

# Status of Tilapia and Sturgeon Research on the Big Island 2010/2011

Armando García and Kevin Hopkins



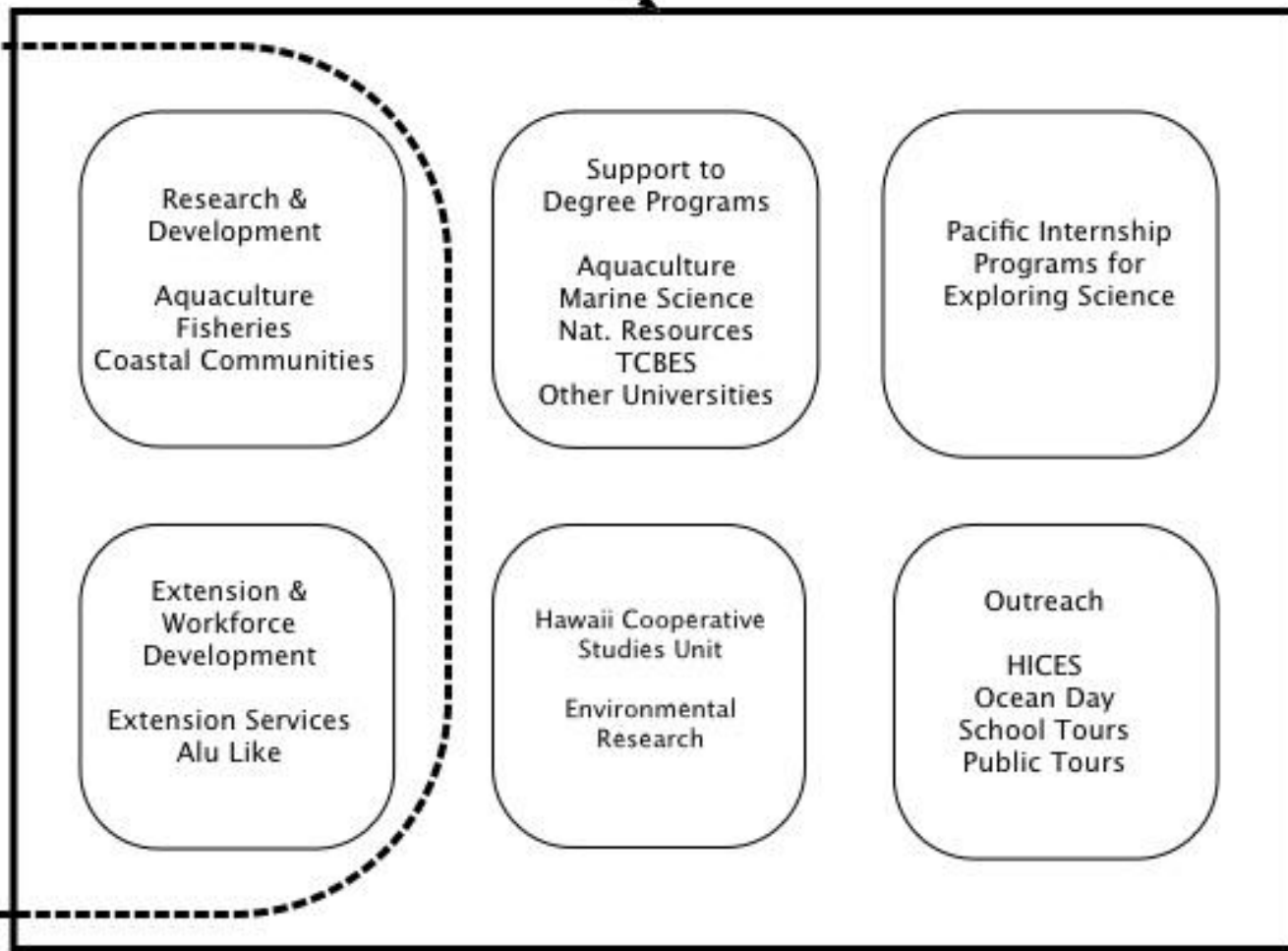
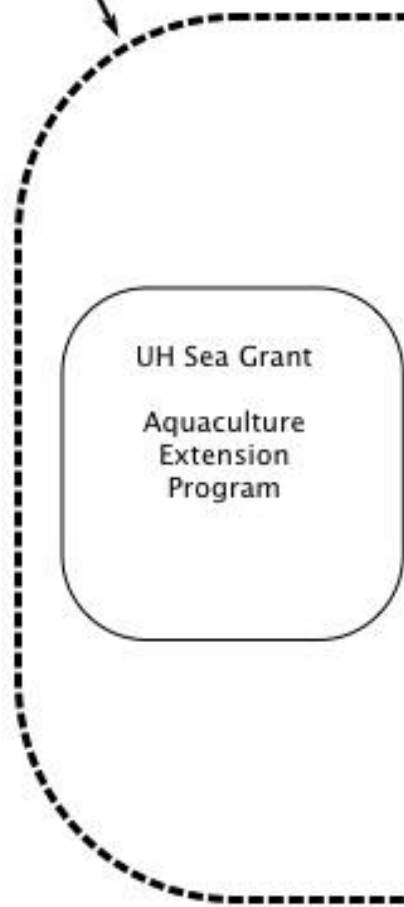
# Center for Sustainable Aquaculture



A partnership between  
UH Sea Grant College Program and  
UH-Hilo's Pacific Aquaculture & Coastal Resources Center

# Pacific Aquaculture & Coastal Resources Center

Center for Sustainable  
Aquaculture



# Sturgeon Research 1995-2009

- Obtained permits, imported eggs from Russia and Europe
- Preliminary growth trials, demonstrated maturation and economic feasibility
- Conducted trainings



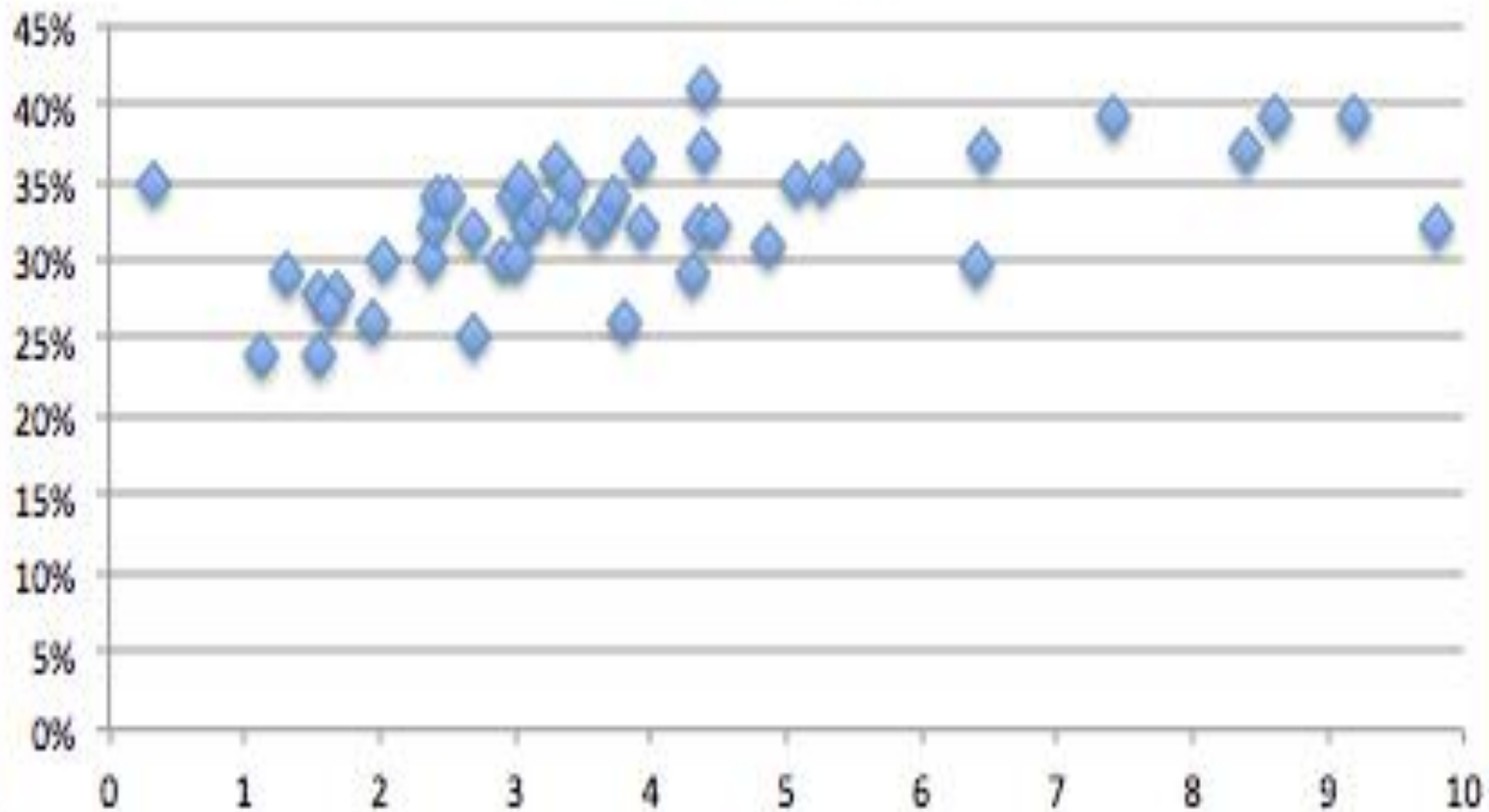
2010 – 2011 Research

# Sturgeon Processing & Market Development

- HACCP certified processing
- Effect of size on fillet rates
- Smoked production yield
- Food shows and events (up to 700 people)
- Weekly special at local restaurant



# Fillet Yield



Fish Weight (kg)

# Sturgeon – Biological Studies

- Spring 2009 hatch
- Comparative growth
- Siberian vs. Russian
- Freshwater vs brackishwater (9 ppt) – one year only
- 19 °C, max density 20 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Average Weight (kg)

Age	Water	Siberian	Russian
1 yr	FW	0.9	1.7
2 yr	FW	3.0	7.3
2yr	BW	-	6.6



# Future Sturgeon Work

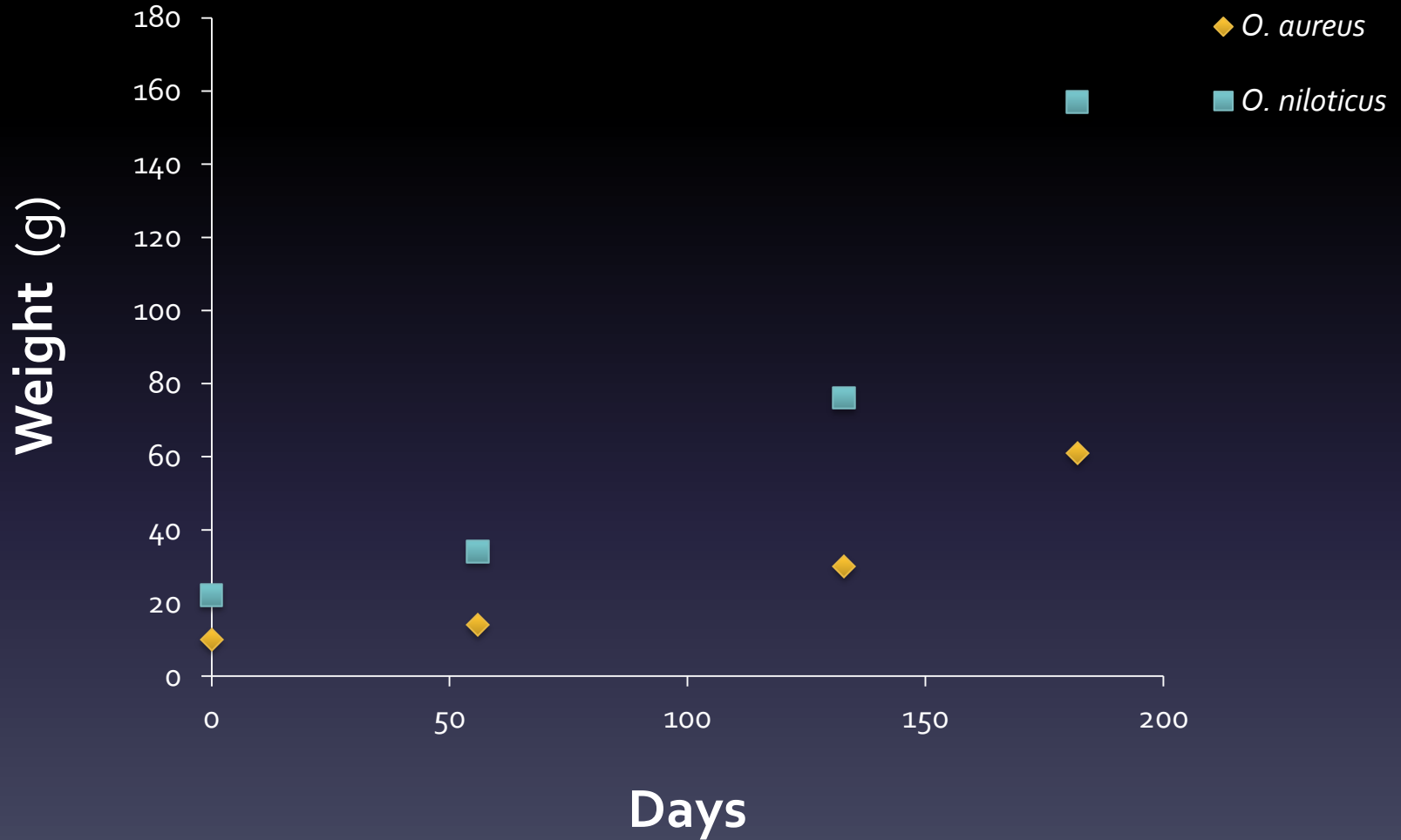
- Maturation
- Spawning
- Caviar yield
- Extension
- Move to  
Restricted B



# Tilapia permit – *O. niloticus*

- Currently on Restricted A (research & display only)
- Permit conditions required a comparison of *O. aureus* & *O. niloticus* growth rates in Hawaii
- Imported by Jim Szyper
- Study completed
- A request to move to Restricted B was submitted by ADP

# Growth Comparison *O. aureus* & *O. niloticus*



# “Effects of prolactin and growth hormone on the branchial expression of ion transporters and Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase isoforms in Nile tilapia (*O. niloticus*)”

## **Investigators:**

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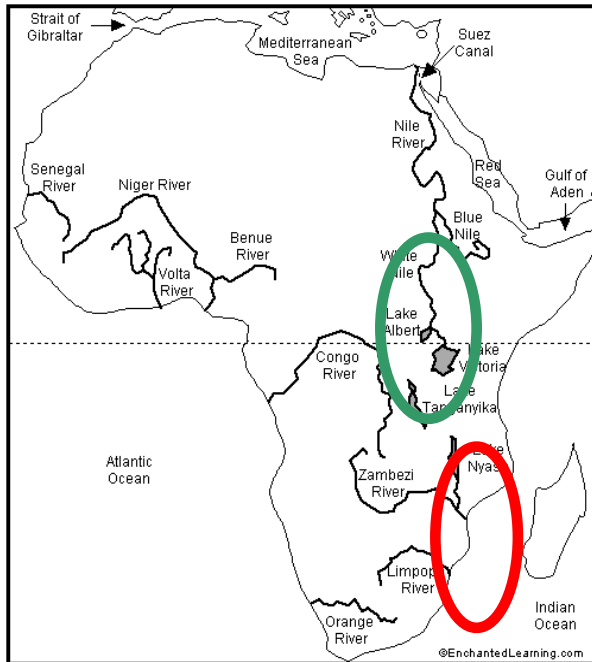


T32-MH020051-07

# Goal: We aim to identify the endocrine mechanisms that underlie the divergent osmoregulatory capacities of con-generic tilapias

Mozambique tilapia = estuarine distribution

Nile tilapia = freshwater distribution



Mozambique tilapia (*O. mossambicus*)



Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

The pituitary hormone, prolactin, regulates the expression of ion pumps/transporters in the gill that allow *O. mossambicus* to survive in freshwater (Breves et al., 2010; Tipsmark et al., 2011).

Growth hormone is not required for the expression of ion pumps/transporters that allow *O. mossambicus* to tolerate seawater (Breves et al., 2010).

There are no studies to date that make direct links between prolactin and growth hormone and ion pumps/transporters in *O. niloticus*.

- 1) By understanding how the endocrine system has evolved in parallel with salinity tolerance in tilapias, we can identify the mechanisms that underlie euryhalinity in fishes.**
- 2) These mechanisms reveal patterns of physiological evolution as well as inform our efforts to improve rearing strategies.**



Fenced quarantine area  
for *O. niloticus*

Controlled environment  
chambers for physiology &  
nutrition research



# Aquaponics

- International Workshop
  - Summer 2010
- School Systems
- Portable display system



# Aquaponics

- Research systems
  - Replicate – 4 x 8 ft beds
  - Lo'i
  - Ebb and Flow
  - Flooded
  - Spray





Foreground

Simple 300 gal system

Background

Lo'i supplied from fish tank



Ebb and Flow System

# Future tilapia R&D

- Produce and distribute pure *O. niloticus* fingerlings
- Growth trials with algae used for biofuels and their byproducts



Questions?