

Nutrient budget in marine fish cage culture system and Integrated Multi-trophic Aquaculture scheme

Jiang zengjie, Fang jianguang, Zhang jihong

Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, CAFS

2009.06.16

Outline

Part I. Introduction of marine cage culture and IMTA

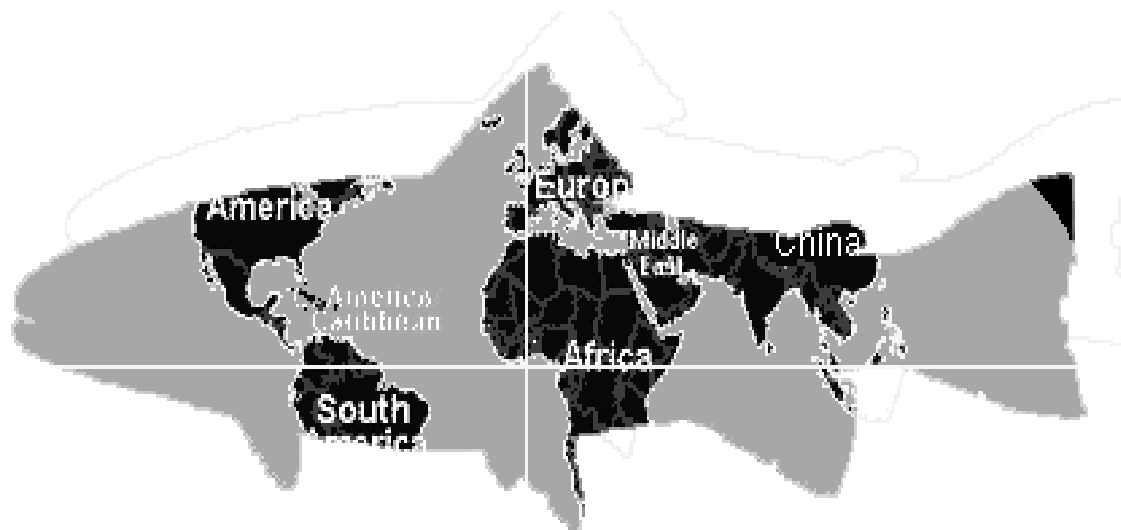
Part II. A case study

Part III. Discussion

Part I. General Introduction

Marine cage culture

- Almost half of the food fish supplies in the world are now from aquaculture
- Marine fish cage farming has proved to be a quite promising productive sector of industrial economy and has already been become the main fish culture method in coastal zone



Impacts

- One of the criticisms of intensive cage is environmental impacts from the nutrient load...that is “fish pooh and pee”

The thing about nutrient...

- When present in excess →
Becomes a pollutant
- Appropriate concentrations →
Essential for life

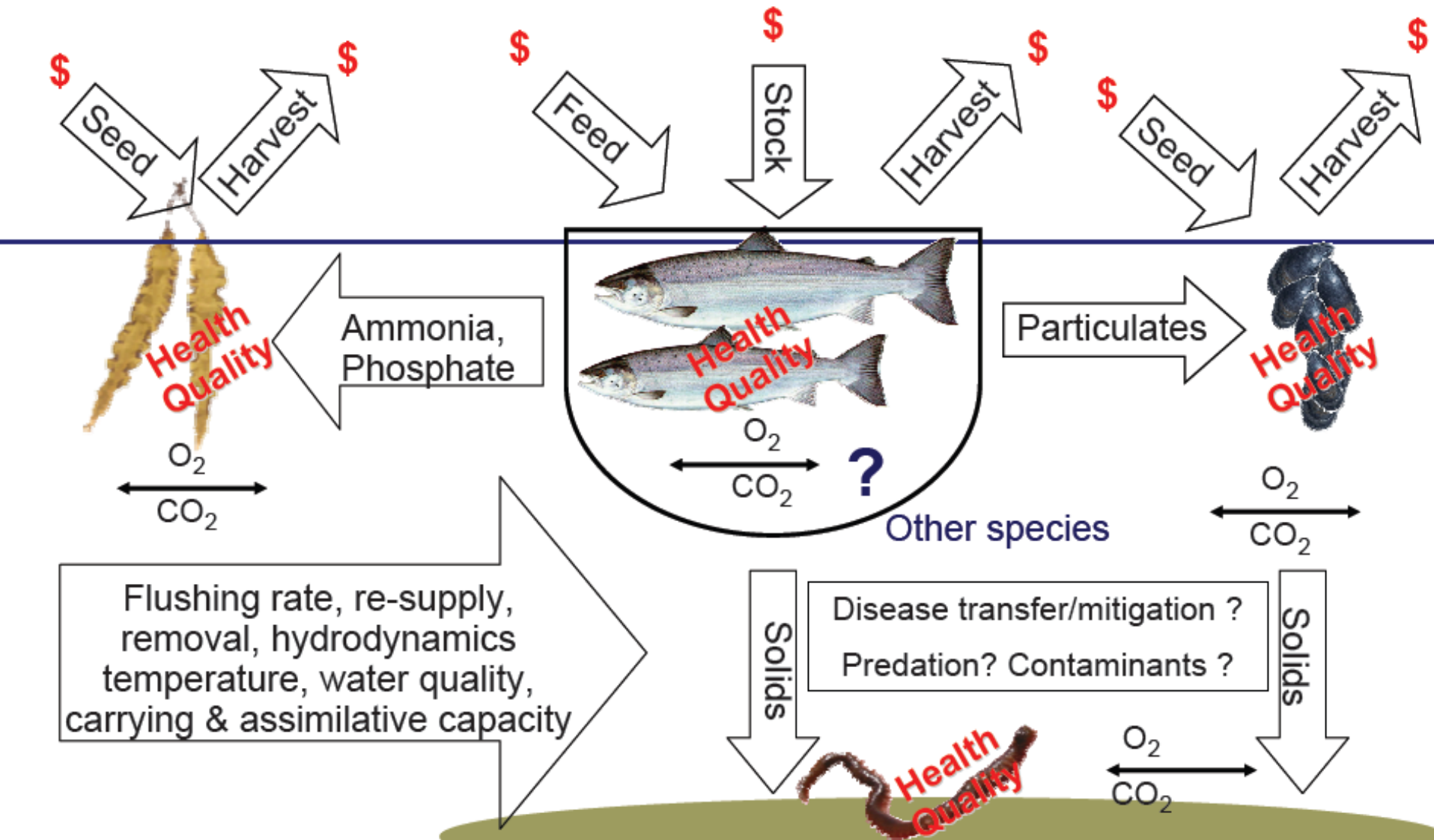
What can we do to minimize nutrient loading impacts?

- Ensure nutrient loading stays within the assimilative capacity of the localized ecosystem
- Recover some of the 'lost nutrients' in harvestable biomass

IMTA

- The by-products (wastes) from one species are recycled to become inputs (fertilizers, food) for another
- Fed aquaculture (e.g. fish) is combined with inorganic extractive (e.g. seaweed) and organic extractive (e.g. shellfish) aquaculture

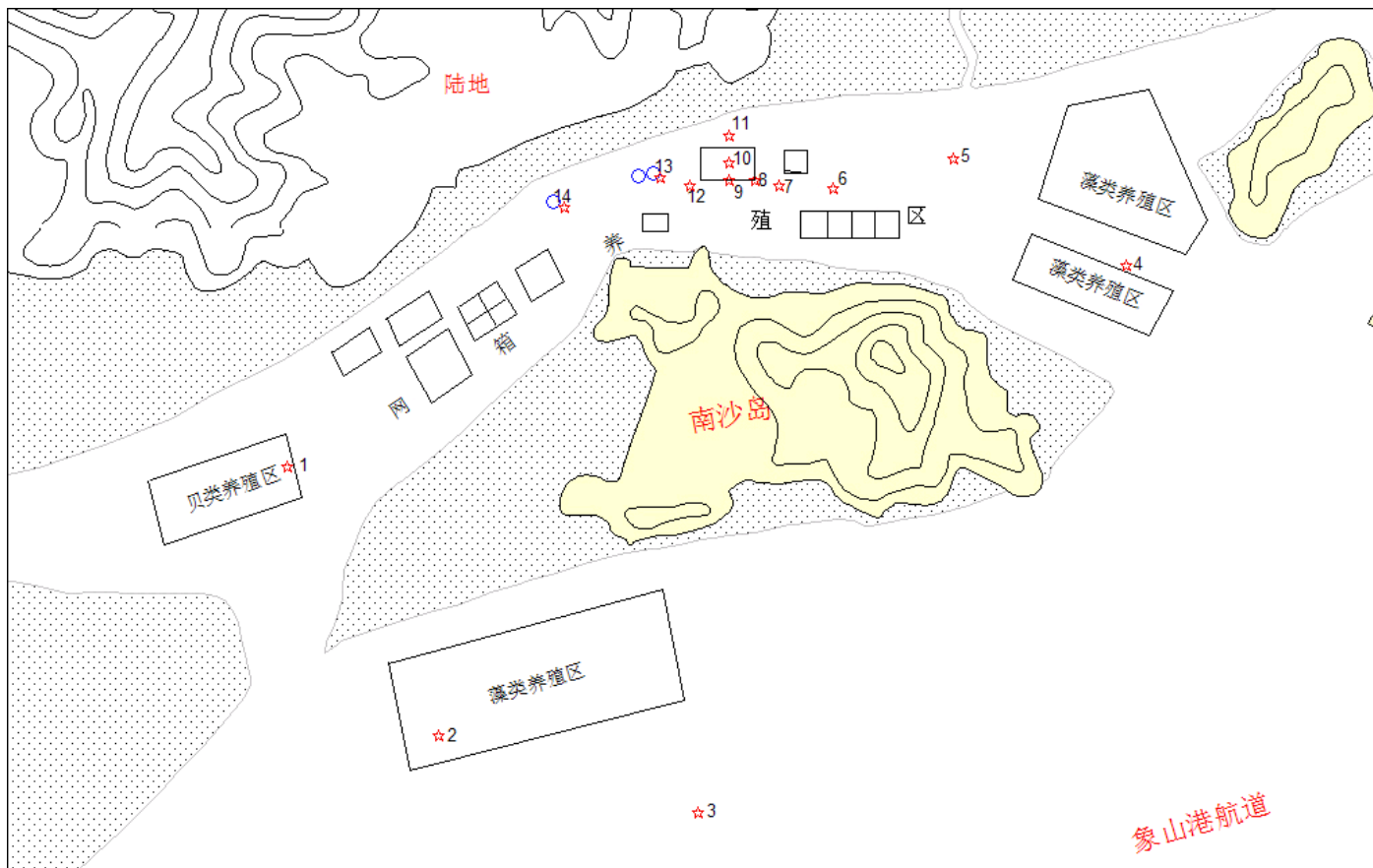
The overall IMTA model: Schematic overview



First...

- The nutritional mass-balance model in cage culture system

Part II. A case study



- Total 4000 polyethylene fish cages in use with dimensions $3\text{m} \times 3\text{m} \times 6\text{m}$
- Sea bass *Lateolabrax Ljaponicus* and large yellow croaker *Pseudosciaena crocea* were the main culture species

Nutrient Mass Balance

- Feed+ Fry+ Hydrodynamic input + Release
from sediment = Harvest of adult fish +
Sedimentation + Hydrodynamic output +
Others

Amount and Composition of Feed

	Moisture	Protein	Lipid	Carbohydrate	Nitrogen	Phosphorus
蓝圆鲹 Decapterus maruadsi	70.50	19.80	5.26	2.01	3.17	0.32
日本金线鱼 Nemipterus japonicus	63.08	17.72	13.73	3.22	2.84	0.41
黄斑篮子鱼 Siganus oramin	69.97	18.91	7.63	2.31	3.03	0.56
中华青鳞鱼 Harengula Zundsi	71.10	18.60	5.20	1.17	2.98	0.17
Average	68.66	18.76	7.96	2.18	3.01	0.37

Amount and Composition of Fry

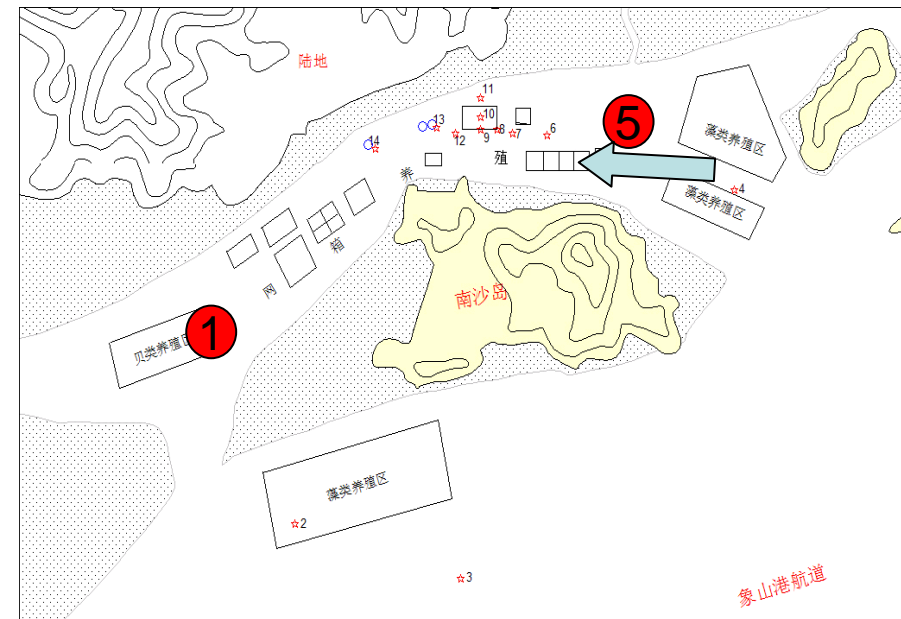
	Moisture	Protein	Lipid	Carbohydrate	Nitrogen	Phosphorus
鲈鱼 Lateolabrax japonicus	70.14	18.12	14.89	0.00	2.90	0.19
大黄鱼 Pseudosciaena crocea	71.24	17.25	10.95	0.67	2.76	0.13
美国红鱼 Lutjanus sanguineus	70.23	16.68	4.03	2.02	2.67	0.21
Average	70.54	17.35	9.96	0.90	2.78	0.18

Amount and Composition of adult fish

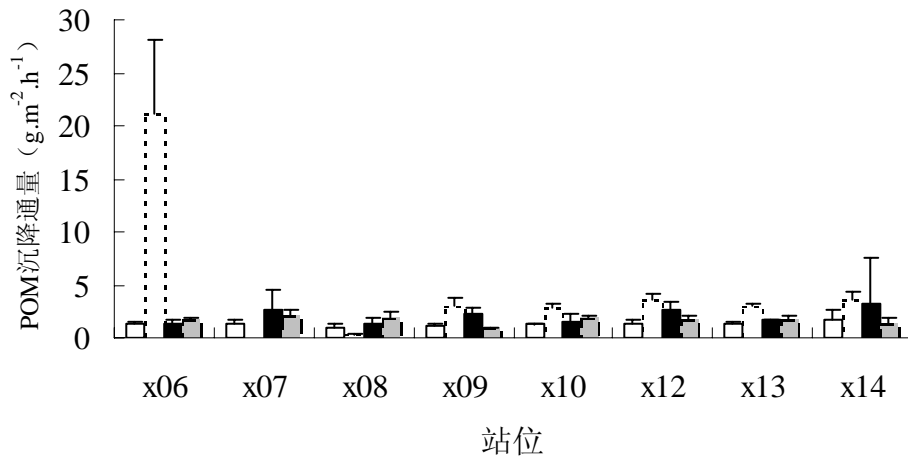
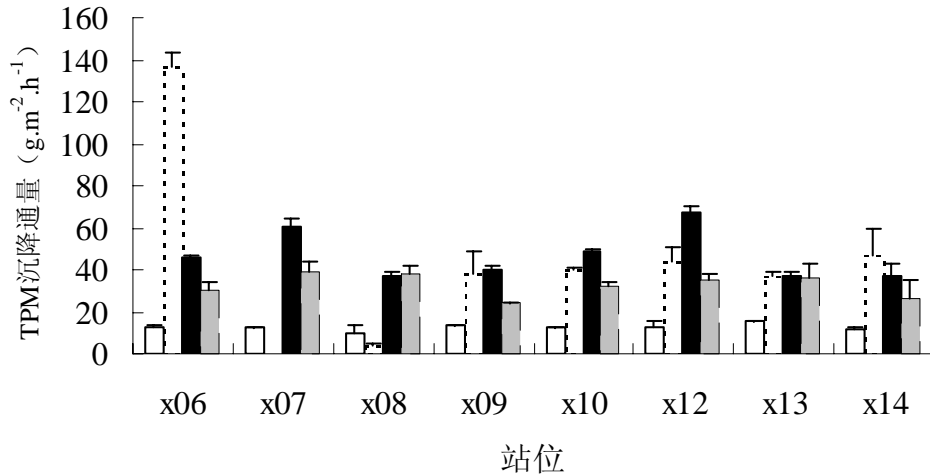
	Moisture	Protein	Lipid	Carbohydrate	Nitrogen	Phosphorus
鲈鱼 Lateolabrax japonicus	76.5	18.6	3.4	0	2.98	0.24
大黄鱼 Pseudosciaena crocea	77.7	17.7	2.5	0.8	2.83	0.17
美国红鱼 Lutjanus sanguineus	76.6	17.12	0.92	2.4	2.74	0.27
Average	76.93	17.81	2.27	1.07	2.85	0.23

Hydrodynamic input and output

	5# (mg/L)		1# (mg/L)	
	DIN	PO ₄	DIN	PO ₄
2007-01	1.288	0.0781	0.914	0.0922
2007-04	0.955	0.045	1.159	0.049
2007-07	0.668	0.044	0.659	0.058
2007-11	0.960	0.071	1.192	0.071



Sedimentation flux



□ 1月 ∴ 4月 ■ 7月 ▒ 11月

- TPM : 34.92 g/m².h
- POM : 2.49 g/m².h

Diffusion flux--Fick first law

	NO_2^- -N	NO_3^- -N	NH_4^+ -N	DIN	PO_4 -P
2007-01	7.79	314.29	252.55	574.63	57.71
2007-04	21.50	520.63	505.59	1047.72	36.91
2007-07	-1.11	5123.88	1224.32	6347.09	34.76
2007-11	3.88	-313.10	486.06	176.85	37.39
Annual average	8.02	1411.43	617.13	2036.57	41.69

$\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$

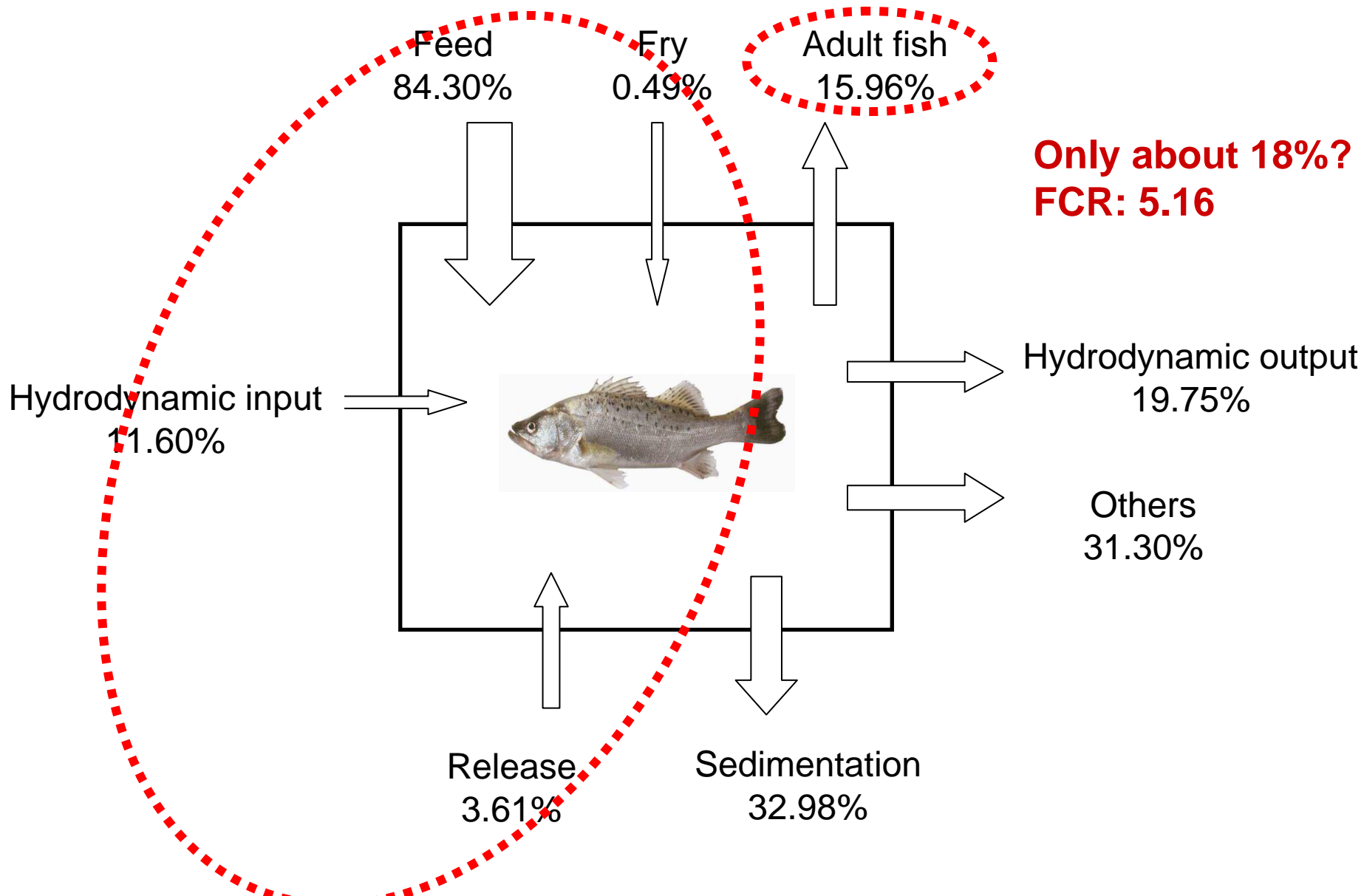


Fig.1 Nitrogen budget in marine fish cage culture system

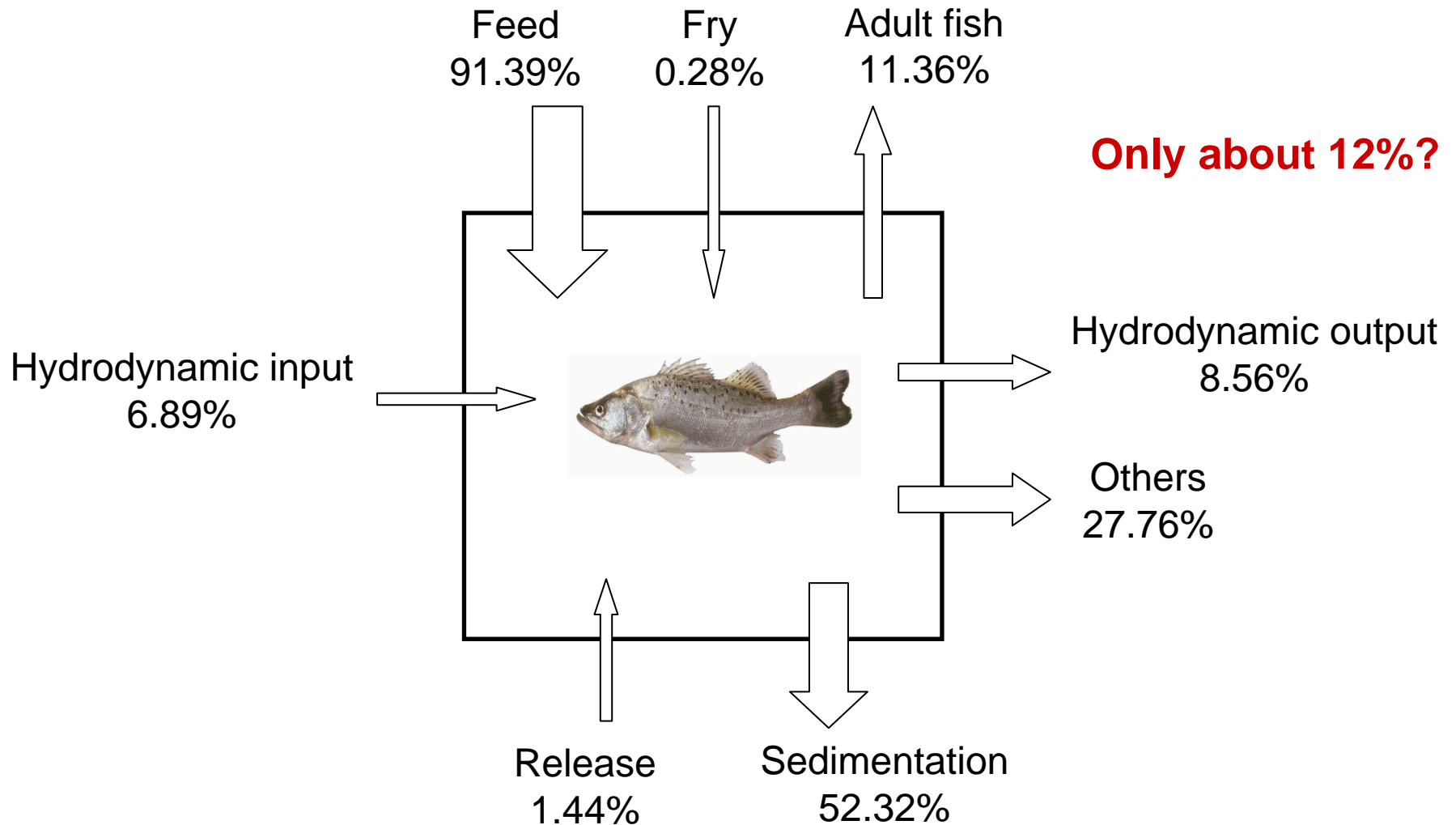
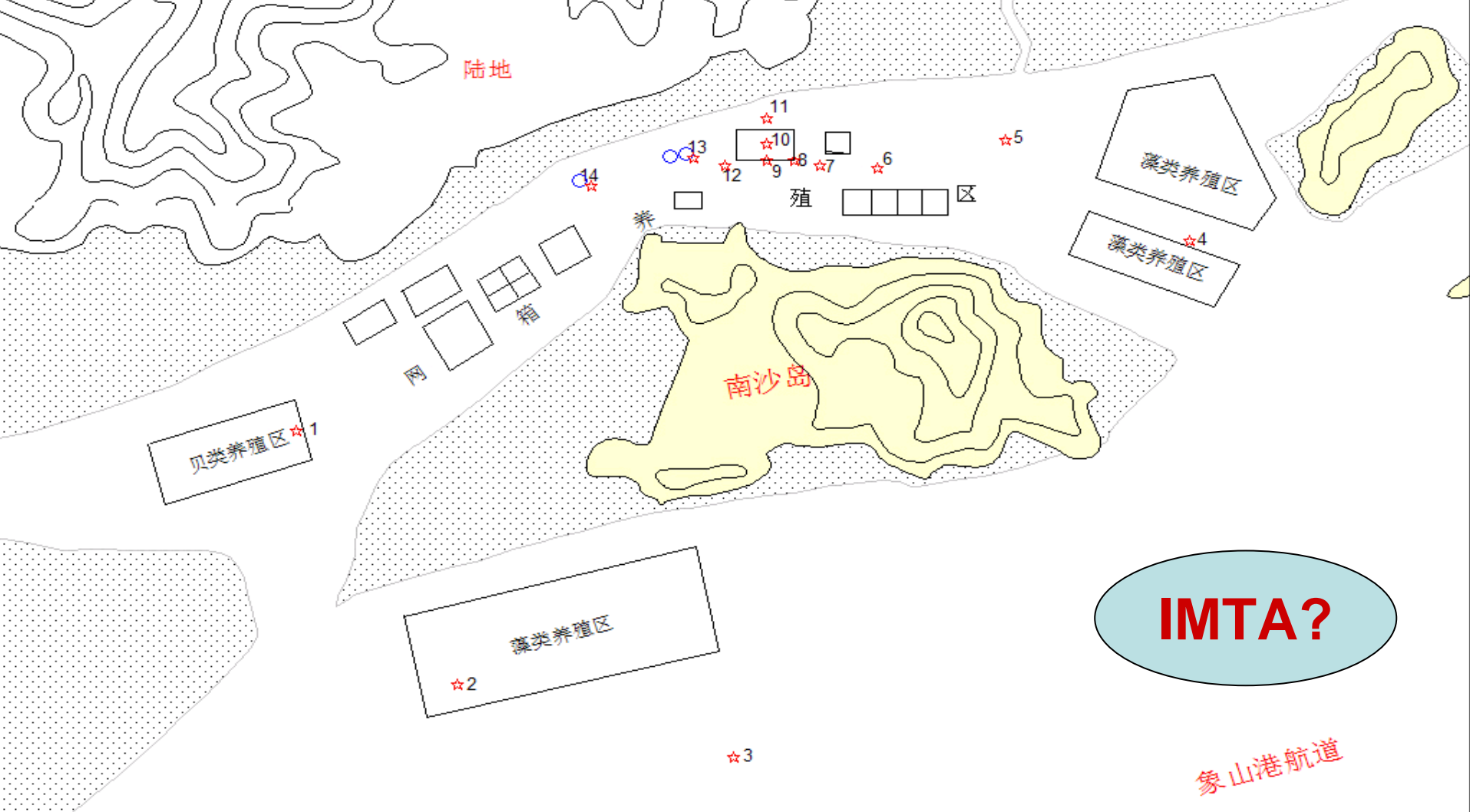


Fig.2 Phosphorus budget in marine fish cage culture system



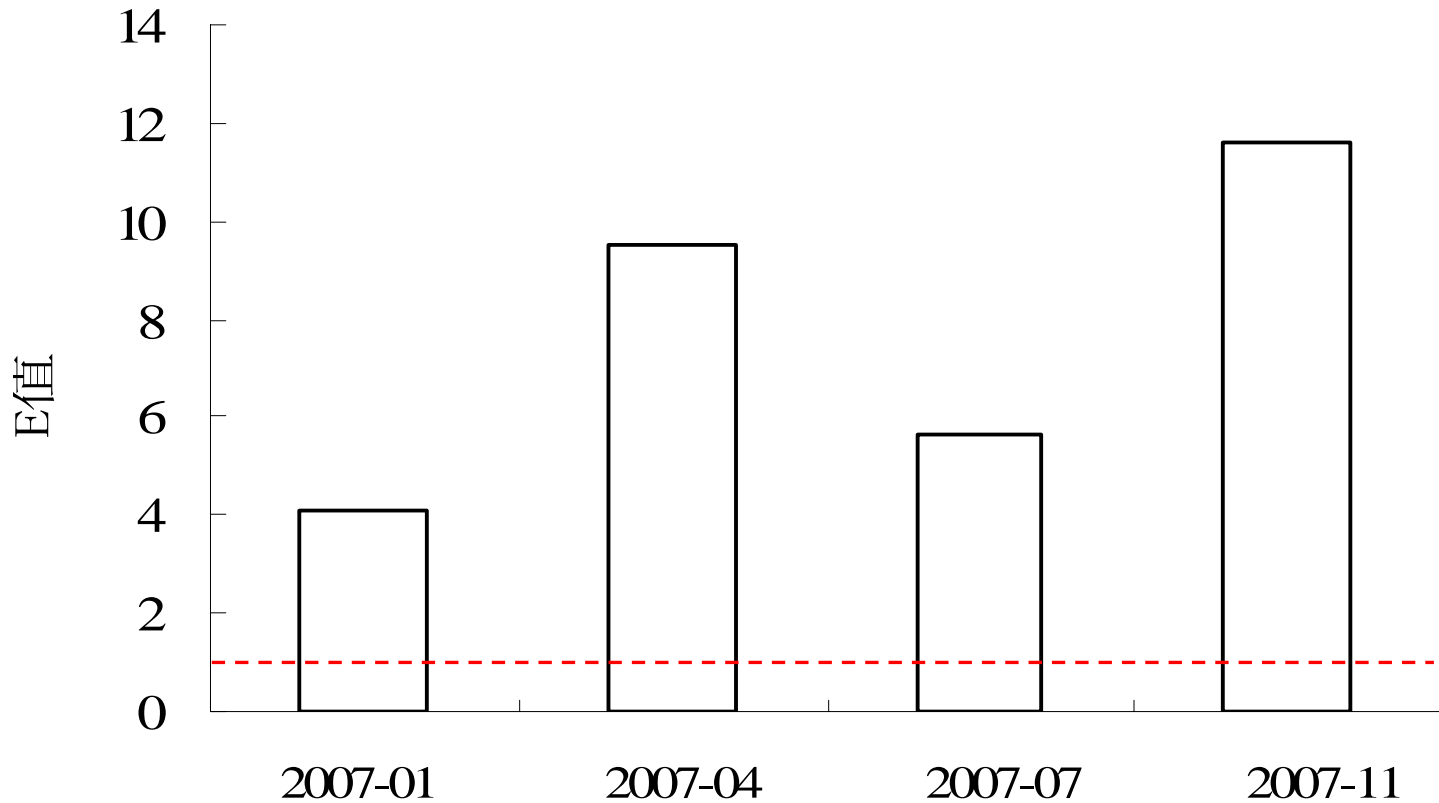
- Cage area: 618800 m²
- *Laminaria/Gracilaria* area: 747073.4 m²
- *Ostrea plicatula*: 51390 m²

Nutrient content in water column ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)

0.65

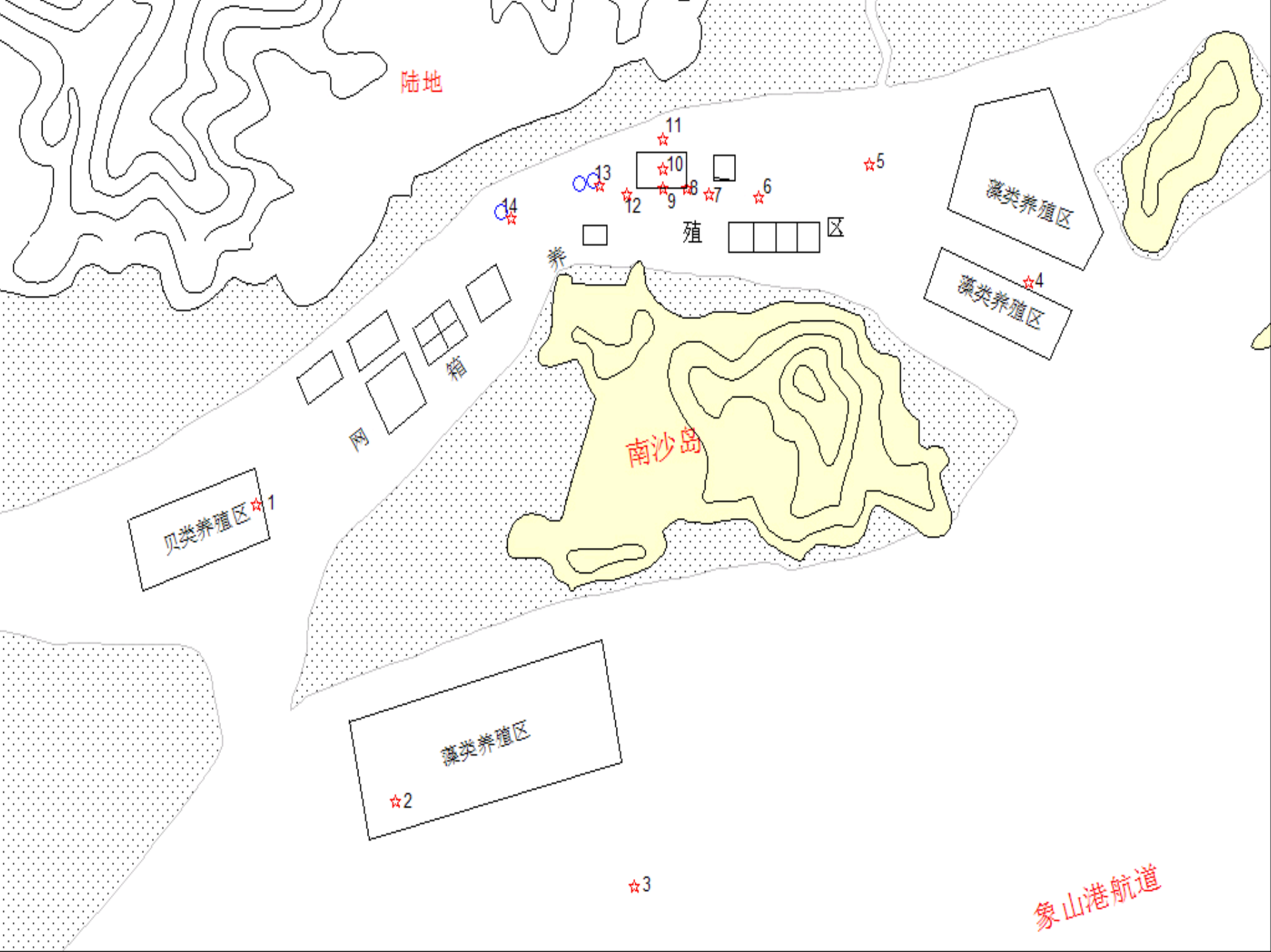
16:1

Time	Area	NO ₂ -N	NO ₃ -N	NH ₄ -N	PO ₄ -P	N/P
2007-01	Cage	0.89	65.43	3.23	2.43	28.62
	Shellfish	1.00	56.43	7.86	2.97	21.98
	Macroalgae	0.86	62.86	2.93	2.34	28.48
	Control	0.86	55.00	2.50	2.52	23.16
	Average		0.90	59.93	4.13	2.57
2007-04	Cage	0.99	68.71	2.54	1.51	47.84
	Shellfish	1.21	78.57	3.00	1.58	52.39
	Macroalgae	1.07	81.07	2.29	1.47	57.44
	Control	1.21	71.43	1.00	1.48	49.76
	Average		1.12	74.95	2.21	1.51
2007-07	Cage	3.29	40.93	1.43	1.57	29.08
	Shellfish	4.07	40.71	2.29	1.87	25.17
	Macroalgae	3.07	33.93	0.86	1.52	24.91
	Control	4.86	46.43	0.59	1.94	26.74
	Average		3.82	40.50	1.29	1.73
2007-11	Cage	0.48	63	3.19	2.64	25.25
	Shellfish	0.37	82.86	1.93	2.29	37.19
	Macroalgae	0.38	47.5	1.93	2.32	21.47
	Control	0.26	67.86	1	2.52	27.42
	Average		0.37	65.31	2.01	2.44

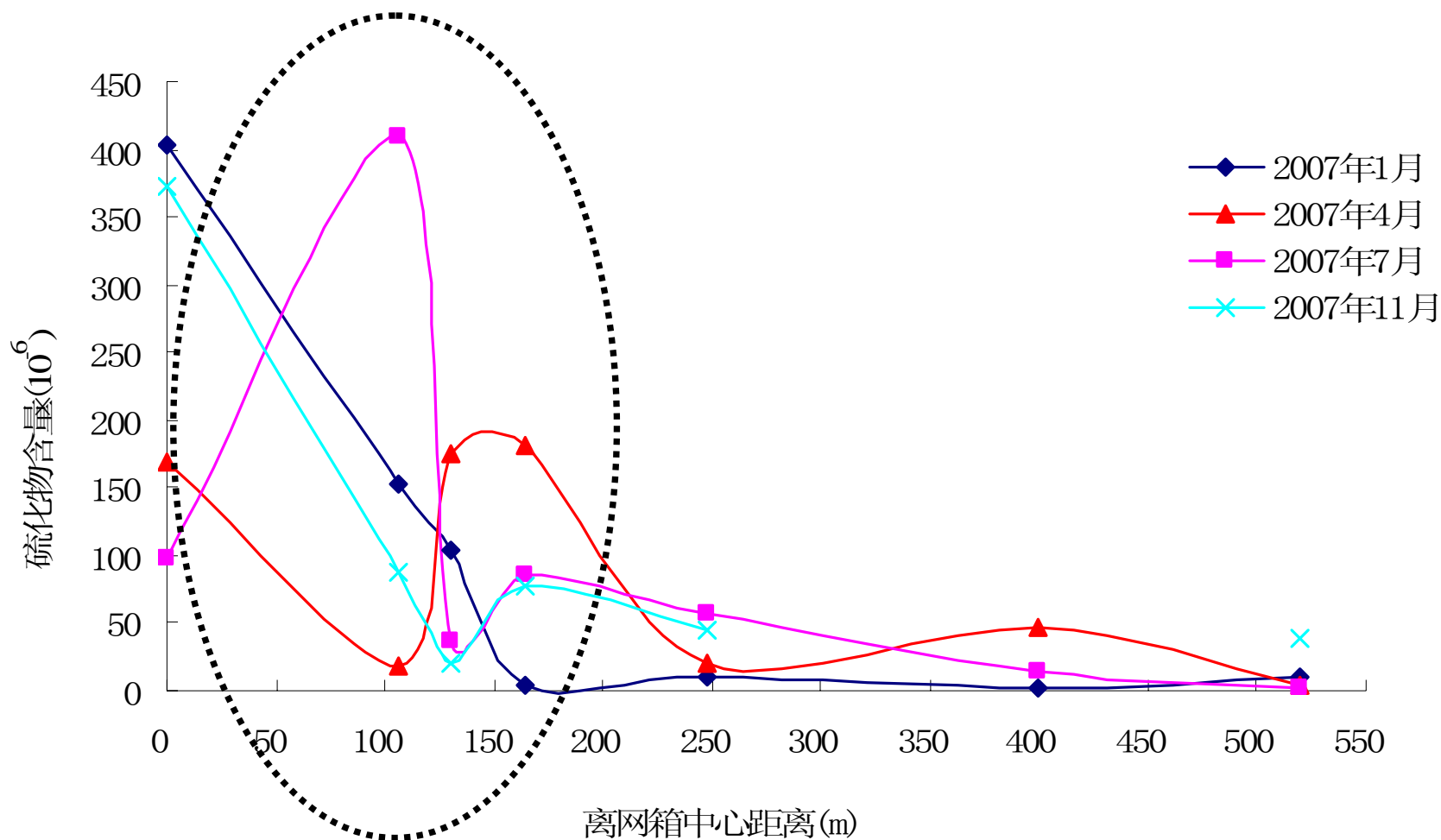


- $E = \text{COD} \times \text{DIN (mg/L)} \times \text{DIP (mg/L)} \times 10^6 / 4500$
- E value much higher than 1
- Heavy eutrophication

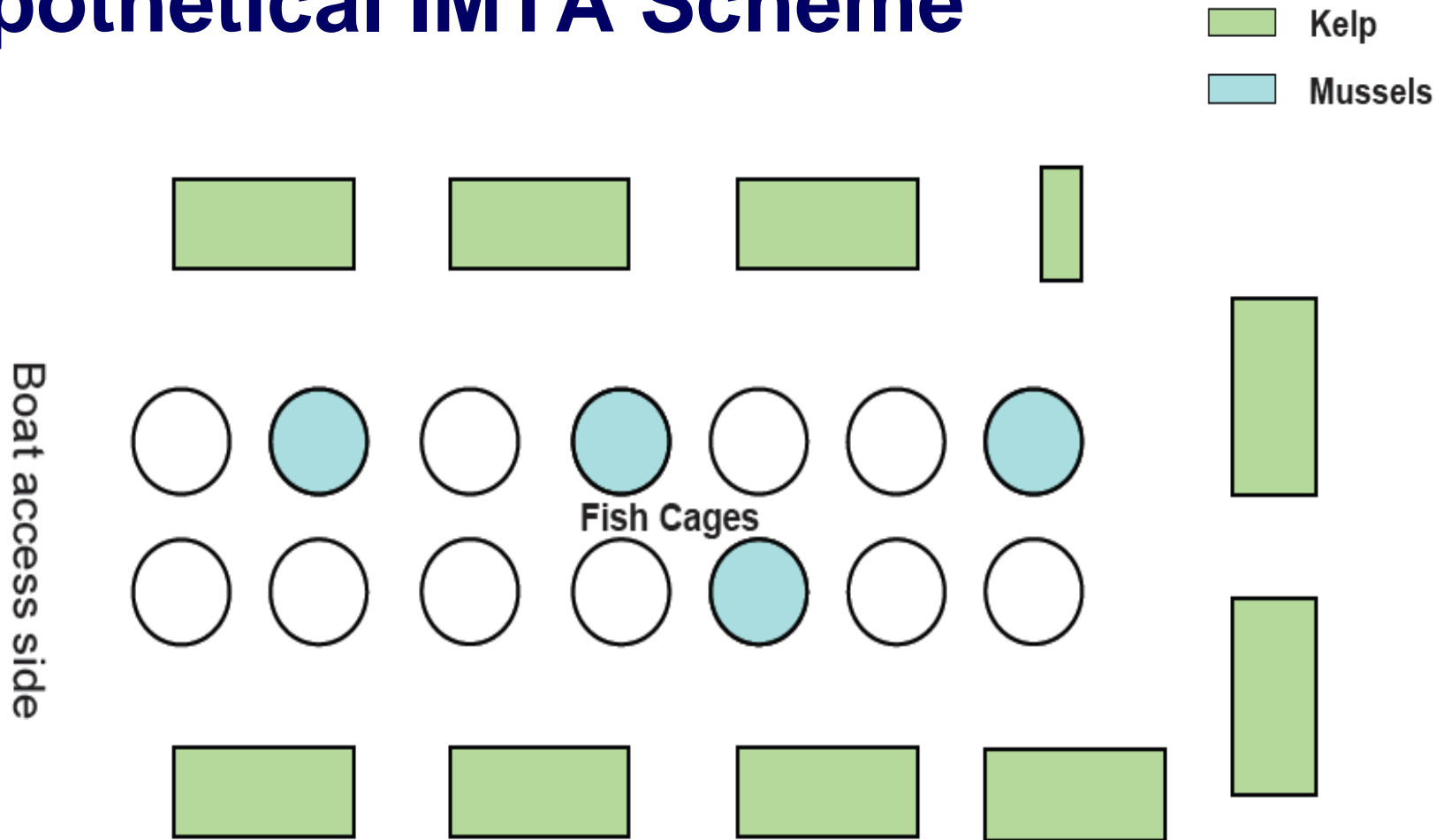
What's wrong?



Sulfide content in sediment

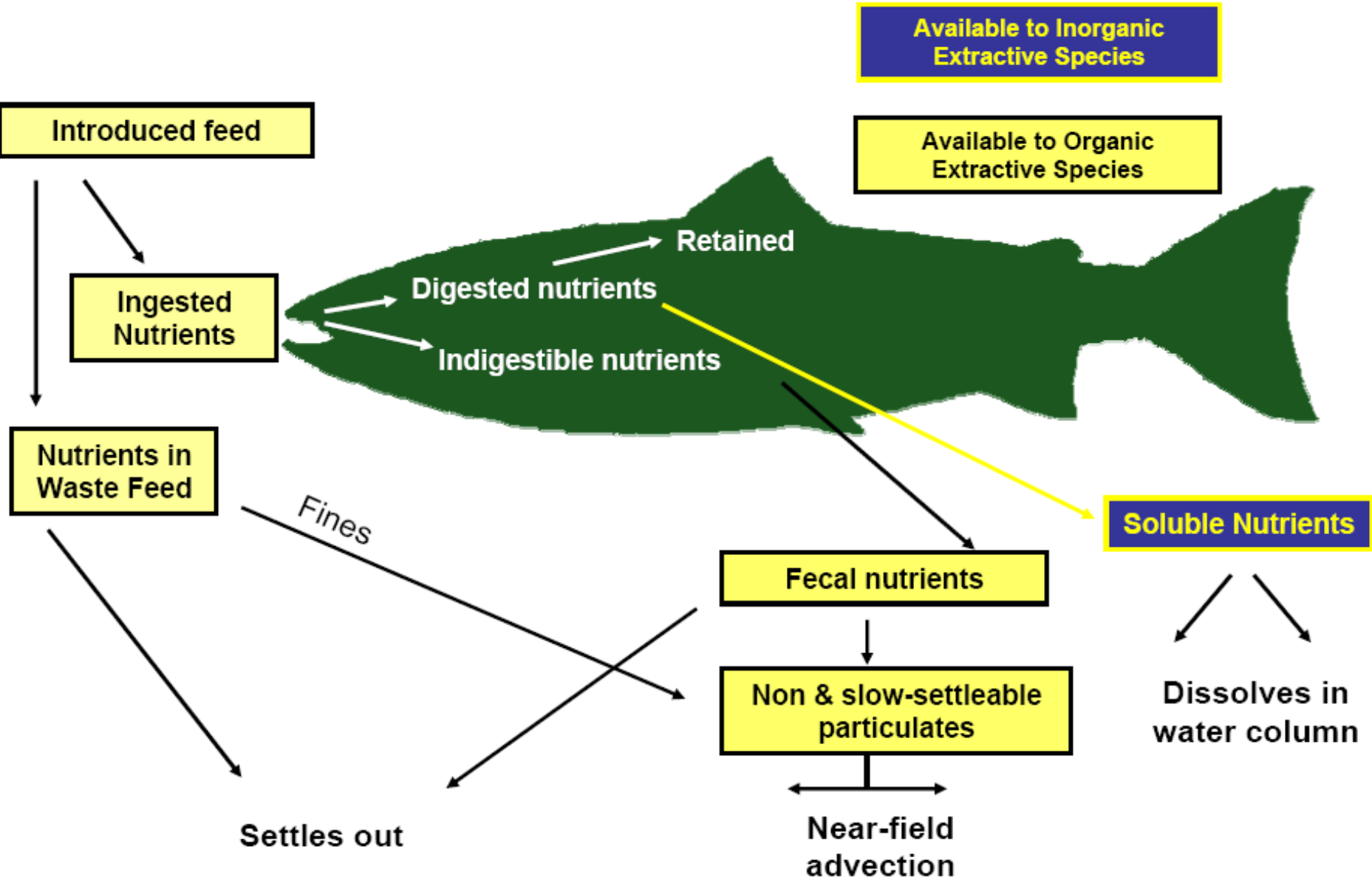


Hypothetical IMTA Scheme

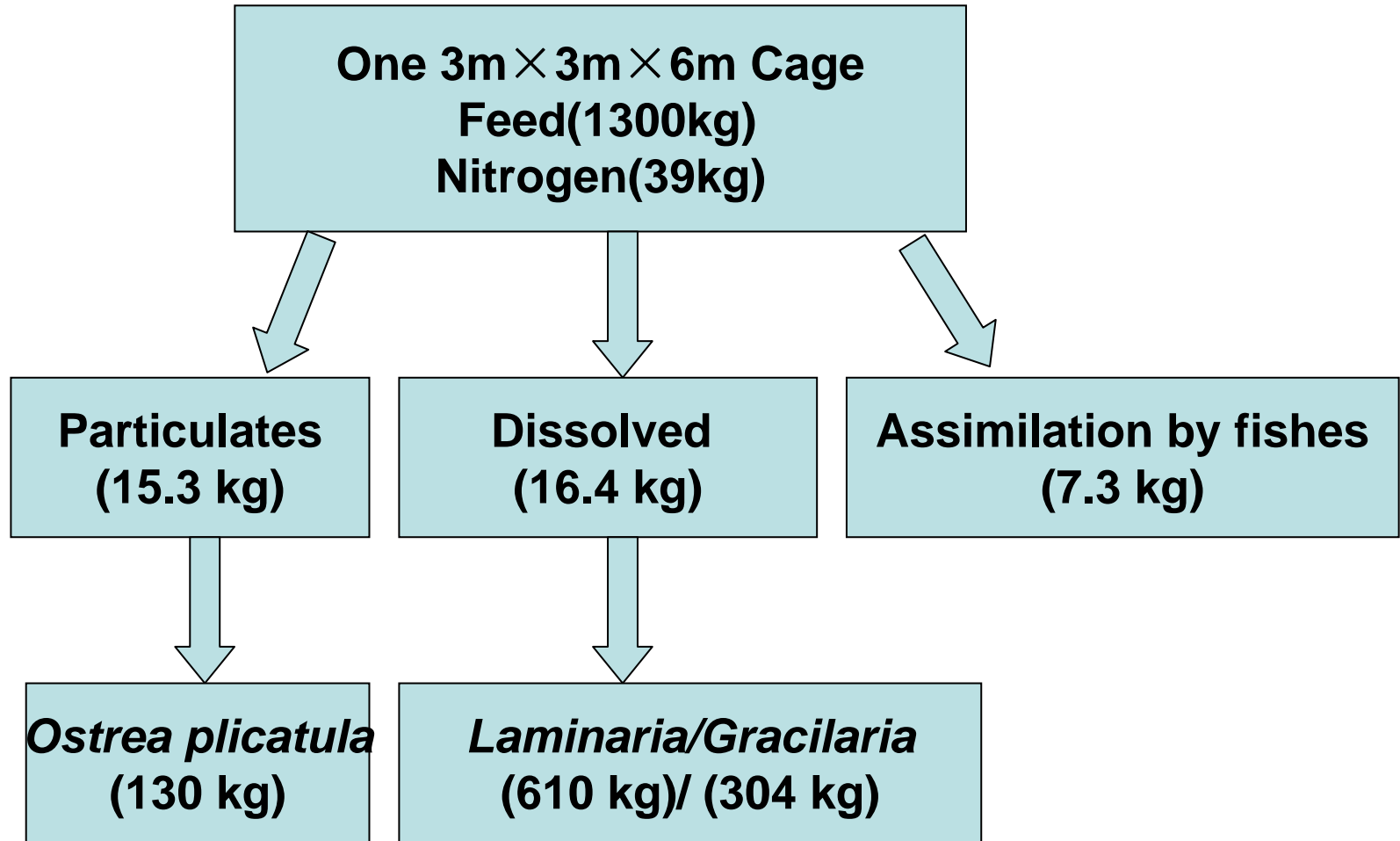


- **What is the optimal ratio?**

Nutrient flow chart



Calculation of nitrogen balance



Fish-Oyster-Seaweed (wet weight)
1 kg : 6.8 kg : 2.43 kg/ 1.21 kg

Part III. Discussion

- IMTA is not combined different species together simply
- Spatial arrangement
- Optimal ratio

**Thanks for your
attention**