



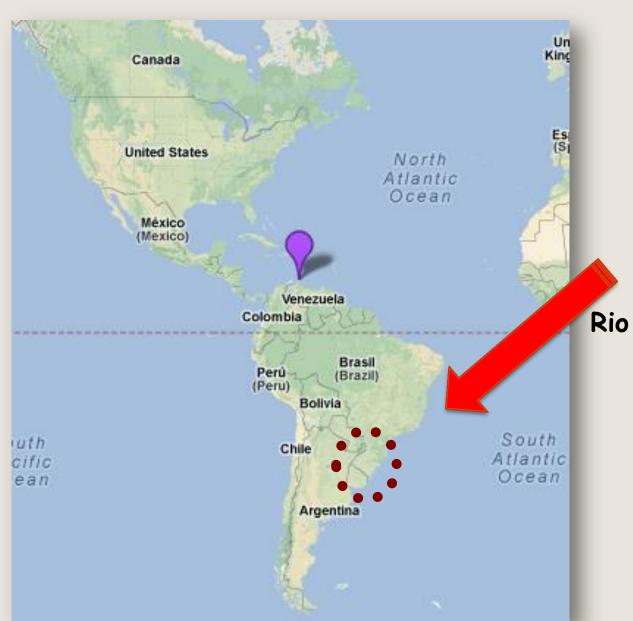
EFFECT OF SUSPENDED SOLIDS ON REARING OF Litopenaeus vannamei BIOFLOC TECHNOLOGY CULTURE SYSTEM

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Rio Grande, Brazil



Location



Southern Brazil

Rio Grande do Sul State (32°5)







Laboratories:

Crustacean Biology, Ecology of Benthic Communities, Marine Mammals, Coastal Management and Ecology, Ictiology, Fisheries Resources and Technology, Phytonkton and Zooplankton, Hydrochemistry, Marine Biochemistry...MARINE AQUACULTURE (50 researchers)



FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY RIO GRANDE, BRAZIL

University focused to the sea





MARINE STATION



AQUACULTURE





MARINE STATION



AQUACULTURE



Courtesy:Paulo Iribarrem

BIOFLOC – Lined ponds

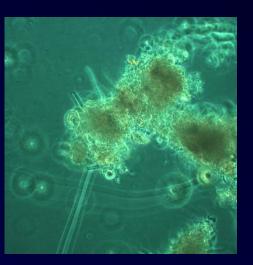


GREENHOUSE



MARINE STATION OF AQUACULTURE

Greenhouse BFT system







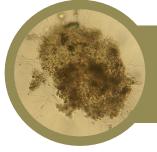




Biofloc Technology System

- Microbial aggregates
 Increase concentration of nutrients and organic matter
- Increasing biofloc production

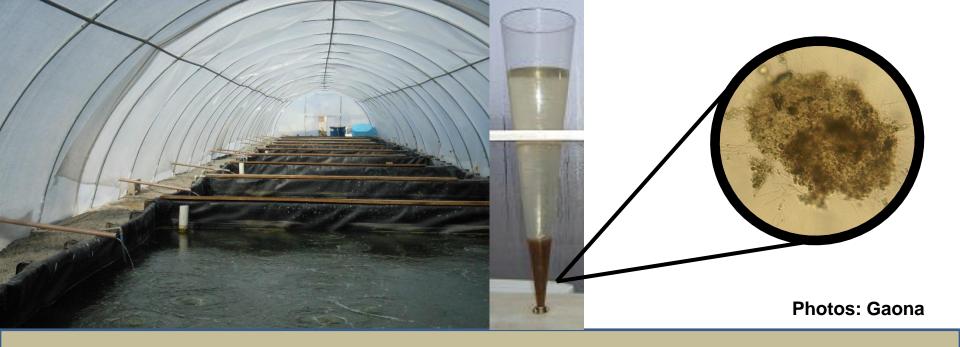




Biofloc Technology System

- How this increase of TSS affect shrimp culture?????
- Increases oxygen consumption
- Increases CO₂ concentration
- Decreases pH
- Decreases alkalinity
- Gill clogging
- Maybe increases nitrite concentration



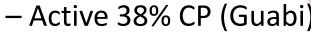


Three objectives

- 1. THE EFFECT OF CLARIFICATION PROCESS ON GROWTH PARAMETERS AND WATER QUALITY OF *LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI* IN BFT CULTURE SYSTEM.
- 2. THE EFFECT OF HIGH CONCENTRATION OF TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS ON THE REARING OF *LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI* IN BFT SYSTEM;
- 3. THE "PHYSICAL EFFECT" OF HIGH CONCENTRATION OF TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS ON THE REARING OF *LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI* IN BFT SYSTEM;

Materials and Methods for Trial I, II and III

Commercial feed





Physical e chemical parameters

Parameter	Method
Temperature	
рН	24 12 7.334 27 13 - 20 24 27 14 - 20 24
Salinity	Multiparameter YSI® mod. 556
Dissolved Oxigen	
TAN	UNESCO 1983
Nitrite	Bendschnider and Robinson, 1952
Nitrate	Aminot and Chaussepied, 1983
Alkalinity	APHA 1998
TSS	Strickland e Parsons 1972 e AOAC 2000



TRIAL I - THE EFFECT OF CLARIFICATION PROCESS ON GROWTH PARAMETERS AND WATER QUALITY OF *LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI* IN BFT CULTURE SYSTEM

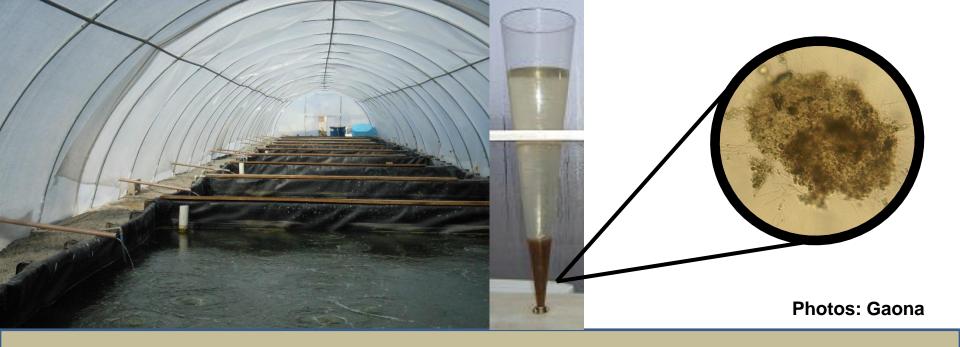
Gaona et al 2011

Materials and Methods

Trial I

- Overview
 - 17 weeks
 - Pilot struture
 - Tank: six 35 m³
 - Shrimp stocked
 - an average weight of 0.18 ± 0.06 g
 - at a density of 350 / m²
 - It was started with clear water

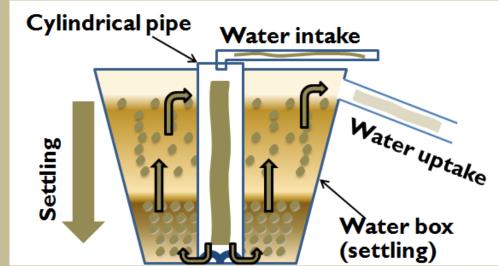




→ Clarification – It is an important tool to remove

suspended solids

- → Gravity action
 - brings the particles to the bottom
- → Sedimentation / settling (It is a physical process)



Materials and Methods

Trial I



- Two treatments:
 - with clarifing (C);
 - with no clarifing (NC)

Three replics

- Control of concentration of TSS
 - \rightarrow clarifier

Materials and Methods

Clarification

- Total Suspended Solids (TSS) > 500 mg/l (Samocha et al., 2007)
- Each application lasted for 6 continuous hours







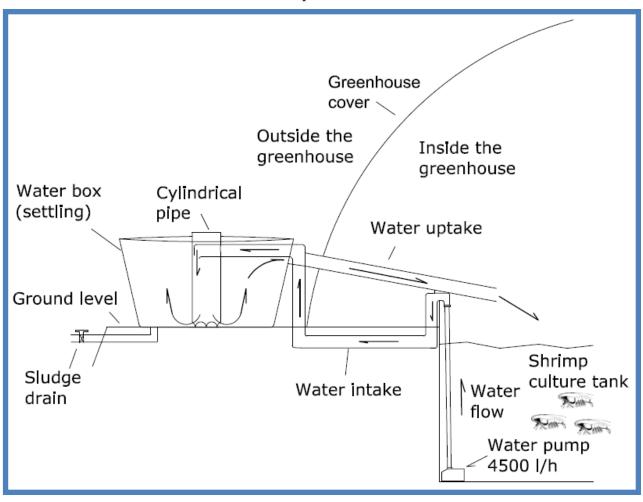






Some solids removal methods

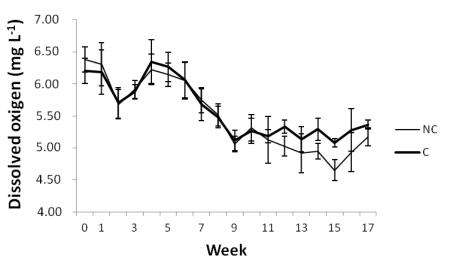
Main process

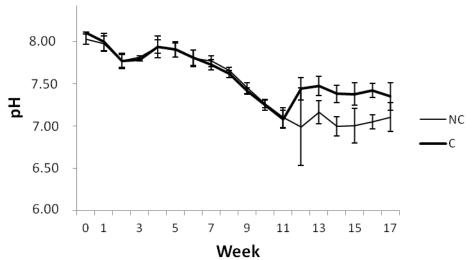


Gaona et al., 2011

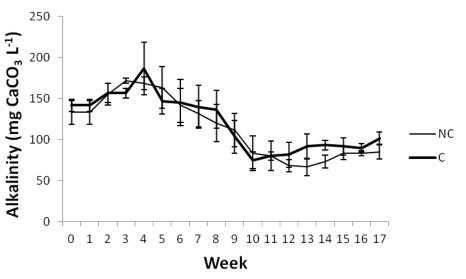


Trial I

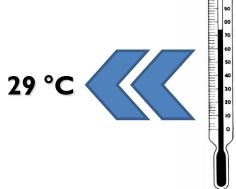


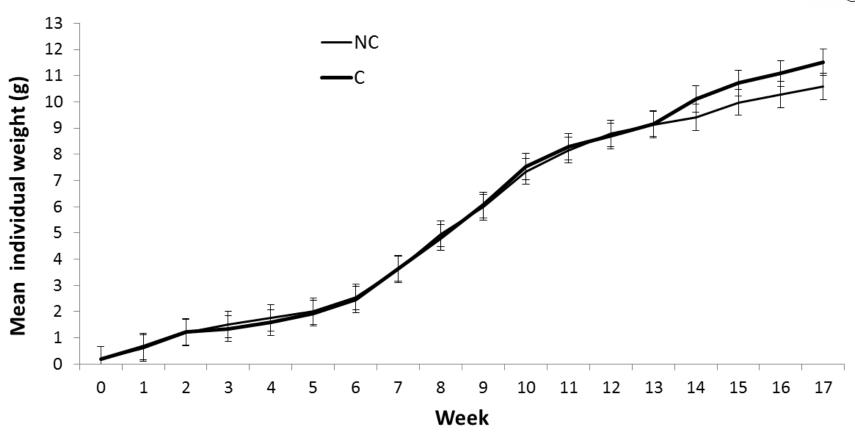




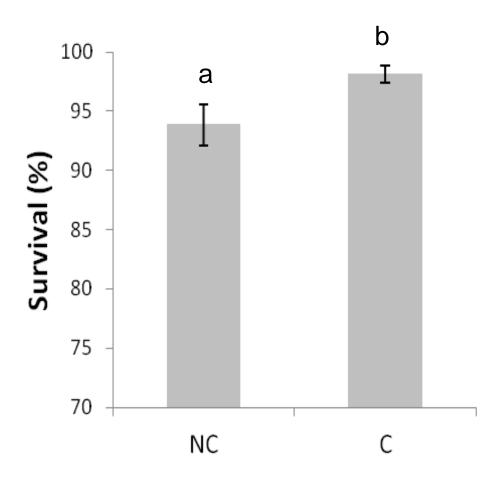


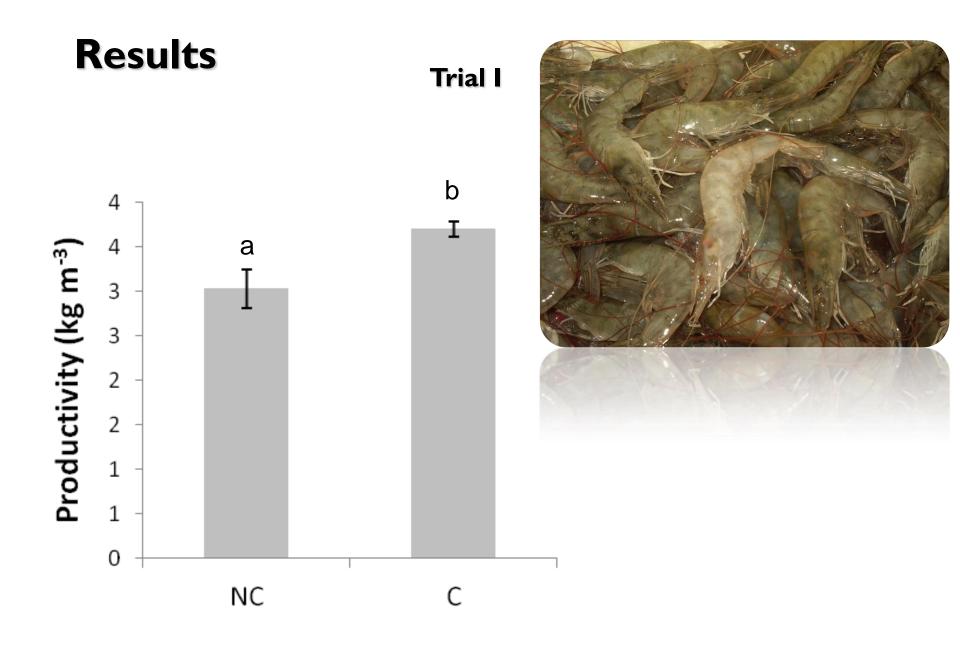


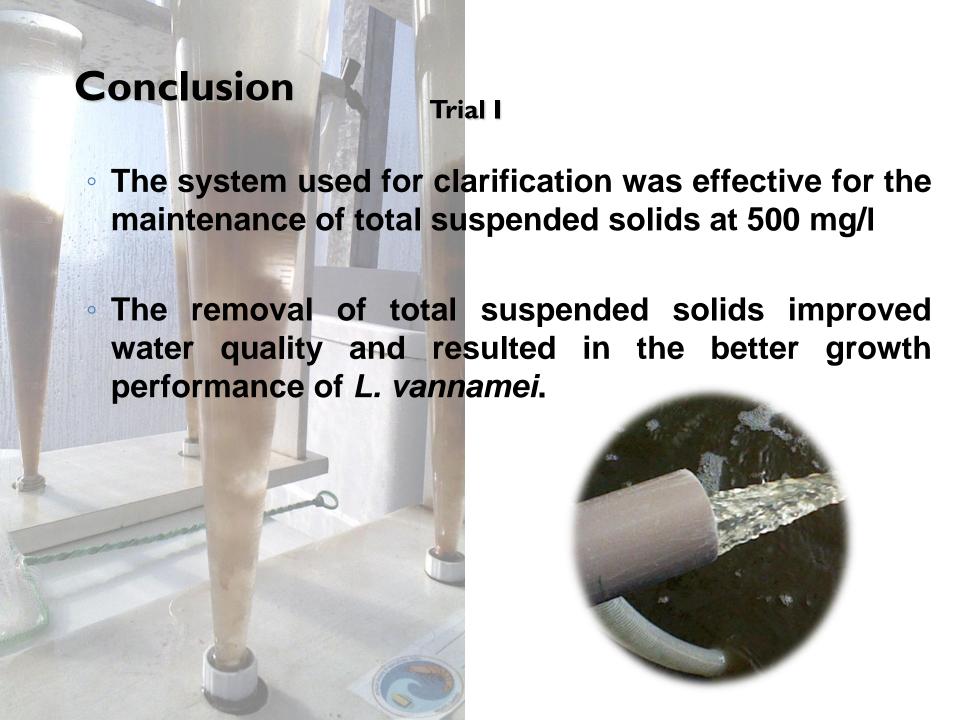




Trial I







TRIAL II -THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CONCENTRATION OF TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS ON THE REARING OF *LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI* IN BFT SYSTEM

Materials and Methods



Trial II

- Conditions
 - 42 days
 - Forming biofloc
 - Strong aeration
 → 5 mg L⁻¹
 - $TAN \rightarrow low concentrations$
 - Nitrite → high concentrations
 - Tank: 800 L

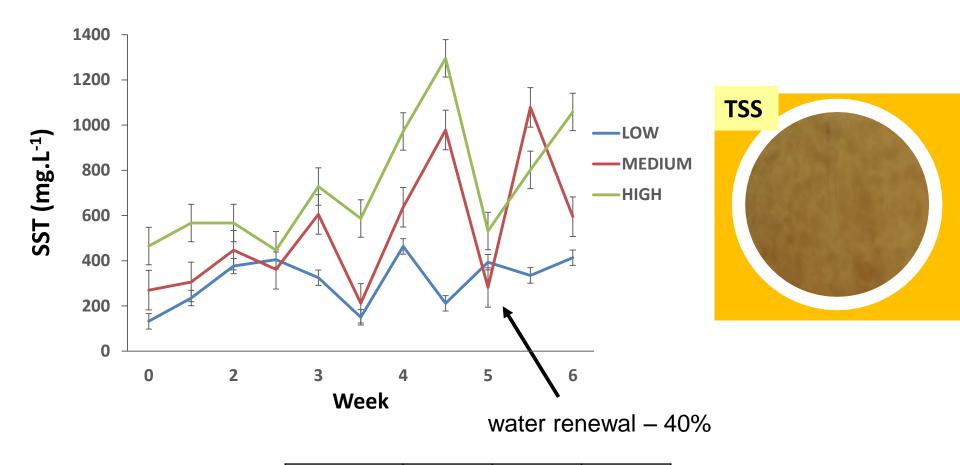
Materials and Methods



Trial II

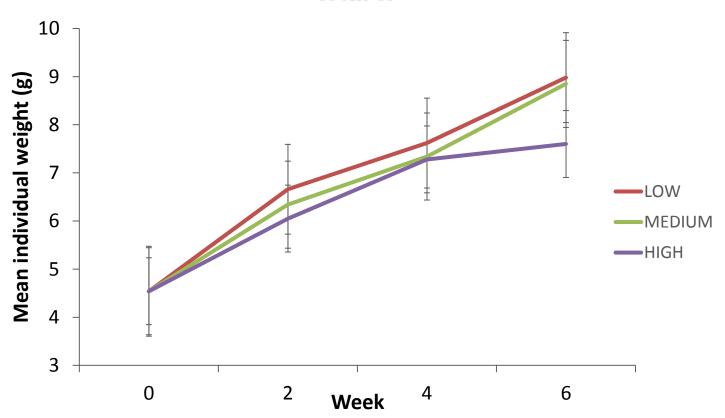
- **Conditions**
 - Three treatments: LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH (TSS)
 - Shrimp stocked
 - an average weight of 4.54 ± 1.19 g
 - at a density of 265 / m²
 - Organic fertilization
 - Molasses
 C:N 20:1
 To begin culture with high TSS

Trial II



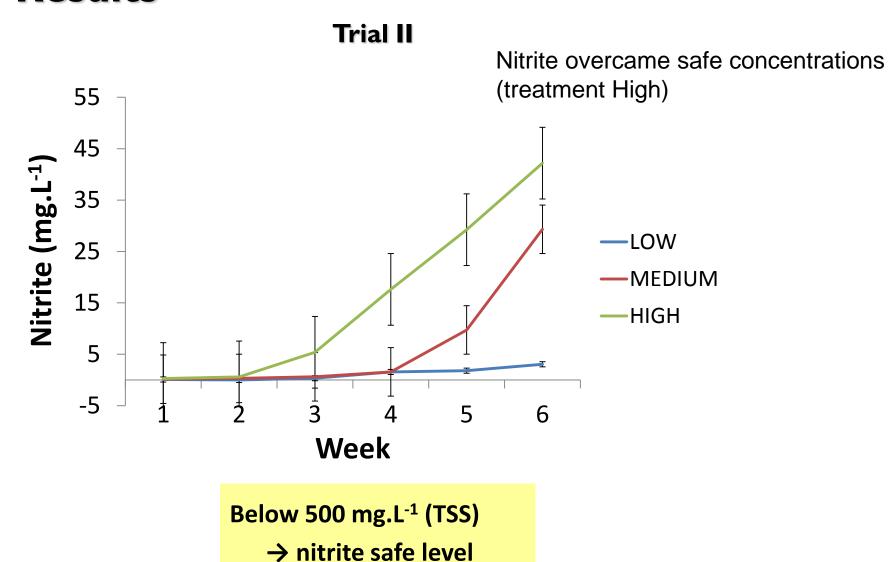
Treatment	Low	Medium	High
Mean TSS	312,76	524,64	728,97





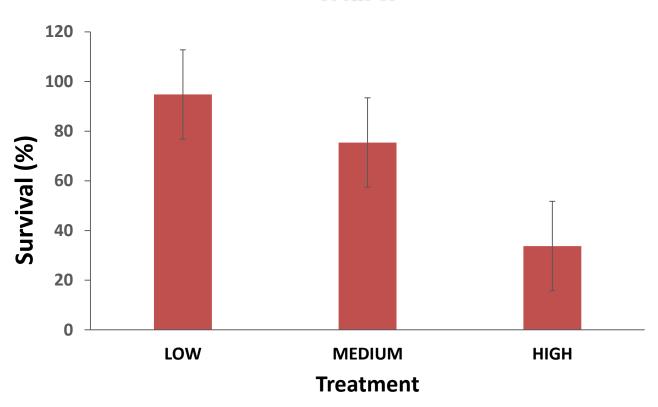
Low TSS concentration (100)

→ improved final weight



→ improved survival

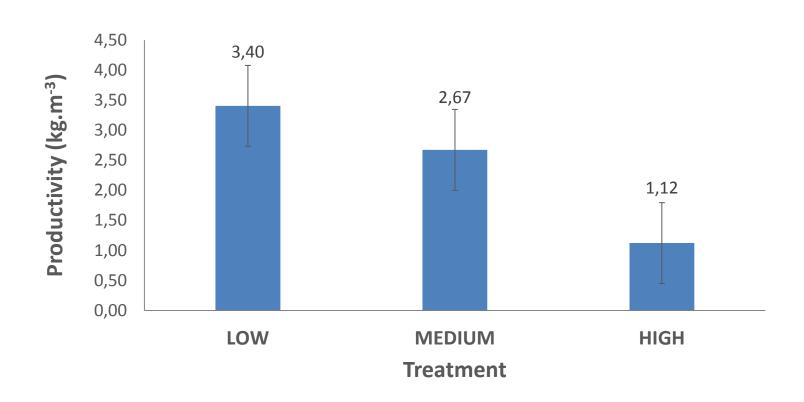




Low TSS concentration (100)

→ improved survival

Trial II



Low TSS concentration (low)

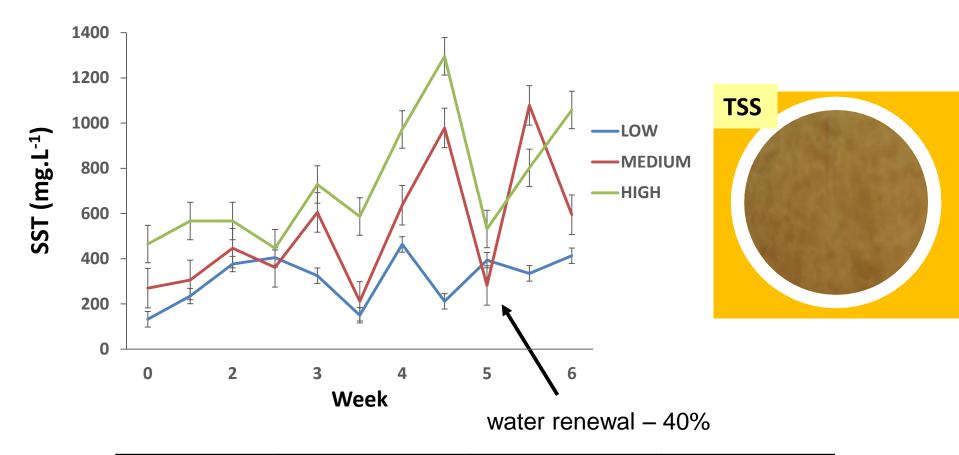
→ improved productivity

Trial II

Water quality	TREATMENTS			
Tracel quality	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	
Temperature (°C)	27.86±1.37	28.07±1.42	28.17±1.45	
Dissolved oxygen (mg.L-1)	5.85±0.64	5.76±0.69	5.68±0.71	
рН	7.93±0.23	7.86±0.25	7.74±0.31	
Alkalinity (mg CaCO ₃ .L ⁻¹)	159.29±19.96	136.43±20.88	116.71±43.75	
Salinity	37.23±3.13	37.69±2.92	38.49±2.95	
Turbidity (NTU)	75.72±41.85	123.47±74.94	196.87±94.69	
Ammonia (mg.L-1)	3.42±3.01	3.33±3.03	2.54±3.25	
Nitrite (mg.L-1)	0.73±1.08	3.66±8.00	10.28±14.25	
Nitrate (mg.L-1)	0.38±0.63	0.46±0.72	1.73±2.11	
Phospahte (mg.L-1)	0.60±0.63	0.57±0.46	1.46±1.44	

Within the tolerance range of the specie

Trial III



Treatment	Low	Medium	High
Mean TSS	312.76±113.11	524.64±289.59	728.97±274.61

Considerations

- Low concentrations of total suspended solids (below 500 mg.L⁻¹) is beneficial to water quality and improves survival and growth
- Dissolved oxygen concentration above 5 mg.L⁻¹
 - prevents animal health high TSS
- Low concentration of TSS (i.e. 100mg/L) improves water qulity
 - prevents nitrite high level

TRIAL III -THE "PHYSICAL EFFECT" OF HIGH CONCENTRATION OF TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS ON THE REARING OF *LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI* IN BFT SYSTEM

Materials and Methods

- Overview
 - 42 days
 - Reuse of concentrate BFT water
 - Strong aeration
 - > 5 mg L^{-1}
 - TAN and Nitrite
 - → low concentrations
 - Tank: 1,000 L

Trial III



Greenhouse



- Shrimp stocked
 - an average weight of 4.57 ± 1.07 g
 - at a density of 277 / m²
 - Five treatments: 250, 500, 1000, 2000
 and 4000 mg L⁻¹ (TSS)
 - Control of TSS by filtration 50 μ mesh

Intervenção

Cone Imhoff

• 10 ml/L





Sólidos Suspensos Totais

• 500 mg/L



Controle

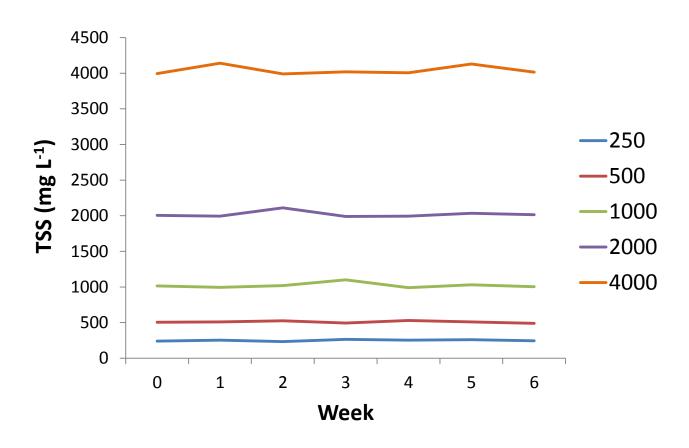
Métodos

 Filtragem mecânica – barreira física retendo material particulado



Trial III

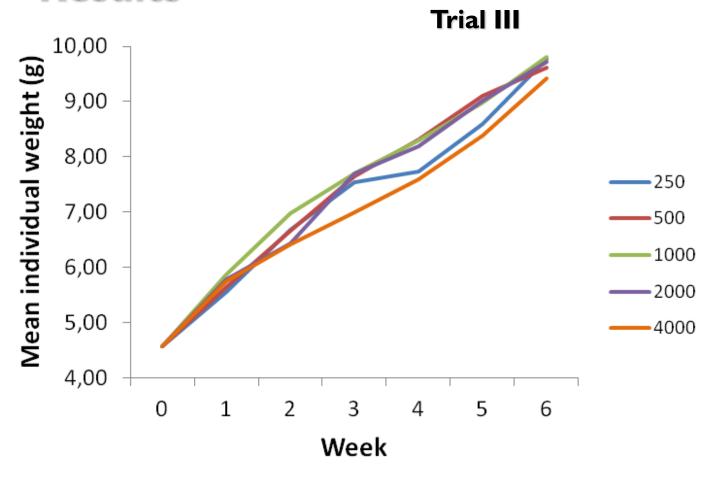
☐ Intensive control of concentration of TSS in all treatments



Trial III

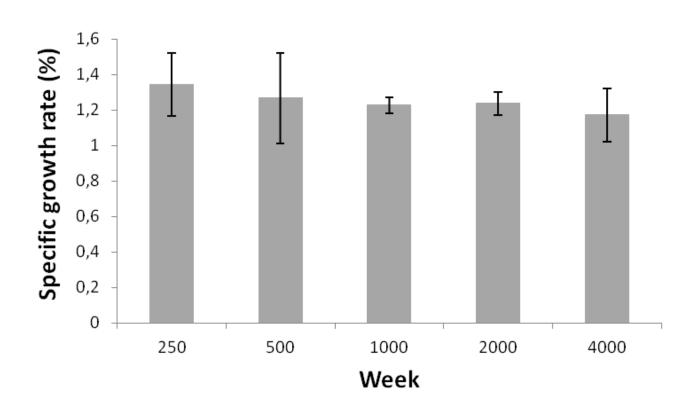
Matan analitus	TREATMENTS				
Water quality	250	500	1000	2000	4000
Temperature (°C)	27.48±2.01	29.28±2.15	29.17±1.45	29.10±2.07	29.12±1.81
Dissolved oxygen (mg.L-1)	6.11±0.32	5.87±0.36	5.91±0.33	5.95±0.35	5.87±0.35
рН	8.07±0.33	7.71±0.43	7.48±0.38	7.49±0.35	7.37±0.41
Alkalinity (mg CaCO ₃ .L ⁻¹)	118,75±31.19	100.00±28.58	100.00±21.21	95.00±26.14	93.75±7.50
Salinity	34.30±0.56	34.40±0.60	34.10±0.35	33.90±0.60	34.50±0.40
Ammonia (mg.L-1)	0.33±0.28	0.17±0.08	0.14±0.09	0.12±0.07	0.12±0.06
Nitrite (mg.L-1)	4.76±4.51	0.22±0.20	0.08±0.03	0.06±0.03	0.04±0.02
Nitrate (mg.L-1)	26.90±14.45	59.42±19.82	193.40±30.84	225.70±55.35	225.00±72.56
Phospahte (mg.L-1)	7.09±6.37	5.53±2.41	10.22±4.49	16.40±12.92	13.33±6.59

Within the tolerance range of the specie



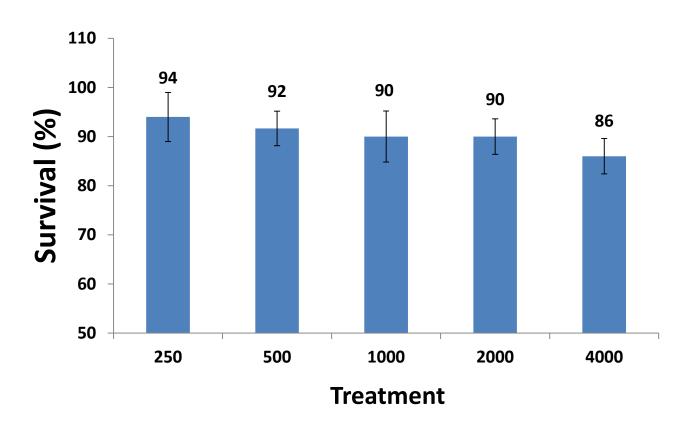
No significant differences

Trial III



similar growth

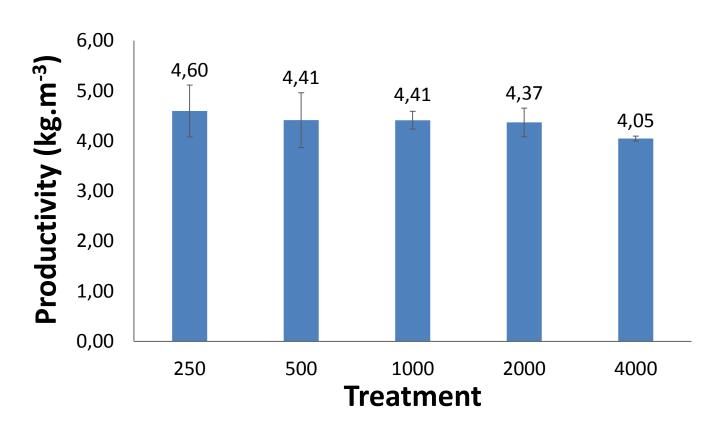
Trial III



Survivals ranged from 86 to 94 % (P>0.05)

similar survival

Trial III



Productivity ranged from 4,05 to 4,60 kg.m⁻³ (P>0.05)

similar productivity

Conclusion

Trial III

Biofloc formed: low concentrations of TAN and nitrite

Under strong aeration and dissolved oxygen concentrations above 5 mg L⁻¹

↑ TSS is not problem



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS





Ministério da Pesca e Aquicultura

















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Thanks for your attention!

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