

Learning Activities (Objective) – WP 1

The case: “Selecting a species for aquaculture”

Exercise: Matching your available conditions with the requirements of an aquaculture-related species



Which species will I grow?

Selecting a species for aquaculture.

Introduction:

The choice of suitable species for aquaculture often is a balance between biological knowledge and economic necessities. The biological knowledge required to allow a successful culture of a species is manifold and needs thorough considerations of the applicable conditions.

Prior to selecting a species for culture or for a (business) project, it is important to consider the species' biological requirements and the economics and market potential.

The following general factors should be considered when selecting a species for a successful aquaculture venture:

- Knowledge on biology, ecology, and life history
- Knowledge on reproductive culture methods
- Possibility of captive breeding and closing the life cycle under controlled farming conditions
- Ability to culture at high population densities in artificial holding facilities
- Ability to consume and efficiently grow on artificial formulated diets
- Ability to mimic the natural life cycle in a controlled environment
- Attainability of market size within economically feasible period of time
- Low vulnerability to pathogens

The ideal aquaculture species possesses all the above characteristics. However few if any species are ideal. More often there is some compromise in terms of these characteristics.



Decision Supporting System (DSS): Which species will I grow?

At present, about 240 fish species are reared in aquaculture (among them about 60 marine species). Which species fits to my the (biotic) conditions?

3.1 LIST OF FISH SPECIES N = Native I = Introduced

| Family | Scientific name | Common name | Environment | | | Production by continent for native and introduced species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----|----|---|---------------|------|--------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | FW | BW | SW | North America | South America | Asia | Europe | Oceania | Former USSR | Other | Total | | | | | | | |
| ACIPERIDAE | <i>Acipenser baeri</i> | European sturgeon | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Acipenser stellatus</i> | Starry sturgeon | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> | White sturgeon | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Huso huso</i> | Beluga | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Arapaima gigas</i> | Arapaima | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Tilapia nilotica</i> | African bonytongue | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGUILLIDAE | <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> | European eel | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Anguilla japonica</i> | Japanese eel | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Anguilla rostrata</i> | American eel | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Chanos chanos</i> | Channel catfish | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i> | Bass | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Abramis brama</i> | Common bream | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Aspius aspius</i> | Common roach | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Catla catla</i> | Catla | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Cerassius auratus</i> | Common carp | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Cerassius carassius</i> | Crucian carp | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Ciminius molitorella</i> | Mud carp | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Ciminius mrigala</i> | Magur | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> | Morone | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> | Nile tilapia | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | Common carp | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> | Grass carp | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i> | Bighead carp | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MUGILIDAE | <i>Labeo calbasus</i> | Orangefin labeo | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Labeo rohita</i> | Rohu labeo | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

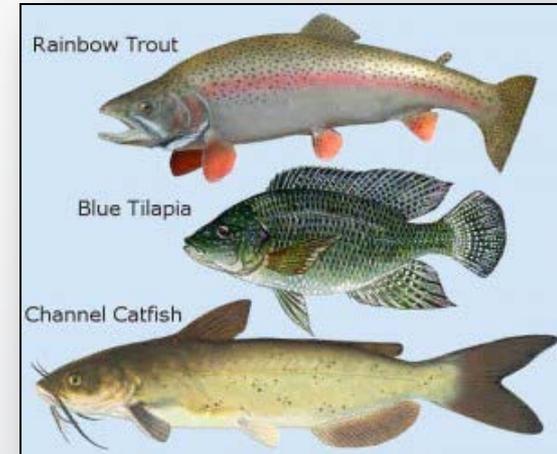


Decision Supporting System (DSS): Which species will I grow?

“You can raise whatever kind of fish you want. You would only be limited by your budget, time, space and climate”.

Goals:

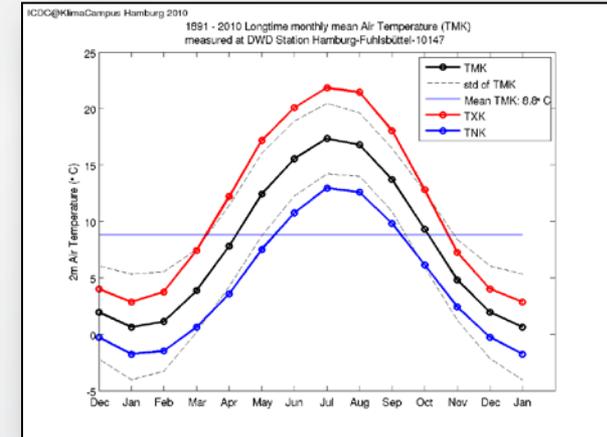
- to get familiar with the most fish species which are at present propagated in aquaculture;
- to learn about the biological features of commonly cultured fishes and to select species which fits to certain local conditions;





1st Condition: Temperature Regime

- ✓ Check the annual temperature regime in the area where you want to produce the species (production cycle).
- ✓ Consider deviations in air – water temperature regime (e.g. in case you want to deploy net cages in a lake).



~ 240 Species produced in Aquaculture

x Species meet temperature regime

Sources e.g.

- Meteorological resources of the area;
- „Species summary pages“ in FishBase;
- Aquaculture breeding information



2nd Condition: Water Source & Quality

- ✓ Marine conditions (varying salinity) or freshwater
- ✓ Check details available water sources: groundwater, surface water, rain, municipal water sources, seawater, recirculation system.
- ✓ Check if you can heat- or cool the water (Biogas facility..)
- ✓ Check other important features of your water source (e.g. flow through-rate, oxygen, pH, sediment, eutrophic...).



Result: x Species meet temperature regime

x marine Species meet water quality

X freshwater species meet water quality



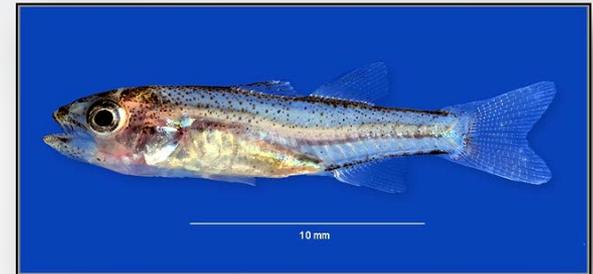
Sources e.g.

- „Water advisor“ in LarvalBase
- „Species summary pages“ in FishBase;
- Aquaculture breeding information (FAO, Books..);



3rd Condition: Fry availability (sustainability)

- ✓ Check if the reproduction cycle is mastered artificially
- ✓ Check if offsprings only from natural sources (e.g. eel)
- ✓ Check availability of juveniles throughout the year



Result: x marine
Species
meet water quality

for x species , fry is available
on a sustainable basis

Sources e.g.

- „Water advisor“ in LarvalBase
- „Species summary pages“ in FishBase;
- Aquaculture breeding information;

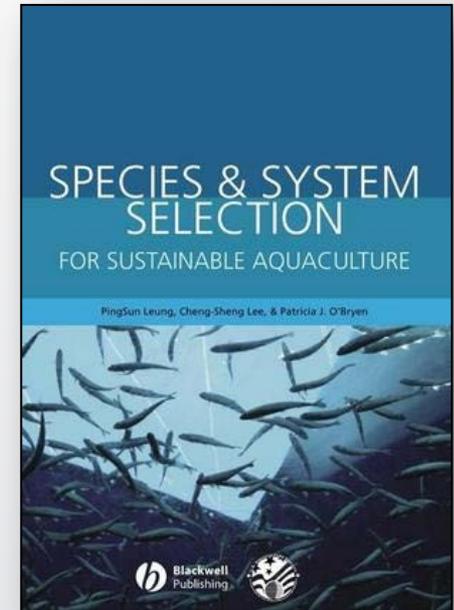


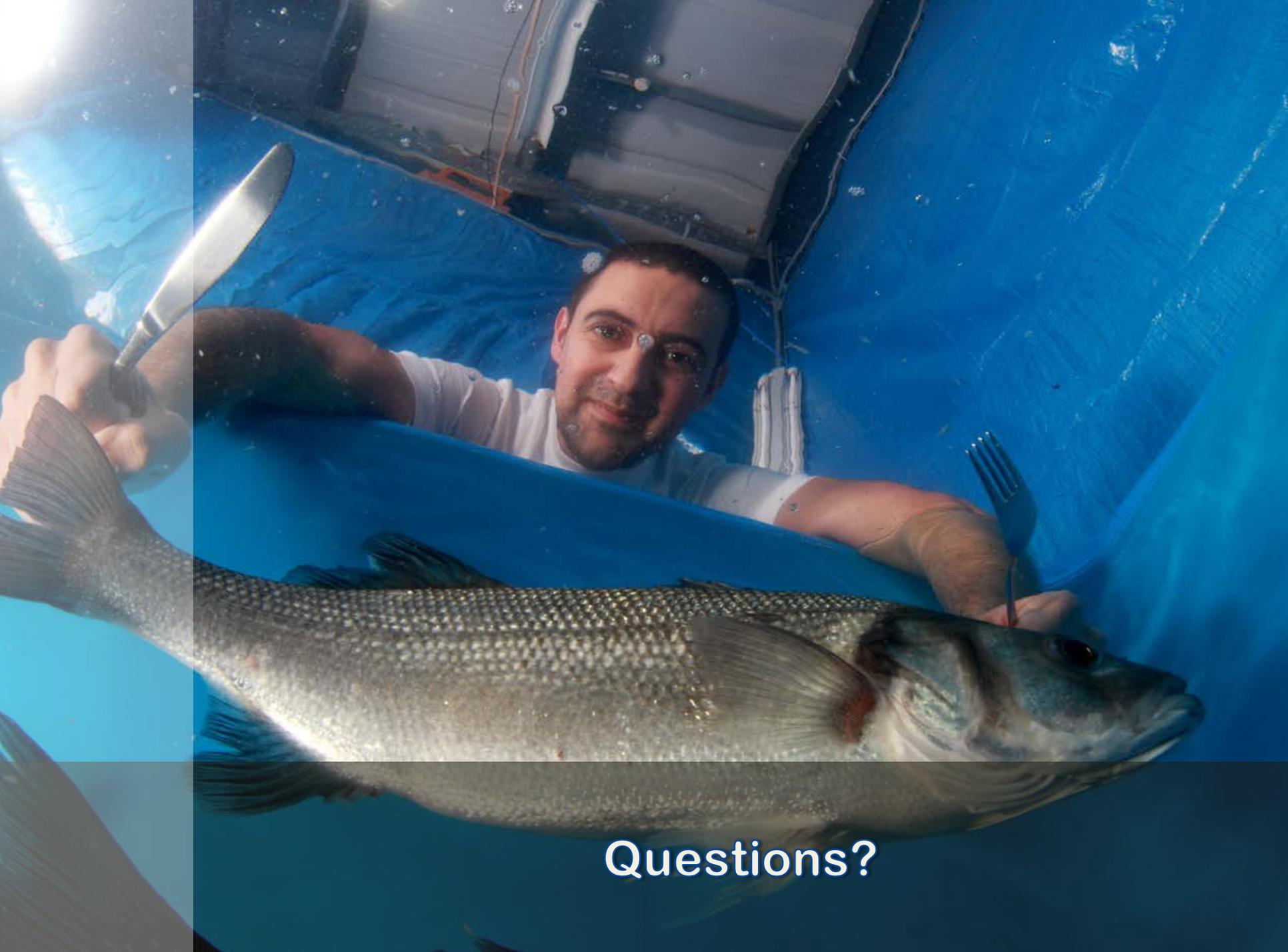
Decision made, but not the end of the story....

- ✓ Final decision was made: the biological features of x species fits well to the applicable conditions.

Further consideration: regulations

- in case, non-native species are the choice: indigenous versus exotic species (precautions to prevent adverse effects on local fauna and flora);
- fast growth, short food chain, efficient conversion of food, ready acceptance of compounded feeds, good table quality, disease resistance;
- social and environmental sustainability, consumer acceptance and marketability;
- cost of production;
- domestic consumption versus export;





Questions?