



The Back End of Web 2.0

Meaning & Intelligence

- Web 2.0 is not about front end technology ,
- it's about meaning and intelligence in the back end

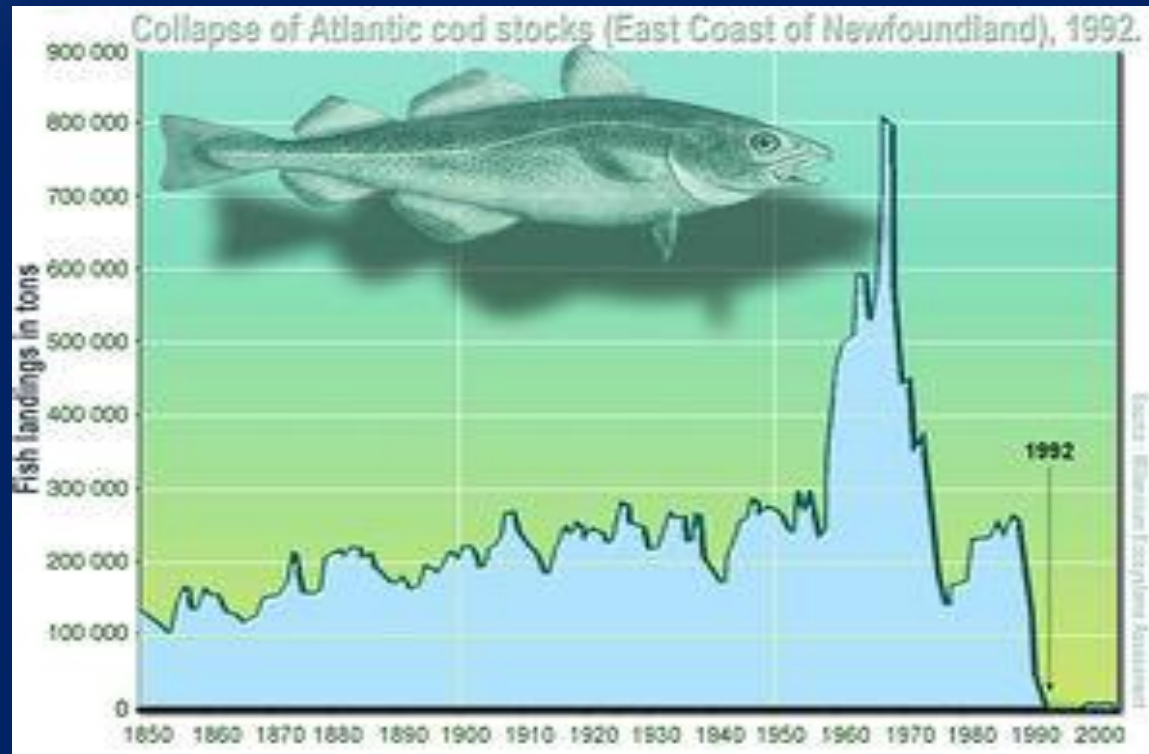
*from "Today's Web 3.0 Nonsense Blogstorm" October 4, 2007
by Tim O'Reilly who popularized the term Web2.0*

Technology Going Wrong

The abrupt Collapse of Northwest Atlantic Fishery in 1992



Child with cod. Newfoundland, Canada 1895.

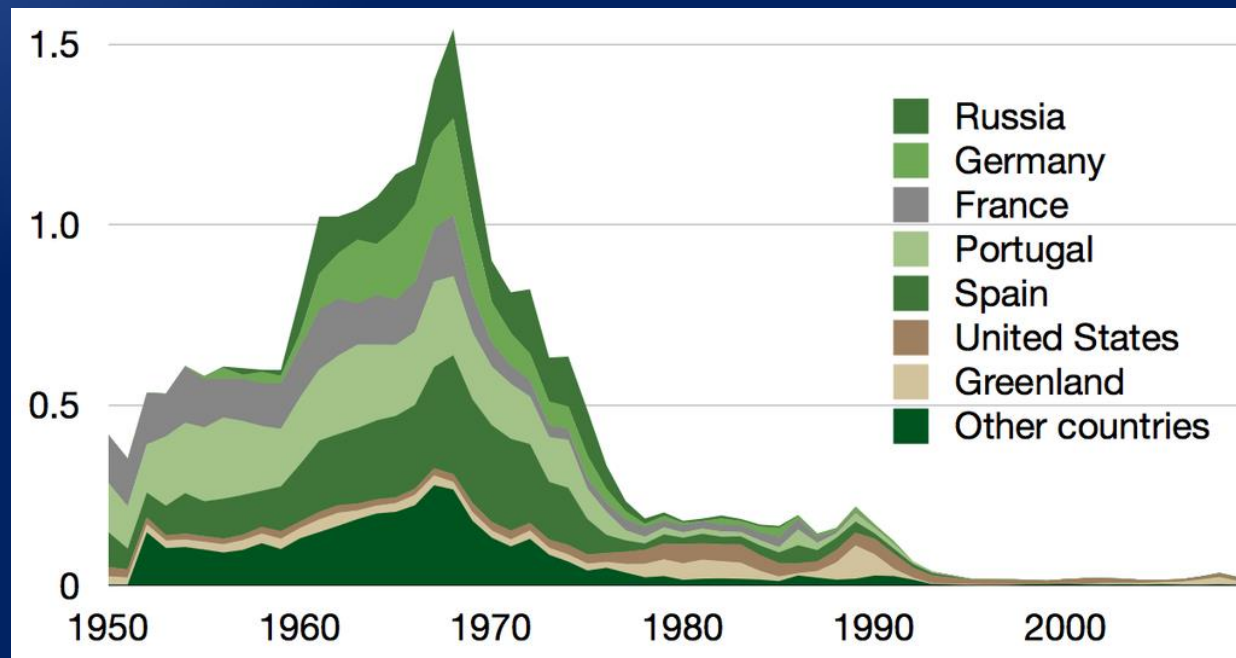


40,000 people out of work in 5 Canadian provinces, and several billion dollar relief package to be disbursed to coastal communities

Science & Indigenous Knowledge vs Short Term Thinking

- **Traditional fishermen** noticed their catches declining.
- **Scientific warnings** that cod was in crisis
- **Technology Armored Factory Trawlers** :As cod catches declined, factory trawlers used ever **more powerful sonar and satellite navigation** to target what was left
- **The government and Politicians** : politically unacceptable job losses, short-term thinking led to catastrophe.

- Capture of the Atlantic northwest cod stock in million tons, apart from Canada



Based on data sourced from the [FishStat database](#)FAO.

16th Century Ship : 100 Tons of fish /Season



21st Century Ship : 200 Tons of fish /Hour



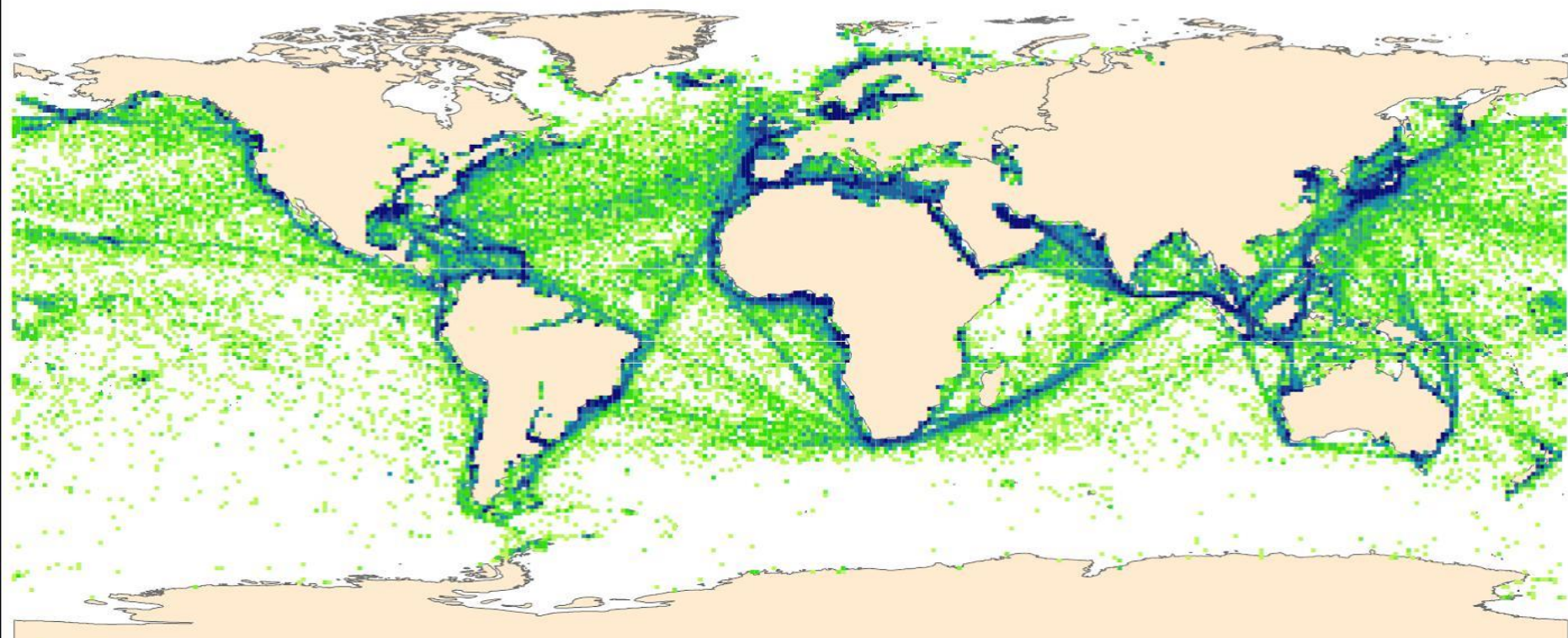
- satellite-based navigation systems ships

Global Ship Density



Global Ship Density (mean value)

Average N° of Ships per 1° x 1° grid



1:37,000,000

average ship density
per grid cell

- 0.0
- 0.0 - 0.3
- 0.3 - 0.6
- 0.6 - 1.2
- 1.2 - 1.8
- 1.8 - 2.5
- 2.5 - 5.0
- 5.0 - 10.0
- 10.0 - 20.0
- > 20

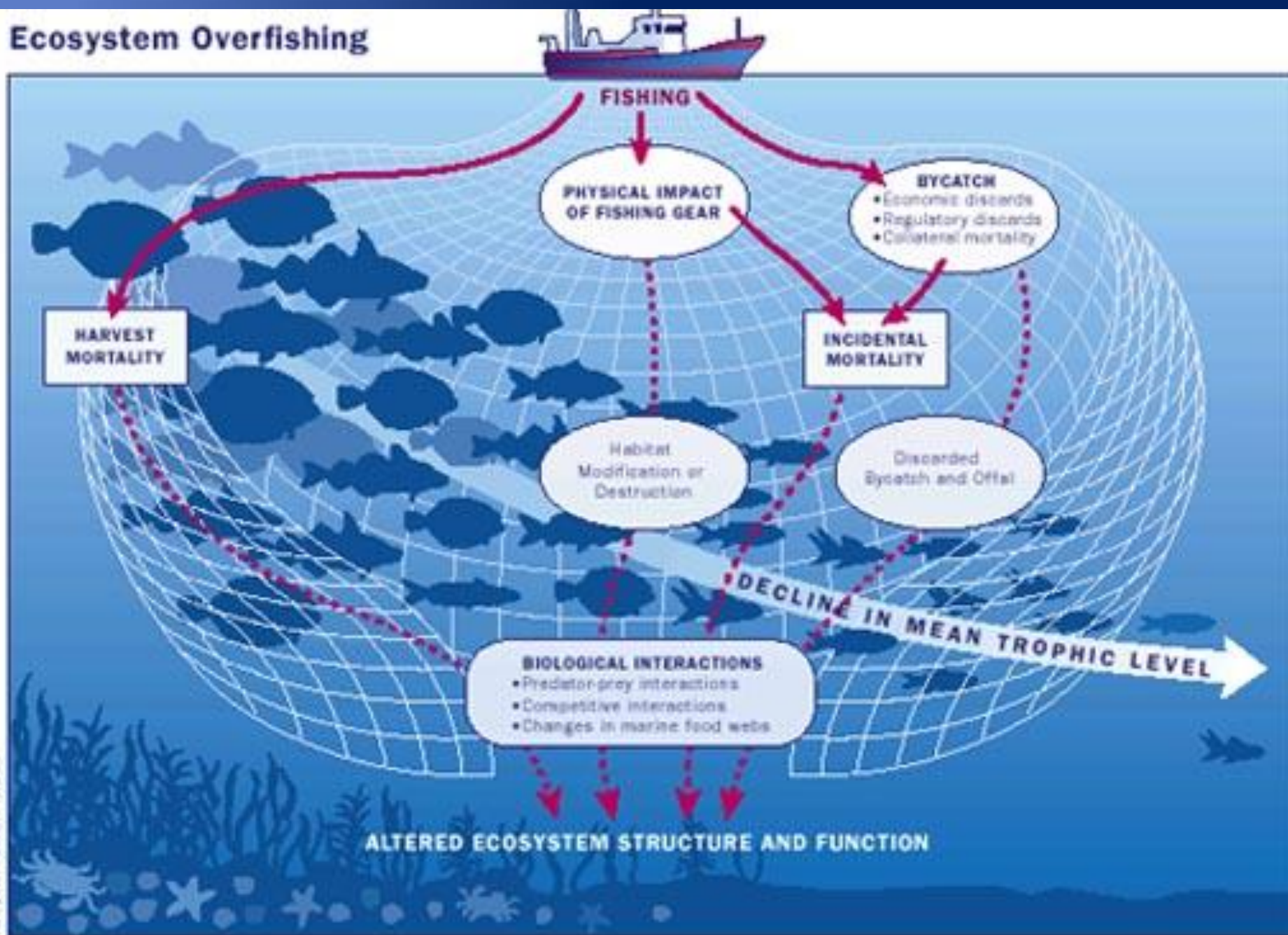
Data Processing: LUXSPACE 9/2010
Data Source: Orbcomm S-AIS data from Nov 2009 - Jan 2010
Pathfinder2 S-AIS from Nov 2009 - Jan 2010
DAMSA t-AIS data for the Baltic Sea
Map Projection: WGS84

Explanatory note:

"Ship Density" is defined as the average number of vessels within a grid cell, based on 10 global S-AIS scenes. Each global S-AIS scene retains one position report per vessel within a time frame of 8 days.

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Ecosystem Overfishing



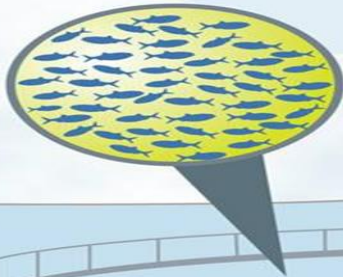
Source: Adapted from Pauly et al., 1998; Gohli, 2000.

When the solution becomes the problem

Environmental Impacts of Open-Ocean Aquaculture

Fish Meal & Fish Oil

Using wild-caught fish to feed farmed fish puts additional pressure on these populations and can impact other wildlife that depends on them for food.



Drugs & Chemicals

When used, antibiotics, parasiticides, and other chemicals flow out of pens and can affect wild fish as well as the broader marine ecosystem.



Escaped Fish

Escaped fish compete for food and habitat, transmit diseases, and prey on and breed with local fish, reducing the health of wild populations.



Diseases & Parasites

Disease, pathogens, and parasites can multiply in crowded pens and rapidly spread to wild fish.



Fish Waste

Fish waste flows out into the ocean, adding potentially harmful extra nutrients to the ecosystem. Uneaten food can also build up on the ocean floor underneath pens, altering the abundance and biodiversity of these communities.

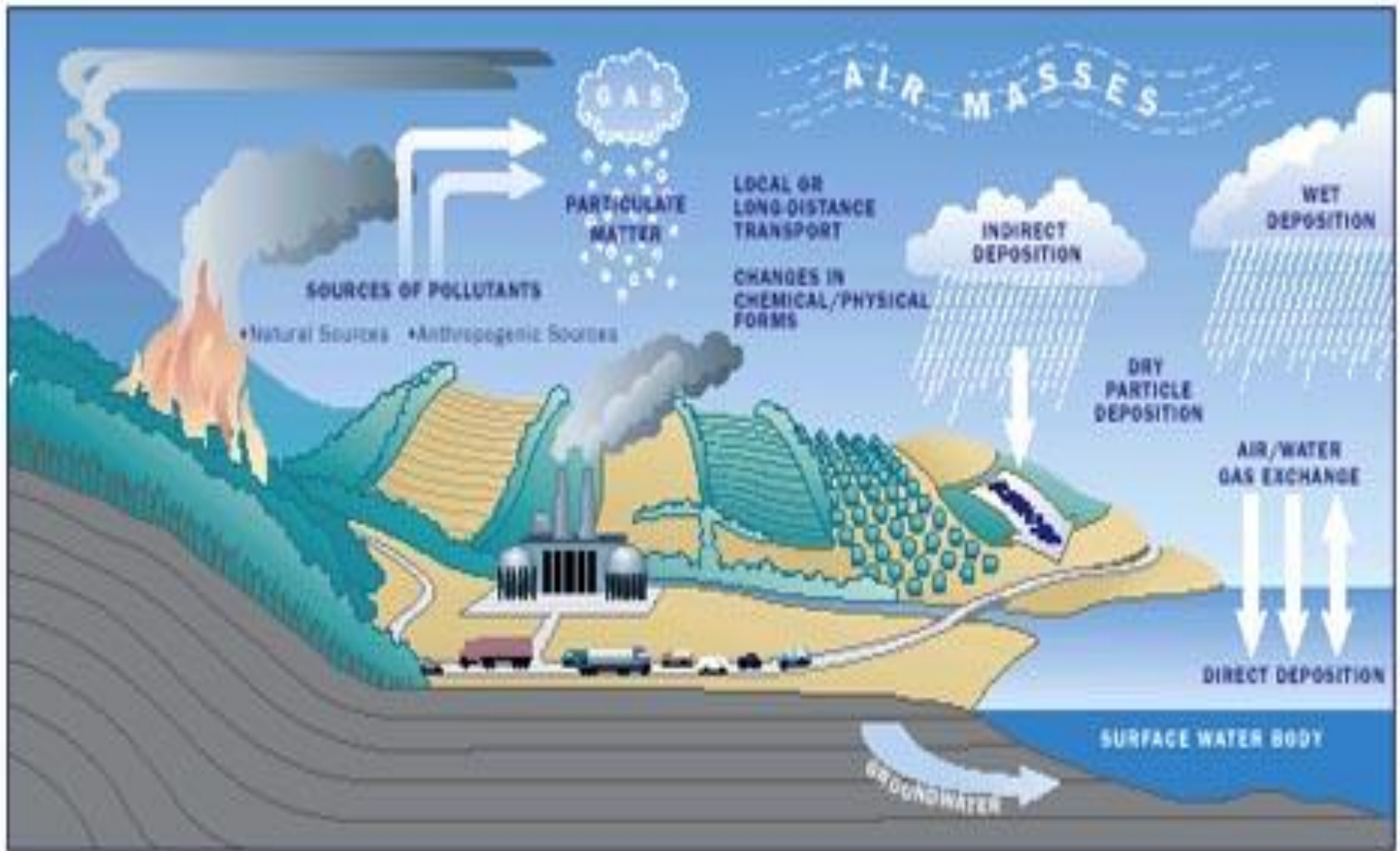


Predators

Seals, sea lions, sharks, birds, and other marine wildlife can become entangled in fish pens. The use of deterrents like underwater loudspeakers can alter the natural behavior of predators.

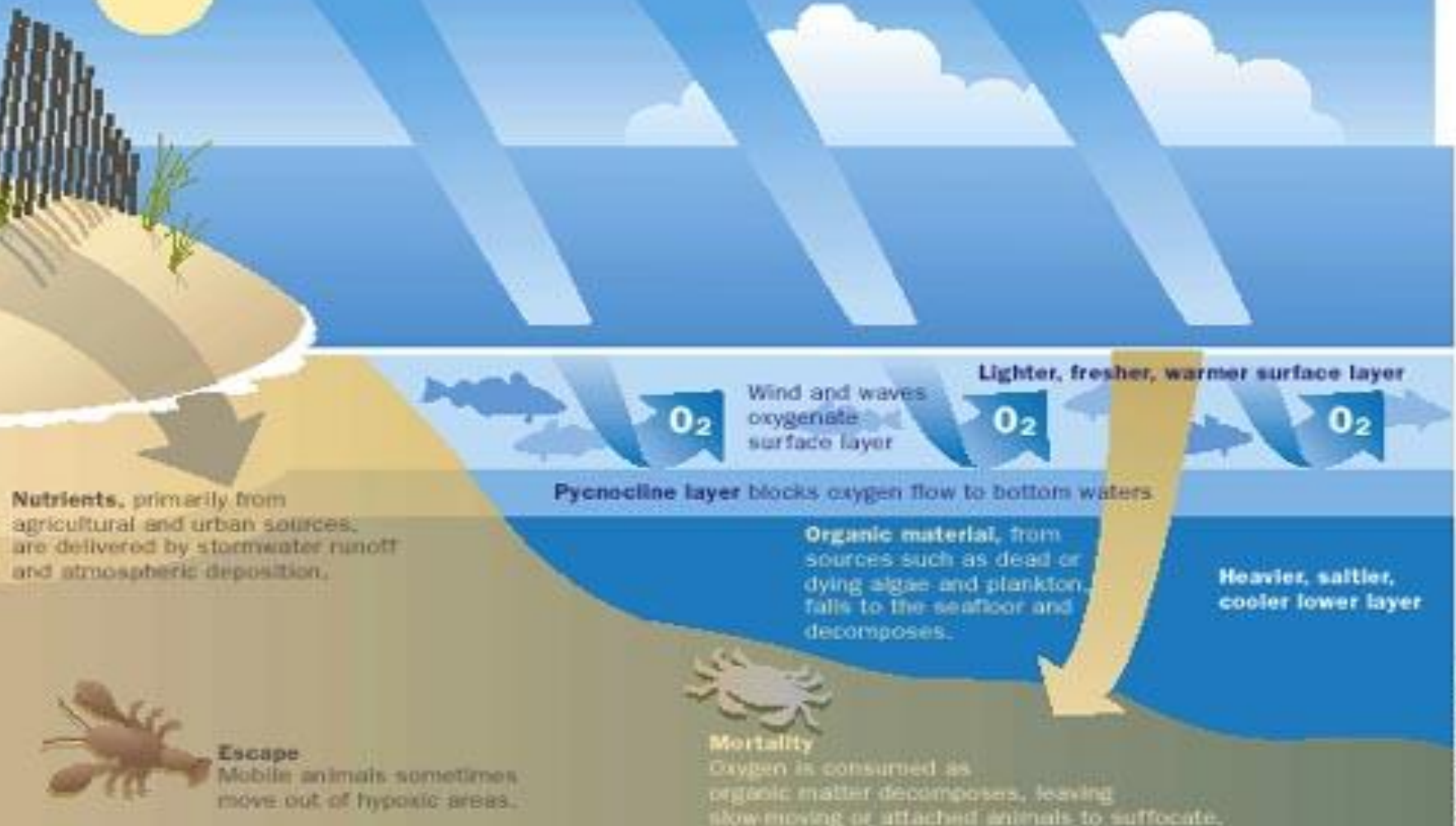


All Pollution Roads Lead to the Sea



The Day The Fish Drowned in The Sea

The Eutrophication Process



State of Fisheries

- 52% of fish stocks are fully exploited
- 20% are moderately exploited
- 17% are overexploited
- 7% are depleted
- 1% is recovering from depletion
- 80% of the world's fisheries are fully- to over-exploited, depleted, or in a state of collapse
- *Sofia FAO*

When the last fish is caught

- Native Indian Proverb :

“When the last tree has been cut down,

The last river poisoned

The last fish caught,

Only then we will realize , that one cannot eat money.

- “The Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs” Fifth edition.

A world map with a grid overlay. Three locations are marked with yellow stars and labeled in yellow text: Newcastle UK in the North Atlantic, Corsica France in the Mediterranean, and Sur Oman in the Persian Gulf.

Newcastle

UK

Corsica

France

Sur

Oman

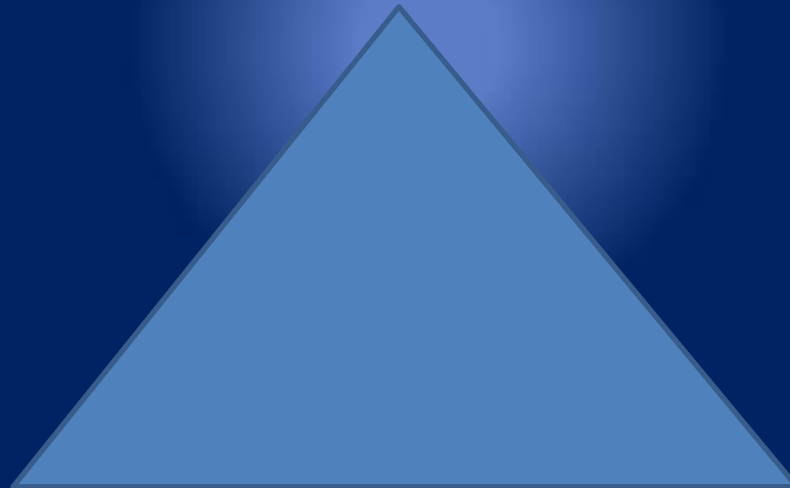
Program Bio-BLEU

**Communicating Science & Information
For a Knowledge -Based Sustainable Marine Life**

Program Bio-BLEU

Integrating biophysical monitoring with social, economic and environmental data

The Environment

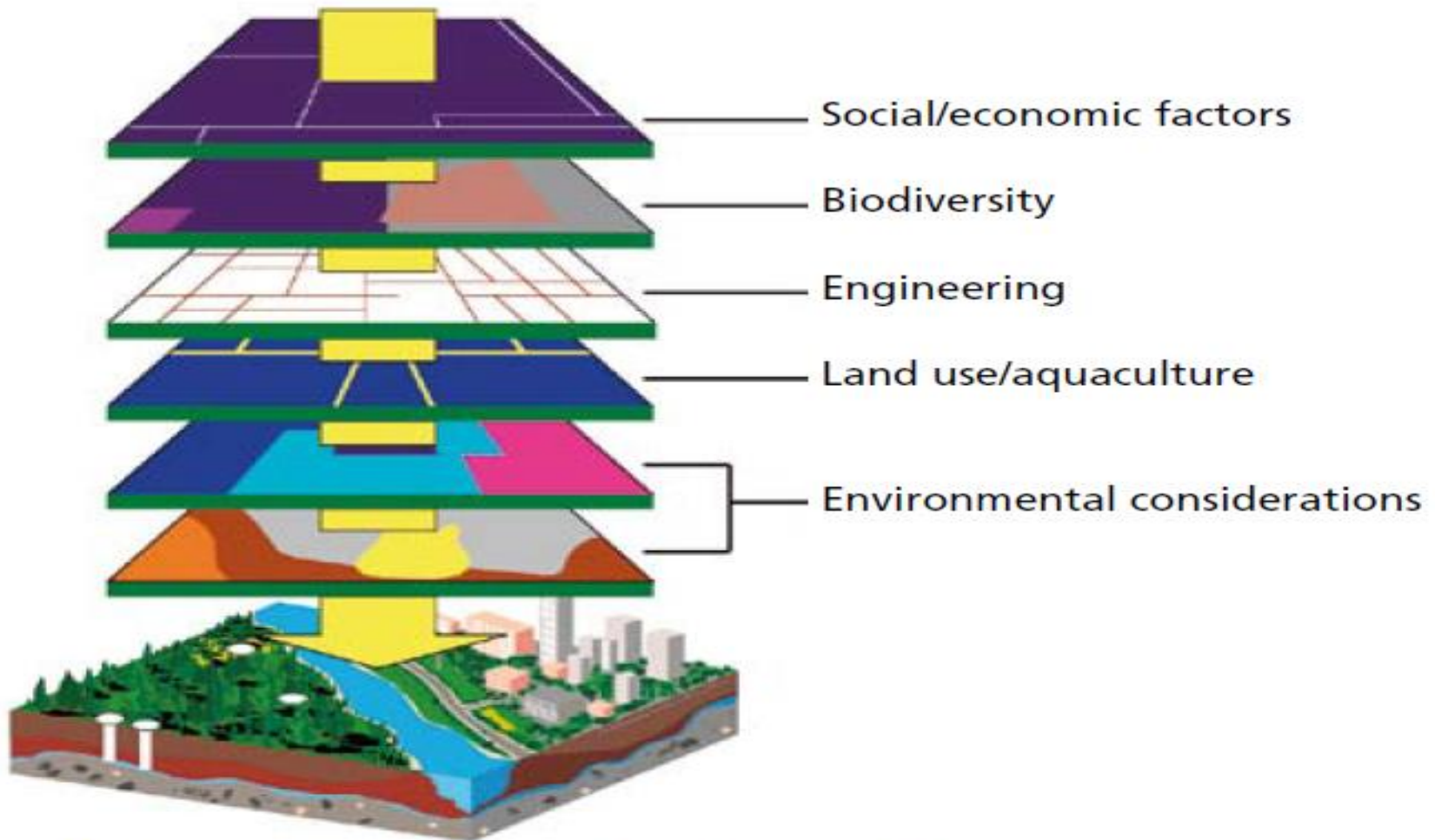


The Society

The Economy

A Science & Technology Perspective Based on Systems Thinking

Ecosystem Approach



Program Bio-BLEU Initiators



European Consular and Commercial Office (UK)

WILD POPULATION MONITORING

Stock assessment
Population dynamics
Behavioral modeling

PRESERVING MARINE BIODIVERSITY

Corsican populations
Environmental impacting factors
Larval dispersion and recruitment modeling

SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE

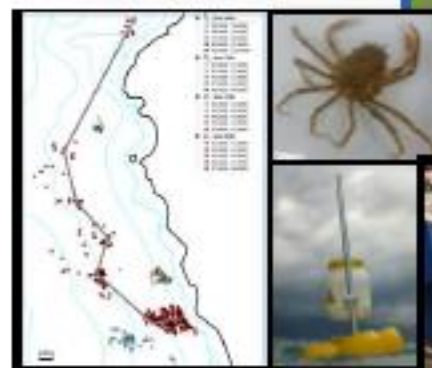
Controlled reproduction
Improved rearing techniques

MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

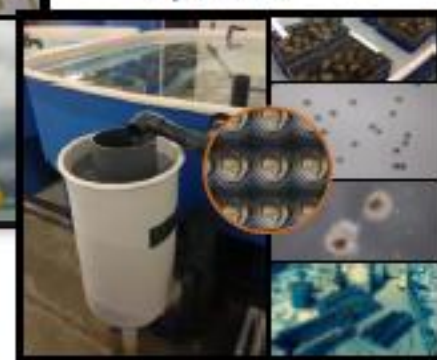
Habitats enhancement
Reinforcement of depleted zones



Post-larval fish biodiversity



Behavioral modeling



Aquaculture



NEW MEDITERRANEAN SPECIES

= DIVERSIFICATION

Fishes (*Dentex dentex*...)

Crustacean (*Maja squinado*...)

Mollusks (*Ostrea edulis*...)

Echinoderms (*Paracentrotus lividus*...)

PATRIMONIAL SPECIES

Protected species (*Patella ferruginea*...)

Rare, endangered or threatened species

BLUES BIOTECHNOLOGIES

Interesting macroalgal species for
Pharmaceutical & Cosmetic

Interesting microalgal species for
Biofuel & Seaweed farming (aquaculture)



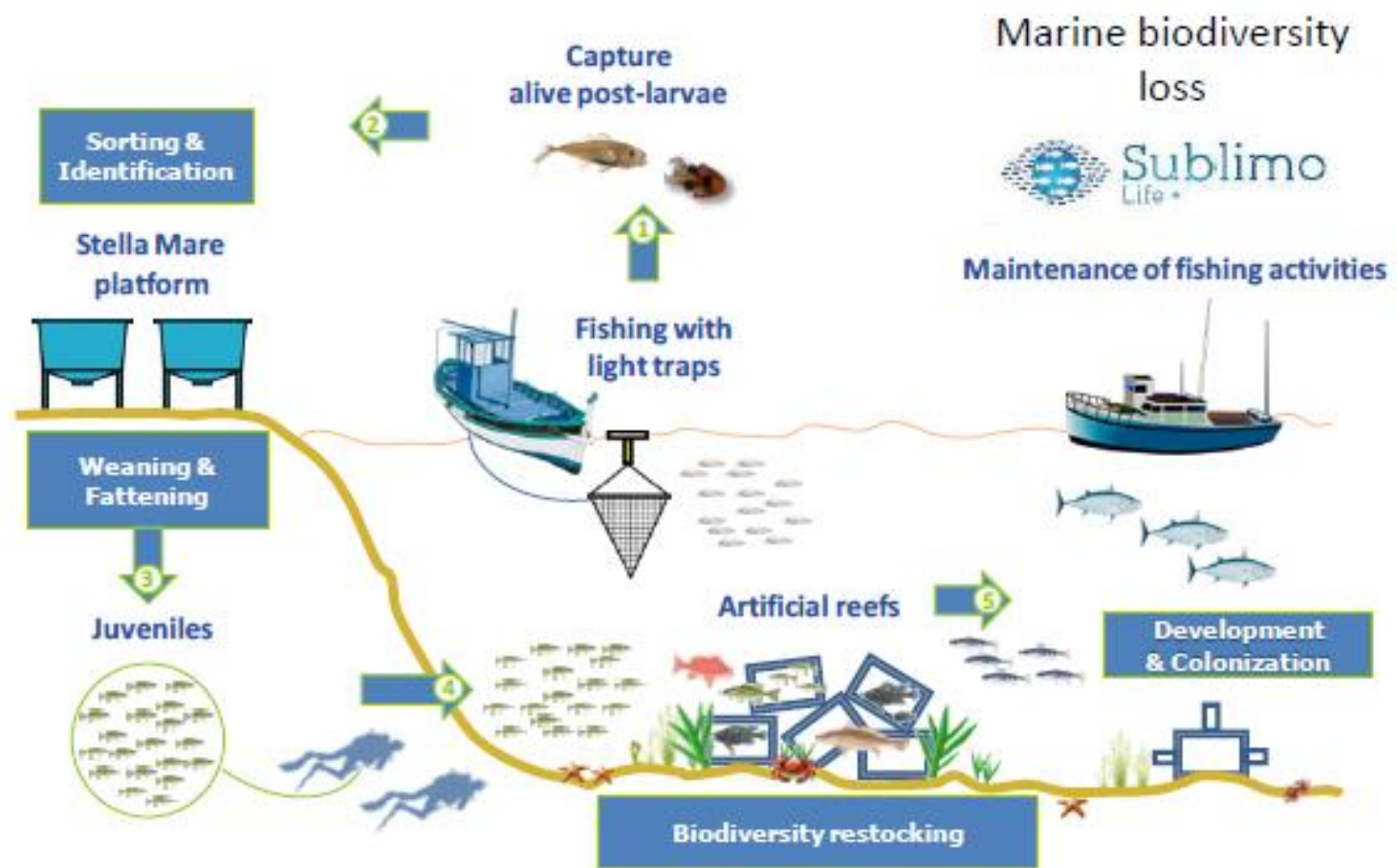


Ecological Engineering



STELLA MARE

Sustainable Technologies for
Littoral Aquaculture
and Marine REsearch



AQUACULTURE
&
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

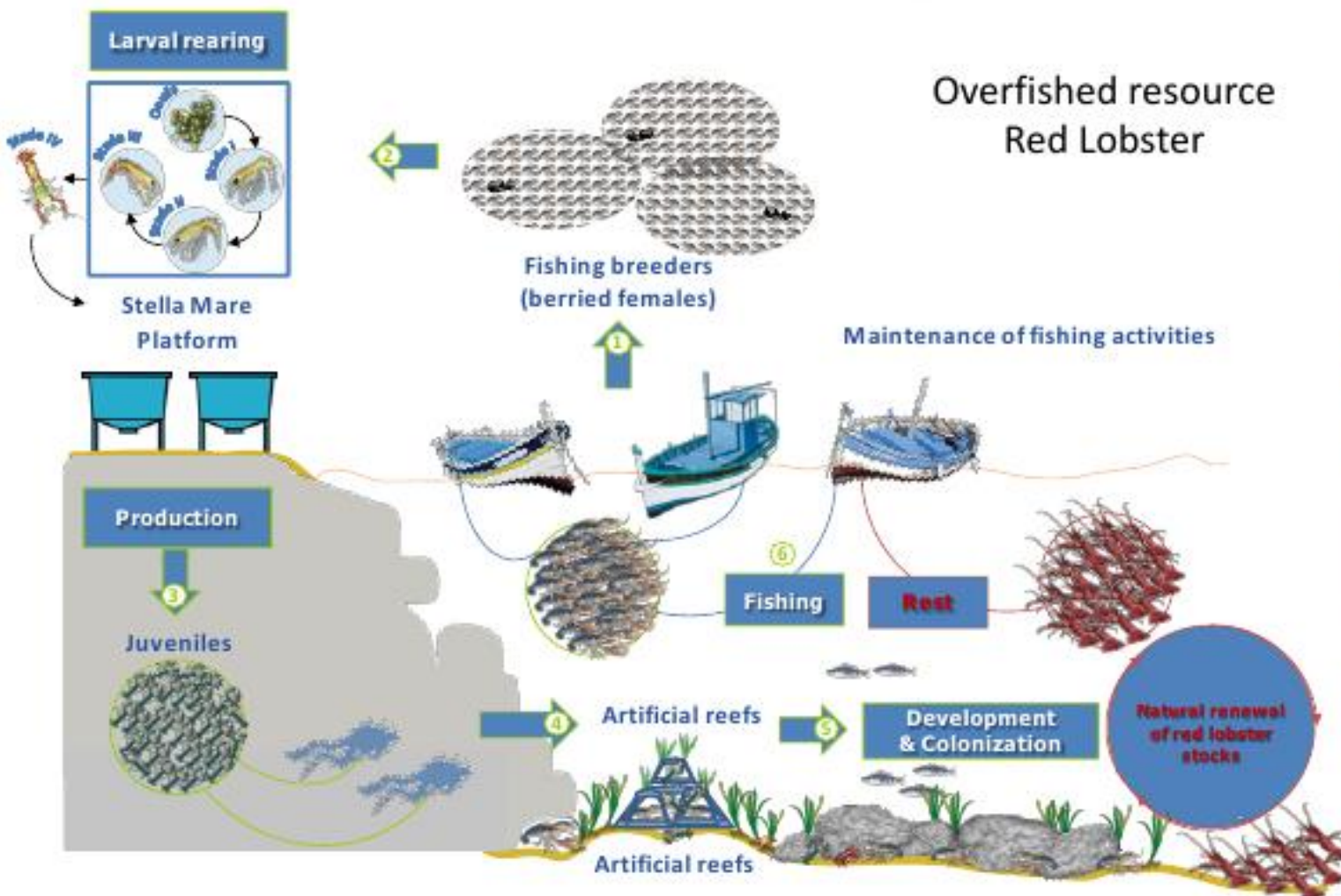
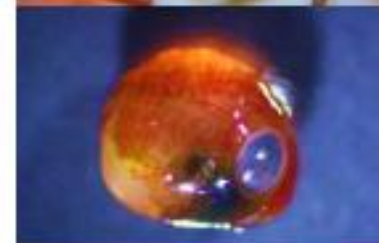
Ecological Engineering



STELLA MARE

Sustainable Technologies for
Littoral Aquaculture
and Marine REsearch

Overfished resource
Red Lobster



Closed Recirculating Aquaculture

Sur Industrial Estate





SUR CLOSED RECIRCULATING AQUACULTURE SYSTEM 0% DISCHARGE

Legislation



Over-fishing of waters, catch regulations or catch declining.
for R.A.S the regulations are very clear.

Worldwide the environment restrictions and climate change needs solutions.
R.A.S. has high production of quality fish on a relatively small area, since high density and a high growth in the controlled environment.
Reduced risk of diseases ,monitoring control and low mortality rates
The water quality is treated to achieve the desired quality.
The effluent can be reduced to a minimum, and therefore be controlled.
R.A.S is the solution.

Water consumption



In several countries water is a major problem while there is a short of rain plus evaporation of water in ponds and lakes,
In R.A.S the consumption of water is limited. Average 5% per day of total water volume

Quality



It might not always be possible to get all year round wild catch quality fish.
The consumer however demands all year round "quality fish".
R.A.S you can deliver 365 days per year quality fish. Free of antibiotics with clear "tracking label"

Climate



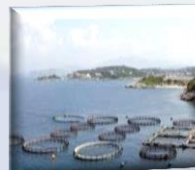
In several countries the climate is too cold or too warm.
In R.A.S all parameters are controlled and fish is growing in optimum conditions.

Polution

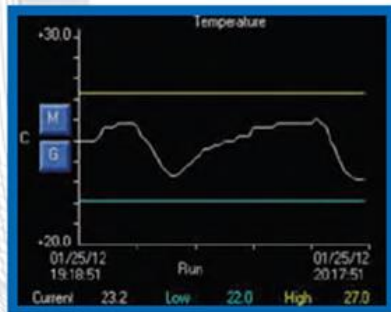


In some areas the optical water is wasted because of continues pollution.
R.A.S is enviromental friendly, and water quality is under control

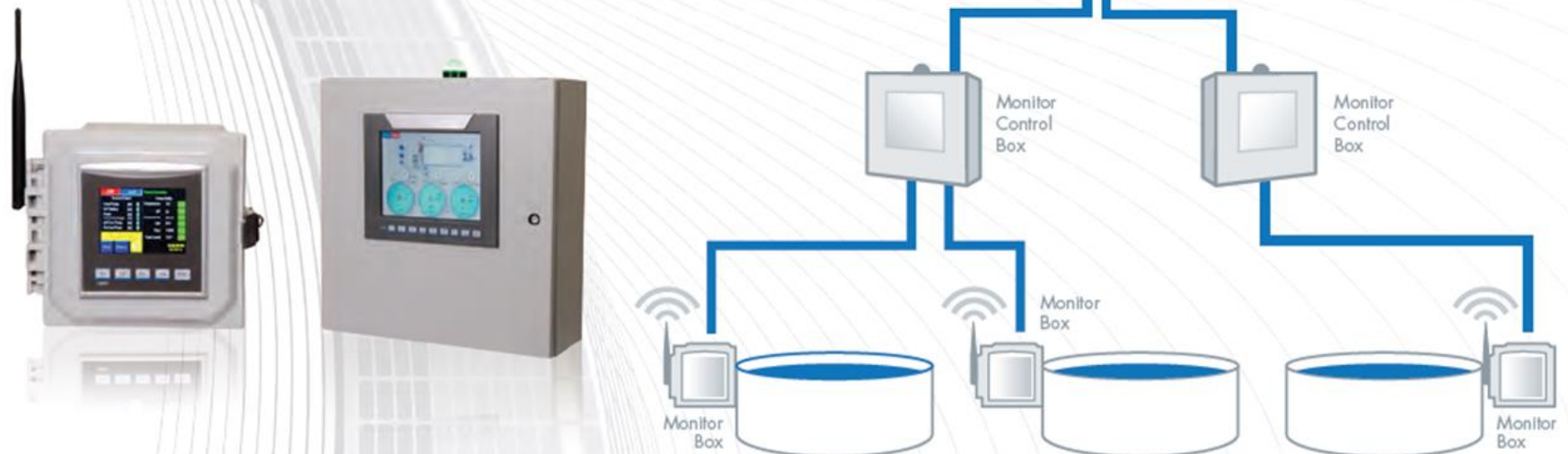
Land



In relation to open culture: in R.A.S fish grows fast in a relatively small area. Species can be grown outside the natural habitat.

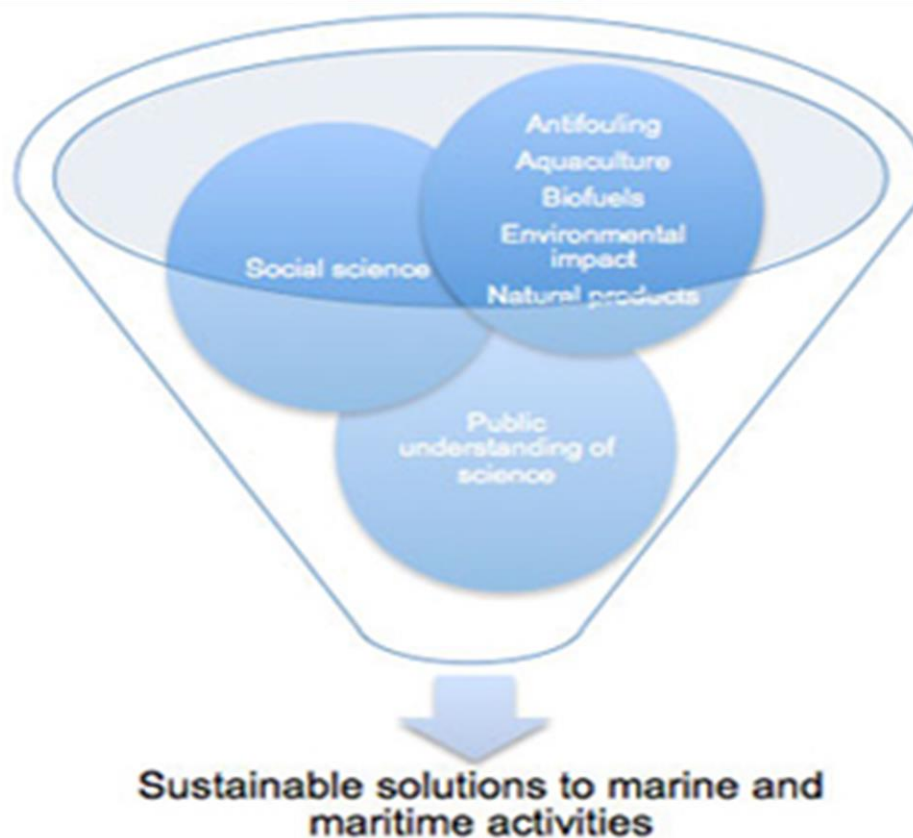


These PLCs can be configured to integrate with your existing system or can be tailored to work as a key element of your custom-designed AES system. In addition, each EcoLink is expandable and can be upgraded in the field with minimal effort and disturbance.

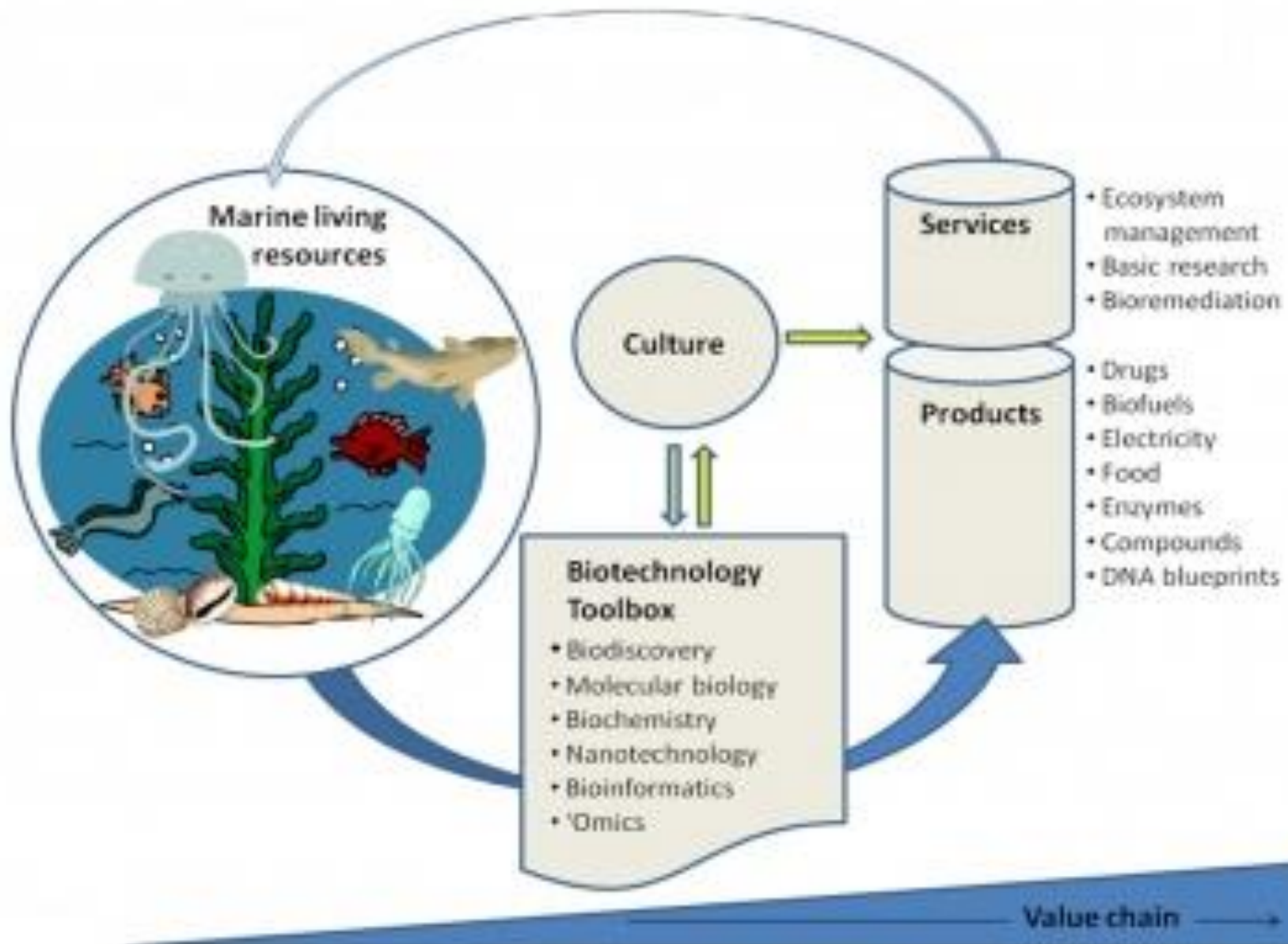


Aqua ponics, utilizing fish waste for growing plants

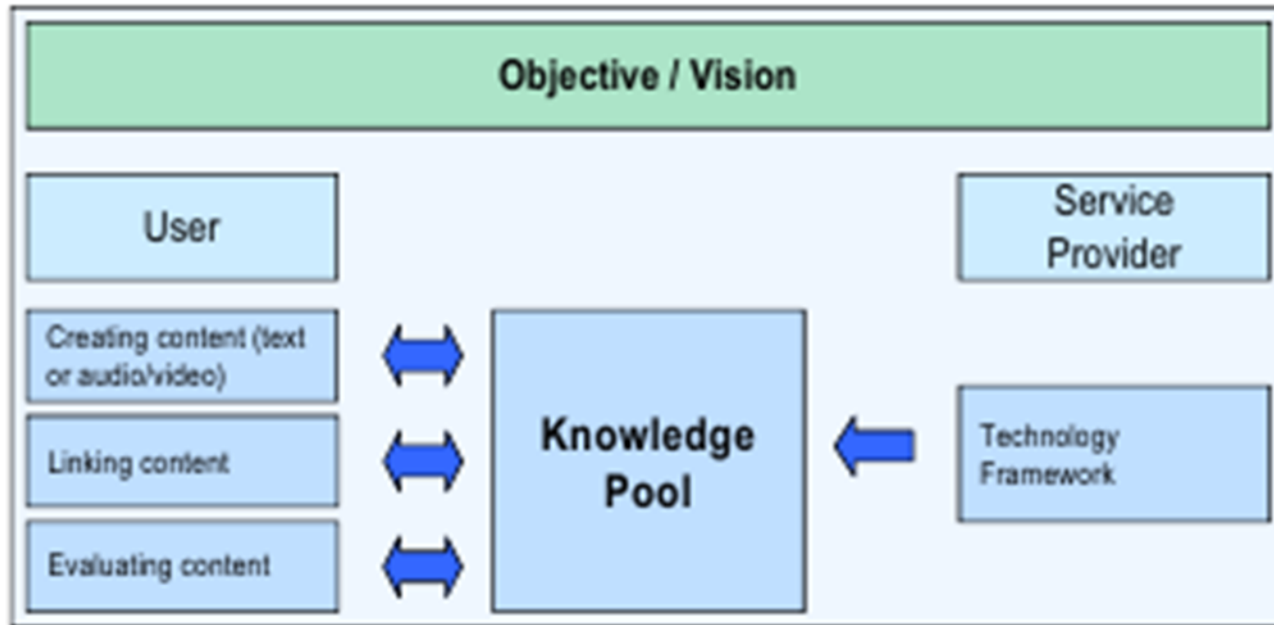




THE VALUE CHAIN



Online Information Systems for Sustainability



- *Network members and the public access to data*

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