

CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF MARICULTURE IN UKRAINE AND THE WORLD

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People always harvested seafood and it became clear for humanity at once that the seas and oceans are exhaustible. So Humanity had to regulate seafood and production, restrict system contracts, permits, prohibitions. And mariculture appeared as an aquaculture industry. They defined the basic geography, growing and demand for mariculture products in the world.

Limited possibilities for self-replenishment of the bioresources of the oceans make scientists look for new approaches that would ensure the flow of fish products to the world market. The main one is the development of aquaculture. Aquaculture is the cultivation and cultivation of human-controlled fish, molluscs, crustaceans, echinoderms, algae, which represent economic, and sometimes aesthetic (artificial pearls, aquarium fish), interest. In other words, it is a question of artificial reproduction of fish and other seafood with the help of their transfer, acclimatization, creation of underwater "farms" and "plantations". The water economy is treated as an economic sector that occupies an intermediate position between the appropriating economy (harvesting, hunting) and agricultural production. Aquaculture as a complex economic area is engaged in a complex of biological, economical and engineering sciences.

Marine aquaculture (mariculture) – is the commercial cultivation of marine organisms for sale on natural or artificial fodders in fenced gulfs or special gardens. The main amounts of mariculture – algae, mollusks and shrimp, which are becoming less in the waters of the oceans. Therefore, the development of mariculture is necessary not only for the development of the marine industry, but also for the conservation of entire ecosystems.

The breeding and cultivation of marine objects has a long history. However, in the modern sense, aquaculture and more so mariculture is a new trend, as it has acquired a large-scale industrial character in a single stream with high technical equipment, a large network of specialized enterprises, requiring in-depth comprehensive research and multilateral expertise. There are many publications by domestic and foreign scientists on the significance and impact of mariculture on the environment from an environmental point of view, most of the scientific papers have been published since the Soviet Union, and modern authors prefer to study freshwater fisheries. Therefore, there is no science-based literature on the study of mariculture. There is a need for a deep analysis of the economic activity of mariculture in the world in order to adopt the experience of doing business in Ukraine.