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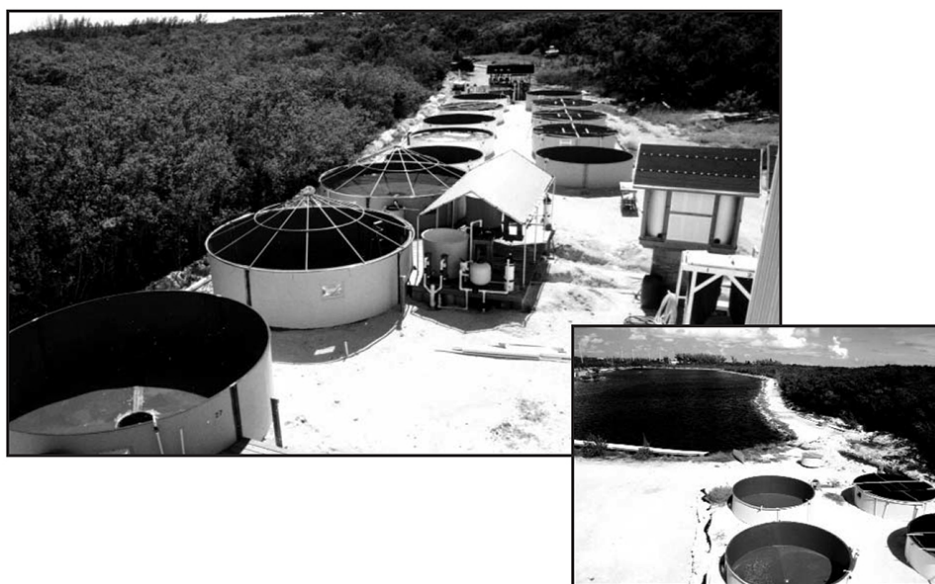
Intelligence

Commercial marine finfish hatchery in the Florida Keys reports on first production trials of mutton snapper

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By Daniel D. Benetti, Ph.D.

Experimental trial yielded 15,000 fully weaned fingerlings



Views of marine fish production tanks at the Grassy Key Aquatic Center, Inc., Florida Keys, FL USA

Grassy Key Aquatic Center, Inc. (GKAC) and the University of Miami combined efforts to refine aquaculture technology of mutton snapper (*Lutjanus analis*) and other marine fish species. A state-of-the-art hatchery was designed to produce 500,000 fingerlings per year in four production cycles. The production target is 250,000 mutton snapper fingerlings within the first two years of operation.

Salt water pumped from a 15-meter well flows through degas towers and biofilters before entering a 20-ton reservoir. From there, it is directed through the main filtration station, consisting of bag vessels with 100 µm polypropylene filter bags, 5 µm PVC cartridge filters and UV filters. Saltwater used in the phytoplankton, zooplankton and larval rearing areas is run through additional cartridge filters (1 µm) and UV sterilization. Effluent water is treated using a rotating biological contactor before being discharged in a sedimentation pond.

The maturation section consists of four round 7-meter diameter and 2-meter high fiberglass tanks with photoperiod and temperature control. Each tank is an independent recirculating system fitted with pump, bag filter, sump, cartridge filter, biofilter, protein skimmer, fluorescent light and a titanium core heat exchanger.

The total volume of the larval rearing area is 30 ton, with twelve 1.5 to 3-meter diameter cylinder-conical fiberglass tanks (1-5 ton), with stocking capacity of over 2 million larvae at 75 per liter. The fingerlings area consists of fourteen 20-ton, 5-meter diameter circular fiberglass tanks, which can hold 300,000 fingerlings stocked at 1 per liter. These tanks are also used as “mesocosms” for semi-intensive larval husbandry of mutton snapper and other marine fish larvae.

The microalgae laboratory produces *Isochrysis galbana* (C-Iso), a strain originally isolated from Turks and Caicos, and *Nannochloropsis oculata*. The indoors microalgae lab delivers 4,200 liters of C-Iso at 3 to 5 million cells per milliliter per week. Mass culture of microalgae is also conducted outdoors using 20-ton tanks. The secondary productivity section is producing 300 to 600 million rotifers (*Brachionus plicatilis*) per day at 300 per milliliter. To complement larval feeding, the lab is regularly inducing blooms of wild zooplankton, especially copepods of the genus *Acartia*. Artemia are decapsulated and hatched in 500-liter cylinder-conical “cones” and the metanauplii and sub-adult are routinely enriched.

The first experimental trial of mutton snapper, conducted to test methodology and systems as well as to train new staff and graduate students, has yielded approximately 15,000 fully weaned fingerlings. Currently, grow-out trials are being conducted with the juveniles to evaluate their aquaculture performance in terms of growth, survival and food conversion rates, and to determine the economical feasibility of the operation. Mutton snapper exhibit fast growth rates, having attained 2 to 3 inches and 5 to 10 grams in 75 days after hatching. Mutton snapper fingerlings produced at GKAC will be raised to market size in offshore cages in the Gulf of Mexico and/or the Caribbean. The operation is scaling up from the R&D to the commercial level of feasibility.

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Author



DANIEL D. BENETTI, PH.D.

Grassy Key Aquatic Center, Inc.
59300 Overseas Hwy.
Marathon, FL 33050 USA and

University of Miami
Rosenstiel School of Marine & Atmospheric Science, MAF/MBF Div.
4600 Rickenbacker
Virginia Key, FL 33149

dbenetti@rsmas.miami.edu (<mailto:dbenetti@rsmas.miami.edu>).

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