

Water Quality Management

Plankton bloom is essential for early stages of pompano (until 100 grams) culture. If the colour of the pond water is clear a mixture of organic (10-30 kg/ha) and inorganic fertilizers (1-3 kg/ha) can be applied to obtain the algal bloom. Sufficient water level must be maintained in the ponds to reduce risks of the growth of benthic algae. The water depth in the shallowest part of the pond should be at least 100 cm. Water quality can be maintained by exchanging 10% of the water once in a week; 20% per week after 3 months and 30% per week after 6 months. If water colour is too dark, the quantum of water exchange can be proportionately increased. To maintain water pH within an optimum range of 7.5 - 8.5, agri-lime has to be applied regularly. Dissolved oxygen (D.O.) level should be maintained above 5 ppm at all times. Paddle wheel aerators can be placed in the pond to create minor water current and to maintain the DO level. Aeration is a must during late evening to early morning period when the fishes attains 200 grams size and above.

Growth Pattern

During the entire culture period the growth pattern of silver pompano was monitored through regular sampling of fishes at fortnightly intervals. The length and weight measurements taken is presented as below:-

DOC	Growth (mm)	Weight (g)
1	30.59 ± 0.24	2.00 ± 0.04
30	73.42 ± 0.53	15.08 ± 0.16
60	102.88 ± 1.91	34.60 ± 0.41
90	158.39 ± 2.42	72.54 ± 1.95
120	182.30 ± 2.03	101.82 ± 3.11
150	203.71 ± 3.73	172.39 ± 4.55
180	226.51 ± 2.90	258.31 ± 5.76
210	273.07 ± 3.62	375.32 ± 8.07
240	296.88 ± 6.27	464.65 ± 10.25

Health Management

Silver pompano is a much hardier species and does not get much disease problems. When it is reared in high salinities parasitic infection of copepods may occur. Periodical application of commercially available pond management chemicals like Iodine solution would help to keep the fishes healthier. Feed supplements like LIV- 52 syrup can be given by mixing with the feed to improve the immunity levels.

Harvesting

Harvesting of silver pompano could be carried out by using drag net as in the case of fresh water fishes. To maintain the freshness and quality of harvested fish, washing in clean water and chill killing can be done. Harvested fishes can be stocked in plastic crates by adding layers of ice in equal quantities at the bottom and top of the fish. It is suggested that harvesting of fish can be carried out during the off season period of April to June to get a better price.

It is well recognized that for sustainable production in aquaculture, diversification of species is a vital requirement and from the lessons learnt from the shrimp farming scenario in India, it is very much needed to diversify the marine and brackish water aquaculture with high value fin fish species. Generally, high value marine fishes are in good demand in the Indian market and often there is a scarcity

of the same. In the domestic market, silver pompano has demand starting from 250 grams size onwards. Hence, it is felt that pompano aquaculture can prove to be much lucrative and can emerge as a major aquaculture enterprise in the coming years.

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Farming of Silver Pompano *Trachinotus blochii* in coastal aquaculture ponds



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Introduction

Among the many high value marine tropical finfish that could be farmed in India, the silver pompano, *Trachinotus blochii* is one of the topmost, mainly due to its fast growth rate, good meat quality and high market demand. The silver pompano is caught only sporadically in the commercial fishery and hence its availability is rather scarce. It is a much sought after species and hence the demand can only be met through aquaculture. The aquaculture of pompano has been successfully established in many Asia-Pacific countries like Taiwan and Indonesia. The farming can be successfully carried out in ponds, tanks and floating sea cages. The species is pelagic, very active and is able to acclimatize and grow well even at a lower salinity of about 10 ppt and hence is suitable for farming in the vast low saline waters of our country besides its potential for sea cage farming. The shape, colouration and meat quality of this fish is comparable with silver pomfret. In the international market, the dockside price of Florida Pompano averaged to \$ 8 /kg and in India, the current price of silver pompano is about Rs.200/-per kg at the fish

landing centres and around Rs. 250/- per kg in the retail markets.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has initiated aquaculture research on pompano from 2008 and the first successful broodstock development, induced breeding and larval production was achieved in 2011. Following the successful seed production of silver pompano, demonstration of farming in brackishwater ponds was initiated by the CMFRI to popularize among the farmers about its suitability for aquaculture. The first farming demonstration from the hatchery produced seed was carried out in a coastal aquaculture pond at Anthervedi Village, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. It has been proven that silver pompano can be cultured in the brackishwater shrimp culture ponds as an alternative species with high survival rate, appreciable FCR and meat quality. These fishes have attained an average weight of 450 grams in 240 days (8 months).

Based on the experience gained on the brackishwater farming of silver pompano, the practices to be adopted for pompano farming are narrated as follows:-

Pond Preparation

The pond has to be dried properly until the cracks appear on the surface. The top layer of the soil containing waste accumulated through previous crop of fish or shrimp has to be removed. Ploughing has to be done to tilt the soil below 30 cm. Feeding areas, corners and side ditches in the pond have to be properly tilled and dried to avoid formation of black soil. The average water pH of 7.5-8.5 would be ideal

for pompano farming. The level of lime application during pond preparation depends on the pH of the soil. Hence, the dosage has to be calculated accordingly. Water filling has to be initiated by covering the inlet pipe by using 2 layers of fine nets (100 μ) to avoid introducing other fishes and predators. A week before stocking, the pond must be fertilized with either organic or inorganic fertilizers to stimulate the plankton bloom.

Salinity

Silver pompano can tolerate wide range of salinities from 5- 40 ppt. However, ideal salinity for farming would be between 15 – 25 ppt. Pond has to be filled with a minimum water level of 100 cm prior to stocking of fish seeds. During the entire culture period minimum of 1.5 meter water depth has to be maintained.

Nursery Rearing and Seed Stocking

Hatchery produced pompano fingerlings of 1 inch size can be stocked in happas/ pens of 2 meter length, 2.0 meter width and 1.5 meter depth. In each happa about 200 fingerlings can be stocked. While stocking care should be taken to avoid agitation of the pond bottom and too many persons getting into the pond may increase the suspended solid load in the water, which may cause gill chocking of the fish fingerlings leading to mortality. Initially the fishes have to be reared in happas for 60 days or until they attain 10 – 15 grams size and thereafter it can be released into the pond. The mesh size of the happa could be initially at 4 mm size and it can be changed with 8mm mesh size happas after 30 days. The stocking density in happa could

be maintained as 200 nos/ happa. After attaining 30 grams size ideally 5,000 Nos. can be stocked in a one acre pond.

Nutritional Requirement & Feeding

Silver pompano is a fast moving marine fish and it requires highly nutritive feed to meet the energy requirements. During nursery rearing pompano can be weaned to any type of feeds viz., extruded floating pellet, sinking pellet feed and chopped trash fishes. Ideally pompano can be weaned to extruded floating pellet feed to avoid feed wastage and spoilage of pond bottom. CMFRI has conducted pompano farming demonstration by using the extruded floating pellet feed manufactured by M/s. Rudhra Techno Feeds, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh. During the happa rearing phase, feeding has to be done 4 times a day and in pond culture phase it could be 3 times a day. Floating feeding zones made of 3 inch size PVC floats of 2 meter length and 2 meter width has to be installed in the ponds. Feed has to be dispensed inside the feeding zone to avoid dispersal of floating feeds due to wind. At least 4 – 6 nos. of feeding zones have to be created in a one acre pond. The feed size should be lesser than the mouth size of the fish and hence, suitable sized feed has to be selected for feeding the fishes. The details of feed and feeding schedule of pompano are as follows:-

A mix of two sizes of feed pellet can be used if there is any size variation of the fishes found during the regular sampling. If sinking pellet feed is used, at least 4 – 8 feed trays (80 cm x 80 cm) per pond could be placed. Regular sampling of fishes once in 15 days has to be carried out to determine growth rate and to calculate the FCR. In the first farming demonstration, FCR was 1: 1.8 with the above formulations.

Weight of the fish	Feed Size	Crude Protein %	Crude Fat %	% to be fed as per the biomass	Feeding / day
> 1 gram	800 - 1000 μ	50	10	30	4
1-10 gram	1.0 - 1.5mm	40	8	20	4
10-100 gram	1.8 mm	35	8	8	3
100-250 gram	3.5 mm	30	6	5	3
250-500 gram	4.5 mm	30	6	3	3