A TILAPIA HATCHERY WITH RECIRCULATING WATER SYSTEM

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The National Academy of Science and Technology, Philippines Regional Scientific Meeting, March 12-13, 2018 Cagayan De Oro City Tilapia Hatchery Systems

Ponds

Hapa in ponds



Photos courtesy of Ruel Eguia

Hapas in lakes/rivers/ impoundments







Photos courtesy of Ruel Eguia

Tanks



Photo courtesy of Ruel Eguia

BENEFITS OF RECIRCULATION

- Increased biosecurity

- Stable water conditions

- Reduced effluent discharge

Project Site



Google Earth

Pa

SK telecom, Google, IBCAO, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO, Landsat / Copernicus

SABAH



Google, NOAA, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO, Landsat / Copernicus



Google Earth

DigitalGlobe, Google



Google Earth

DigitalGlobe, Google

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Design Features



One module of 4 tanks and sedimentation/biofilter tank





Tank dimensions 2m W x 6m L x 0.75 H





Sedimentation Tank



Schematic diagram of sedimentation tank

Bio Filter

Commercial biofilter substrates

Traditional Biofilter

View of net substrate in biofilter

Water Circulation

WATER FLOW DIAGRAM

Airlift pump at inlet of tank

Airlift pump at outlet of tank

Screen and standpipe at outlet

View of tank inlets

View of tank outlets

Life Support System

Air blowers

Water pumps



Water distribution pump



Generator



OPERATIONS

A. Broodstock Management

-Source: SEAFDEC AQD Binangonan Freshwater Station

-Strain : SEAFDEC selected strain (SST)

M and F stocked in separate tanks

Spawners



OPERATIONS

B. Pairing/spawning/fry collection

-M/F ratio - 1M:3F ,.....20M;60F / tank

-Fry appears (10±2) days after pairing

Fry collection with scoop net



Fry collection



21 days after pairing

Post-spawning collection of spawners





Examining mouth of females

Separating male from female spawners

Transferred to separate tanks



C. Fry rearing/nursery

- Fry collected transferred to rearing tank module

-Feeding with hormone treated feed for period of 21 days

Fry rearing tanks



D. WATER MANAGEMENT

-Probiotics added to tanks

-Sedimentation tanks cleaned regularly

- Settled sludge used as fertilizer

- New water added after every cleaning

Harvest

Fry / fingerling harvest





Scooping fry from harvesting net





Draining fry not collected by net



Sorting of fry / fingerlings



Estimating number of fingerlings



Packing



Packing with oxygen



Tying plastic bag tightly



Bags ready for transport



MARKET



Google, NOAA, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO, Landsat / Copernicus



Tulunan



Google, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO, Landsat / Copernicus



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SUSTAINABLE INTENSIVE AQUACULTURE

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Response to:

- Increasing global demand for aquatic food
 - Marine capture fisheries already at maximum yield

GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE INTENSIFICATION

More aquaculture products without increasing usage of land and water

Environment preservation

Economic and social sustainability

APPROACHES TO SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE INTENSIFICATION

- Bacterial biomass production
 - Ecological intensification of aquaculture

BACTERIAL BIOMASS PRODUCTION


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Crab, et al, (2010)

ECOLOGICAL INTENSIFICATION OF AQUACULTURE

Multi-species with different feeding niches for more complex use of resources

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Replacement of fish products as ingredients in feed

- Identification of microorganisms as effective inoculum for biomass production

Thank You