATIONAL JURISDICTION

AD HOC INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

20-22 June 2016

FAO Rome, Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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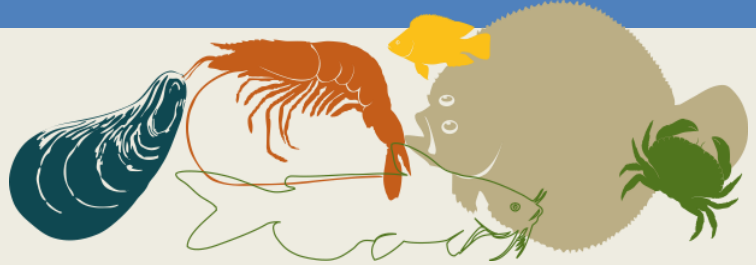
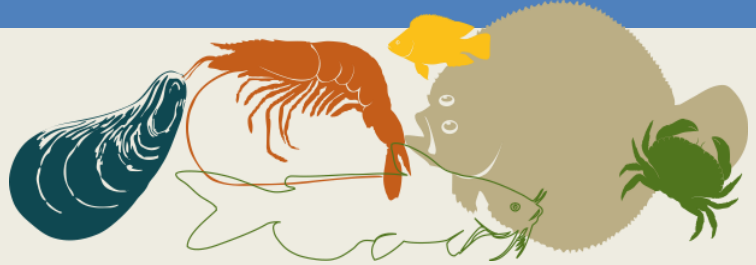


Main objective

To review the current status and future prospects for the *in situ* conservation of genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.



Key findings

- *In situ* conservation is the preferred method of conserving AqGR according to international agencies
- *In situ* conservation including marine and freshwater protected areas are widely promoted as effective conservation tools
- Several countries with effective *in situ* conservation programmes
- Principal objectives of *in situ* conservation were
  - Provision of aquatic genetic diversity
  - Maintaining good strains for aquaculture production

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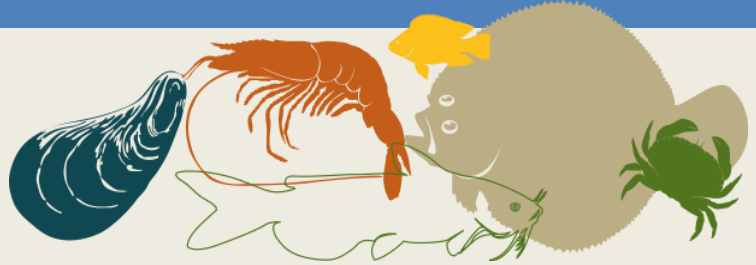

Key findings

- Least important objectives
  - To help adapt to impacts of climate change
  - Meeting market demands
- Also unclear if countries consider aquaculture and fisheries operations as important mechanisms for *in situ* conservation
- Collectors of organisms from the wild for use in aquaculture reported to play a significant role in *in situ* conservation
- Need increased awareness on the role of well-managed fisheries and aquaculture in *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources

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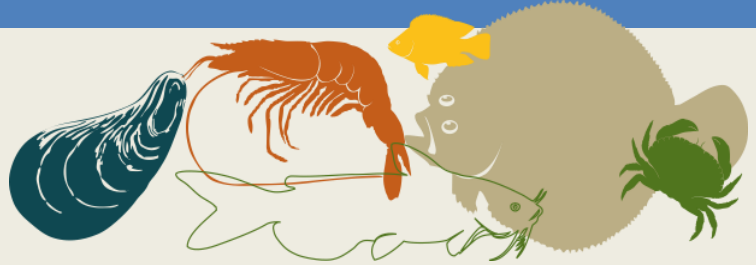

Guidance and comments sought

- Structure of the chapter
- Analytical approach used
- Interpretation of the information
- Identification of major gaps or errors