



Applied research for Inland Aquaculture Development

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Project Director



The project focus on carrying out applied research in a scientific manner, with a commercial perspective for the development of the Freshwater Inland Aquaculture sector.

General aims to assist the sector to

- Maximise national production
- Cut down production costs
- Rationalize water use
- Qualifying the projects for quality certificates
- Building Capacity



Project Participants



45 Members



28 PhD



* 11 Countries

Project Partners

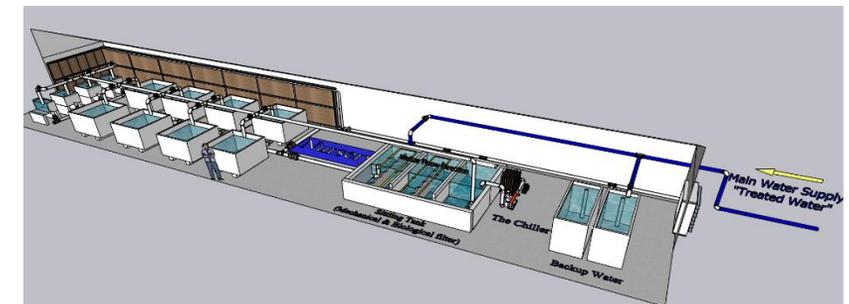
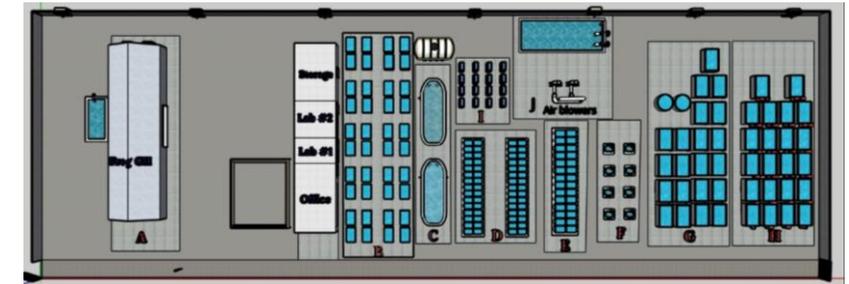
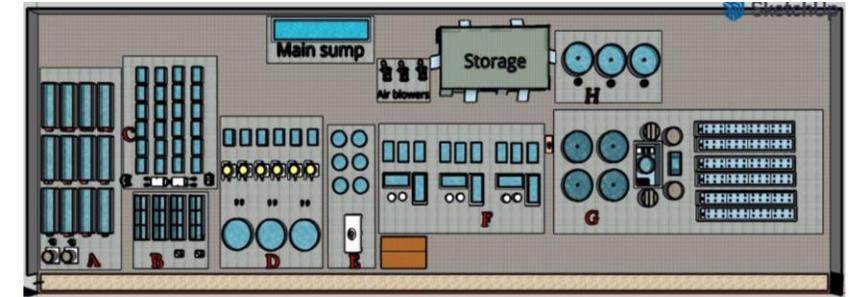


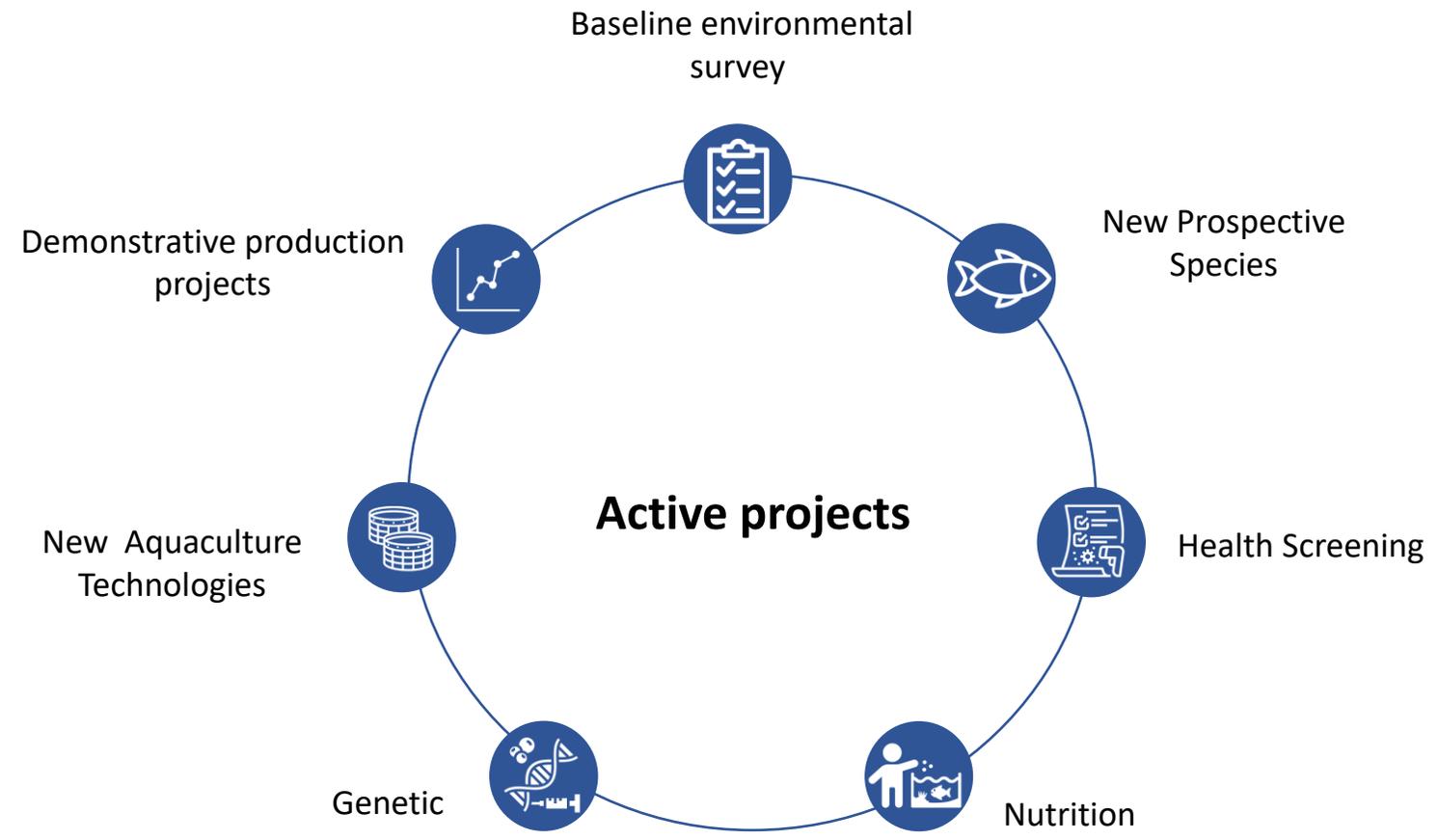
* Saudi Arabia, United States of America, United Kingdom, Scotland, Denmark, Australia, France, Egypt, Mexico, Columbia, China



Research Unit at KACST

- Five years MOU signed between KAU and KACST
- Allocate two Aquaculture Research units of 500 sqm each for project execution
- Re-designed the facility to accommodate both warmwater and coldwater species







Environmental baseline survey

Environmental standards of
inland freshwater projects

Evaluating the productive
efficiency of the local
cultured species and projects

Field visits to 81 aquaculture project

Environmental Assessment

- Water parameter assessment
- Topographic maps
- Thermal and weather maps Temp, Humidity, Wind direction and speed
- Water distribution

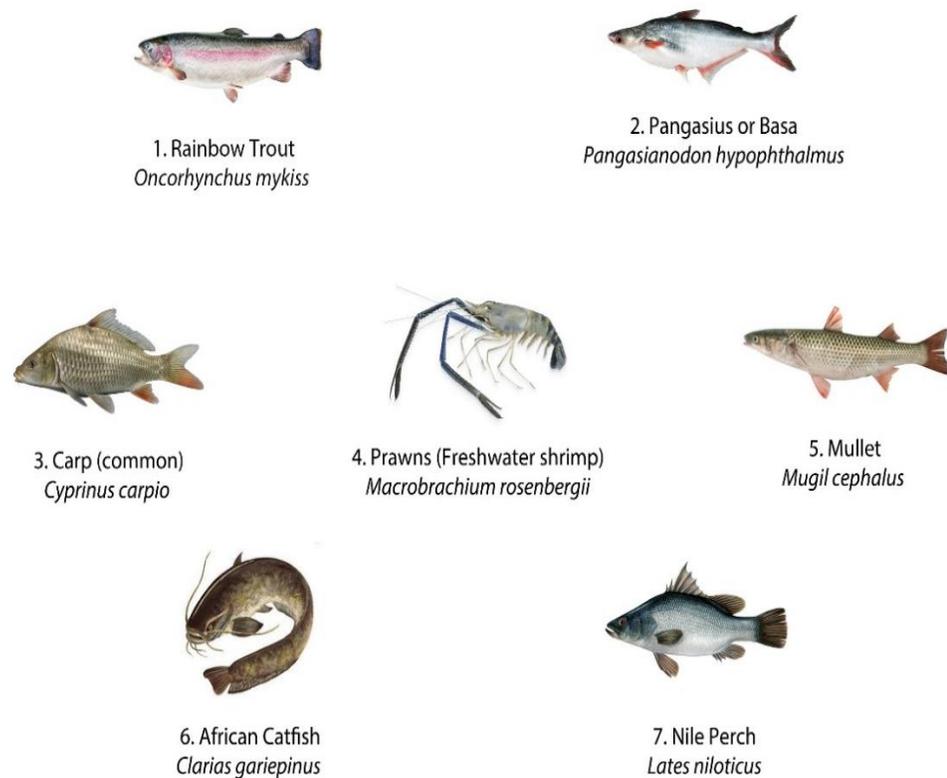
Production efficiency Assessment

- Cultivated species (Quantitative assessment)
- Projects (Qualitative assessment)

New Prospective Species

- 5 imported and 2 local species
- A Likert scale approach was used on 6 of the criteria (1 being worst and 5 being best)

Candidate Fish Species Evaluated

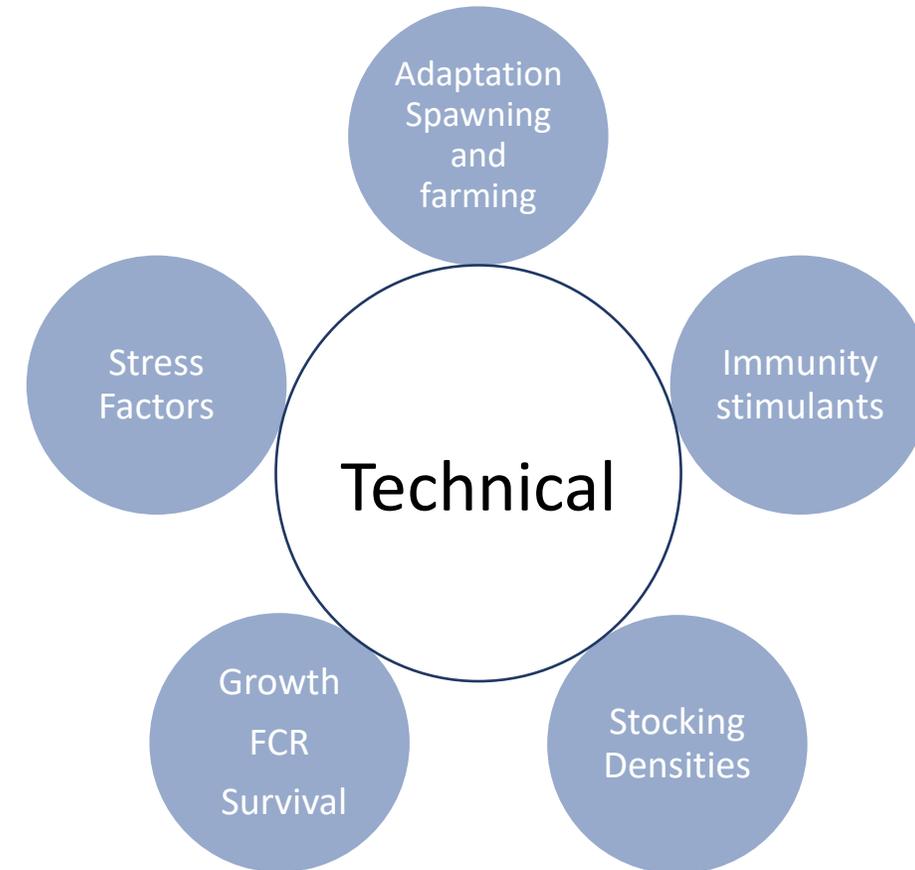


Scoring Summary for 7 Species identified for consideration

	Species	Latin name	Biological Data	Optimal Condition Data	Biological Feasibility	Annual Import Data*	Potential Profitability (double weighted)	Market Value	Sum**
1	Pangasius or Basa	<i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i>	5	4	5	3.1	4	4	29.1
2	Rainbow Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	5	2	5	0.8	5	5	27.8
3	Carp (common)	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	5	5	5	0.4	3	3	24.4
4	Prawns (Freshwater shrimp)	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	5	2	5	0	2	5	21.0
5	Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	5	3	4	2.1	3	3	23.1
6	African Catfish	<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	5	3	5	0	3	3	22.0
7	Nile Perch	<i>Lates niloticus</i>	3	4	2	0.1	2	4	17.1



Technical and economic experiments for the new prospective species



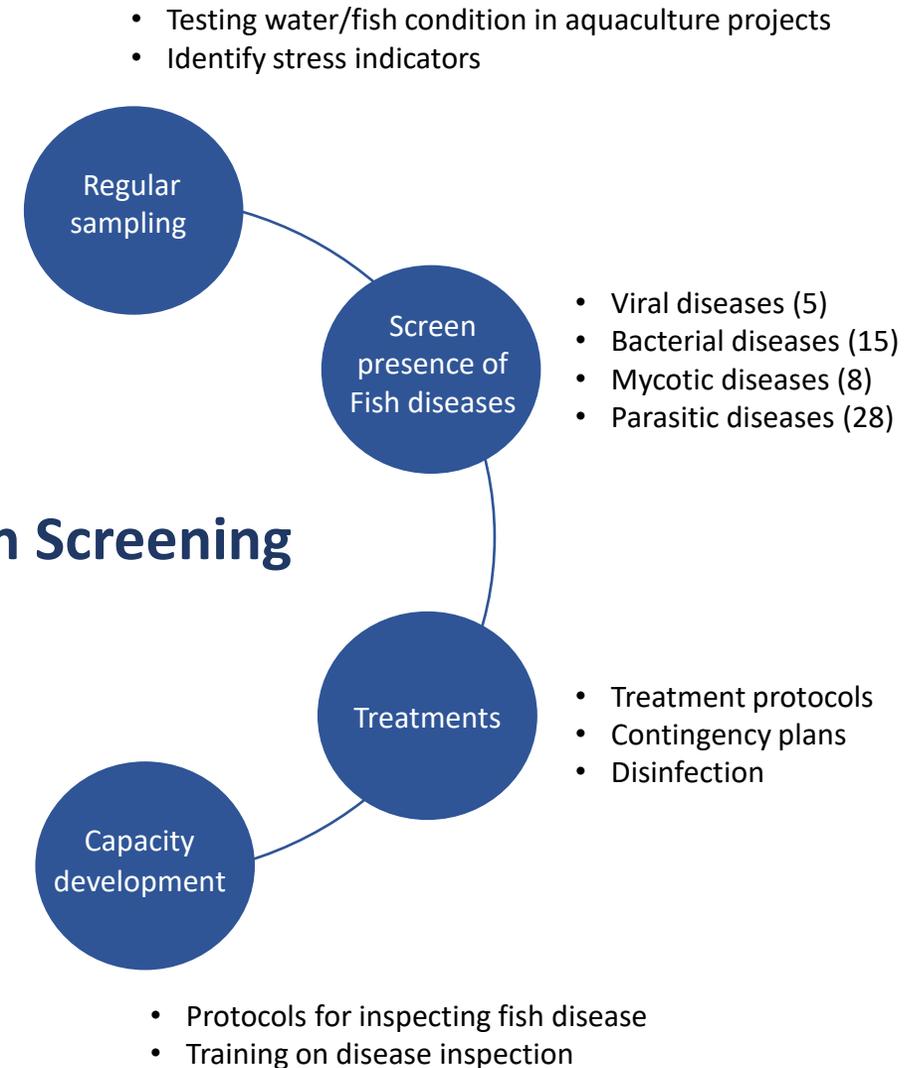


- 25 farms reflects 5 geographic locations across KSA
- visits every 6 months.
- 30 fish from each farm.
- 1500 fish is the total sample size

Samples collected on-site:

1. Blood – stress evaluation/cortisol
2. Visceral organs (liver, spleen, kidney, gills) – histology, bacteriology, virology
3. Skin – mycology
4. Wet smear of the gills, and whole fish - parasitology

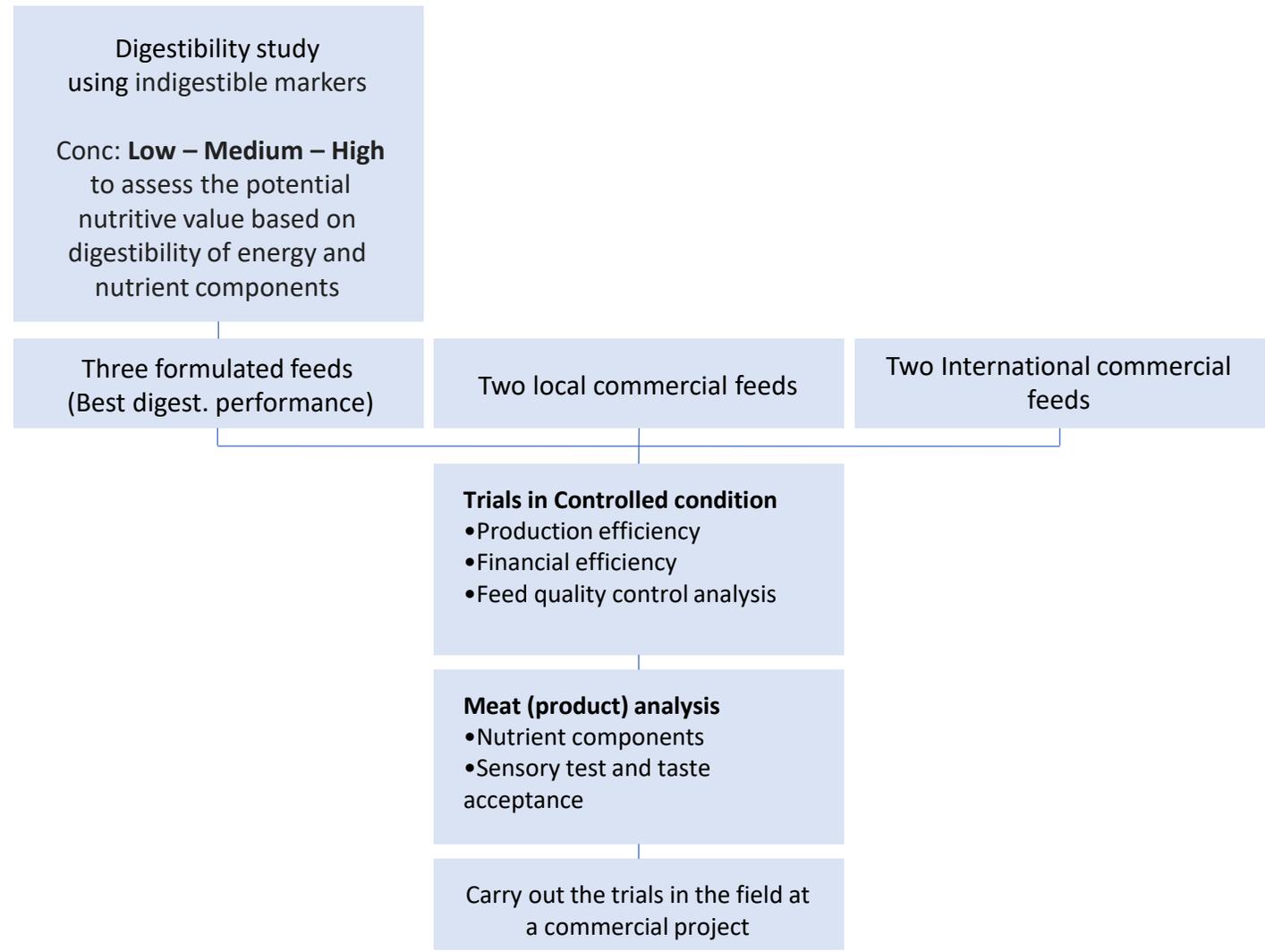
Health Screening





Nutrition

Introduction of non-conventional ingredients to diets formulate on accurate digestible nutrient basis





Genetic

Project 1: Population genetics assessment of farmed Nile tilapia in Saudi Arabia

Survey of candidate farms across KSA was performed and 15 out of 81 farms were selected based on

- Lowest risk of hybridisation
- Probability of higher numbers of parents contributing to the potential founders.
- Broad genetic origin

status of the population(s) was evaluated with respect to genetic diversity, value and inbreeding levels. Analysis considered:

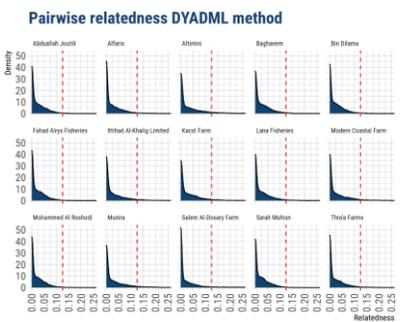
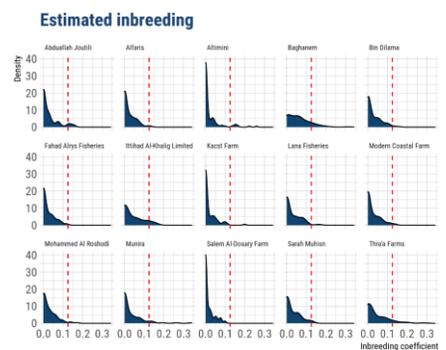
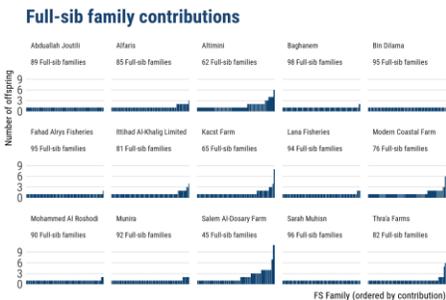
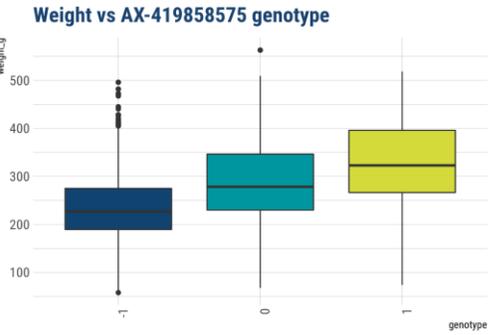
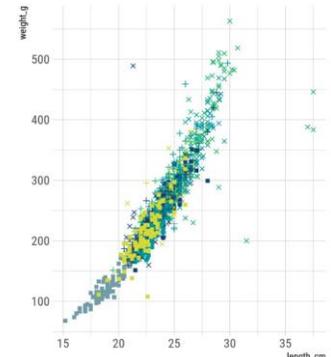
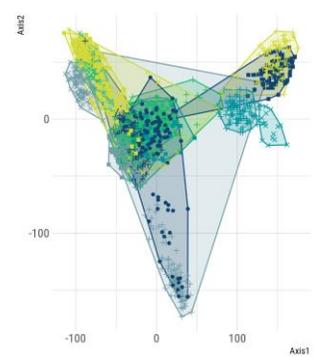
- Principal Component Analysis
- Heterozygosity and inbreeding coefficients
- Fixation index (F_{st})
- Effective population size
- Pairwise relatedness
- Sibship analysis
- GWAS

1,500 fish were tagged to identify a suitable pool of founders for future advanced genetic selection breeding program.



Conclusion

Taken all the results together, the genetic analysis indicates that the overall collections represent a genetically diverse with a high level of genetic variation and a differentiated population that is highly suitable to establishing a world-class selection breeding program.

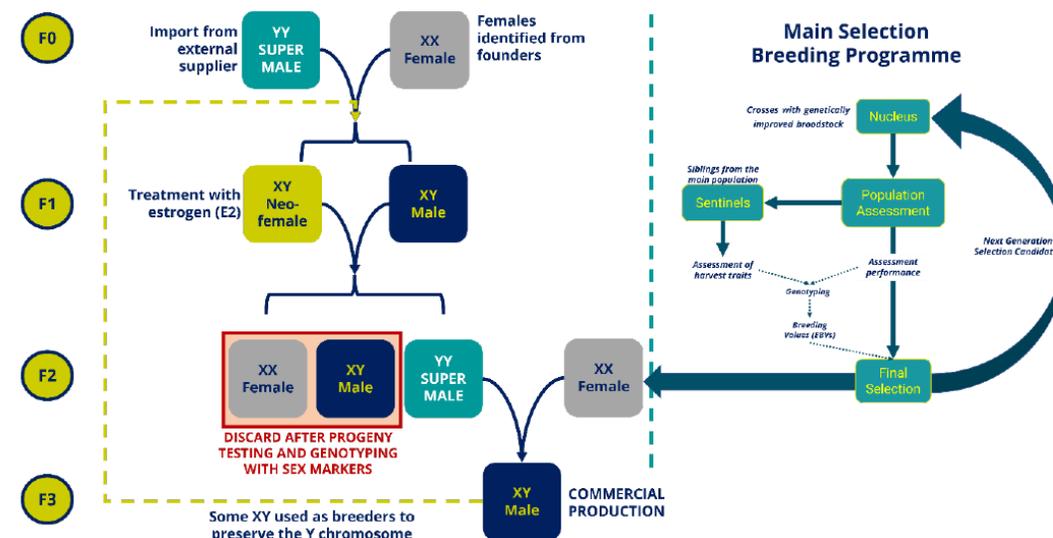




Project 2: Tilapia YY program

Objective: Production of all male tilapia (YY can be obtained by crossing sex-reversed XY neo-females obtained by hormone treatment with normal XY males, with the supermales identified by progeny testing.

- Using a shortcut of mating YY supermales with XX natural females from the available founders.
- Marker-assisted sex determination to reduce the time and effort required for progeny testing.
- Only families with a strong association to the sex markers will be retained for future generations, aiming to reduce the number of progeny-test families required per generation.
- Genotyping YY supermale to determine the genetic distance and control Inbreeding.





Demonstrative Production Projects

Considerations:

- High Capex efficiency
- Comply with biosecurity measures
- Qualified for BAP and SAMAQ Certificates
- Many life support systems to minimise risk
- Strong Concept production plan
- Business modelling and feasibility study

RAS hatchery Rainbow trout

- 5 million fry annual production
- Cold water species 16-degree temp
- 1.2M of 1gm fingerlings/ 4 months
- Ability to run 4 broodstock individual units

RAS farm Rainbow trout

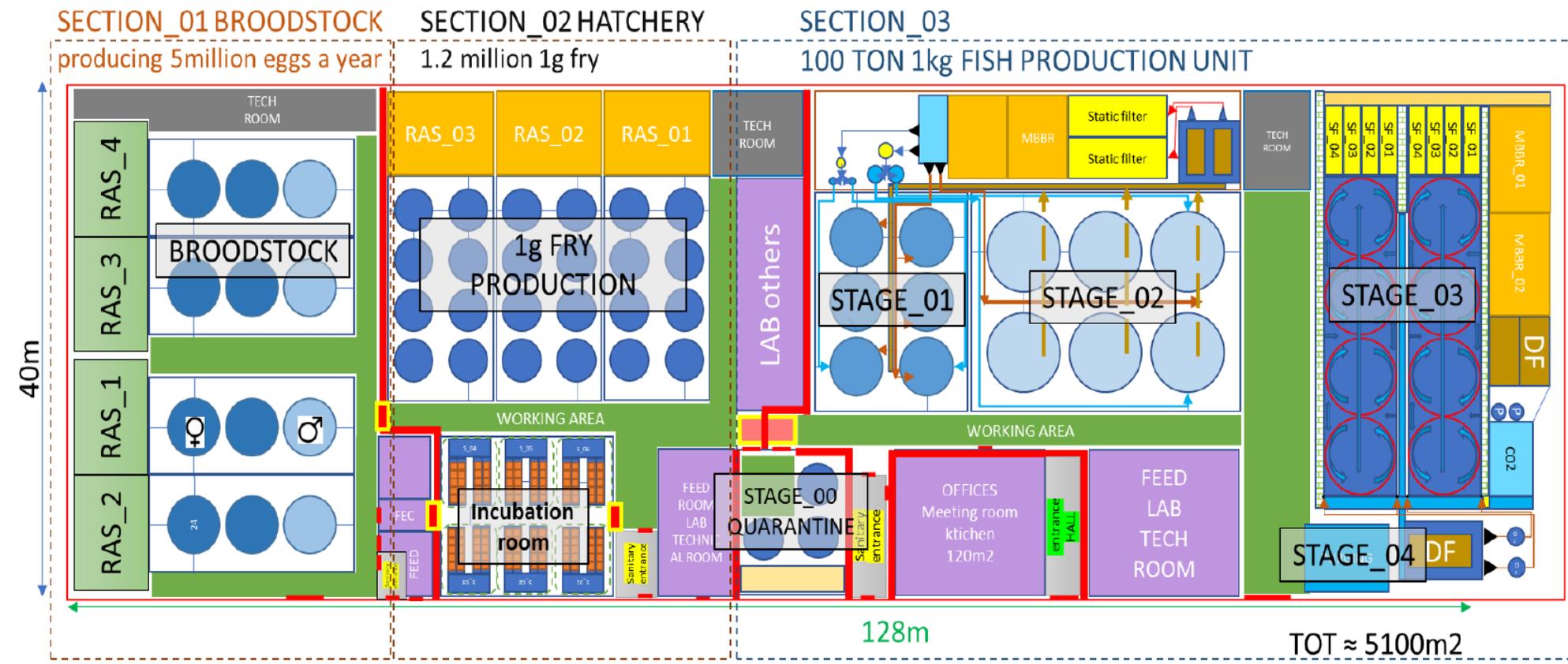
- 100 tons annual production
- Cold water species 18-degree temp
- 17 tons of 1Kg harvest / 2 months
- Support different size harvest 500-1000g

Integrated Aquaponic

- 100 tons annual production of leafy plants and vegetables
- Rely fully on waters from fish farm



Rainbow trout RAS farm





New Aquaculture Technologies

Advanced Symbiotic as modern technology for Freshwater aquaculture

- Improve farming systems by introducing modern technologies
- Rationalizing water use by reducing operating costs
- Evaluate possibilities of introducing it at a commercial scale



Symbiotic Applications:

- **Anaerobic Fermentation**
organic carbon (Molasses and Wheat bran)
- **Application of Nitrifying bacteria**
Inorganic carbon source
- **Application Probiotic**