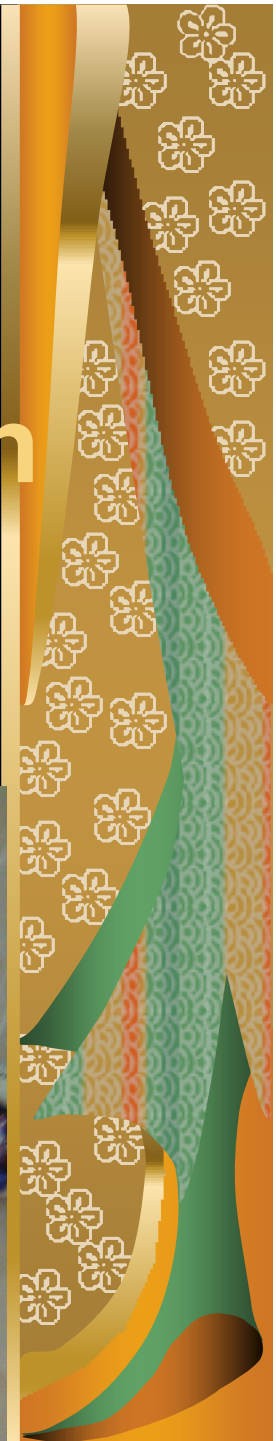


Probiotic effects of bio-floc technology: Depression of tilapia infection by Streptococcus

Y. Avnimelech & I. Bejerano

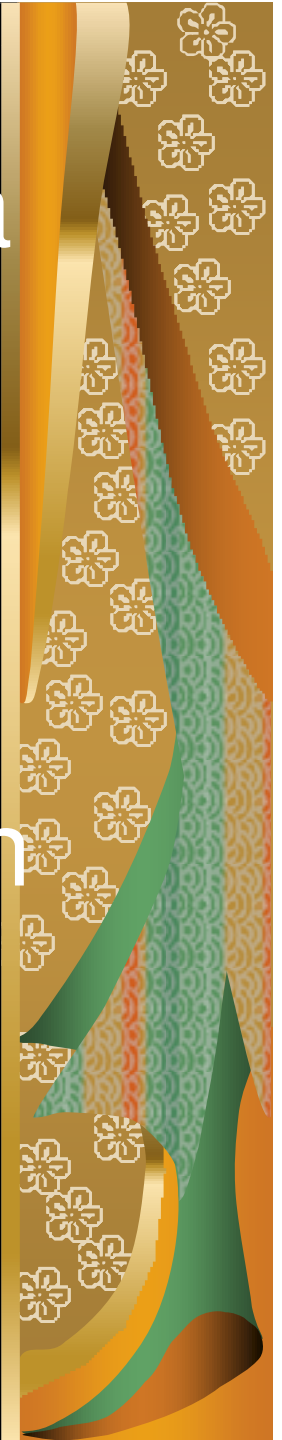


Yoram Avnimelech

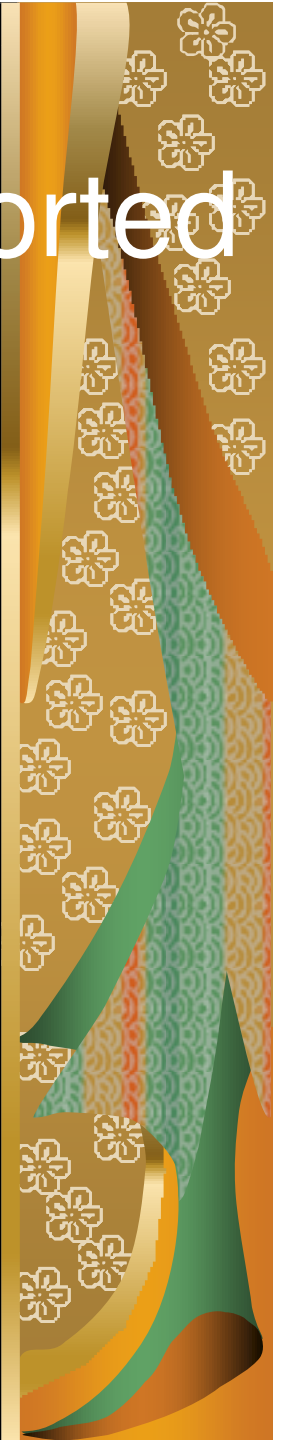


One of the problems of tilapia culturing all over is the infection of the fish by *Streptococcus iniae*.

Several observations were made, indicating that infection with streptococcus and fish mortality is low, almost negligible in bio-flocs ponds



The goal of the experiment reported here was to objectively and statistically evaluate the effect of the bio-floc technology on infection of tilapia by streptococci.

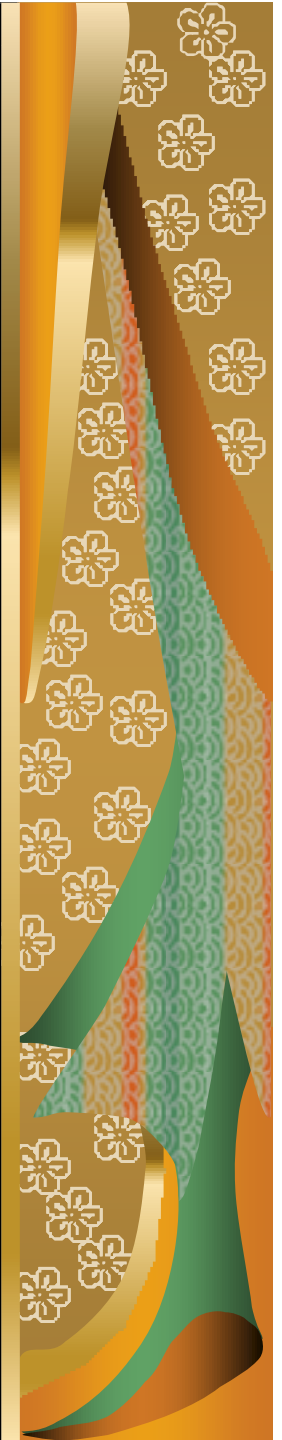


Tilapia (*Areochromis* sp., all male) were grown in tanks, at a density of ca 7kg m⁻¹ using two treatments: Exchanging water at a rate on 7 times a day (conventional control) and a limited 10% daily exchange (BFT).

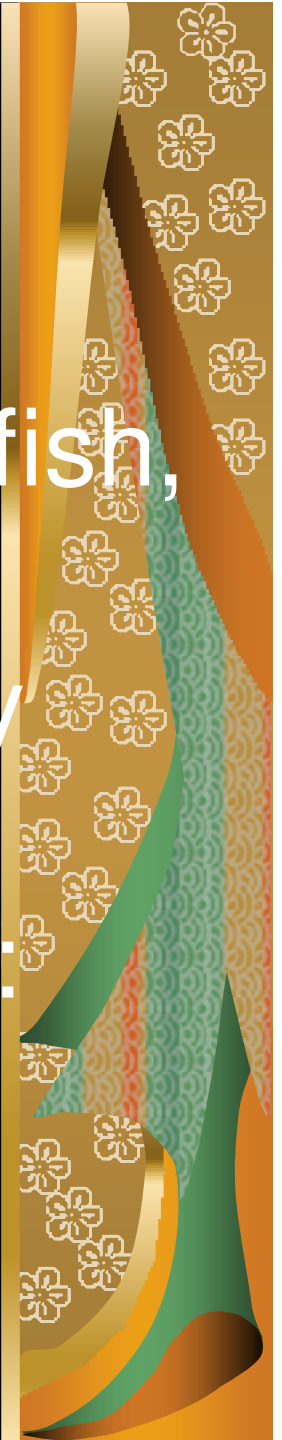


10% of the fish
were challenged
by injecting a dense
Streptococcus iniae dose.
The infected fish were tagged
**Fish were sorted to healthy. Sick
and dead fish following 20 days.**

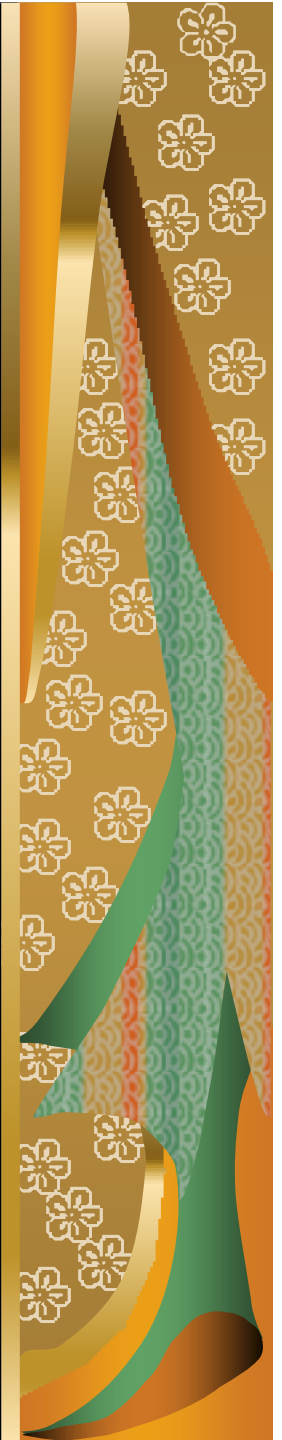
**No significant differences
were found
regarding the infection
in the challenged fish.**



However, for the non-challenged fish,
the rate of disease in the
BFT treatment was significantly
lower (25%) as that
found in the control treatment:



The effect demonstrated here could be due to several mechanisms. It is possible that the dense heterotrophic population (1,000,000 - 10,000,000 per ml), attack the pathogens released to the water by sick and dying fish.

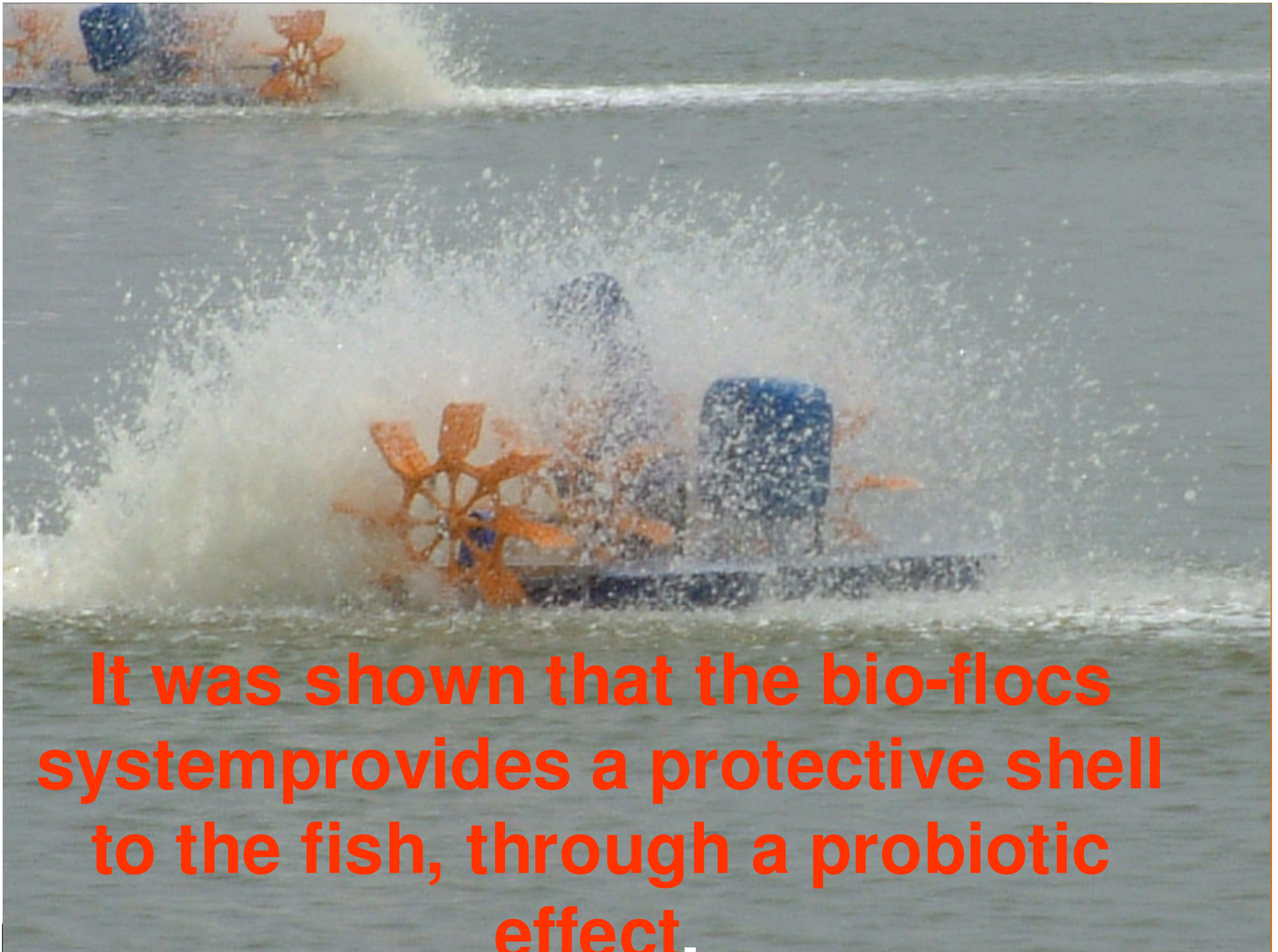


Other possibilities may be a competition on sites for microbial adherence, or a positive effect of the bio-flocs on the well being and vigor of fish.



The work presented here
demonstrates
that naturally
occurring bacteria, may have a
beneficiary effect on the health of the
cultured animal and
its resistance toward disease





It was shown that the bio-flocs system provides a protective shell to the fish, through a probiotic effect.