

Sample of thesis English editing

Field of research: Life sciences - aquaculture

Chapter I. Introduction

1.1. Aquaculture of Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*)

Aquaculture of milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) is one of oldest forms of aquaculture practiced in Asia. Since the ~~beginning of the~~early 1970s, ~~aquaculture development in Asia has been rapid because of the~~ increasing attention given to aquaculture ~~from majority of government bodies as an important source for national and local economic growth, income, job opportunities, and food fish for human consumption, from most of the government~~ has led to the rapid development of aquaculture in Asia. ~~s as important sources for national and local economic growth, income, job opportunities and food fish for human consumption.~~ The ~~milkfish~~ world's ~~milkfish~~ aquaculture production reached 676.228 tones in 2008, ~~with~~and countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Taiwan ~~production dominating productivity~~ed by Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan. In 2007, the Philippines milkfish production consisted ~~of~~ ~~approximately~~ ~~about~~ 43% (306.789 tones) of the total ~~global~~ aquaculture production. Milkfish is the largest aquaculture species in Indonesia, contributing 19% (263.139 tones) to total ~~global~~ aquaculture production. However, milkfish contributed ~~about~~ ~~approximately~~ 17% (53.246 tones) of total ~~Taiwan~~ aquaculture production ~~in Taiwan~~.

The ~~impacts of~~ ~~A~~aquaculture ~~impacts~~ have received a ~~high~~ ~~degree of~~ ~~much~~ attention due to ~~the associated~~ negative effects, such as over exploitation of fish biodiversity, translocation, and introduction of non-native species. Wild caught fry ~~has previously~~ supported ~~for~~ milkfish aquaculture. However, ~~the~~ demand for milkfish gain ~~has~~ increased ~~owing to~~ ~~because~~ strong consumer preference from Asian societies, as well as ~~from~~ ~~also~~ expansion of international markets. Recently, ~~hatcheries and grow-out~~ ~~milkfish~~ ~~have served as the~~ ~~primary sources of milkfish~~ supply ~~only produced by hatchery and~~ ~~grow-out, as~~ ~~because~~ wild caught fry become ~~increasingly more~~

Comment [M1]: Please check to see if this sentence carries your intended meaning.

depleted and unpredictable due to overfishing and habitat degradation. Milkfish biodiversity has ~~since been~~ suffered and deserves priority for conservation.

1.2. Importance of Fish Biodiversity for Aquaculture and Conservation

Fish biodiversity is defined as the variability among fish resources from different ecosystems, including freshwater, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems. ~~Fish-N~~ natural fish resources ~~are were~~ the foundation ~~from which~~ ~~of~~ cultured fish stocks ~~are were~~ based. Aquaculture today relies heavily on ~~fish~~ natural fish resources. However, the ~~supply of~~ ~~fish~~ natural fish resources ~~supply~~ has become depleted due to over exploitation and ~~the~~ reduction ~~of~~ ~~ing~~ genetic diversity of stock. ~~There are F~~ four levels of complexity of fish biodiversity, ~~namely~~ ~~are~~ genetic diversity, species diversity, ecosystem diversity, and landscape diversity. Fish genetic diversity assessment is the first step ~~into~~ ~~quantifying~~ variability of fish natural resources and basic data to develop sustainable aquaculture and conservation.

Comment [M2]: This sentence is slightly unclear. Please check that my changes carry your intended meaning.

Final text

Chapter I. Introduction

1.1. Aquaculture of Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*)

Aquaculture of milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) is one of oldest forms of aquaculture practiced in Asia. Since the early 1970s, the increasing attention given to aquaculture from majority of government bodies as an important source for national and local economic growth, income, job opportunities, and food fish for human consumption, has led to the rapid development of aquaculture in Asia. The world's milkfish aquaculture production reached 676.228 tons in 2008, with countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Taiwan dominating productivity. In 2007, the Philippines milkfish production consisted of approximately 43% (306.789 tons) of the total global aquaculture production. Milkfish is the largest aquaculture species in Indonesia,

contributing 19% (263.139 tons) to total global aquaculture production. However, milkfish contributed approximately 17% (53.246 tons) of total aquaculture production in Taiwan.

The impacts of aquaculture have received much attention due to the associated negative effects, such as over exploitation of fish biodiversity, translocation, and introduction of non-native species. Wild caught fry has previously supported milkfish aquaculture. However, the demand for milkfish gain has increased owing to strong consumer preference from Asian societies, as well as from expansion of international markets. Recently, hatcheries and grow-out have served as the primary sources of milkfish supply, as wild caught fry become increasingly more depleted and unpredictable due to overfishing and habitat degradation. Milkfish biodiversity has since suffered and deserves priority for conservation.

1.2. Importance of Fish Biodiversity for Aquaculture and Conservation

Fish biodiversity is defined as the variability among fish resources from different ecosystems, including freshwater, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems. Natural fish sources are the foundation from which cultured fish stocks are based. Aquaculture today relies heavily on natural fish resources. However, the supply of natural fish resources has become depleted due to over exploitation and the reduction of genetic diversity of stock. There are four levels of complexity of fish biodiversity, namely, genetic diversity, species diversity, ecosystem diversity, and landscape diversity. Fish genetic diversity assessment is the first step in quantifying variability of fish natural resources and basic data to develop sustainable aquaculture and conservation.