





CP aquaculture expert stresses proper pond management, design

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At Nicovita Symposium, Dr. Dean Akiyama tells Ecuadorian shrimp farmers to 'fix the house' for better performance

The shrimp-farming industry needn't look further than the chicken-farming industry for guidance on proper pond management, said Dr. Dean Akiyama, senior vice president of the Aquaculture Technology & Research Division at Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, at the 8th Nicovita Symposium in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on April 14.

"The chicken-farming industry is a model for the shrimp-farming industry. It's the most advanced, sophisticated of all animal production industries," said Akiyama, who has nearly 30 years of aquaculture experience.

"Broilers [are brooded at] 25 degrees Celsius at 85 percent humidity. Where are you going to get 25 degrees Celsius at 85 percent humidity? Any place in the world? It's pretty hard. So what happens? They don't tell the chickens to suffer. They fix the house. They set up a fan that draws air over a water-cooling panel and flows throughout the house, which removes excess nitrogen. They replace the litter after every cycle.

"When you prep your pond bottom, do you dry it after every cycle?" asked Akiyama in his presentation



Dr. Dean Akiyama, senior VP of the Aquaculture Technology & Research Division at Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, presents at the 8th Nicovita Symposium in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

to about 400 conference attendees, the majority of whom are involved in Latin America's shrimp-farming industry.



(https://globalseafood.typeform.com/podcastq124)

"It is easier to change the chicken house than change the chicken," he said.

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The focus of Akiyama's presentation — one of 13 delivered over the two-day conference, which took place at Hilton Colón Guayaquil — was proper pond management, which he said is the key to a successful shrimp-farming business.

Case in point: Pond technology hasn't changed much in the past 30 years, and it's stifling the shrimp-farming industry.

"Look at the ponds. They're old. It's 30-year-old technology," said Akiyama. "Our major problem is with pond design. It was really good 15 years ago. But today we know so much more. Pond design, and the imitation of pond design, hurts production. The future of the industry is pond design.

"I know we have thousands and thousands of hectares of ponds already fixed," he continues. "But if you're making a lot of money now, you better start investing in the future. Because one day you won't be able to compete globally."

Akiyama — who is based in Jakarta, Indonesia, and acted as vice president the Aquafeed Technology Division at Charoen Pokphand Indonesia from 2005 to 2010 before serving as senior vice president of the Aquaculture Technology & Research Division — based most of his conclusions off of research that his company conducted between 2011 and 2013 on 18,000 ponds ranging from 2,500 to 5,000 square meters in size.

He emphasized that most of challenges exist at the hatchery level and with genetics, and that more needs to be done to put farmers in a position to succeed.

"You want the farmer to be able to control his own production. You don't want hatcheries to be influencing production. You don't want genetics to be influencing production," said Akiyama. "What's happening now is that the hatcheries and genetics [are too often influencing production]. It means that our hatcheries aren't as good. It means that our genetics aren't as good. We need more improvement so that the farmer can control his own destiny."

The 8th Nicovita Symposium was organized by Vitapro, the feed-manufacturing division of Peru-based Alicorp, and this year's conference theme was "We are in an industry full of opportunities, let's take advantage."

According to Cámara Nacional de Acuacultura (CNA), Ecuador's chamber of aquaculture, the country's shrimp exports reached a record high of 720 million pounds in 2015, and it's projected to edge up again this year. Last year's 18 percent increase in the country's shrimp exports was attributed to growing demand in Asia. About 99 percent of Ecuador's shrimp production is exported.

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