



ASIAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

Asian Fisheries Society Joins World's Leading Aquatic Scientific Societies Urgently Call for Cuts to Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Dire consequences for freshwater and marine resources without significant and fast action

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (September 14, 2020). The Asian Fisheries Society joined forces with the American Fisheries Society and 110 aquatic scientific societies representing more than 80,000 scientists across the world to sound a climate change alarm in an unprecedented [statement](#) released today in conjunction with the start of Virtual Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society. The societies call for drastically curtailed global greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the worst impacts of man-made climate change to fish and aquatic ecosystems. Unless urgent action is taken to reduce emissions, scientists predict catastrophic impacts to commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries and human health and global economies.

“Swift and resolute action by governments and by individuals to reduce emissions is essential to halt irreversible impacts to freshwater and marine ecosystems, fish, and fisheries from climate change. We must act now to safeguard our drinking water, food supplies, and human health and well-being. These grim predictions for the world’s aquatic ecosystems are not just theoretical. They are affecting us now and failure to act will imperil future generations,” said American Fisheries Society President Scott Bonar.

Climate change is already altering marine and coastal ecosystems with significant implications for wild capture fisheries and marine economies. Projected increases in ocean temperature are expected to reduce the maximum catch potential in most areas in the U.S. Many harvested stocks will shift from one area to another, or even across international boundaries with implications for seafood supply, ports, and associated businesses. Loss of habitat from sea level rise will lead to declines in the vast majority of commercially and recreationally harvested marine finfish and shellfish that are dependent on estuaries and coastal systems for some stage of their life cycle. Increased carbon dioxide absorption is changing ocean chemistry, rendering some waters too acidic for marine organisms with calcium shells, such as oysters and clams, and threatening the base of the marine food web.

Across the globe, incomes, food security, and livelihoods of aquatic resource-dependent communities are already at risk. Climate change threatens food security by endangering fish, an essential source of protein for many across the globe. It is particularly important to attend to

the impacts of climate change in Asia. "Asia is home to the most diverse marine ecosystems in the world and is witnessing the impact of climate change on these ecosystems, putting millions of people's food and nutrition security at risk. We can stop this. We need to start and help each other," Asian Fisheries Society President, Alice Joan G. Ferrer.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, fish accounts for 17% of animal protein consumed globally, fishing and aquaculture directly employ almost 60 million people, and global trade in fish products has reached US\$152 billion per year, with 54% originating in developing countries.

In addition to reductions in emissions, aggressive policies and programs are required to mitigate the effects of climate change to freshwater fish and to preserve habitat essential for resilience. If we are to avoid losing countless species that provide immeasurable benefits to society, we must also mitigate the impacts of climate change on fish and fisheries and plan for adaptation required to ensure the long-term health of our freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems and the many economies that depend upon them. Intact, healthy habitats can help to provide resilience for fish and store carbon.

"When healthy, aquatic ecosystems are important allies that capture carbon and reduce climate warming, but when damaged, they may let go of the large amounts of carbon they hold. We need to protect our healthy aquatic ecosystems to maintain their crucial storage of carbon to help reverse the effects of climate change," said Antonio Camacho, Chairperson of the European Federation for Freshwater Sciences.

Contact: Malathi Thanamsegaram, Executive Officer, Asian Fisheries Society,
info@asianfisheriessociety.org

Background:

The full text of the statement may be found **HERE**:
<http://asianfisheriessociety.org/download/WorldClimateStatement.pdf>

Release of this statement is in conjunction with the start of Virtual Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society on September 14. Please contact Beth Beard at bbeard@fisheries.org for press access to this event, which includes leading climate speakers. More information is available at afsannualmeeting.fisheries.org.

Founded in 1870, the American Fisheries Society (AFS) is the world's oldest and largest fisheries science society. The mission of AFS is to improve the conservation and sustainability of fishery resources and aquatic ecosystems by advancing fisheries and aquatic science and promoting the development of fisheries professionals. With five journals and numerous books and conferences, AFS is the leading source of fisheries science and management information in North America and around the world. Learn more at fisheries.org.

Meanwhile, founded in 1984, the Asian Fisheries Society is a regional association of scientists in the Asia-Pacific region with headquarters in Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia. Its mission is to undertake activities that will lead to the acceleration of research for the improved production and management of fisheries and aquaculture resources for sustainable benefits of present and future generations. The AFS is guided by the following objectives: (a) to promote effective interaction and cooperation among the scientists and technicians involved in fisheries research and development in Asia-Pacific with a view to encouraging and facilitating research activity complementation, sharing of information, capacity building and publication of research results; (b) to create and 3 propagate an awareness of the importance and the ways of sustainable utilization, cultivation, conservation and development of aquatic resources in the region; (c) to promote the establishment of sections and local branches of the Society and national fisheries and aquaculture societies, and to seek affiliation and cooperation with societies, organizations and institutions having similar objectives. Learn more at <https://www.asianfisheriessociety.org/>