

ACP-EU Cooperation Programme in Higher Education(EDULINK). A programme of the ACP Group of States with the financial assistance of European Union.

*“Potential for development of animal husbandry and aquaculture in CEMAC area”.*

***The methods of sustainable aquaculture and its potential application in CEMAC***

Marco Galeotti

DVM Diplomate European College of Veterinary Pathology

Full Professor General Veterinary Pathology

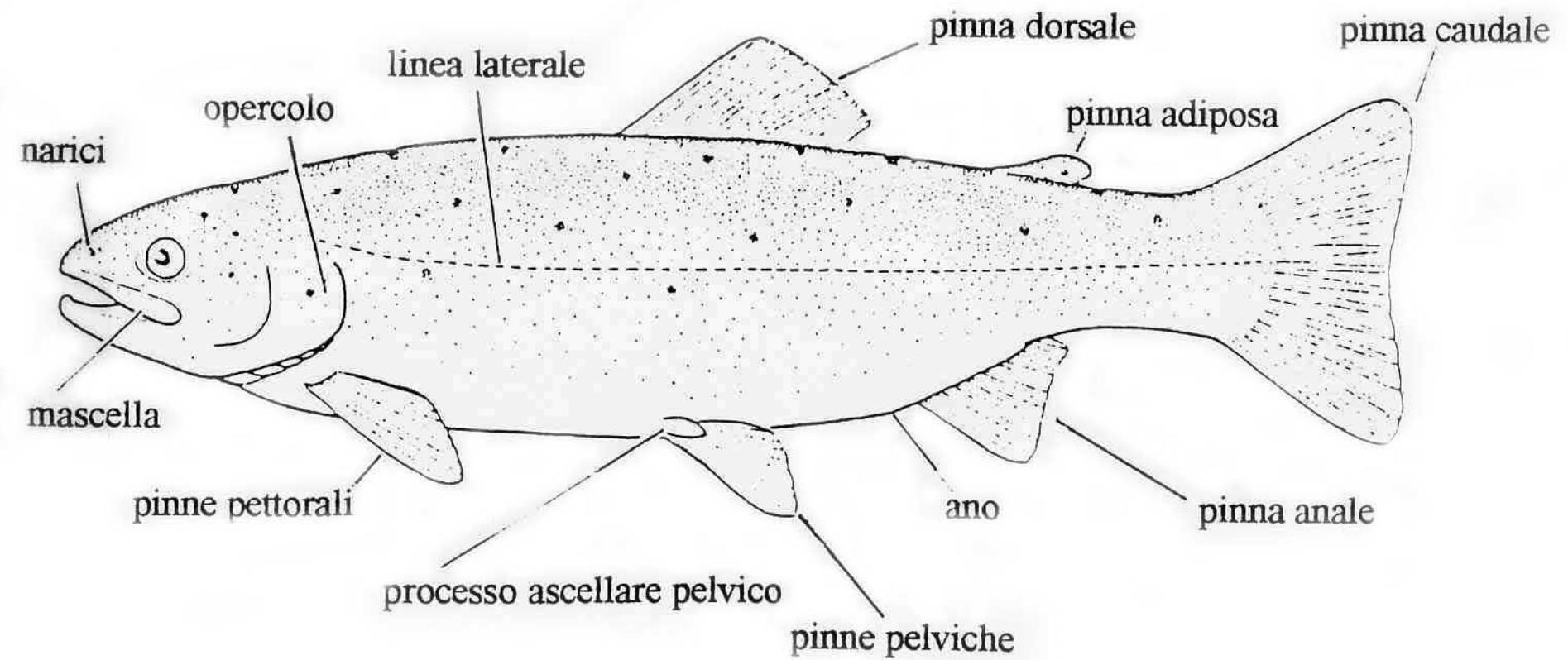
Fish Pathology

Faculty of Veterinary medicine

University of Udine

Italy

**Who is the fish ?**



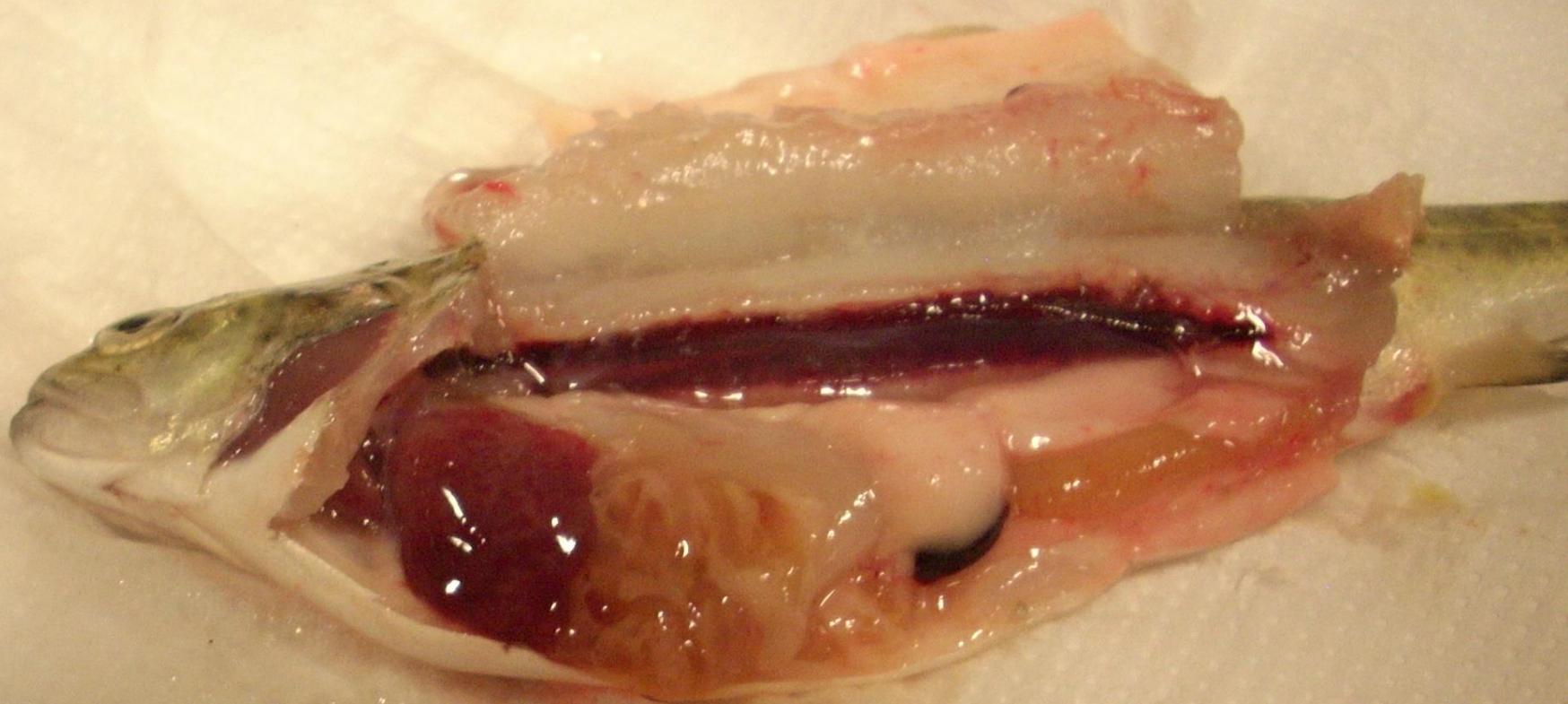


Foto Sez. Pat. Vet.

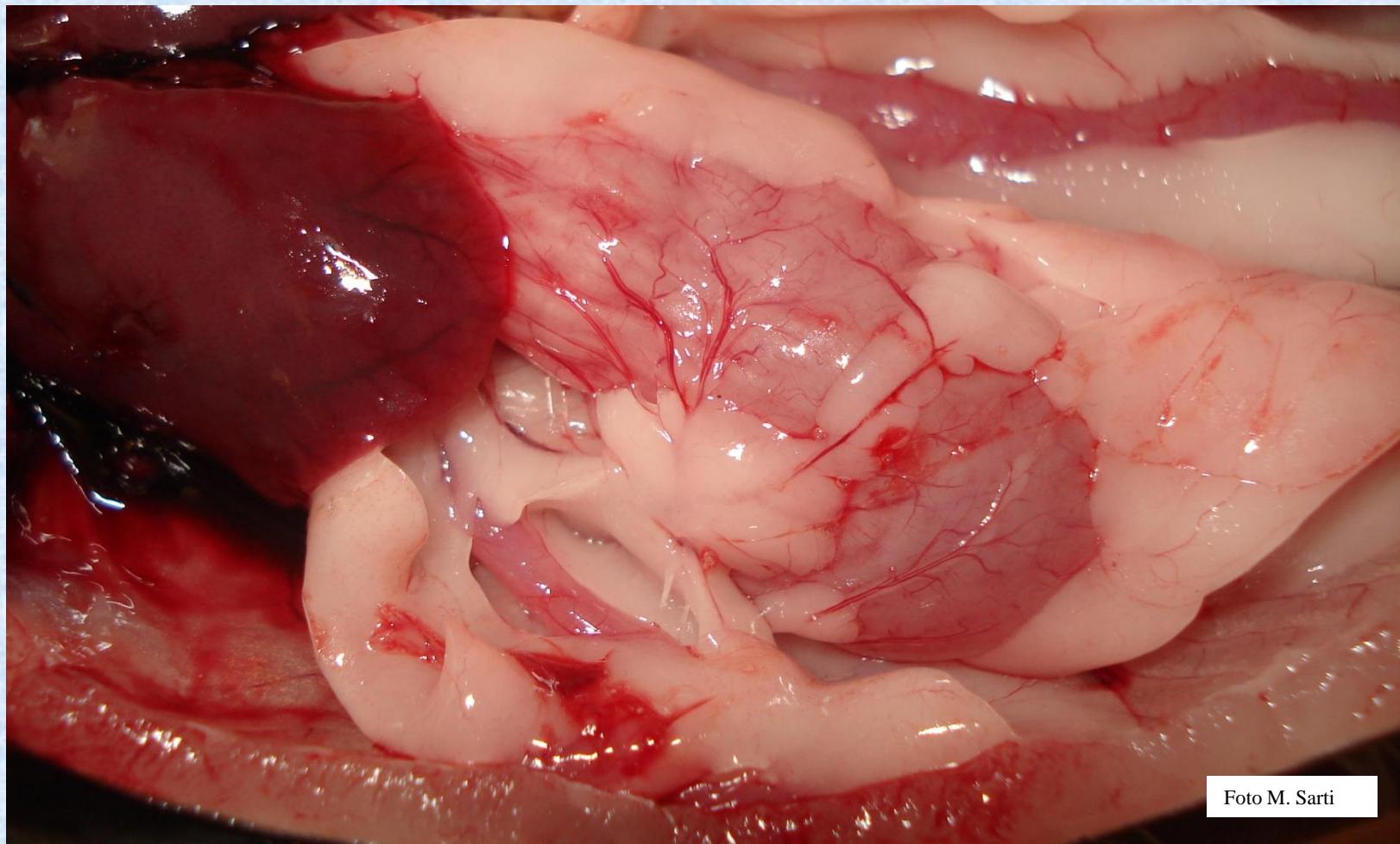
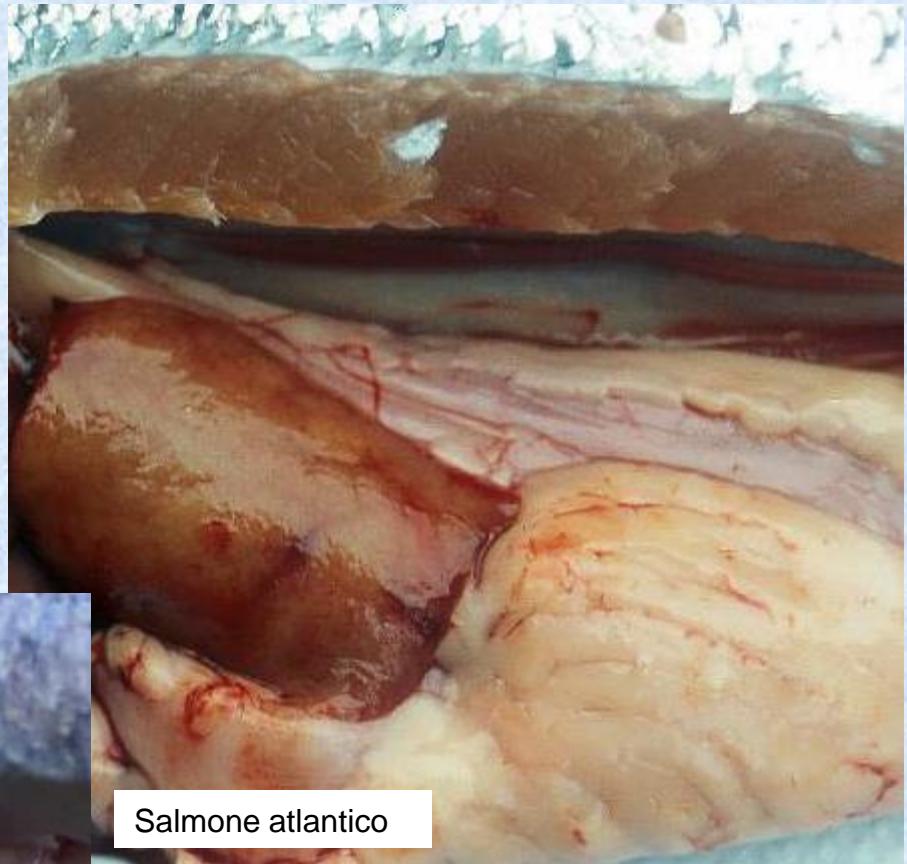


Foto M. Sarti



Foto: O.B. Dale, Norway



Salmone atlantico



Foto Sez. Pat. Vet.

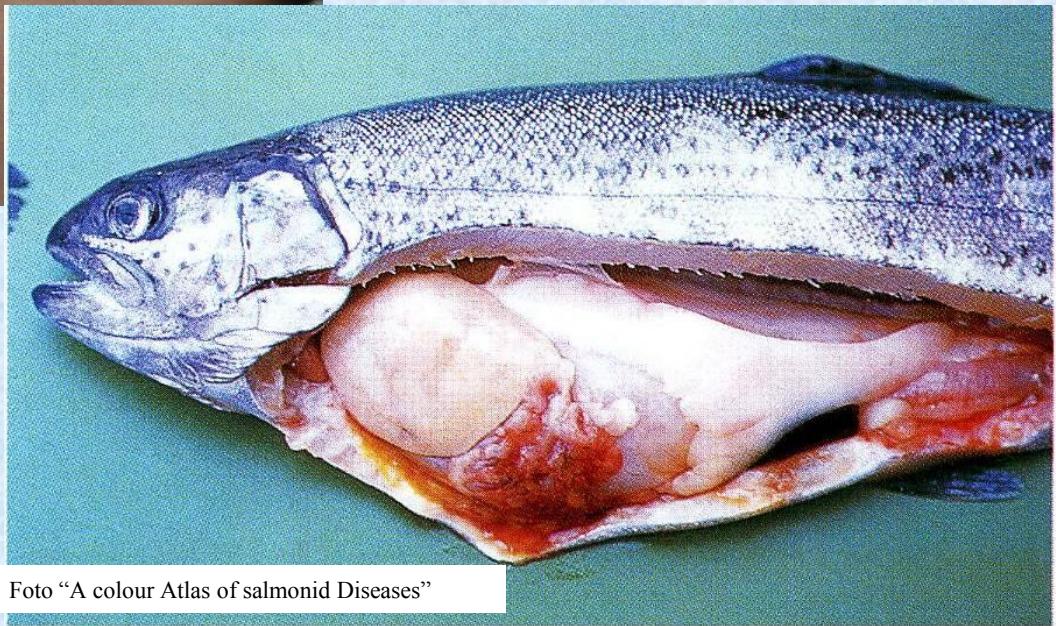


Foto "A colour Atlas of salmonid Diseases"



Foto Sez. Pat. Vet.

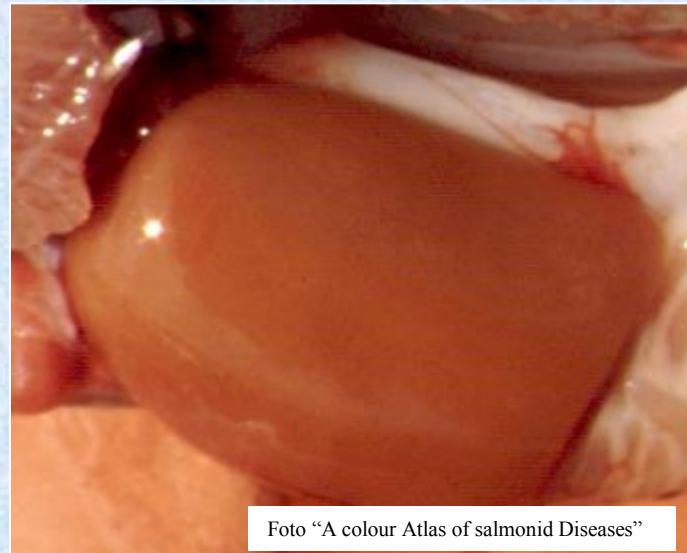


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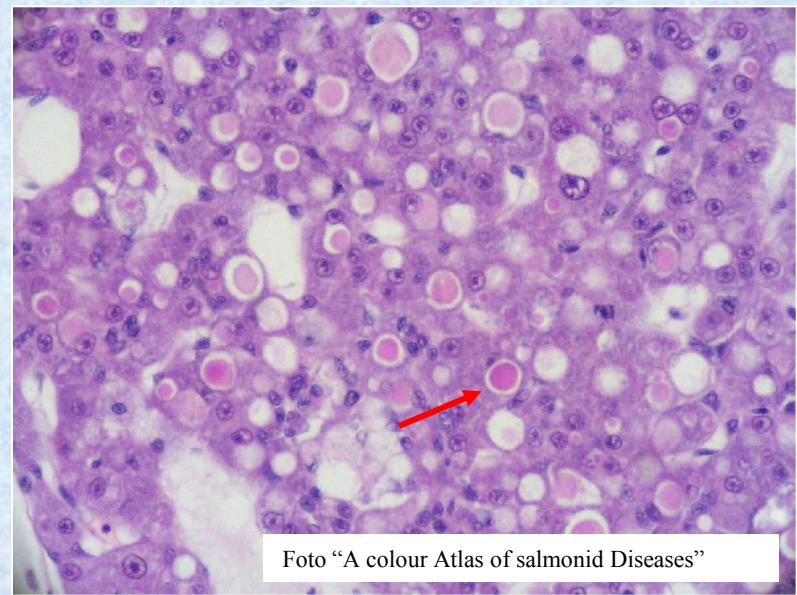
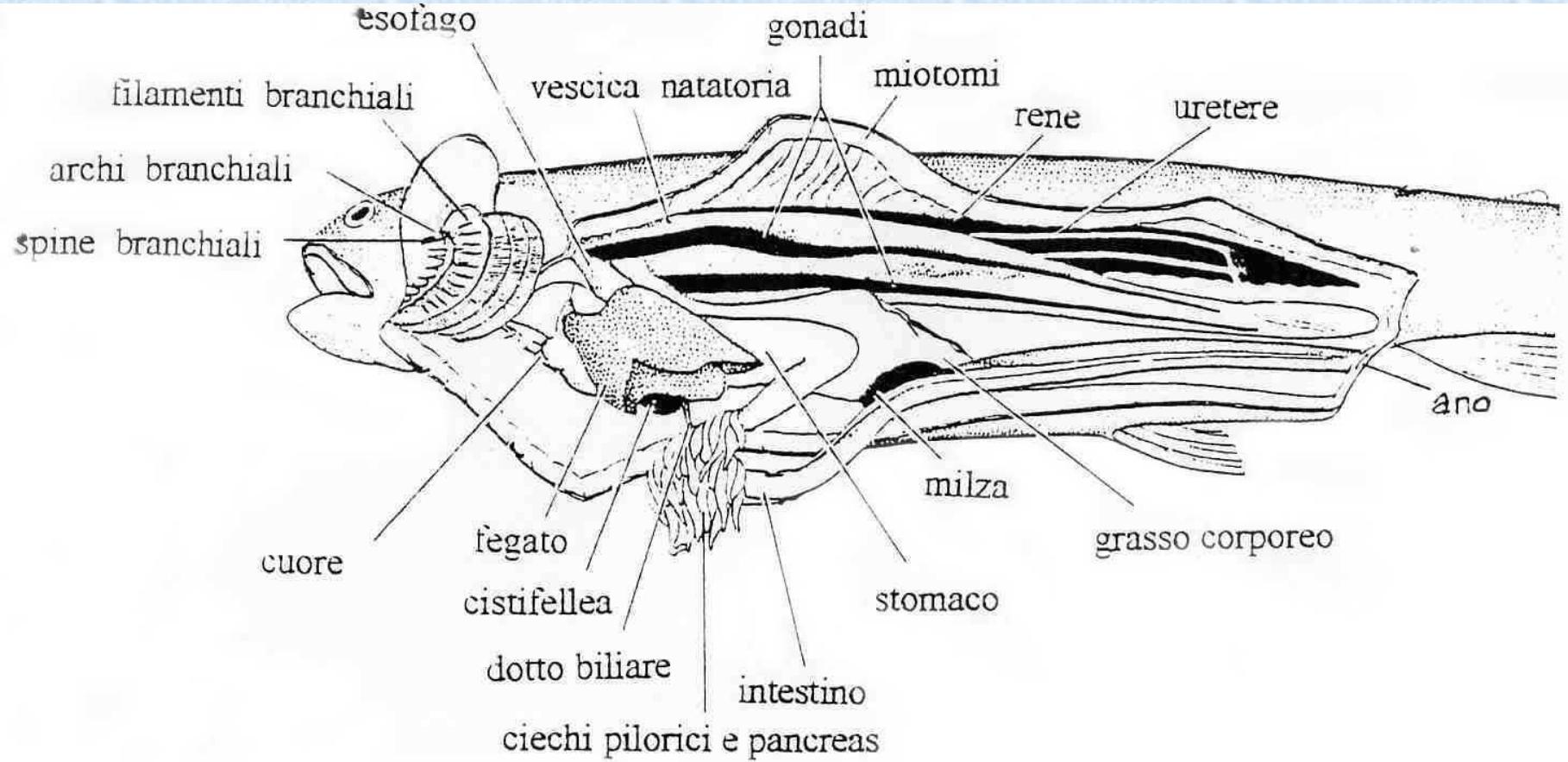


Foto "A colour Atlas of salmonid Diseases"





# Kidney

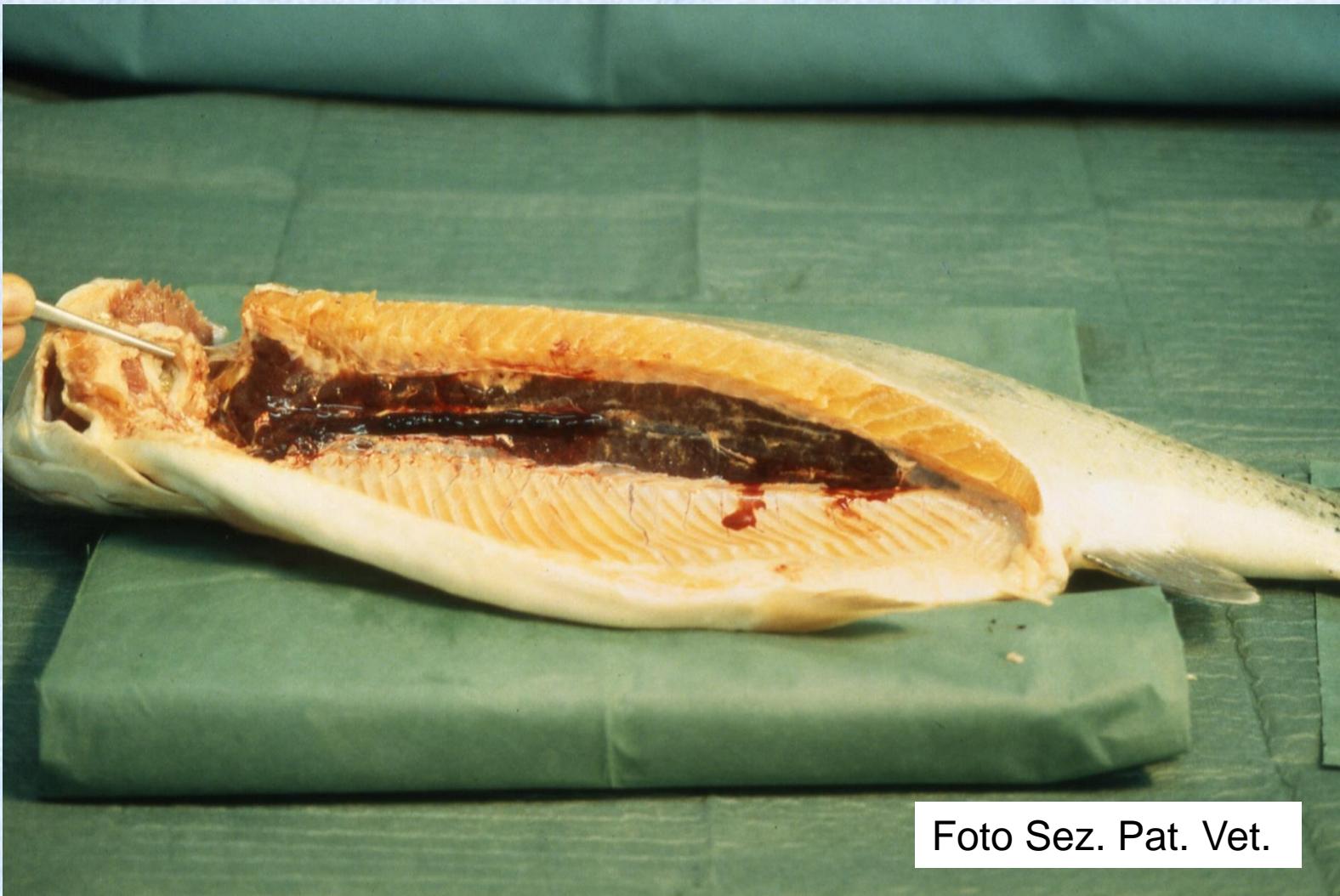
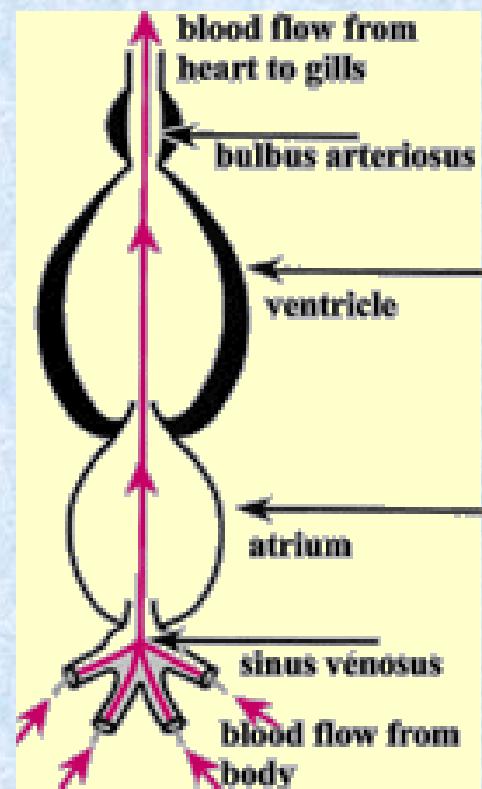
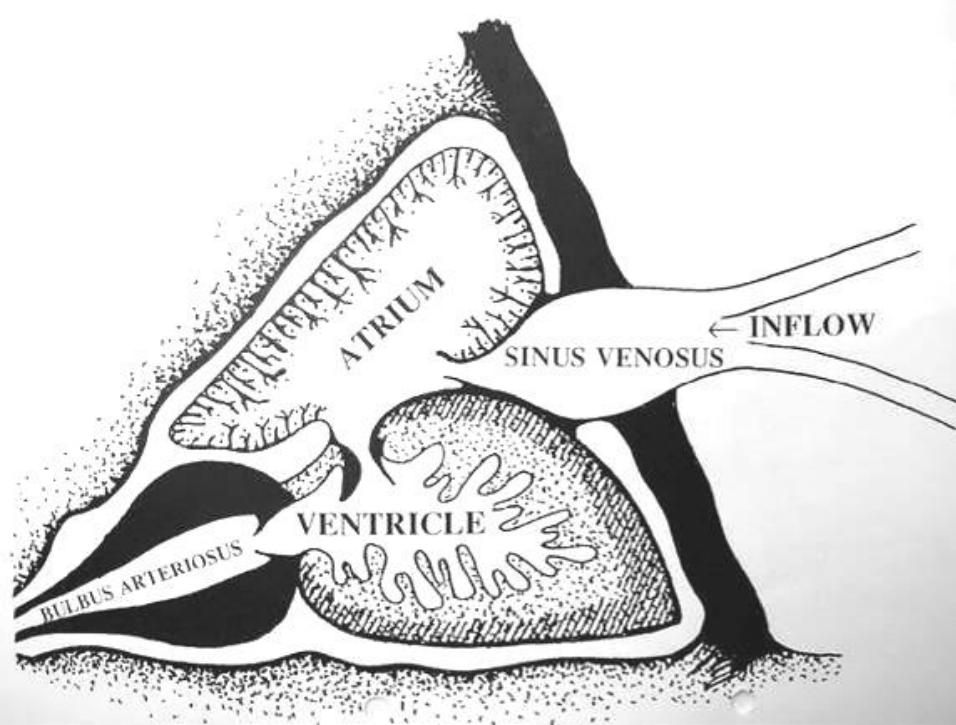
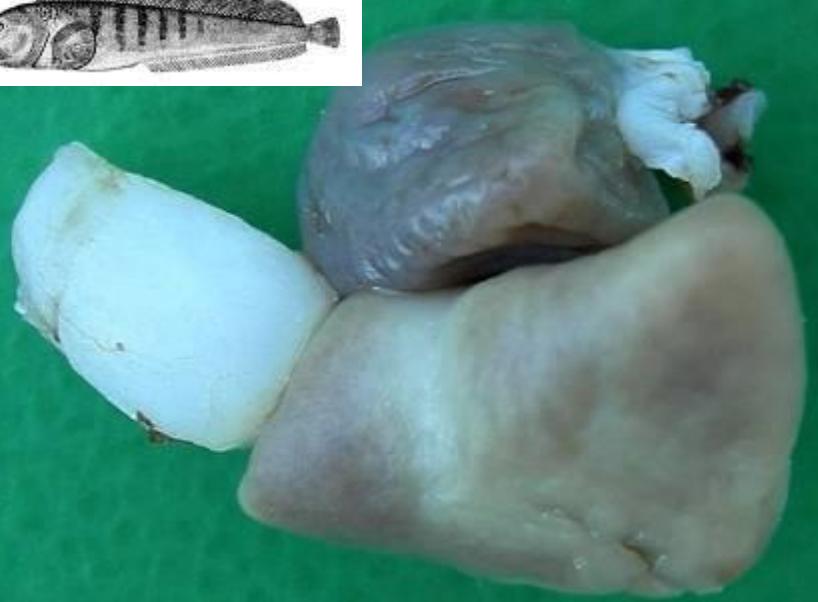


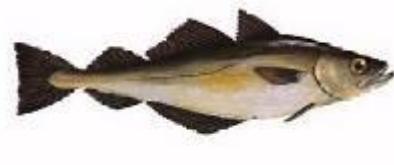
Foto Sez. Pat. Vet.

Immagini tratte da: Cardiac diseases in fish Trygve T. Poppe





Pesce Lupo (*Anarhichas* sp.)



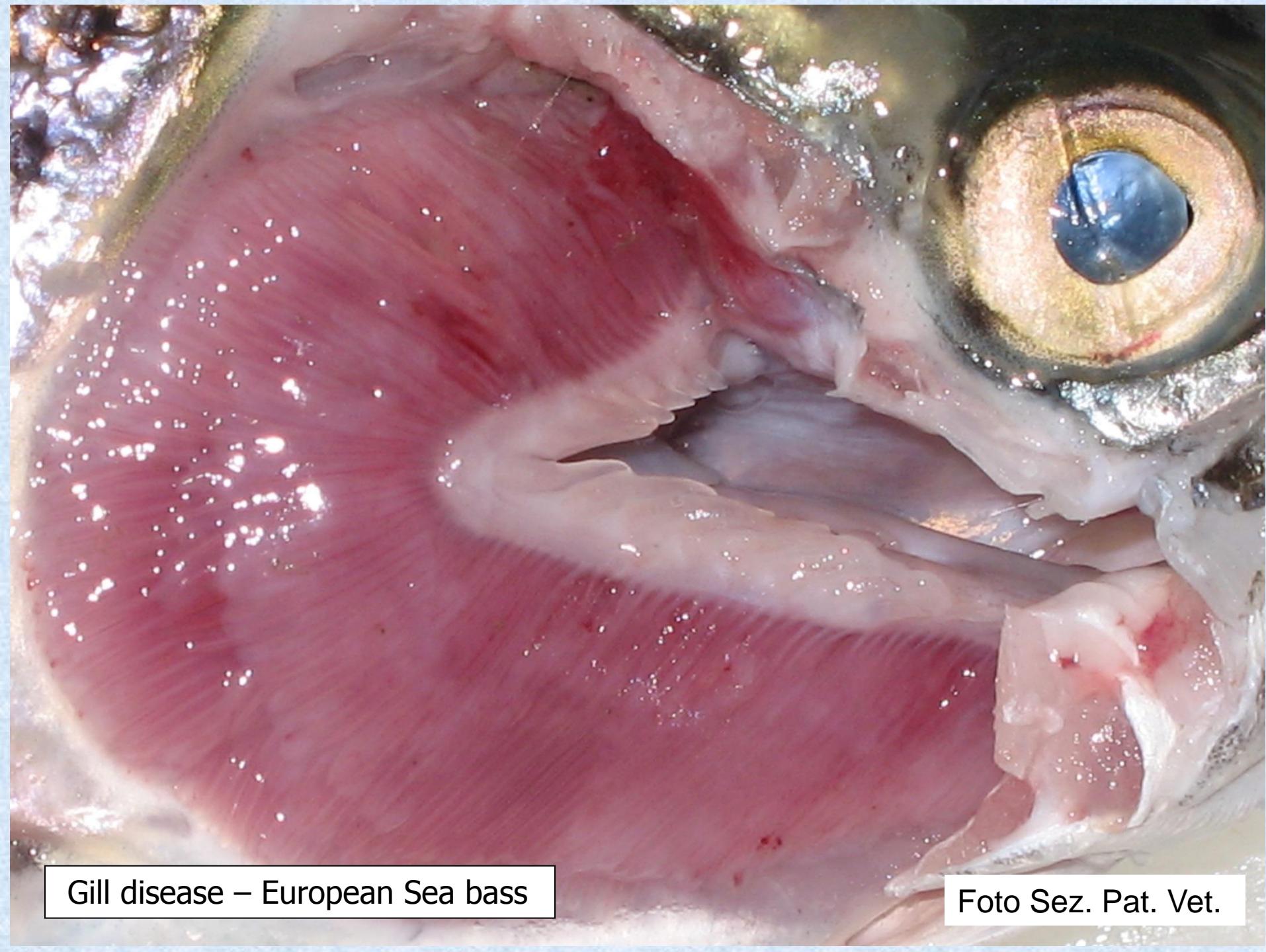
Pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*)

Merluzzo (*Gadus morhua*)



# Shape of the heart





Gill disease – European Sea bass

Foto Sez. Pat. Vet.

# GILL

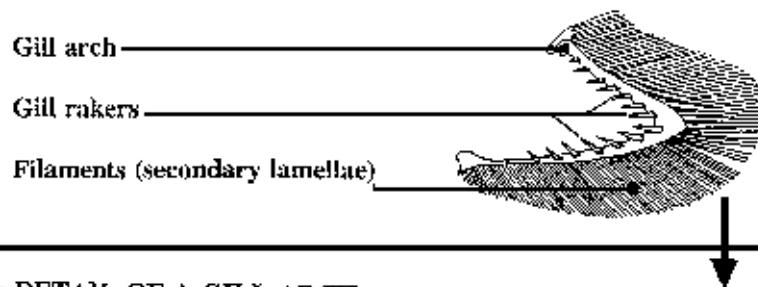


Foto Histopathology Workshop E.A.F.P.

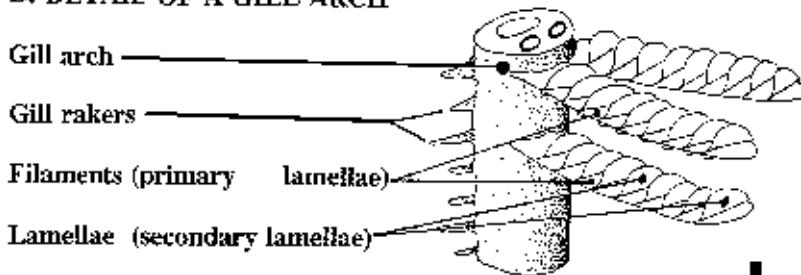
Picture: Histology of a salmonid gill

**FIG. 1: SCHEMATIC PRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE GILLS OF A SALMONID**

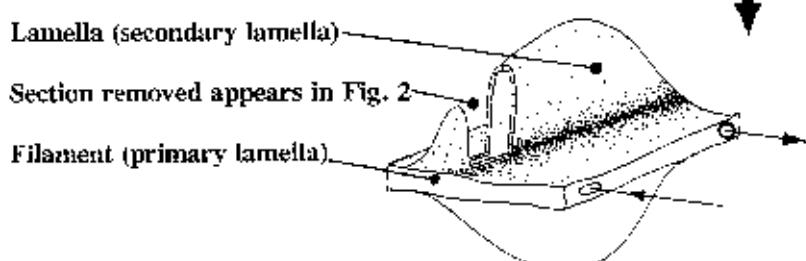
**A: GROSS APPEARANCE OF A SALMONID GILL ARCH**

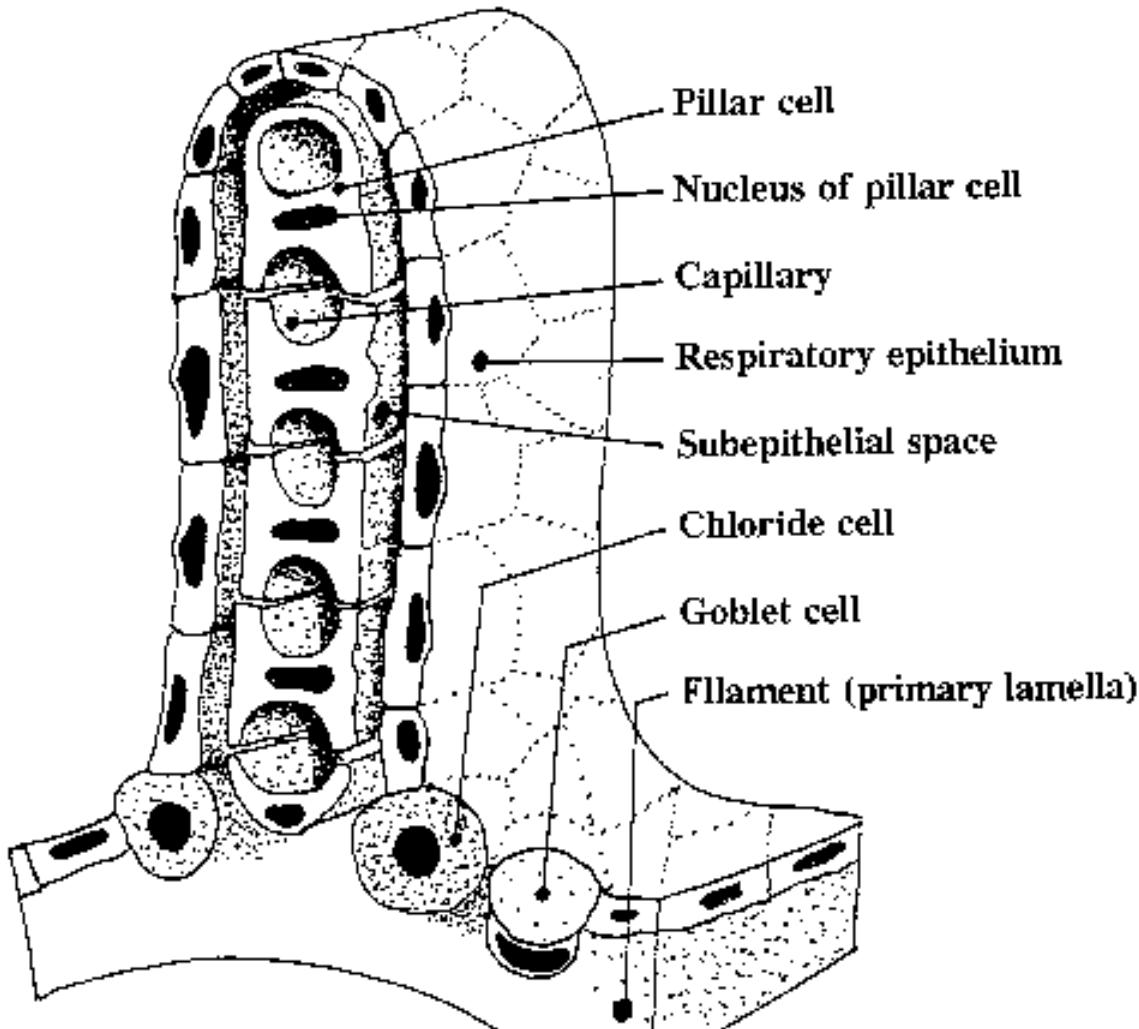


**B: DETAIL OF A GILL ARCH**



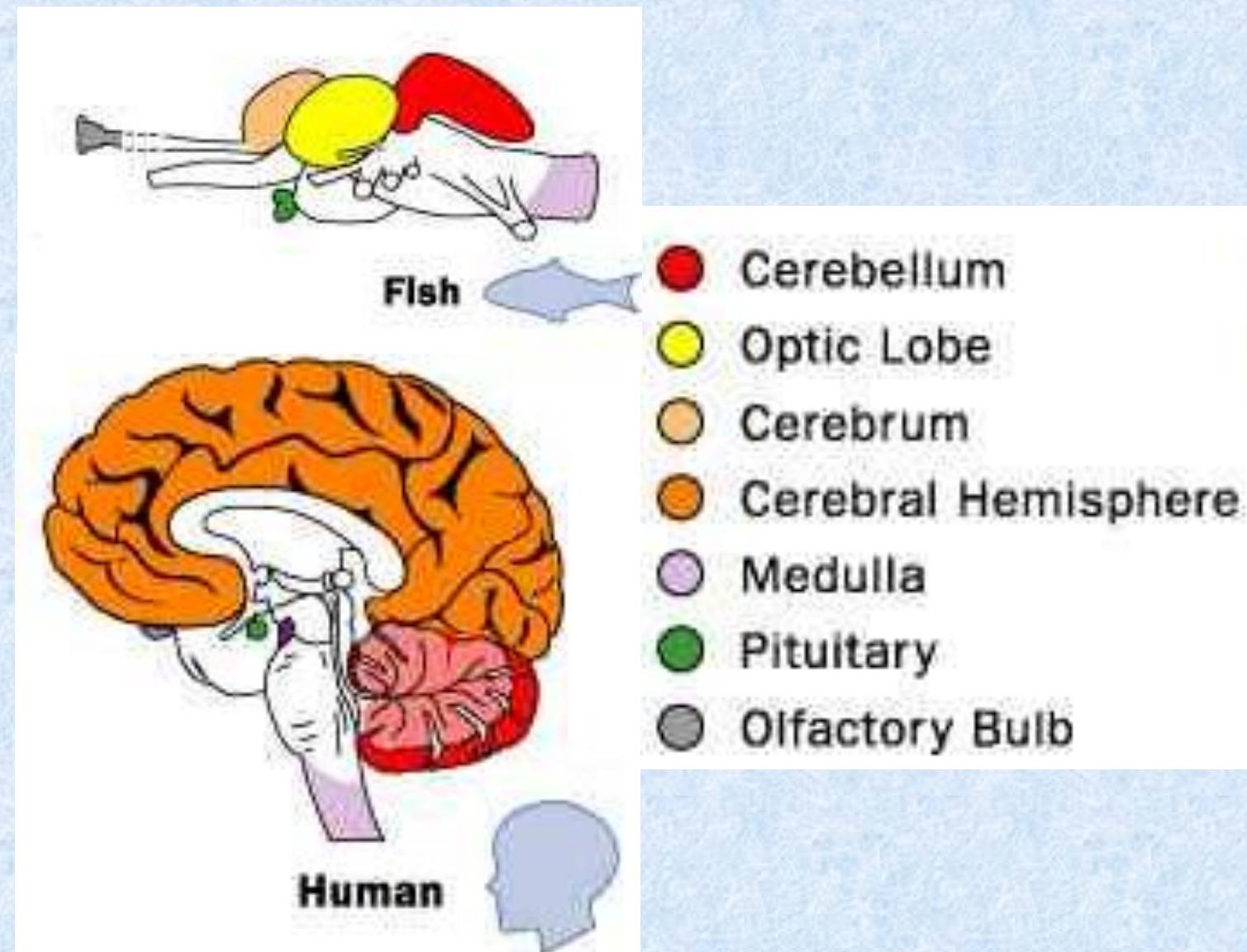
**C: DETAIL OF A FILAMENT (PRIMARY LAMMELLAE)**





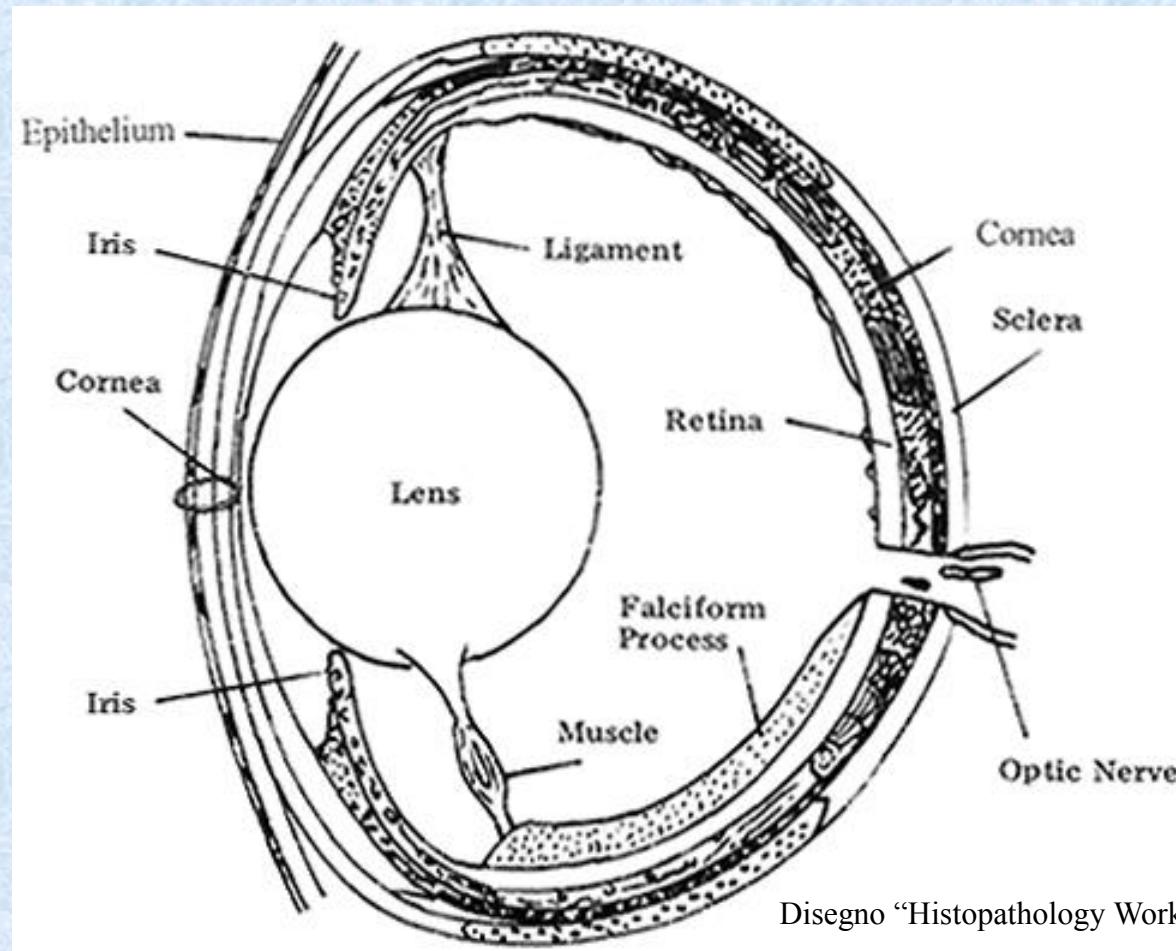
Disegni Histopathology Workshop E.A.F.P

# BRAIN: NORMAL STRUCTURE



## The eye structure

Figs.1 and 2 illustrate the typical sectional view of the teleost eye. Note that the basic components differ little from those found in higher vertebrates.



Starting from the anterior, the eye is basically composed of a cornea, an iris, a spheroid lens, a retina, a sclerotic capsule with vitreous fluid in its cavity and an optic nerve.

Foto Sez. Pat. Vet.

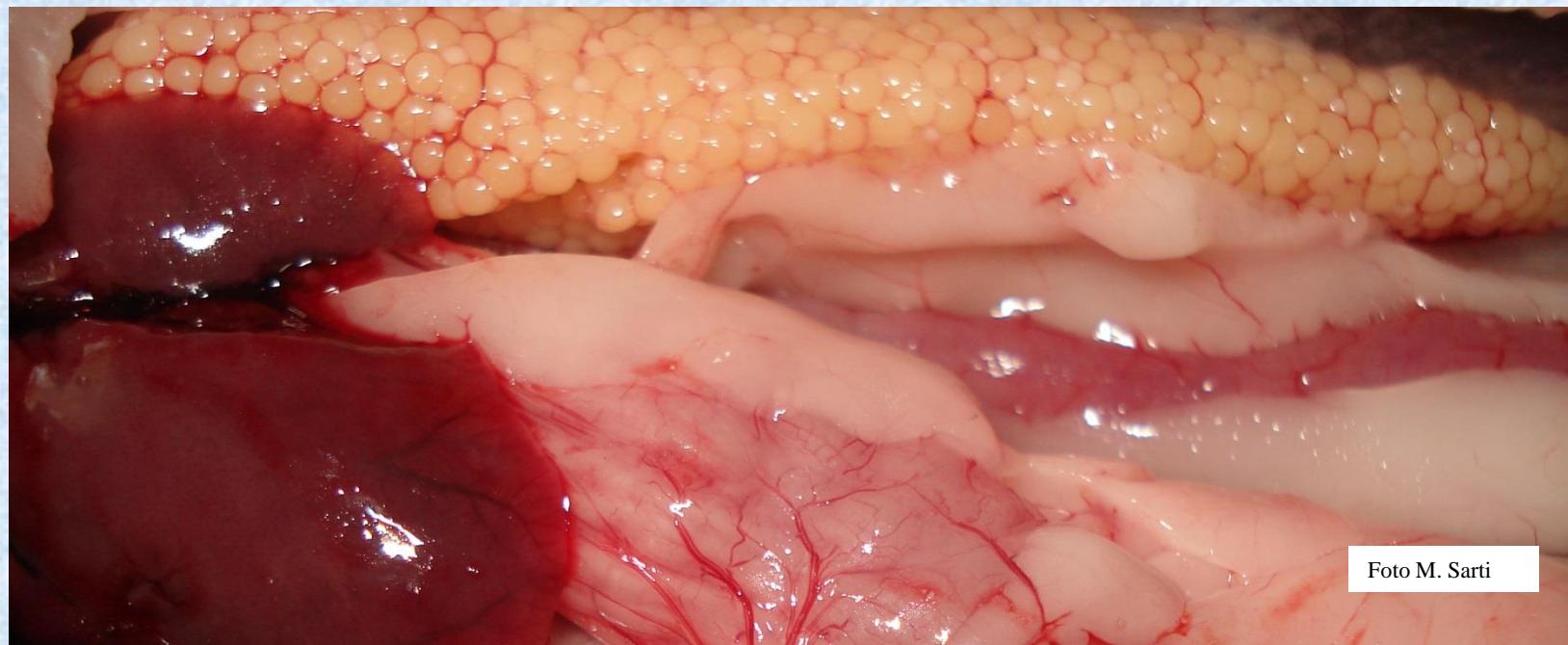


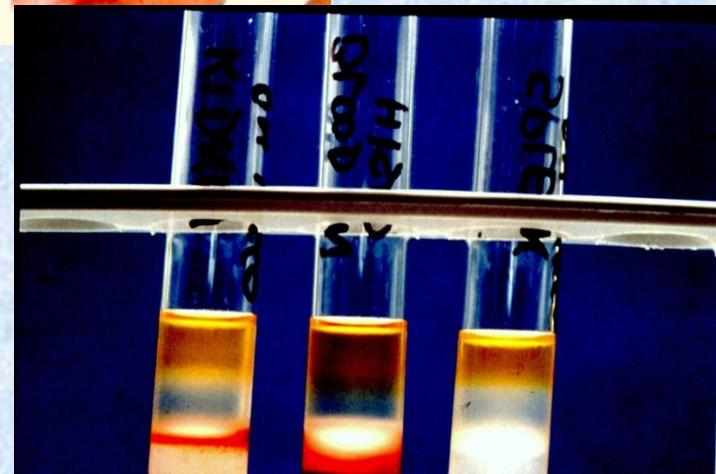
Foto M. Sarti



Foto M. Sarti

## Sessual organs: femal gonadi





What species of fish can potentially rearing in CEMAC countries ?

potentially rearing fish in  
fresh (sweet) water

# TILAPIA



# TILAPIA





## Oreochromis sparmanii (tilapia comune)

**Ordine :** Perciformi  
**Sottordine :** Percoidei  
**Famiglia :** Ciclidi





**Oreochromis niloticus**  
**(tilapia del nilo)**

**Ordine :** Perciformi  
**Sottordine :** Percoidei  
**Famiglia :** Ciclidi

# CARP

*Ciprinus Carpus*



# AFRICAN CATFISH



# FISH FARMING

## **FARMING FASES**

The Fish farm include 3-4 separate units:

RIPRODUCTION (Farming Brodstock, insemination);

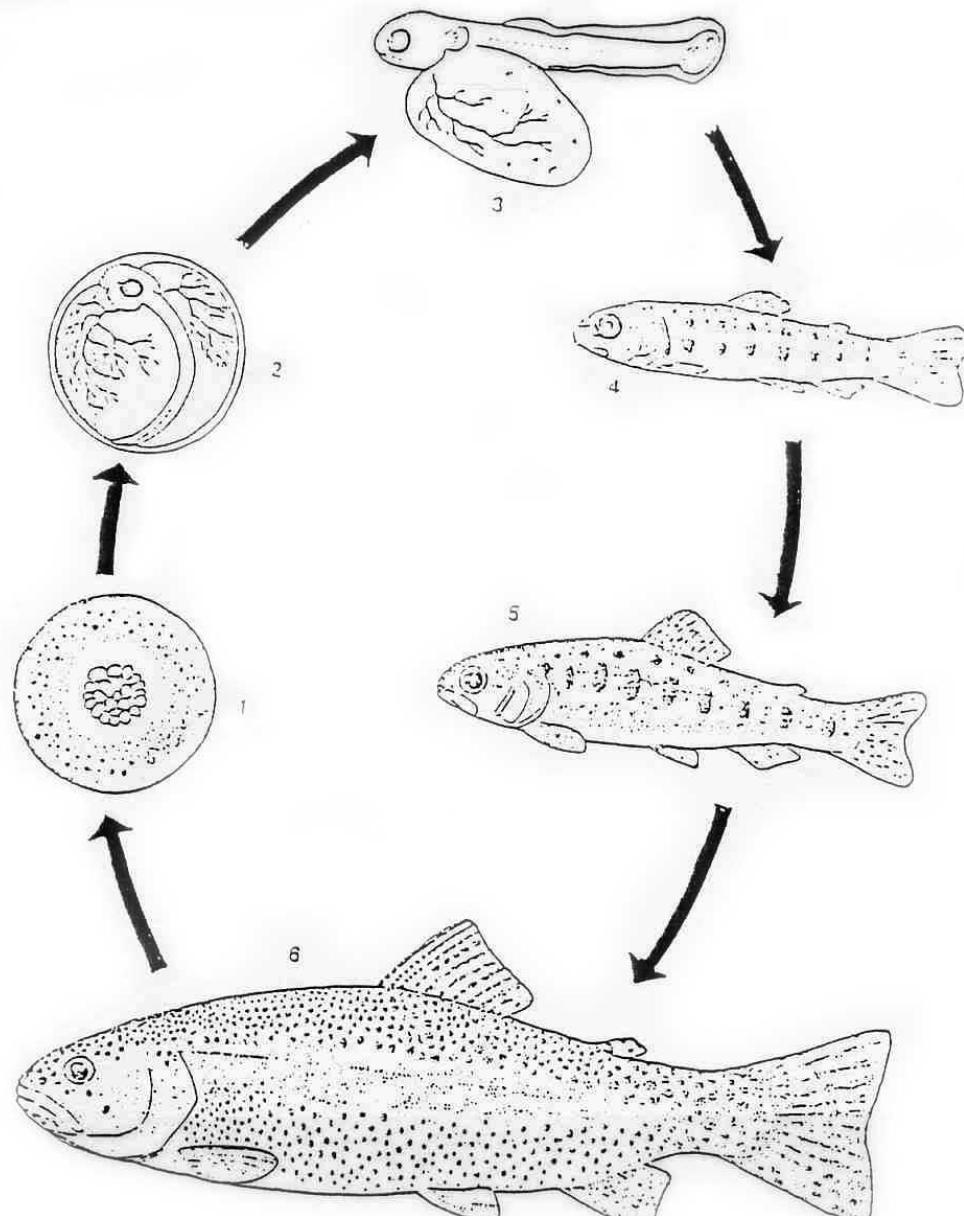
INCUBATORY

ATCHERIES;

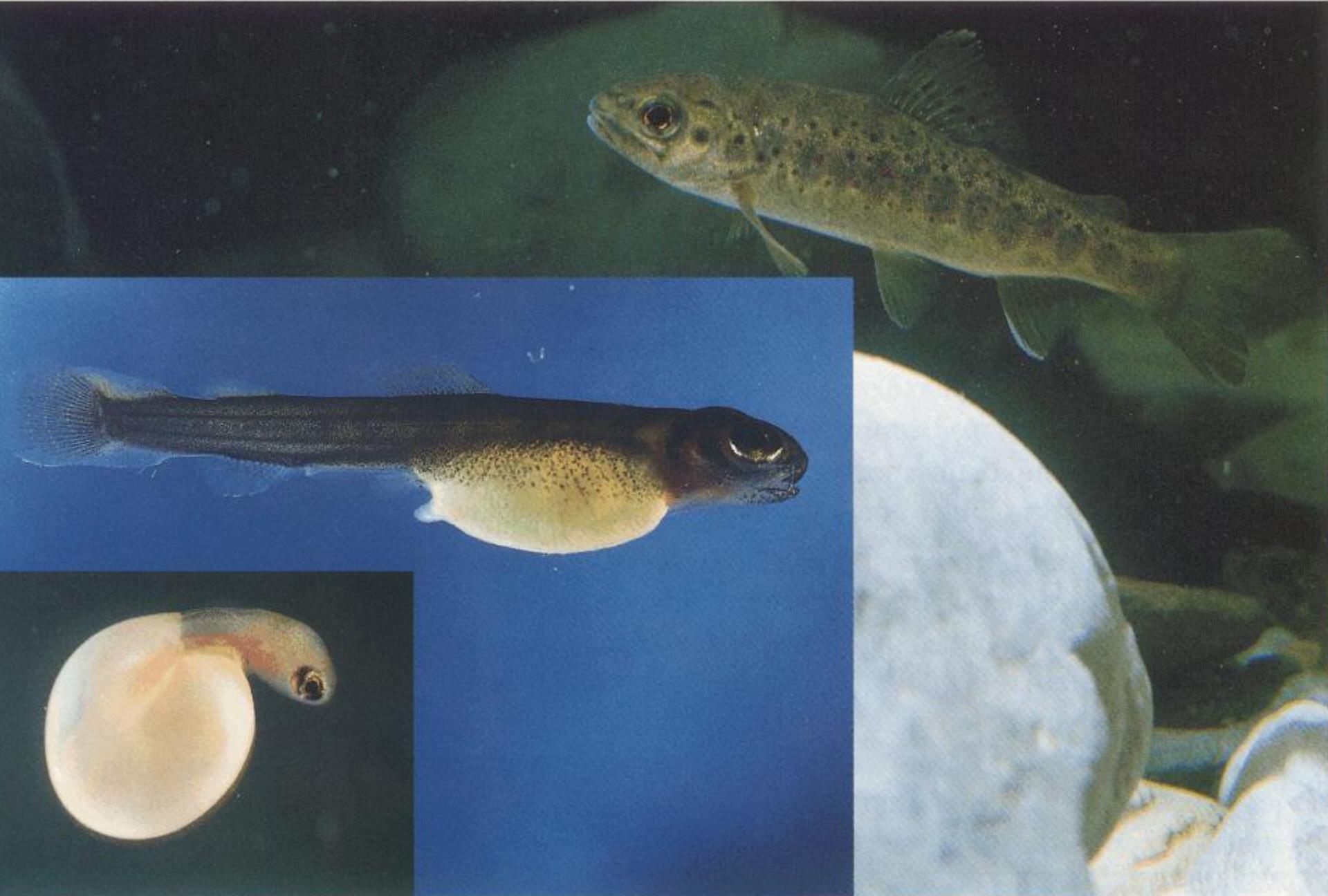
ONGROWING;

Every sector need to receive water separately

Often is more common to buy eggs from big atcheries



Life cicle of salmonid. 1) embryo (32 cells); 2) eggs with the shape "eye"; 3) prelarval stages; 4) fingerling; 5) juvenile; 6) adult



# **RIPRODUCTION**

Includes

Genetical selection,

Environmental conditions control,

Ornon treatment.

Ottimization managing brodstock.

Brodstock number

Insemination

**anestetich**

**MS222** = sulfonato di tricaina metano da 15 a 300 ppm.

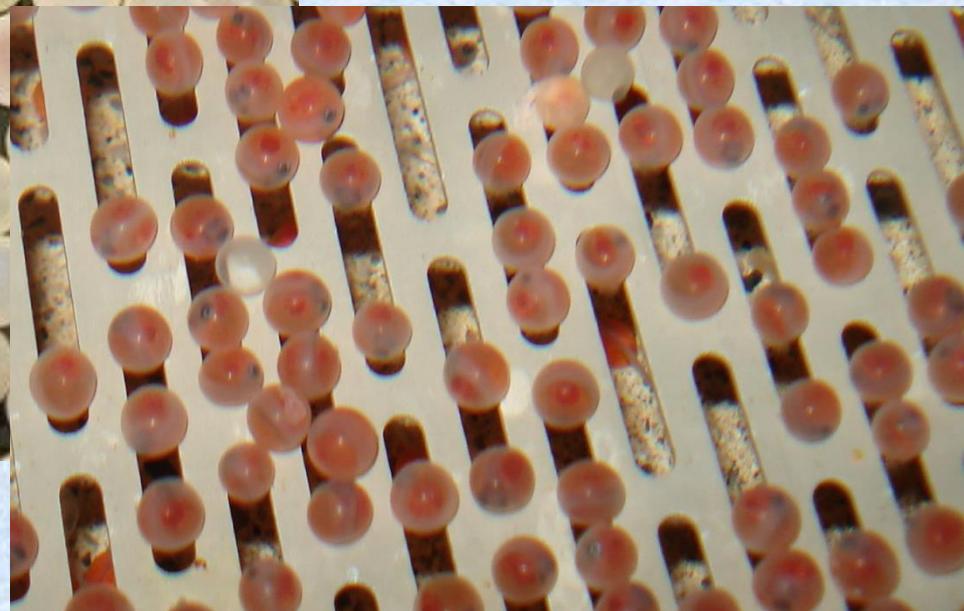
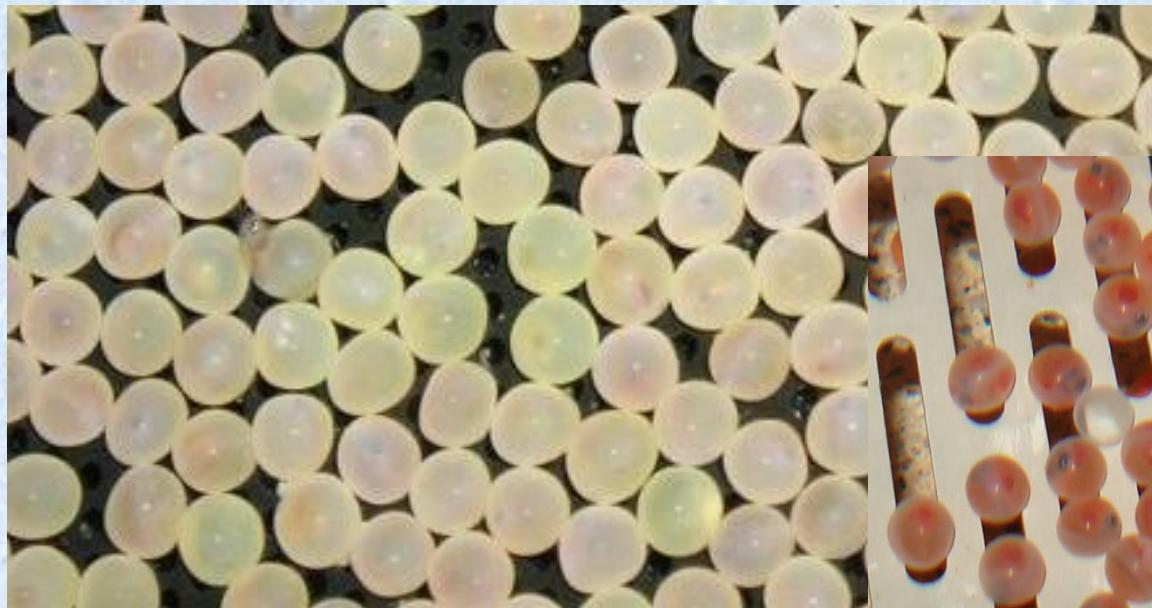
**CLORBUTANOLO**

**BENZOCAINA**

**ACETONCLOROFORMIO:**



# FISH EGGS





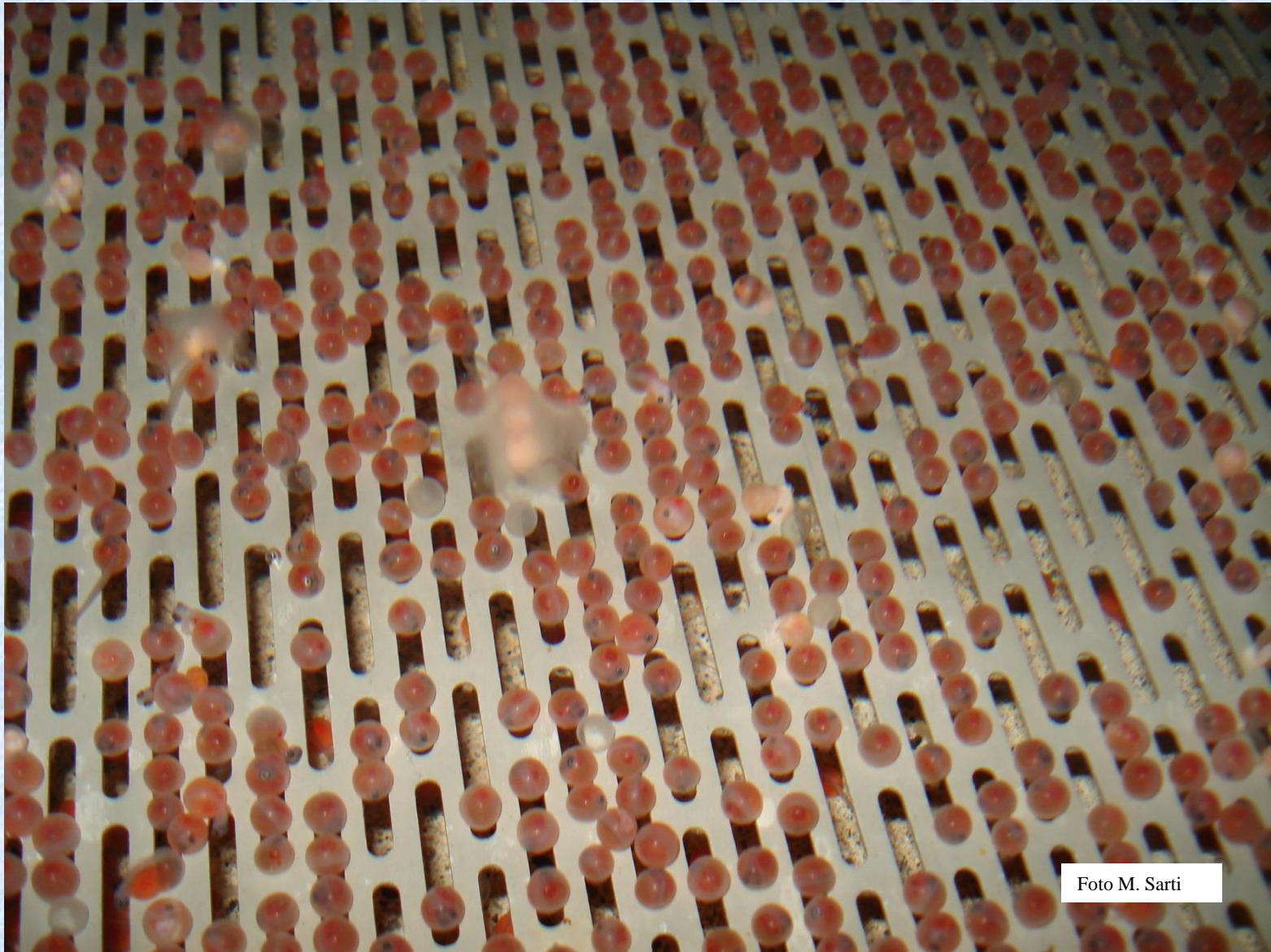


Foto M. Sarti

## Embrionic development of fish



Uova embrionate



comparsa occhio



schiusa



Riassorbimento sacco vitellino





Foto M. Sarti

# ATCHERIES



# ATCHERIES

## RETTANGOLAR TANKS in concrit :

6 x 0,6 x 0,6 m (1,4/1,6 m<sup>3</sup>)

(changing water 0,5 to 3 litri/sec) .







# Ongrowing

TANKS in open spaces, with the bottom made in ground or in concret. from 30 to 500 m; large from 9-10 m per 80-150 cm profundity)

## Tanks in ground

Built directly on the ground, covered by little stones; need ground with low permeability

### Advantage:

- Low cost;
- Self depuration.

### Disavantage:

- Higher cost for the maintenance;
- algy development;
- difficult to clean.



## Tanks in concrit:

### 1) Vantage:

- la durata dell'impianto;
- la facilità di pulizia e manutenzione;

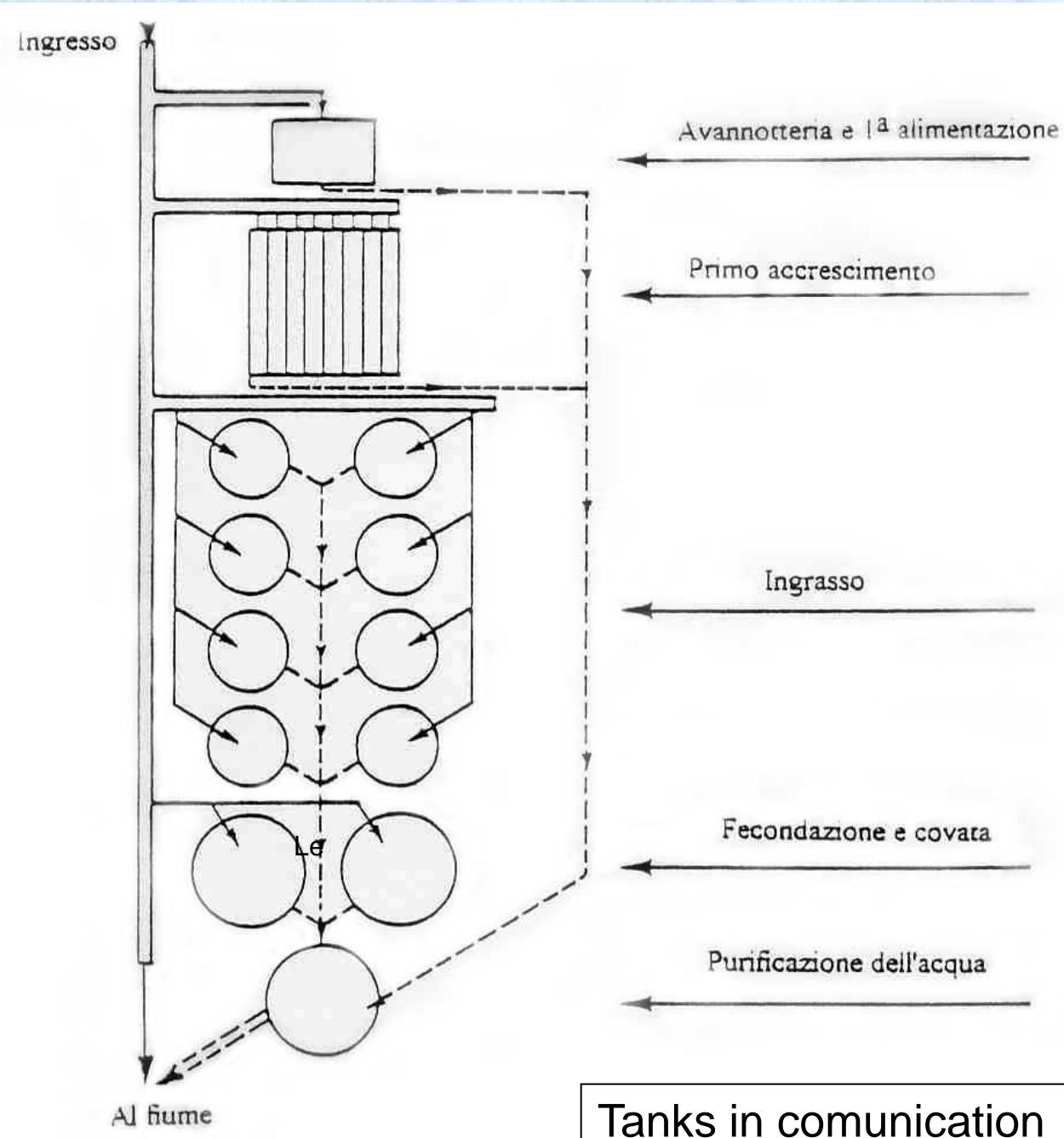
### 2) Disavantage:

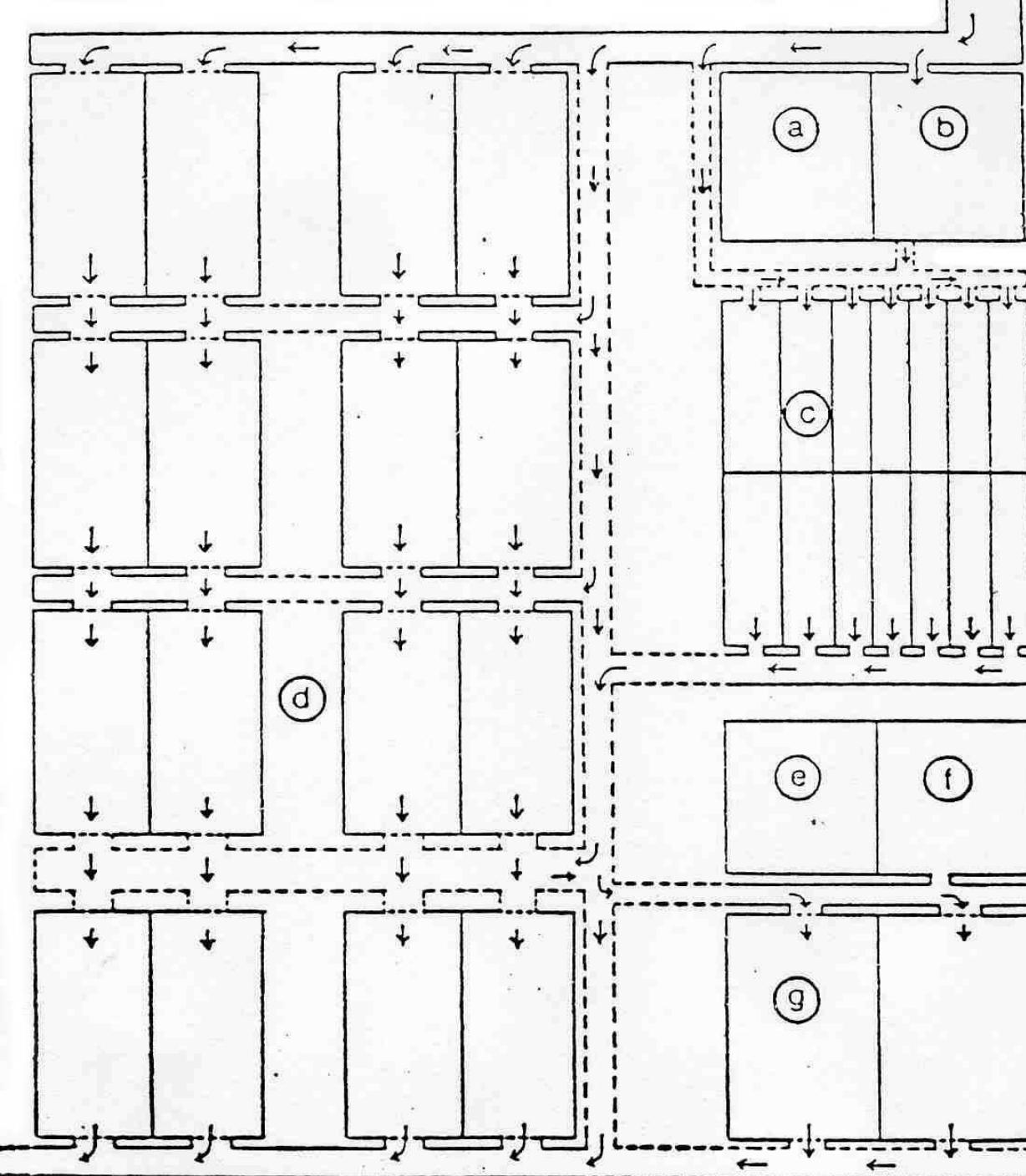
- High cost;
- the tanks must have the orientation depending on water distribution,

Two principals modeels:

- Indipendent tanks;
- Tanks in communication.







### Esempio di allevamento di tipo “raceways”

- a)Ufficio;
  - b)Avannotteria;
  - c)Vasche per novellame;
  - d) Vasche per adulti;
  - e) Magazzino;
  - f) Stanza per la spremitura delle uova;
  - g) Vasca riproduttori;
  - - - canali a fondo cieco;
  - direzione dell'acqua.
- (da Kafuku & Ikenoue).









Oxygen present in the water > di 2 - 4 ppm;

pH around a 6,5 e 8,2.



Raring density 100 kg/m<sup>3</sup>



areator





# Fish feeding

- 1. Directly by the farmer**
- 2. Mechanic system, using camion that distribute food**
- 3. Mechanic system with fix machines that are programmed to distribute food**
- 4. Mechanic system with fix machines that distribute food on fish request**

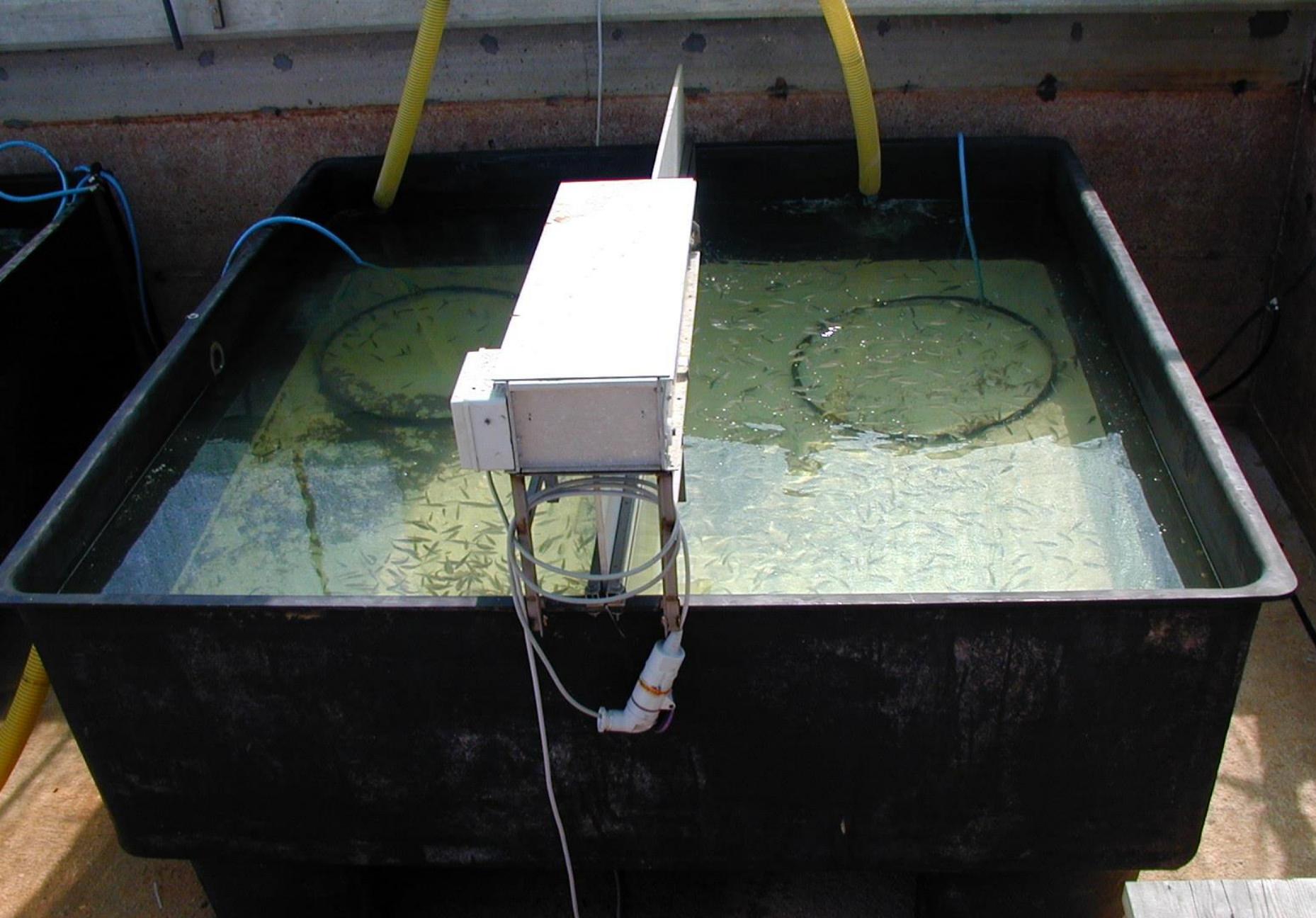




Alimentazione dei pesci mediante  
macchina mobile che spara il mangime  
nella vasca di allevamento intensivo.



Mechanic system with fix machines that are programmed to distribute food



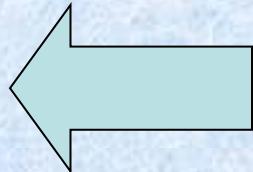
**Mechanic system with fix machines that are programmed to distribute food**

The food is made in

**pellet**



**or estrusos**



**Frequency of meal per day, it's depend by the amount that must be distributed to fish per day:**

1. fish size:
2. water temperature:
3. presence of  $O_2$  in the water

Normally 1-2 meal /die.



# Production cost of a fish farm

Manual work of the operators

Fish eggs

Fingerling

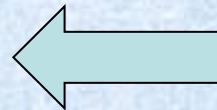
Electricity

Disinfection

Feeding

# Production cost of a fish farm

Manual work of the operators



Fish eggs

Fingerling

Electricity

Disinfection

Feeding

# Production cost of a fish farm

Manual work of the operators

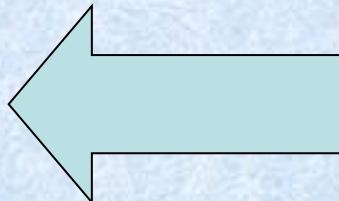
Fish eggs

Fingerling

Electricity

Disinfection

Feeding



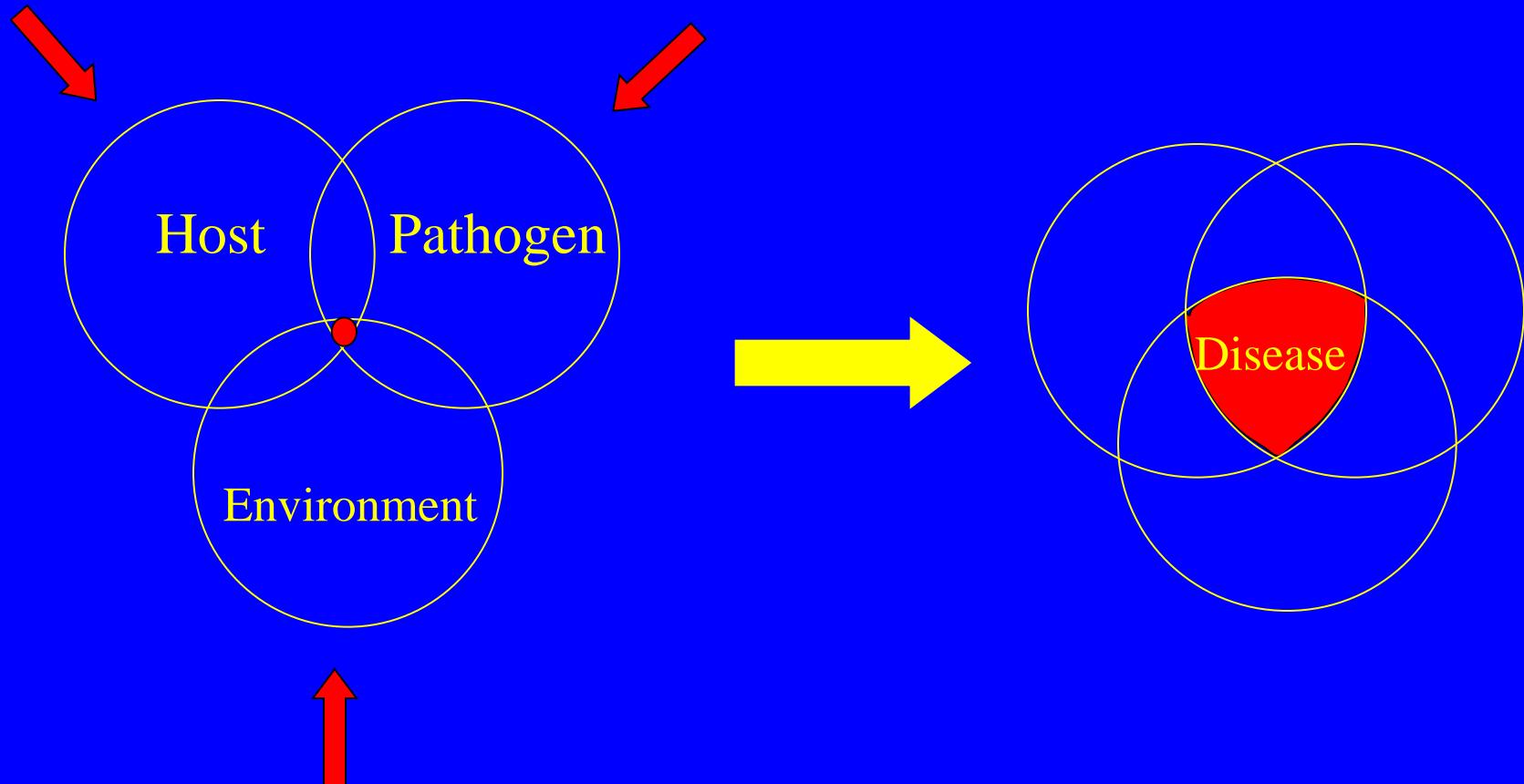
The cost for feeding fish  
is the higher, normally is  
40 – 50 % of the total  
production cost of the  
farm



# **Tanks disinfection and cleanin**

- 1) Tanks must be dry;**
- 2) disinfection is made by :**
  - **calcium carbonate,**
  - **cloramine ,**
  - **Iodiom ,**
  - **formalinn**

# Classic disease model



Interazioni dei fattori chimici, biologici e fisici con l'ambiente di allevamento che giocano un ruolo importante sulle condizioni sanitarie e fisiologici di pesci allevati intensivamente

### QUALITÀ DELL'ACQUA

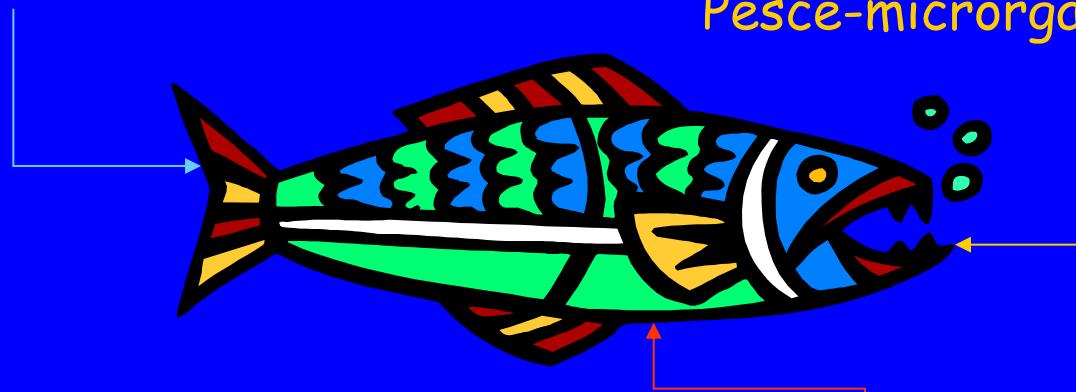
Ossigeno dissolto

Metaboliti tossici  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$

### INTERAZIONI BIOLOGICHE

Pesce-pesce

Pesce-microrganismi



### TECNICHE DI ALLEVAMENTO

Densità, manipolazione

Trattamenti sanitari  
trasporto

# FISH PREDATOR





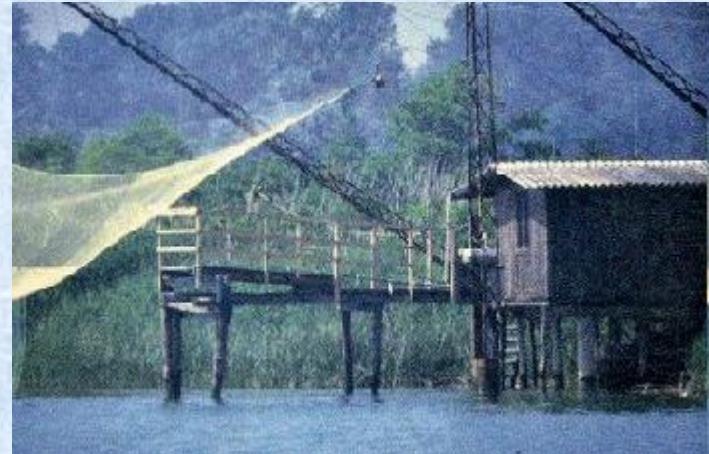


potentially rearing marine fish

or

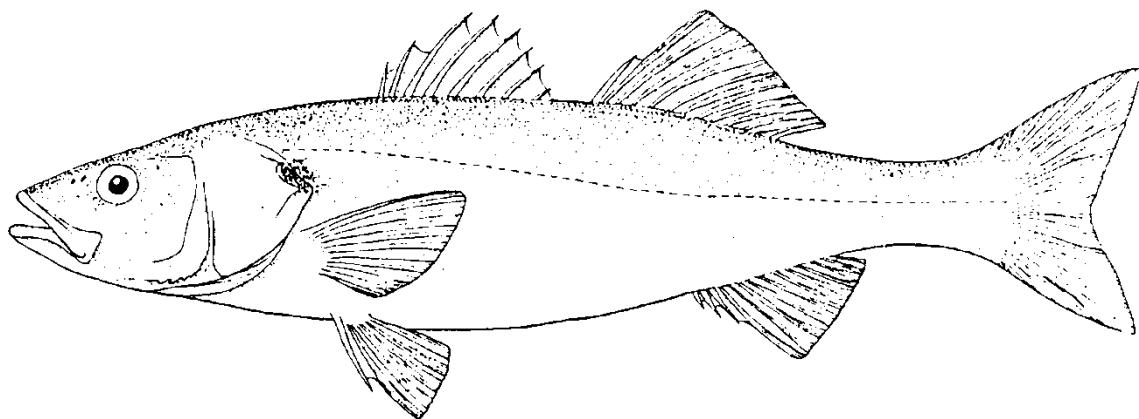
Salt water fish

# REARING EURIALINE FISH





# SEA BASS



## **BRANZINO (SPIGOLA)**

Le principali specie di branzino sono 6 delle quali 4 presenti lungo le coste americane e 2 lungo quelle africane ed europee. In Europa il nome scientifico delle due specie autoctone riunite nel genere *Dicentrarchus* sono *D. labrax* e *D. punctatus*.

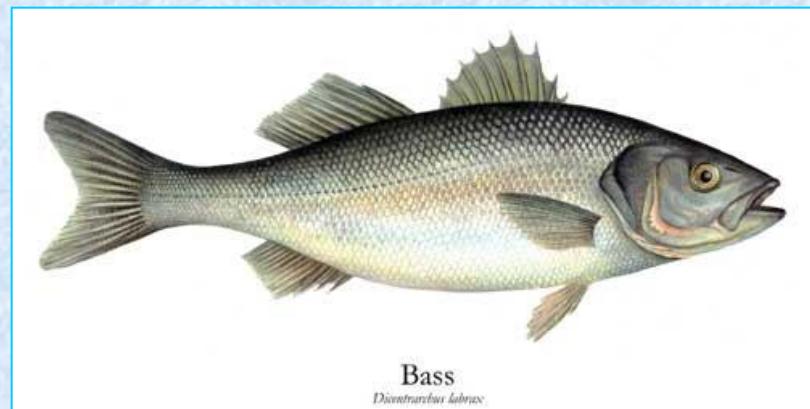
Classe: Teleostei

Ordine: Perciformi

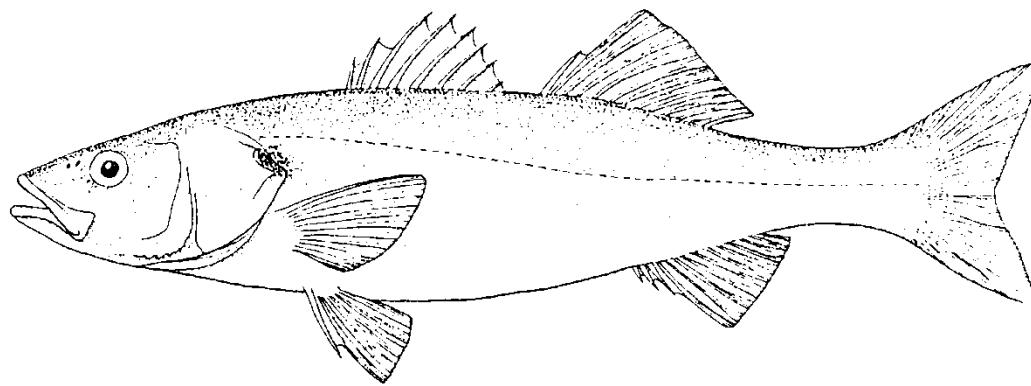
Famiglia: Serranidi (Moronidi)

Genere: *Dicentrarchus* (*Morone*)

Specie: *D. labrax* (Linneo, 1758); *D. punctatus* (Bloch, 1792)

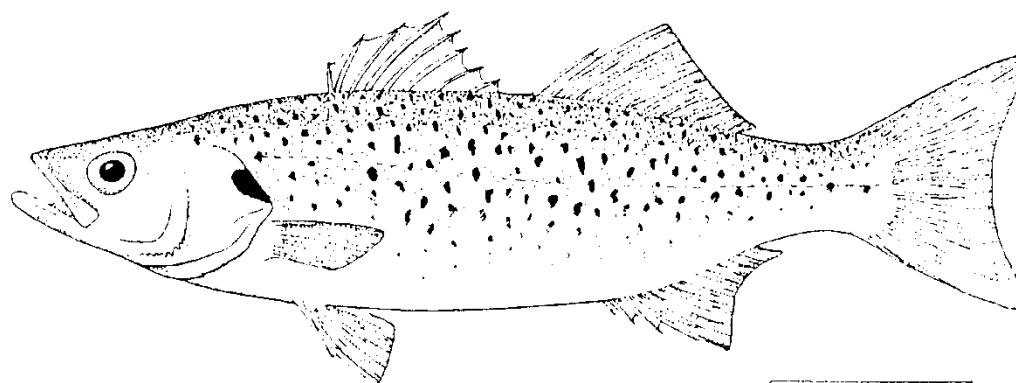


Dicentrarchus labrax (Linnaeus, 1758)



0 11 cm

Dicentrarchus punctatus (Bloch, 1792)

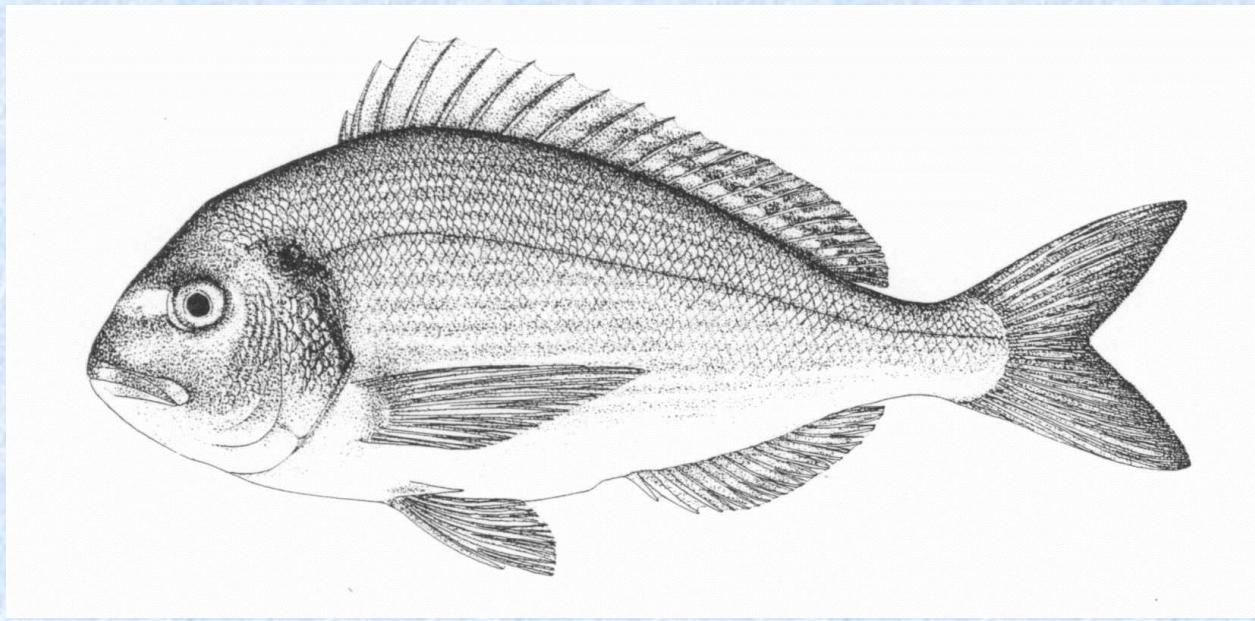


0 12 cm

Le due specie presentano 2 pinne dorsali: la prima presenta 9 spine, la seconda una sola. La punteggiatura è presente nelle forme giovanili sia di *D. labrax* sia di *D. punctatus*, sparisce nella forma adulta di *D. labrax*.



# SPARID



## Cap. IV - Sparidae

Tab. 4.2: Elenco dei principali sparidi di allevamento

Nome scientifico	Nome comune	Zone principali di allevamento	Commerciale / Sperimentale	Tipo di allevamento *
<i>Pagrus major</i>	Orata giapponese, red sea bream	Giappone	Commerciale	I: gabbie, stagni SE: stagni
		Taiwan, Hong Kong, Mediterraneo	Commerciale Sperimentale	I: gabbie, stagni I
<i>Chrysophrys major</i> ( <i>Sparus major</i> )	Silver sea bream	Hong Kong, Korea	Commerciale	I: gabbie, stagni
<i>Evnynnis japonica</i>	Crimson sea bream, Japanese chidai	Giappone, Hong Kong, Taiwan	Commerciale	I: gabbie; SI: stagni
<i>Archosargus sarba</i> ( <i>Sparus sarba</i> )	Goldline sea bream, Japanese hedai	Hong Kong,	Commerciale	I: gabbie, stagni
		Arabia Saudita		
<i>Archosargus</i> <i>rhombocephalus</i>	Sheepshead	Florida, Caraibi del Sud	Sperimentale	I, SI: stagni
<i>Archosargus</i> <i>probatocephalus</i>	Sheepshead	Florida, Caraibi del Sud	Sperimentale	I, SI: stagni
<i>Acanthopagrus</i> <i>macrocephalus</i>	Black porgy, dark sea bream	Giappone,	Commerciale	I: gabbie, stagni
		Hong Kong, Korea		
<i>Acanthopagrus</i> <i>tatus</i>	Yellow-fin sea bream, yellow-finned black porgy	Kuwait, Giappone, Taiwan	Commerciale	I: vasche, gabbie, stagni

<i>Acanthopagrus</i> <i>cuvieri</i>	Silvery black porgy. Sobaity	Kuwait	Commercial	I: vasche, stagni
<i>Acanthopagrus</i> <i>schlegeli</i>	Black sea bream	Giappone, Taiwan		I: vasche, stagni, gabbie
<i>Sparus aurata</i>	Orata, gilt-head sea bream	Mediterraneo	Commerciale	I/SI: gabbie, stagni E: Valli da pesca (acque salmastre)
<i>Diplodus sargus</i>	Sarago maggiore. white sea bream	Turchia Mediterraneo	Commerciale Commerciale	I: gabbie E: Valli da pesca
<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	Sarago fasciato, common two-banded sea bream	Martinica Mediterraneo	Sperimentale Sper./Comm.	I: gabbie I/E: Valli da pesca (acque salmastre)
<i>Diplodus puntazzo</i>	Sarago pizzuto, sharpsnout sea bream	Mediterraneo	Sper./Comm.	I/E: Valli da pesca (acque salmastre)
<i>Diplodus annularis</i>	Sparaglione, annular sea bream	Italia, Grecia	Sperimentale	I: vasche, stagni
<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	Pagro comune, common sea bream	Italia	Sperimentale	I: stagni
<i>Dentex dentex</i>	Dentice comune, common dentex	Mediterraneo	Sperimentale	I: vasche

Legenda:

\* = Tecniche di coltura. I: intensivo; SI: semi-intensivo; E: estensivo.

**ORATA**

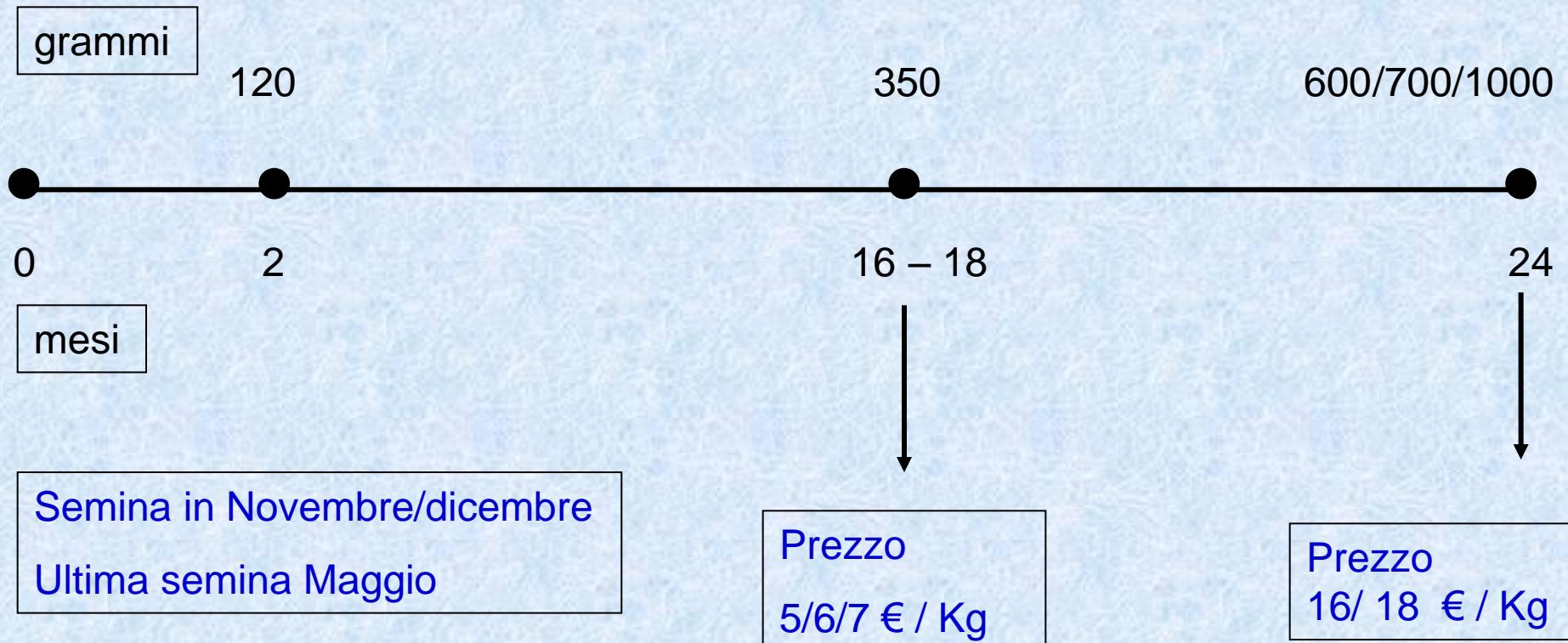
*Sparus Aurata*

**GILTHEAD SEA BREAM**

**DORADE ROYALE**

**DORADA**

## Accrescimento e resa dell' orata

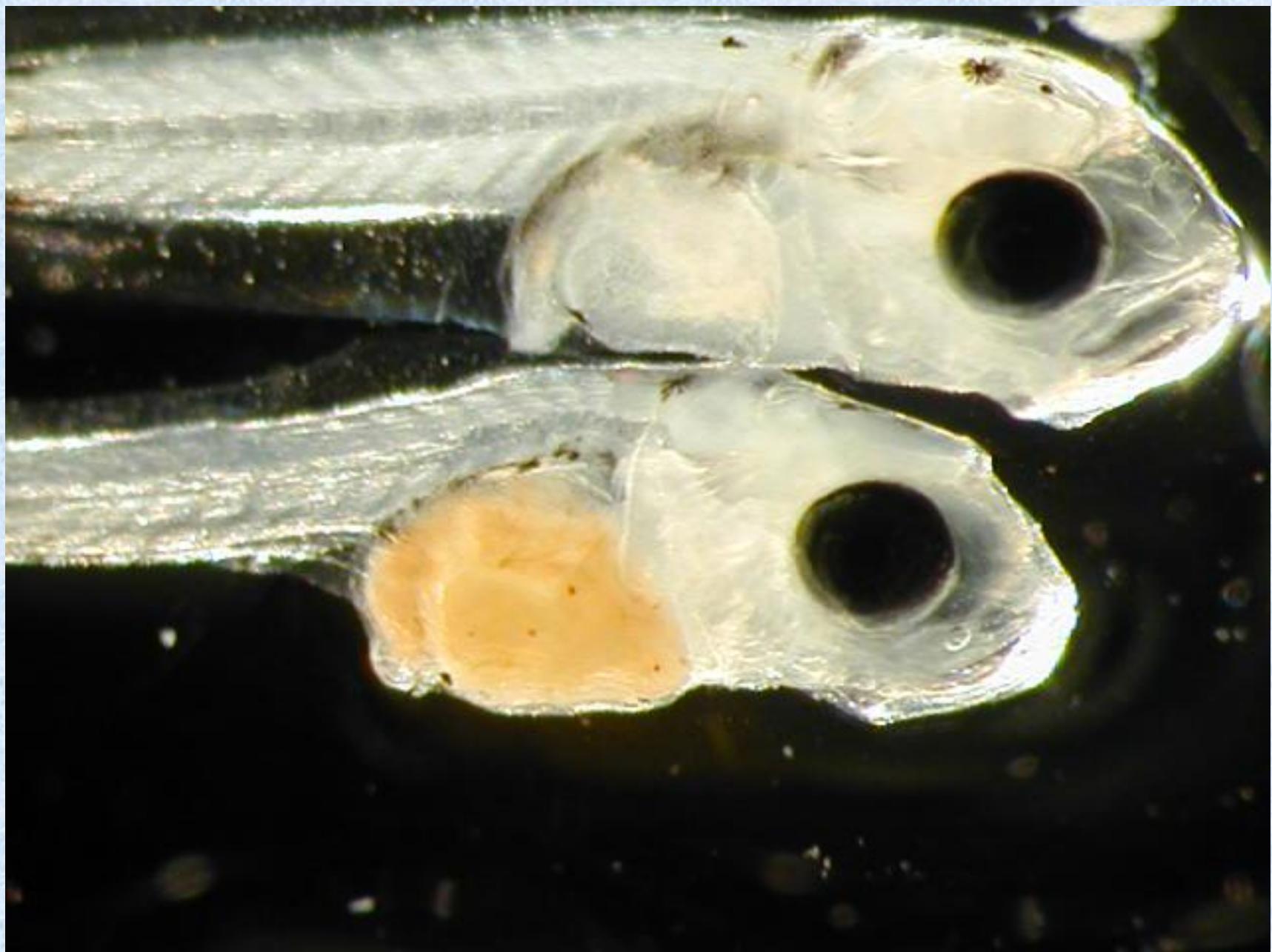


Indice di conversione 2 : 1 - 2,2/ 2,3 / 2,5 Kg mangime = 1 Kg di prodotto

Temp. acque di allevamento: sud 14 – 28 °C - Nord 9 – 11 °C (minima)



Can arrive to 70 cm

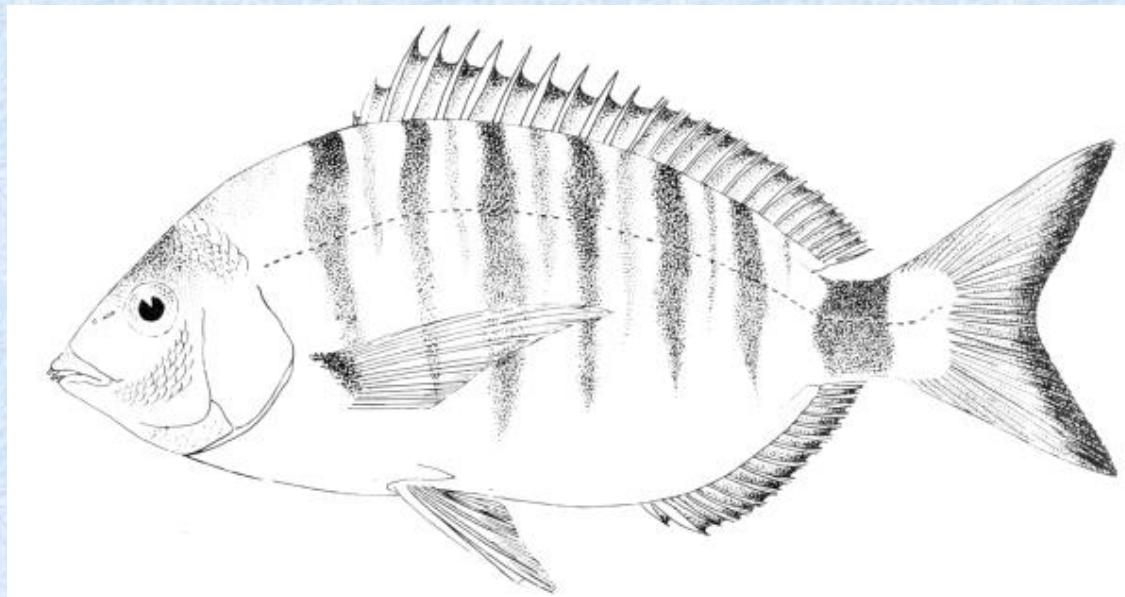


# SARAGO

sarago pizzuto

(*Diplodus puntazzo*)

Shapinsnout sea Bream





## ALTRI SPARIDI DI INTERESSE ACQUACOLTURALE

<b>DENTICE</b>	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	(Common Dentex)
<b>SARAGO FASCIATO</b>	<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>	(Common Two-banded sea bream)
<b>MORMORA</b>	<i>Lithognathus mormyrus</i>	(Striped sea bream)
<b>OCCHIATA</b>	<i>Oblada melanura</i>	(Saddled sea bream)
<b>PAGELLO FRAGOLINO</b>	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	(Common Pandora)
<b>PAGRO MEDITERRANEO</b>	<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>	(Common sea bream)
<b>ORATA GIAPPONESE</b>	<i>Pagrus major</i>	(Read sea bream-Rod poggy)
<b>SALPA</b>	<i>Salpa Salpa</i>	



*Dentex dentex (dentice)*



Pagrus pagrus (orata giapponese o rossa) (red porgy)



*Diplodus annularis* (sarago sparaglione)



*Diplodus sargus (sarago maggiore)*



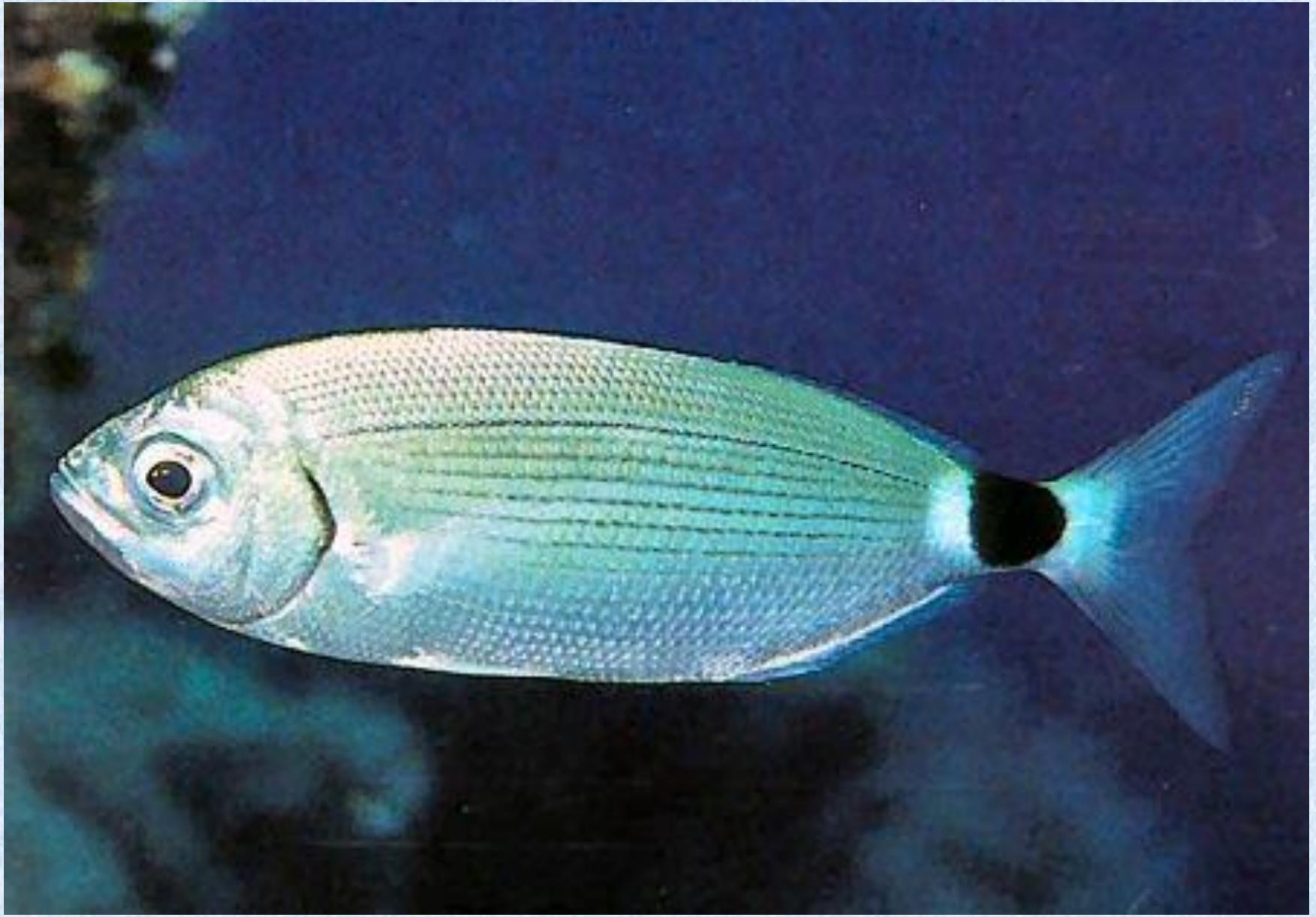
Diplodus vulgaris (sarago fasciato)



*Pagellus erythrinus* (pagello fragolino)



Lithognathus mormyrus (mormora)



Oblata melanura (*Saddled seabream*) (*occhiata*)

## OTHERS MARINE FISH SPECIES NOT SPARID INTERESTING FOR AQUACULTURE

**RICCIOLA**

(*Seriola dumerili*)



**OMBRINA**

(*Umbrina cirrosa*)

(*Umbrina boccadoro*)



**TONNO ROSSO**

(*Thunnus thynnus*)





***Seriola dumerili (ricciola)***  
(european amberjack)

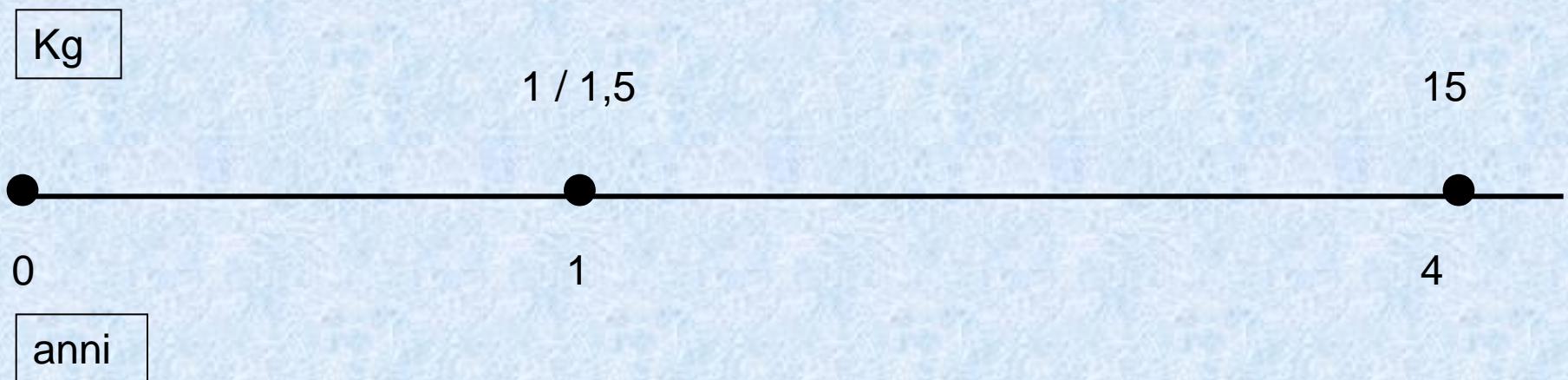
**Sottordine** : Percoidei  
**Famiglia** : Carangidi

raggiunge la prima maturità sessuale a 8-10 kg (IV - V anno di vita) e in Mediterraneo si riproduce nelle acque superficiali dalla fine di maggio alla metà di luglio.

L'uovo è pelagico con un diametro di 1,12 mm.

Specie di interessante prioritario per l'acquacoltura mediterranea, per l'alto valore commerciale, il rapido accrescimento e l'adattabilità agli ambienti confinati.

## Accrescimento e resa della ricciola



# OMBRINA

(*Umbrina cirrosa*)

(Umbrina boccadoro)



La rapidità di crescita e la versatilità all'allevamento, fanno dell'ombrina una delle specie più promettenti per l'acquacoltura mediterranea.

Può raggiungere anche 1 m di lunghezza ed un peso di oltre 10 kg.

**Sottordine** : Percoidei  
**Famiglia** : Serranidi

*Epinephelus striatus*  
(cernia di Nassau)  
(nassau grouper)



*Epinephelus guaza*  
(cernia, cernia di scoglio)



(C) Miquel Pontes <http://marenostrum.org>

**Sottordine** : Percoidei  
**Famiglia** : Serranidi



CERNIA BRUNA (*Epinephelus marginatus*)



CERNIA BIANCA (*Epinephelus aeneus*)



Gabbia per l'allevamento del tonno rosso





**Morone saxatilis (striped bass) (branzino americano)**

**Ordine :** Perciformi  
**Sottordine :** Percoidei  
**Famiglia :** Ciclidi



rearing system of  
marine fish

Mediterranean area increase of production:

4.000 t nel 1989

44.000 t nel 1995

115.000 t nel 2000

Italina production

2.000 t nel 1989

14.600 t nel 2000



Marine fish are reared in two different way:

**1)Estensivo or semi-intensive way,**

utilizza ambienti a caratteristiche lagunare

**2)Intensive way**

che utilizza bacini chiusi, in aree costiere, di dimensioni

ridotte e ad elevato carico per unità di superficie,  
vasche a terra

gabbie galleggianti poste in mare aperto

**90% producton -----→ intensive way**

*Recently has been develop system -----→ off-shore*

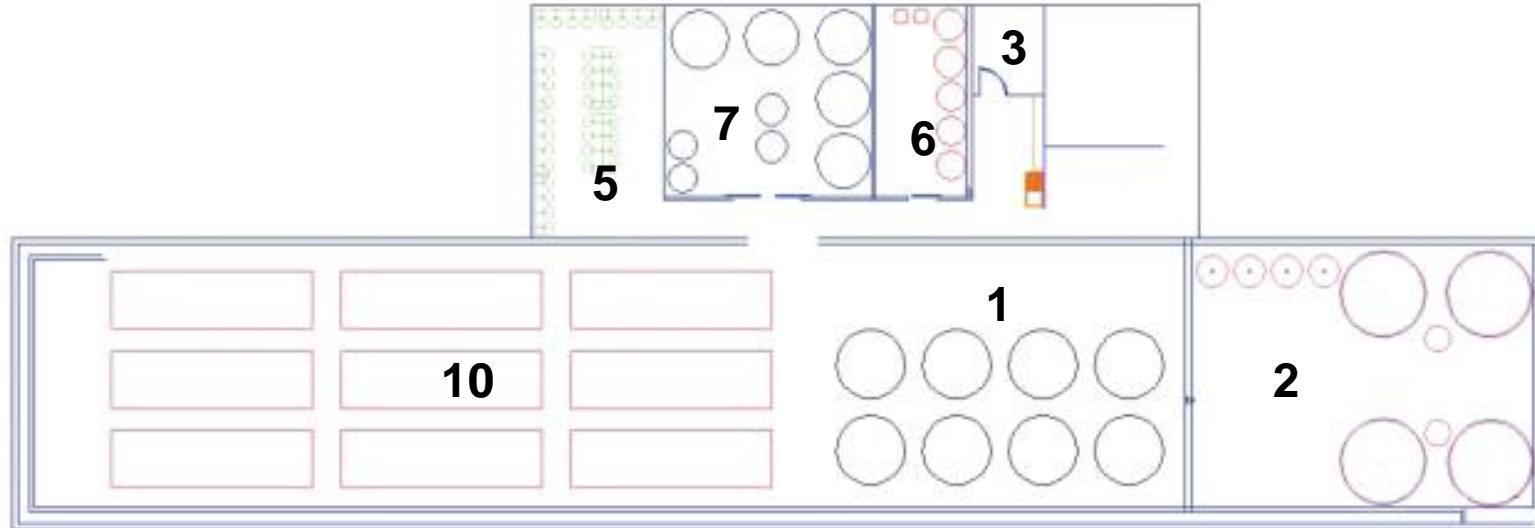
10 %



90 %





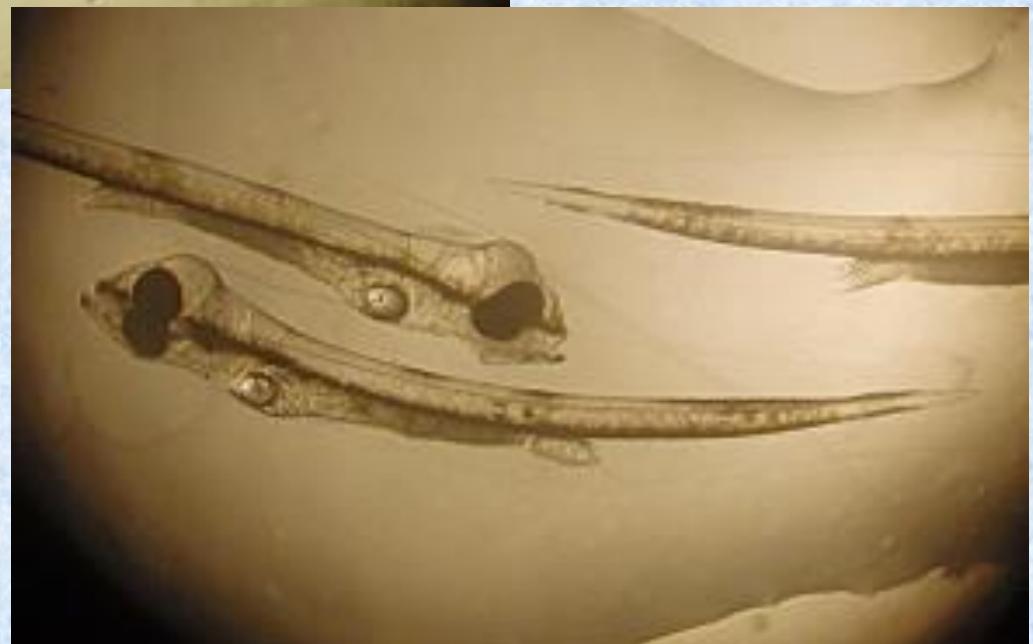


**Atcheries.** 1: vasche di allevamento larvale; 2: vasche di deposizione e schiuditoi; 3: sala ceppi; 4: area tecnica; 5: fitoplancton; 6: artemia; 7: rotiferi; 8: ufficio; 9: magazzino; 10: vasche svezzamento e preingrasso.



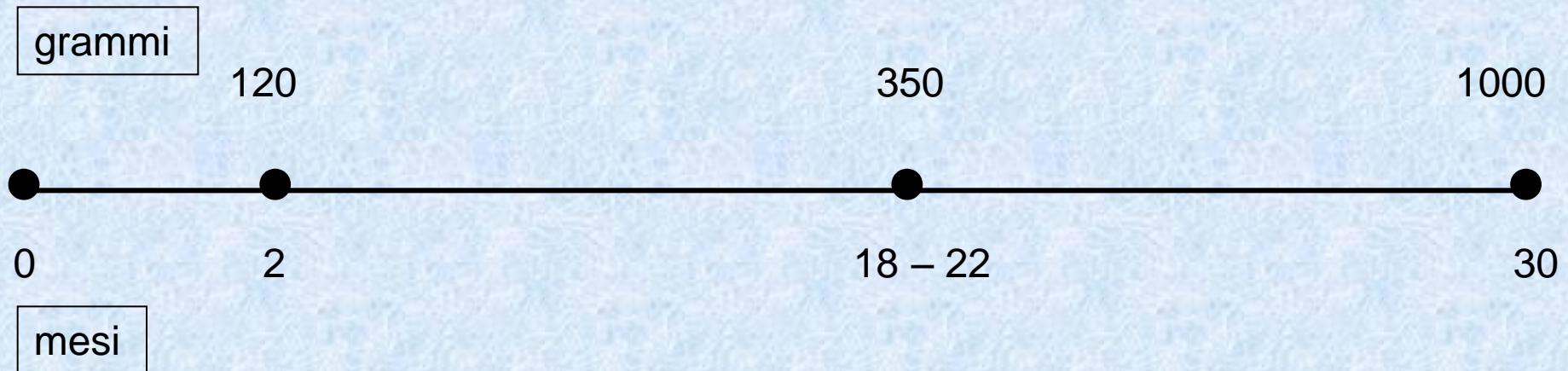


Copepodi ed altri  
organismi nella comunità  
di un grande volume al  
27° giorno.  
*Foto di P. De Marzi.*



Spigole al 6° giorno  
dalla schiusa delle  
uova. *Foto di P. De  
Marzi.*

## Growing rate of Sea bas

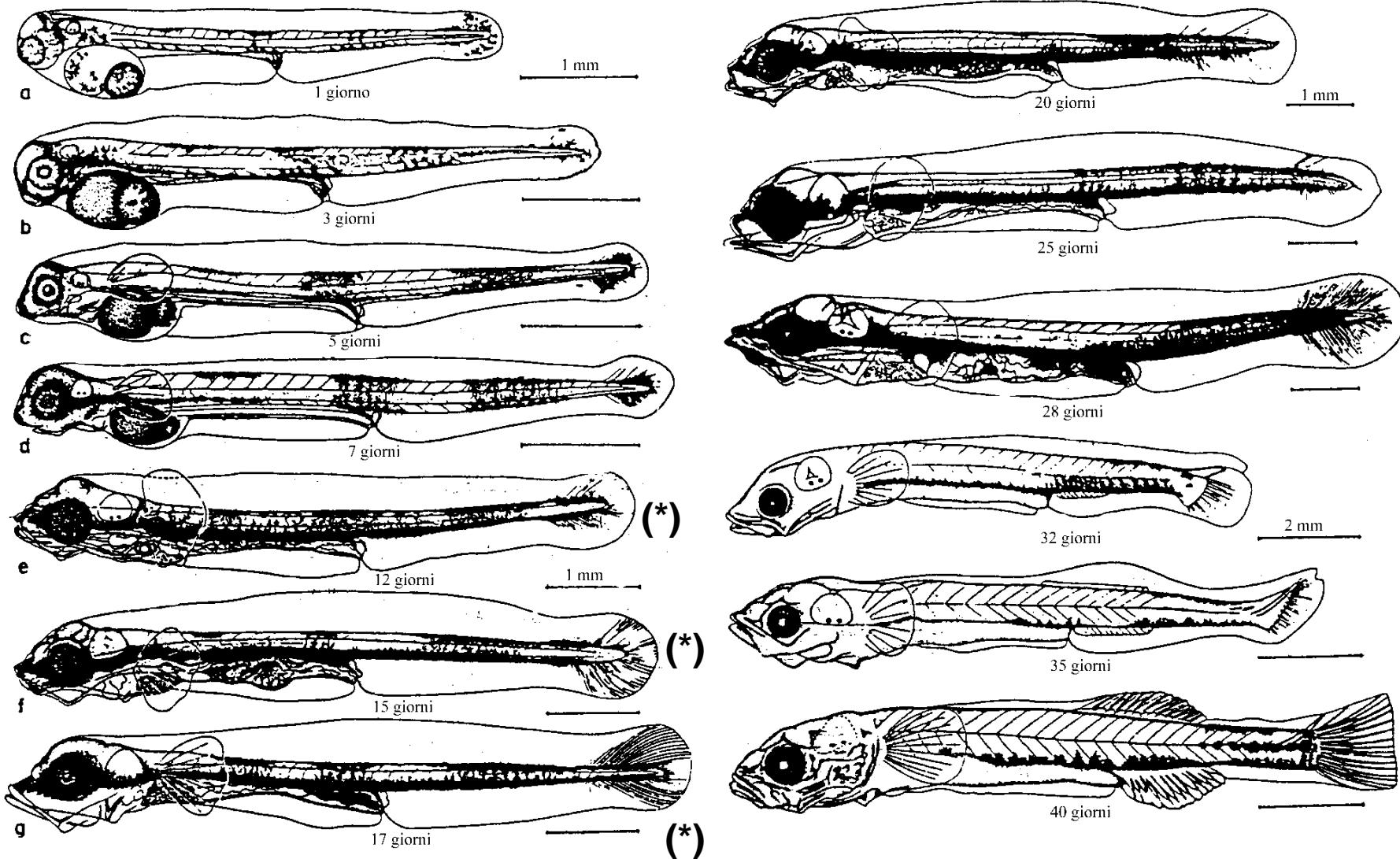


Indice di conversione 2 : 1 - 2,2/ 2,3 / 2,5 Kg mangime = 1 Kg di prodotto

Temp. acque di allevamento: sud 14 – 28 °C - Nord 9 – 11 °C (minima)

\*A terra: 60-70 Kg m<sup>3</sup> - # In Gabbie: 15-20 Kg m<sup>3</sup> – 30-35/Kg m<sup>3</sup>





Prelarve, larve e postlarve di *D. labrax*





# TROPHIC CHAIN

*Parallele cultures*

Fitoplankton

Zooplankton

*Artemia salina*

accessorie alle più comuni produzioni di specie acquatiche.



Vasche rettangolari in avannteria



Vasche di tipo circolare nel reparto avannotteria, con alimentazione a base di artemia salina.



Contenitore pieno di *artemia salina* utilizzata per l'alimentazione degli avannotti.



Vasche per la riproduzione dell'artemia salina.



**fitoplancton** microalge  
(*Chlorella*, *Isochrysis*,  
*Nannochloris*)



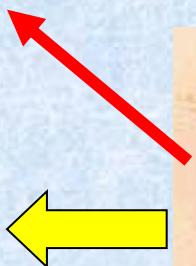
Coltura di **zooplancton**  
Rotiferi

**Rotifero** (*Brachionus plicatilis*, *Brachionus rotundiformis*)

Larva di  
branzino



Artemia



Nauplio Artemia



Cisti e nauplo  
di artemia

Foto courtesy:  
A.L.Langellotti



Particolare di vasca circolare per la avannotti con mangiatoia automatica.



Mangiatoia automatica a molla per l'alimentazione degli avannotti nelle vasche di accrescimento giovanile.



Pavimento grigliato lungo le vasche del reparto avannotteria.



Silos di stoccaggio del mangime per i pesci.

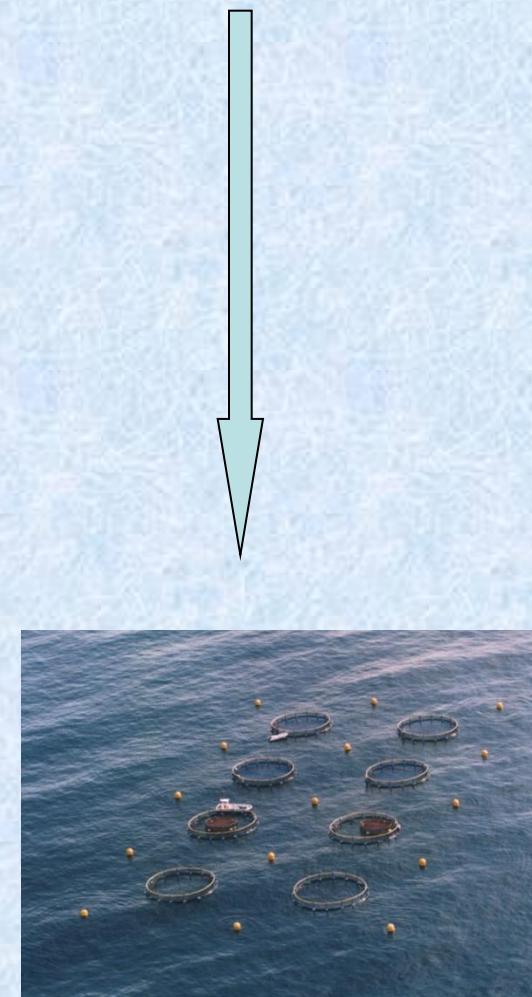
# Intensive farming system

Tanks or bacins

- Concrit
- PVC



Floating cages in the sea.

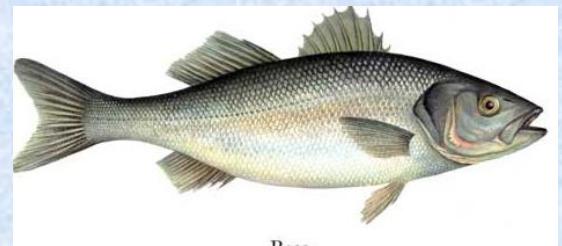
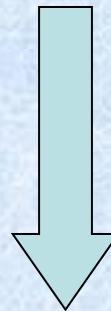
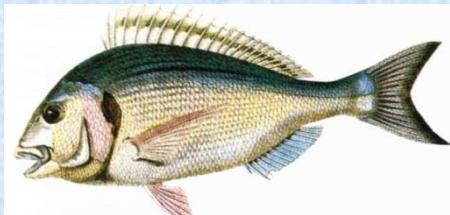


## **Semi-intensive way or extensive**

- 15-30 kg/ha/year,
- Reach commercial size (300-350 g) in 12-24 months



# A POSSIBILITY TO IMPROVE AQUACULTURE IN CEMAC ZONE



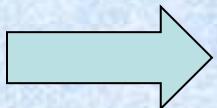
**ESTENSIVE AQUACULTURE  
VALLICOLTURE**





# Estensive Aquaculture / Vallicoltura

- This kind of rearing fish system utilize the possibility to recruiter larval fish in natural manner by an appropriate management of the water flow,
- This system follow the sea cycles (mare);
- Can be well utilized for tilapia, carpus, african catfish, cephalus, sea bass, dorada, solea, ell.
- Productivity of this system vary in function of the area and by the year from



150 e 500 Kg/ha/year. (1 ha = 10.000 m<sup>2</sup>)

# Factors that can reduce significantly the production:

- Hictiophagus bird
- No legal fishering



# Estensive Aquaculture Vallicoltura

- Economical sustainability depend principally:
- Adequate management
- Integrate utilization of the resource (that include the behaviour requalification of the zone; the diversification of the products.

- Some example
- **Extensive policulture in ground basin “esteros” la Baia di Cadice (Spagna)**



## Vallicoltura (Italia)

Vallicoltura has been very important to manage the lagoon area in Italy (near river Po and Adige)

It is concerning a total area about 36.323 ettari (26.615 as water surface) divided in 92 valli da pesca, with surface from 10 to 10.000 ettari.

Vallicoltura it is not only a production system but also a ecological e behaviour place, that give the occasion to save particular paesagistic place.

Production vary from 30 Kg/ha/year (Valli di Comacchio) to 150 Kg/ha/year (Valli Venete).



## Gestione integrata di stagni estensivi marini e lagune per la pesca sostenibile delle anguille (Francia)

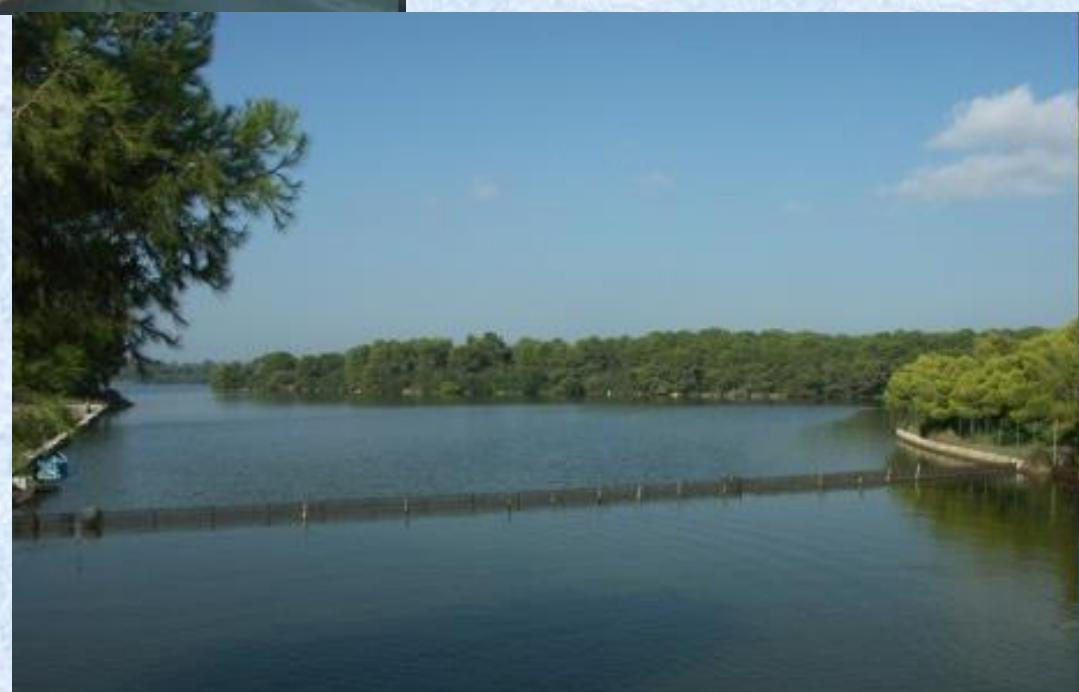
In Francia, lungo la costa sud-occidentale europea, l'allevamento estensivo delle anguille ha rappresentato per lungo tempo un'attività redditizia...



Courtesy of CREA













Vasche per allevamento intensivo.  
In questo caso il fondo e il bordo delle vasche sono coperti con teli di PVC termosaldati tra loro; la profondità di queste vasche è di circa 1 metro e mezzo.



Vasche per allevamento intensivo.  
Particolare delle mangiatoie automatiche al centro del camminamento tra le due vasche



Chiusura della rete nell'ultimo tratto della vasca durante la pesca.

Levata del pesce con il retino (coppo).



Preparazione della rete per la levata del pesce con il retino (coppo)





Cartello di pericolo installato in un...

Caduta del pesce dal nastro trasportatore nella cisterna di trasporto.



Rovesciamento del retino nella tramoggia di carico del nastro trasportator













Courtesy of UTV



**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

**GRAZIE !**

