Best Management Practices for Aquaculture

Joseph E. Morris

Iowa State University

BMP Definition

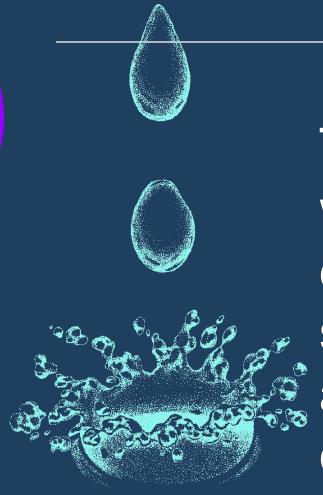
Best Management Practice

 Any program, procedural technique, method-ofoperations, skills, measurement or device that maximizes health and well-being of cultured species, minimizes environmental effects, and promotes an efficient and economic aquaculture operation.

BMPs for Aquaculture

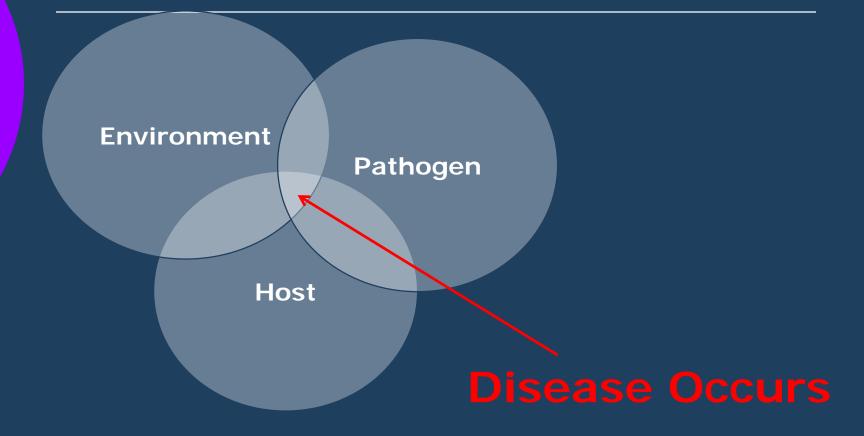
- Water
- Fish health
- Species selection
- Systems
 - Ponds
 - Recirculating
 - Cages
 - Raceways
- Feed management
- o Markets

Water



To a great extent water quality determines the success or failure of a fish farming operation

Fish Health



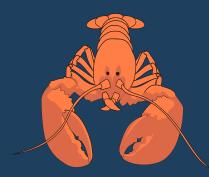
Species Selection

Selecting A Species

 Choose species with production information available.



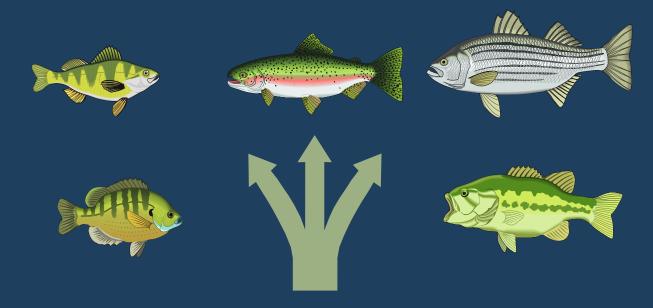




Species Selection



Selection



If possible, provide variety

Ideal Culture Taxa Characteristics

- Available stock
- Grow rapidly to larger size
- Reach market size before reaching sexual maturity
- Readily accept a formulated diet
- Feed fairly low on the food chain
- Not cannibalistic
- Show uniform growth in size
- Readily reproduce

Ideal Culture Taxa Characteristics

- Produce large numbers of offspring
- Fairly disease resistant
- Handles well
- Produce offspring large enough to accept pelleted feeds at first feeding
- Easily cultured under high rearing densities
- Tolerant of poor water quality

Ideal Culture Taxa Characteristics

Market value that exceeds production costs

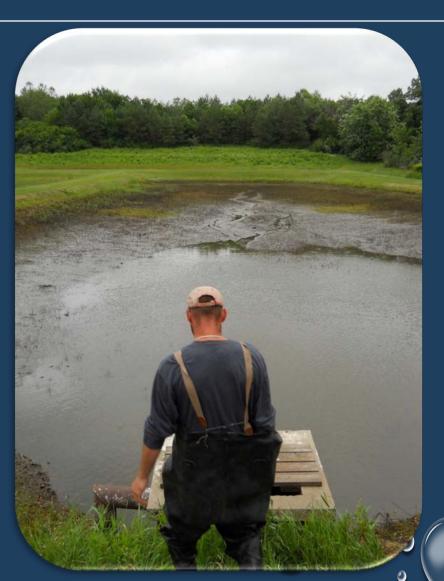


Systems

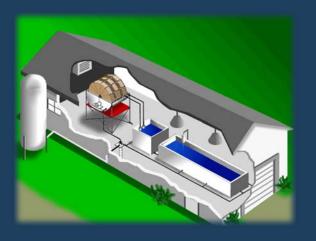
Levee pond construction

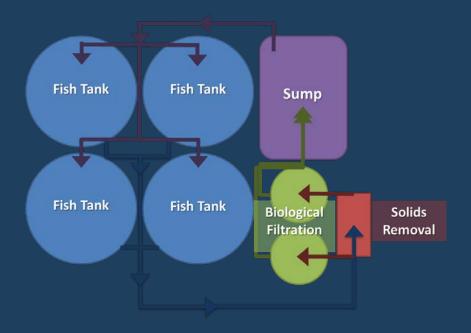
Levee width

- 20 ft for main
- 16 ft for others
- Depth
 - 8 ft for overwinter
- All-weather access



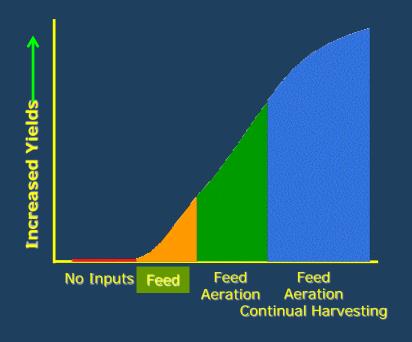
Recirculating Aquaculture Systems



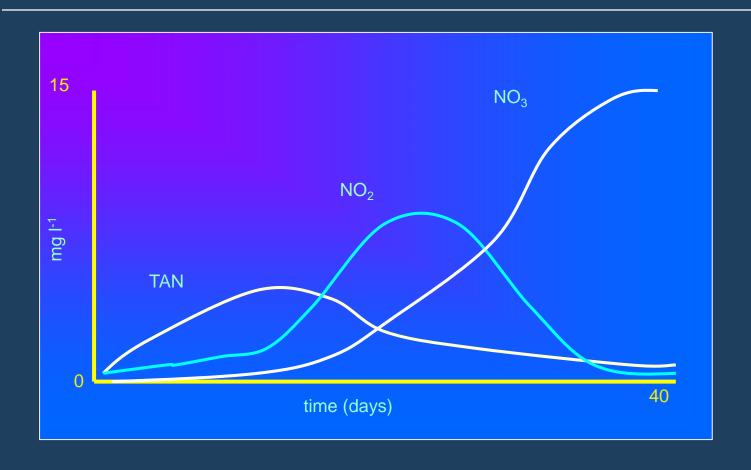


Production Rates

- Variables
 - Feed
 - Aeration
 - Stocking rate



Biofilter Timeline





Fish can be held at high density with low feeding rates even in a poorly designed system.

Instead

- Be impressed by how much feed can be used without harming water quality.
- Remember it takes feed to grow fish.

Feed Management

Feeding Regime

- Continuum from extensive to intensive
 - Live feed
 - Supplemental stimulation of food web
 - Formulated diets, supplemental vs. complete



Feeding

- Pellet size Feed the smallest fish
- Frequency Decreases as animals get older
 - Larvae constant supply of food
- Consistent
- Avoid excess food
 - Cost money
 - Expensive fertilizer
- Ad libitum, satiation or restricted feeding?

Storage

- Cool, dry
- Formulations affect storage fish meal and oil
- Nutrient losses fatty acids, vitamins
- Contamination rodents, fungal, bacterial

Questions?