



United States Department of Agriculture  
National Institute of Food and Agriculture



# Effect of Solids Removal on Production of Pacific White Shrimp *Litopenaeus vannamei* in a neworleans2011 Annual Exchange, Biofloc-based System

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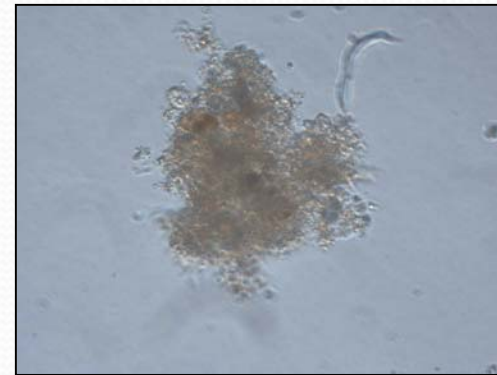
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Bluffton, South Carolina



# Solids in Biofloc Systems

- Potential benefits
  - Reduced water use
  - Greater biosecurity
  - Reduced capitalization cost
  - Flexibility in site selection
- Solids removal reduced:

- TSS and VSS
- Cyanobacteria
- Bacteria density
- Rate of nitrate accumulation
- **Increased** primary production
- Shrimp growth?



# Experimental System

- Fifteen (15) plastic tanks fitted with vinyl pool liners.
- Tank Volume =  $6.2 \text{ m}^3$  at an average depth of 70 cm.
- Air supplied by a regenerative blower .



- Conical bottom settling chambers.
- Airlift driven, 5.1-6.2 L/min
- 15 L of sludge removed weekly

# Experimental Design

- Five treatments, in triplicate:
  - TRT A “Control”- Continuously unsettled
    - Airstone in settling chamber
  - TRT B Settled 10 hours/week
  - TRT C Settled 50 hours/week
  - TRT D Settled 150 hours/week
  - TRT E Settled 168 hours/week, with 250  $\mu$  mesh bag on return pipe.

# Stocking

- All tanks “seeded” with established biofloc- rich water
- Stocking Date – June 8, 2010
- Initial Weight- 1.89 g
- 1000 shrimp/tank  $\longrightarrow$  145 shrimp/m<sup>3</sup>



# Early Problems

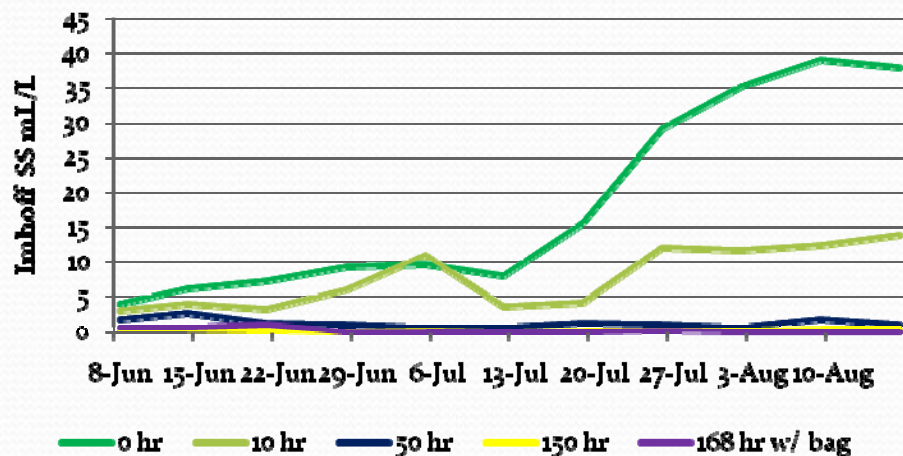
- Mortality June 15-22 (beginning one week after stocking)
- Dead shrimp removed twice per day.
- Losses from 0-188 shrimp
- Daily measurements uniform
- No correlation with  $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$  or solids level.
- No treatment effect detected
- Shrimp redistributed

# Daily Water Quality

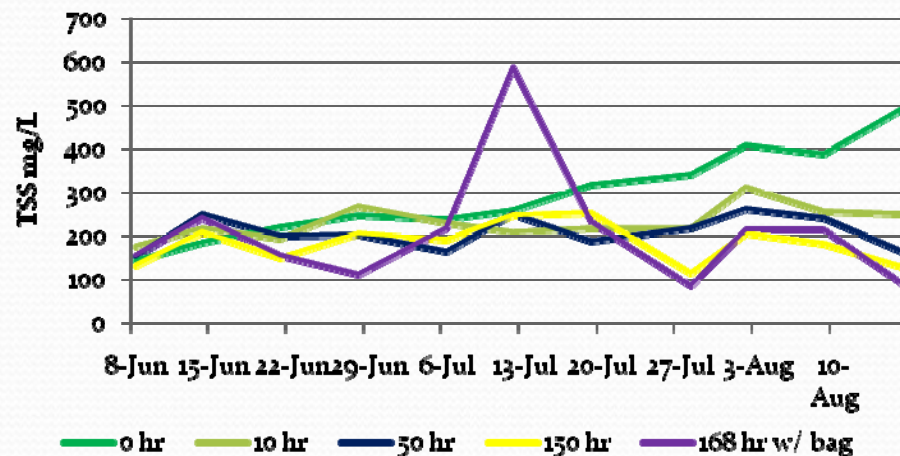
- Temperature 23.9-32.8<sup>0</sup> C
  - Cold snap around July 4<sup>th</sup>
- pH 7.1-8.9
- Dissolved oxygen  $\geq$  4.3 mg/L
- Salinity 20.3-25.8 ppt

# Solids Throughout Study

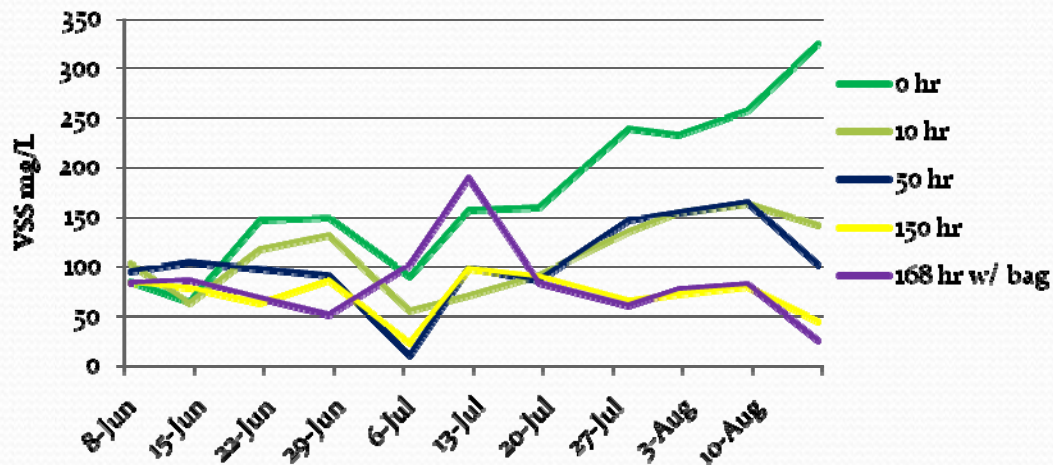
## Imhoff Settleable Solids



## TSS

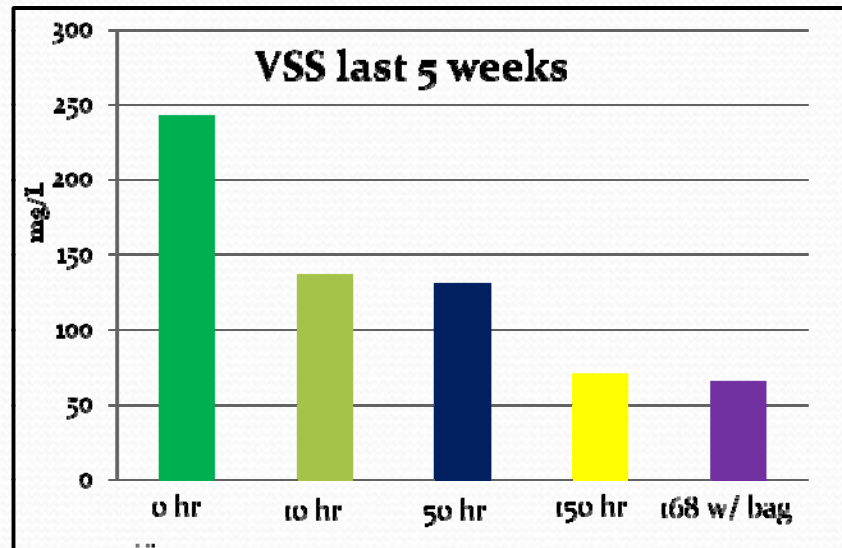
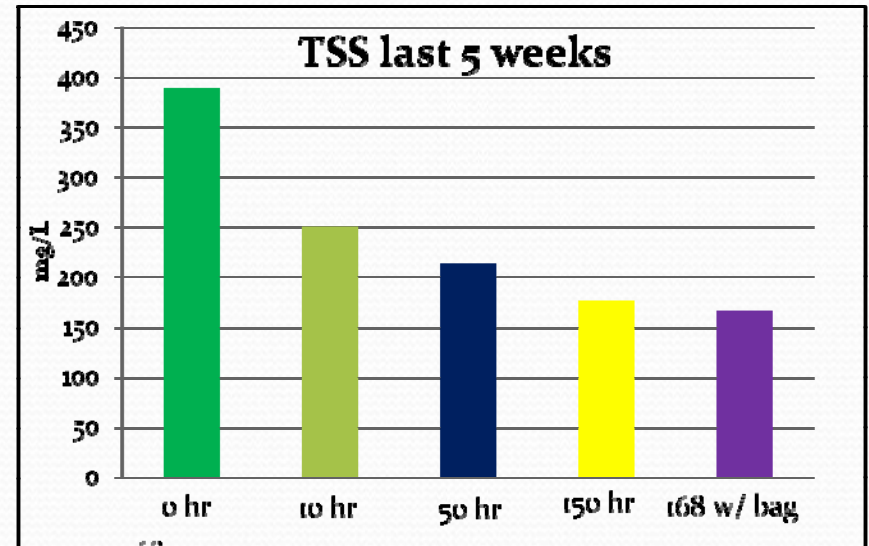
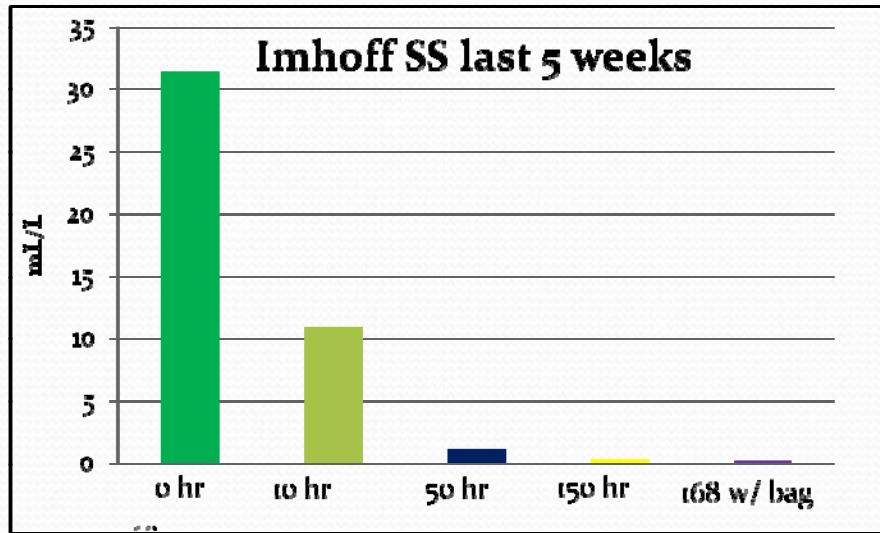


## VSS

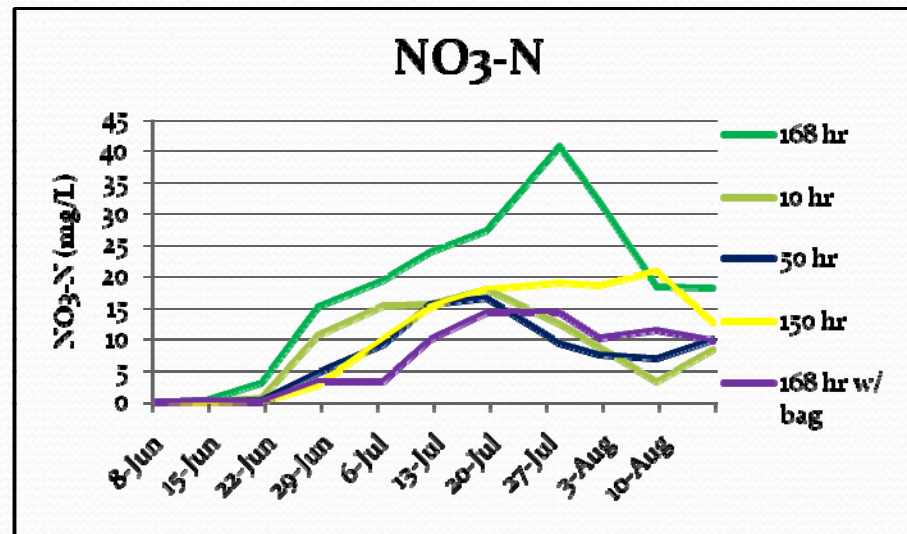
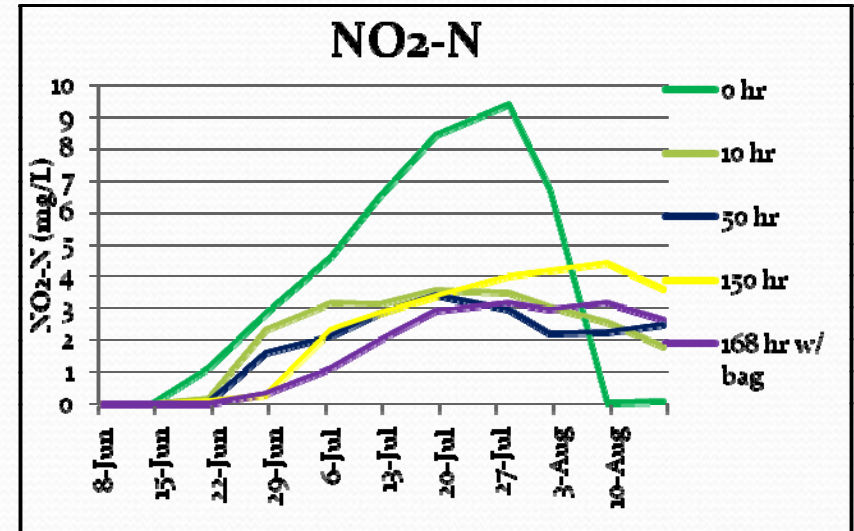
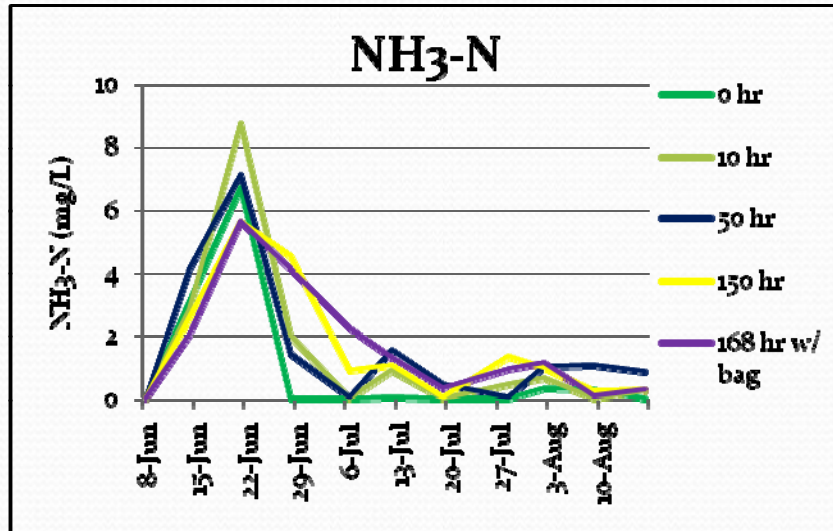




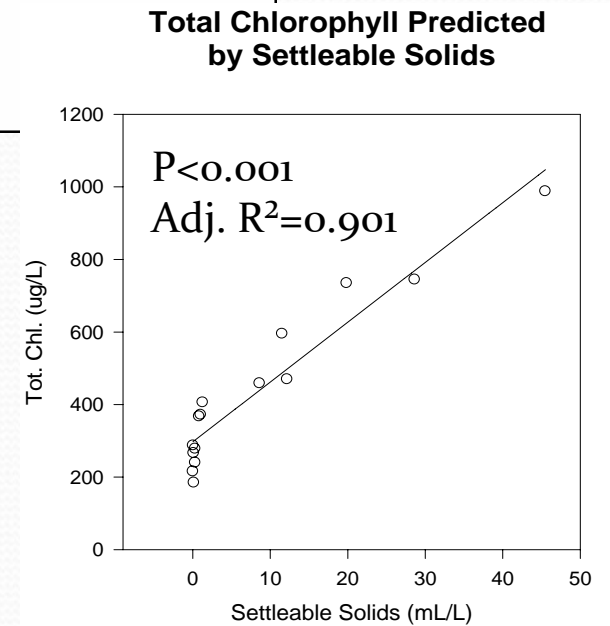
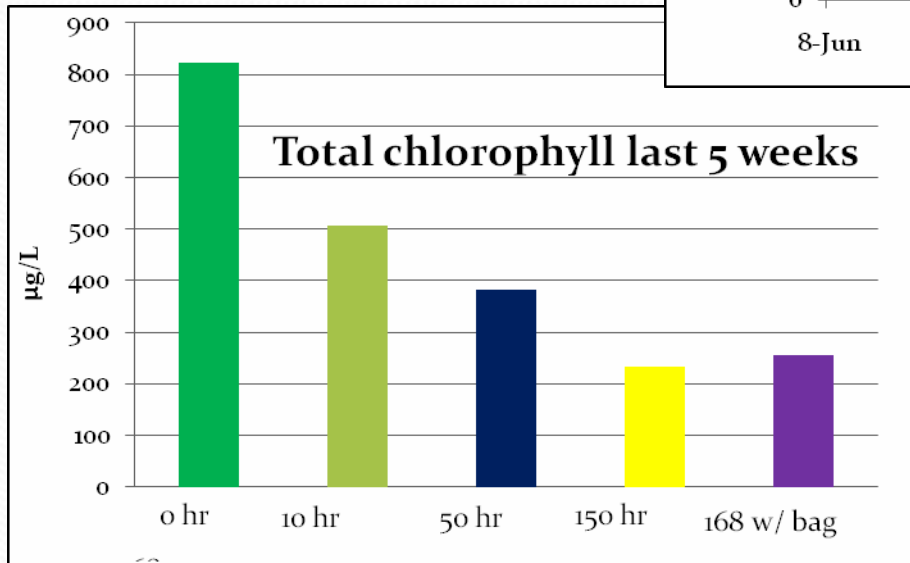
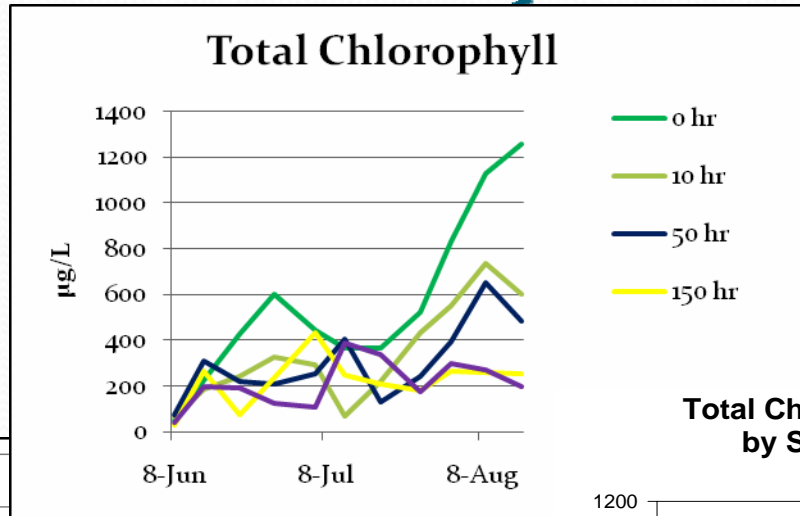
# Solids in Last 5 Weeks



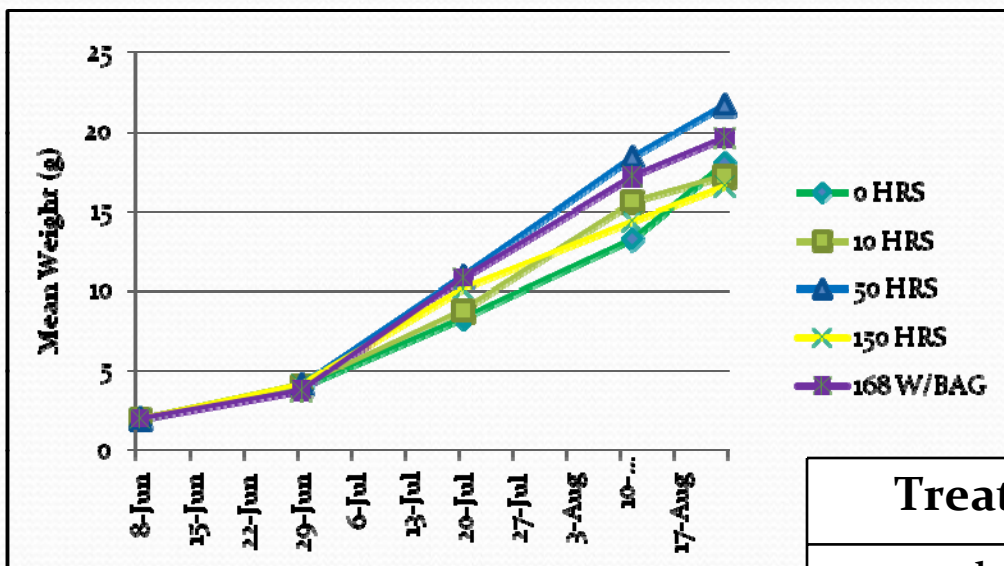
# Treatment Effect on Nitrogen Cycling



# Treatment Effect on Algal Community



# Shrimp Growth



Treatment	Growth Rate
0 hours	1.46 ± 0.16 <sup>a</sup>
10 hours	1.39 ± 0.24 <sup>a</sup>
50 hours	1.80 ± 0.23 <sup>a</sup>
150 hours	1.33 ± 0.20 <sup>a</sup>
168 hours w/ bag	1.61 ± 0.19 <sup>a</sup>

Means with the same superscript are not significantly different at P<0.05.

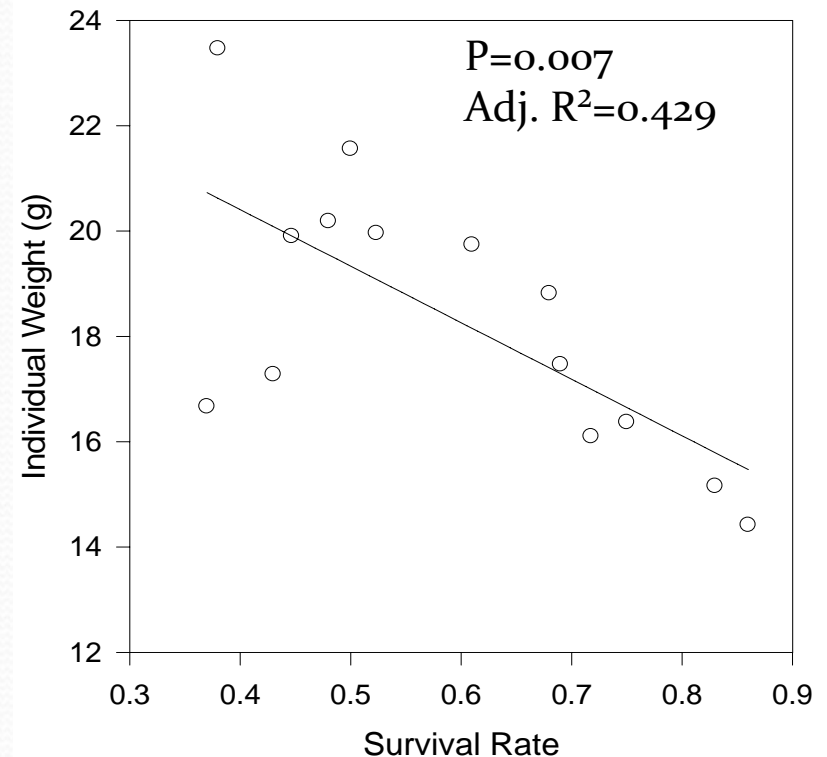
# Mean Individual Shrimp Weight

Treatment	Mean Shrimp Weight (g)
0 hours	18.0 ± 1.8 <sup>a</sup>
10 hours	17.2 ± 2.7 <sup>a</sup>
50 hours	21.7 ± 2.5 <sup>a</sup>
150 hours	16.5 ± 2.2 <sup>a</sup>
168 hours w/ bag	19.6 ± 2.1 <sup>a</sup>

Means with the same superscript are not significantly different at  $P < 0.05$ .

Linear regression shows no significant relationship between level of solids and individual shrimp weight.

Individual Weight at Harvest Predicted by Survival Rate

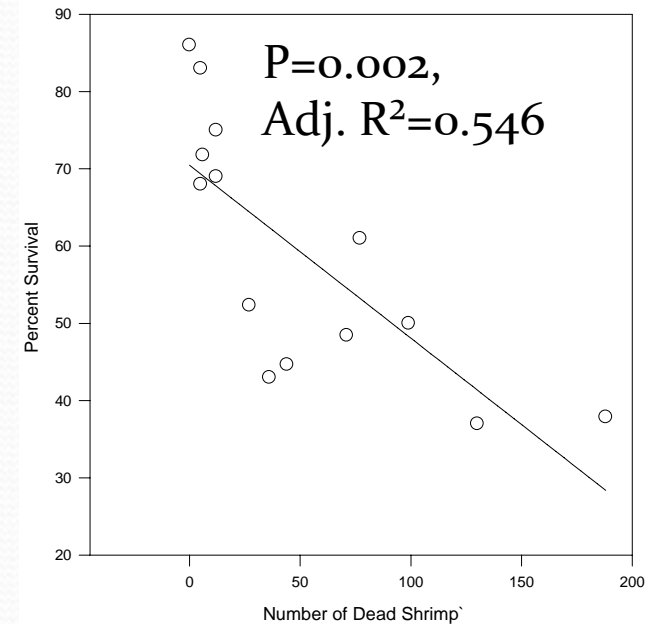


# Survival

Treatment	Percent Survival
0 hours	44.0 ± 7.55 <sup>b</sup>
10 hours	67.7 ± 17.90 <sup>a b</sup>
50 hours	41.5 ± 4.95 <sup>b</sup>
150 hours	76.3 ± 9.07 <sup>a</sup>
168 hours w/ bag	60.0 ± 9.54 <sup>ab</sup>

Means with the same superscript are not significantly different at  $P < 0.05$ .

Simple Linear Regression shows:  
 - no significant relationship between survival and  $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$  or  $\text{NO}_2\text{-N}$ ;  
 - no significant relationship between survival and solids measures  
 (@ $P < 0.05$ ).



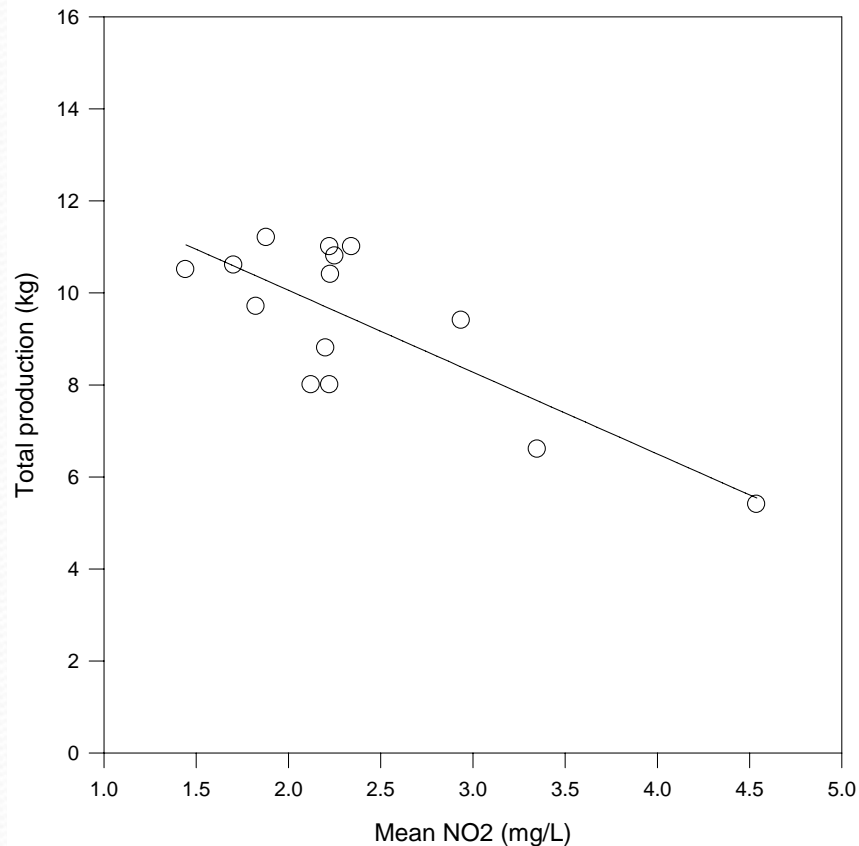
# Mean Harvest Weight per Tank

Treatment	Mean Harvest Weight (kg)	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
0 hours	7.23 ± 1.96 <sup>b</sup>	1.16
10 hours	10.17 ± 1.37 <sup>ab</sup>	1.64
50 hours	8.05 ± 0.07 <sup>ab</sup>	1.30
150 hours	11.23 ± 0.23 <sup>a</sup>	1.81
168 hours w/ bag	10.47 ± 0.67 <sup>a</sup>	1.69

Means with the same superscript are not significantly different at P<0.05.

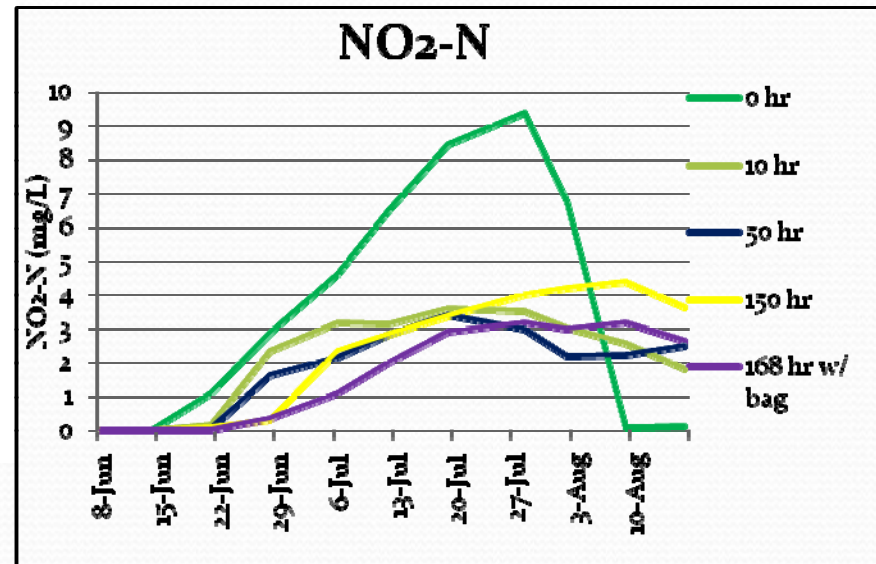
# Effect of NO<sub>2</sub>-N on Production

Total Production Predicted by Mean NO<sub>2</sub>-N



Simple Linear Regression:  
Higher NO<sub>2</sub>-N leads to lower  
shrimp production.

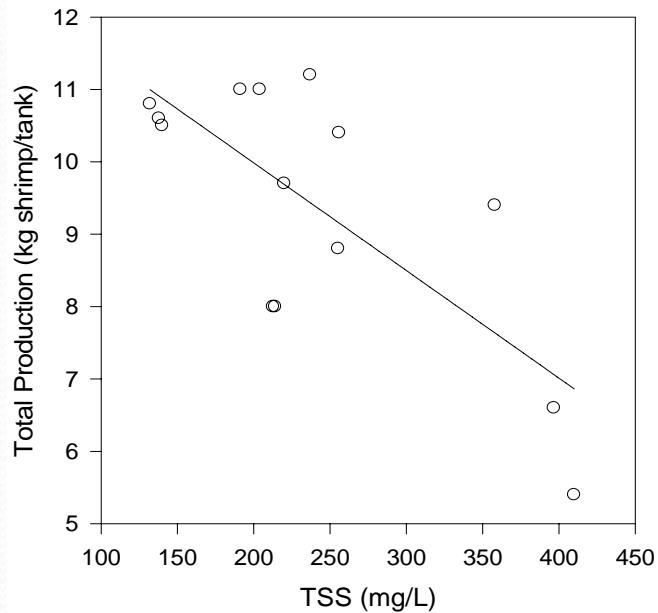
P=0.001, Adj Rsqr = 0.566





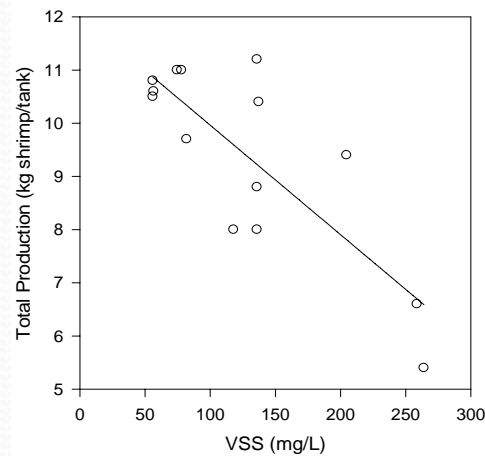
# Production Predicted by Solids Level

**Shrimp Production Predicted by TSS**



$P < 0.001$   
Adj.  $R^2 = 0.515$

**Shrimp Production Predicted by VSS**

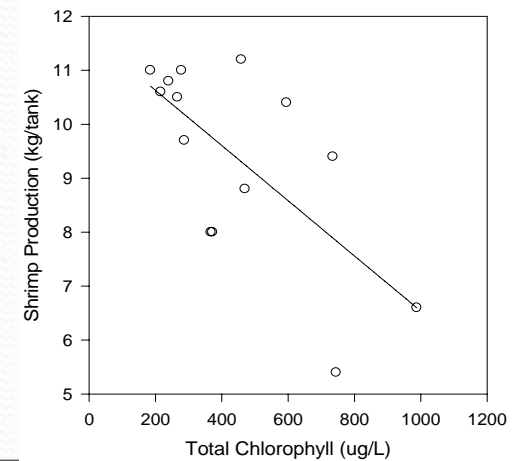


$P < 0.001$   
Adj.  $R^2 = 0.621$



$P = 0.007$   
Adj.  $R^2 = 0.421$

**Shrimp Production Predicted by Total Chlorophyll**



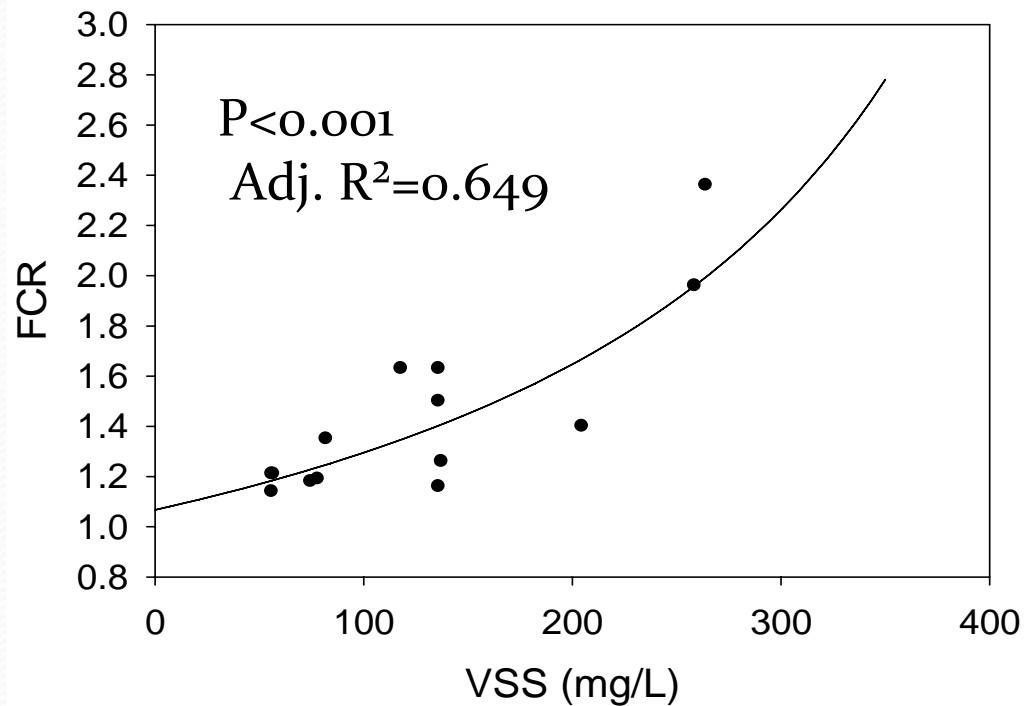
# FCR

Treatment	FCR
0 hours	1.91 ± 0.48 <sup>a</sup>
10 hours	1.31 ± 0.17 <sup>ab</sup>
50 hours	1.63 ± 0.00 <sup>ab</sup>
150 hours	1.17 ± 0.03 <sup>b</sup>
168 hours w/ bag	1.26 ± 0.08 <sup>ab</sup>

Means with the same superscript are not significantly different at P<0.05.

# FCR Predicted by Solids Level

FCR Predicted by VSS



Imhoff:  $P=0.011$ , Adj.  $R^2=0.383$

TSS:  $P=0.001$ , Adj.  $R^2=0.558$

# Conclusions

- The initial mortality event reduced survival.
- Chlorophyll levels increased with increasing solids; much of the solids was algae. Production decreased with increasing total chlorophyll.
- Total production was negatively influenced by mean  $\text{NO}_2\text{-N}$ .
- Solids level did not affect growth rate or mean harvest weight. The effect on survival is unclear.
- Systems with lower solids levels had higher total production and lower FCR.