

Abstract Guidelines

Abstracts must be in English. Please make your abstract as informative and representative as possible. The Scientific Committee may reject a paper if the abstract does not meet the rules as indicated below.

Title:

- In bold, lower case, Times New Roman, 11 point, single spaced
- Species names in italics
- No period at the end of the title

1 blank line

Author(s):

- In lower case, Times New Roman, 11 point, single spaced
- Surname in full followed by the initial(s) of given name(s). No periods after initials
- Affiliations numbered in superscript
- * after the name and affiliation number of the presenting author

1 blank line

Affiliation(s):

- In lower case, Times New Roman, 11 point, single spaced
- Numbers in superscript
- Institution, Department
- Address
- City, abbreviated province/state name, postal code, country
- Email address for the presenting author

1 blank line

Text:

- In lower case, Times New Roman, 11 point, single spaced
- No longer than 300 words
- One paragraph, not indented
- Single space after periods
- Species names in italics. Common name followed by “(*genus species*)” the first time
- “*e.g.*” and “*i.e.*” in italics
- No abbreviation without prior description in full
- Space between numbers and units. Use metric units of measurements
- No references in the text and no references provided at the end of the text. An abstract is a stand-alone document.

Please indicate:

- Category of presentation: Plenary Mini-symposium Oral Poster

- For students who want to be considered for the UBC Award (best oral presentation) or the Universitas Bakrie Award (best poster presentation), please, have your supervisor fill in the

information below and submit a scanned copy of this page to: abstracts@xxiseaweedsymposium.org

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(Name of student)(Name of supervisor)(Signature of supervisor)(Date)

Abstracts should be submitted as an e-mail attachment to abstracts@xxiseaweedsymposium.org

Example of an abstract:

Seaweeds: the inorganic extractive component of Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) not only producing a multiple-use biomass but also rendering ecosystem services for nutrient/carbon trading credits

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The aquaculture sector needs to develop more responsible practices to optimize its efficiency, create diversification and ensure the mitigation of the consequences of its activities. One innovative solution for environmental sustainability, economic stability and societal acceptability is integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA). IMTA combines the cultivation of fed aquaculture species (*e.g.* finfish) with inorganic extractive aquaculture species (*e.g.* seaweeds) and organic extractive aquaculture species (*e.g.* suspension- and deposit-feeders) for a balanced ecosystem management approach. Extractive aquaculture not only produces a multiple-use biomass, it also renders ecosystem services. Through IMTA, some of the food, nutrients and by-products considered lost in finfish monoculture are recaptured and converted into food, fertilizers and energy to produce extractive crops of commercial value, while biomitigation takes place. In this way, the nutrient externalities of fed monoculture are internalized, hence increasing the overall profitability and resilience of IMTA farms. The economic value of the environmental/societal services and benefits of extractive species needs to be recognized/accounted for to establish the true value of these IMTA components. This would create even stronger incentives for aquaculturists to develop IMTA systems, in which seaweeds and invertebrates should be traded for nutrient/carbon credits and coastal eutrophication reduction, through long-term planning/zoning in the broader context of integrated coastal zone management. The IMTA program in the Bay of Fundy, Canada, and the world's largest macroalgal green tide in the Qingdao region, China, are used to illustrate the need to consider ecosystem services so that biomitigative solutions become an integral part of regulatory and management frameworks.