The success story of the Tilapia industry; current and future trends of the US seafood market

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Nong Lam University - Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam 28 June 2012

Tilapia: continuing to increase in popularity globaly

- Tilapias are second only to the carps as a farmed food fish.
- But tilapia have unique characteristics that will facilitate its continued growth to someday surpass carp production.



Subsistence and Export Commodity

- Tilapia is unique in its role as a small livestock animal grown by subsistence farmers in developing countries around the world.....
- And
- It is widely grown and exported to high value markets to be served in expensive restaurants and grocery stores
- Commodity or specialty crop BOTH, like chicken

Tilapia

- Model for how aquaculture industry should develop
- Global demand, variety of production systems and geographic regions, some vertically integrated
- Environmentally sustainable "Green Aquaculture" (no fish meal required in the diet, no antibiotics, many farms use effluents for crops)

Tilapia: The Most Important Aquaculture Species of the 21st Century

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ABSTRACT

In the 1900's, tilapia species were introduced into most of the countries in the world from their original ranges in Africa and the Middle East. They are now grown in commercial farming operations in almost 100 countries. Tilapia are likely to be the most important of all aquacultured fish in the 21st century. The unique mix of tilapias' physiology, reproductive biology, genetic plasticity, development of domesticated strains, and ready marketability have put it at the forefront of aquaculture. The few detracting characteristics are rapidly being overcome by evolving culture systems, selective breeding, gender manipulation and genetic modification. A convergence of improved culture techniques, new farms, low cost diets, ecological efficiency and emerging markets will boost tilapia to be the worlds largest aquaculture crop.

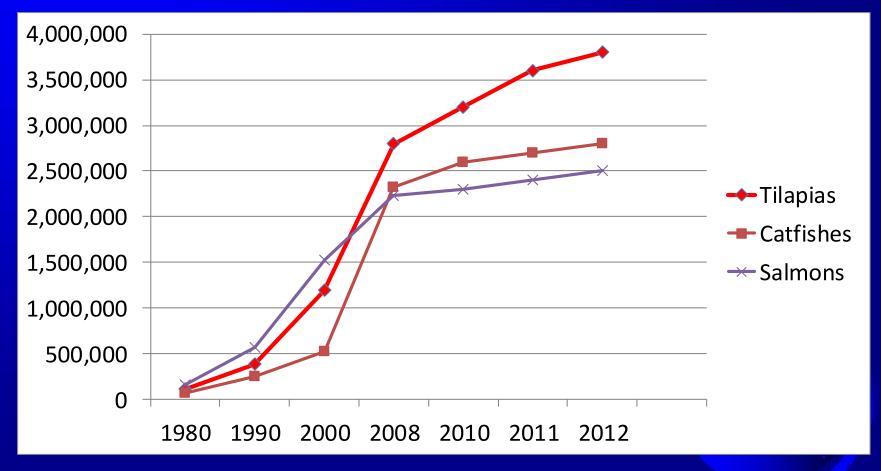
INTRODUCTION

Tilapia were touted as the "Aquatic chicken" by ICLARM and others more than 20 years ago. The phrase may be even more appropriate today than it was then. Like terrestrial chicken, tilapia are now grown around the world. FAO (1997) estimated that world aquaculture production of tilapia had reached 659 000 t in 1905. Tilapia are

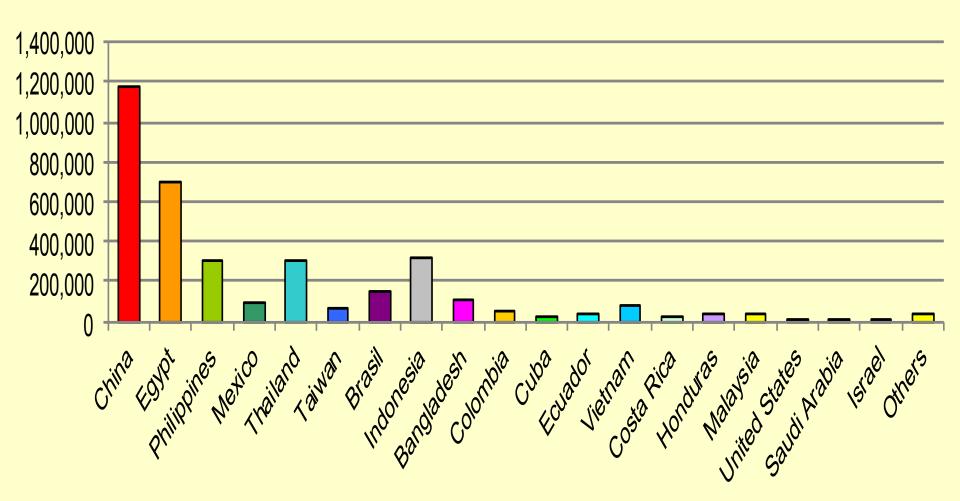
Tilapia: the most important aquaculture species of the 21st century



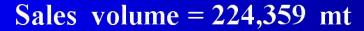
Global production of some major farmed fishes

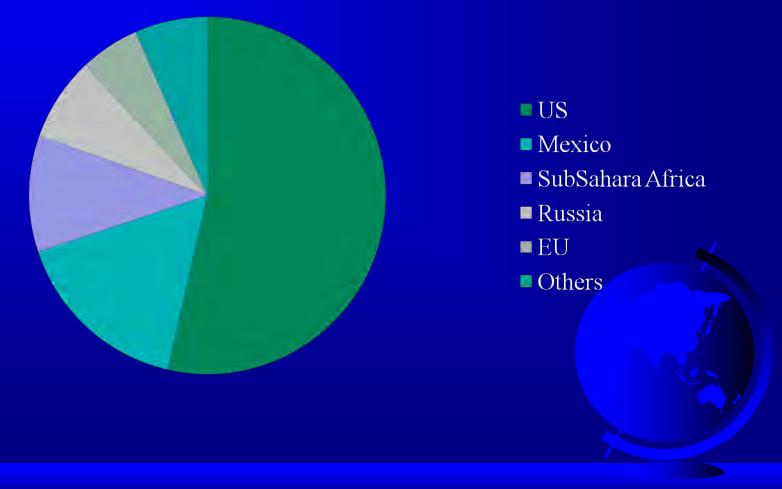


World Tilapia Production of 3,600,000 mt in 2011 (large revision up of Egyptian production)

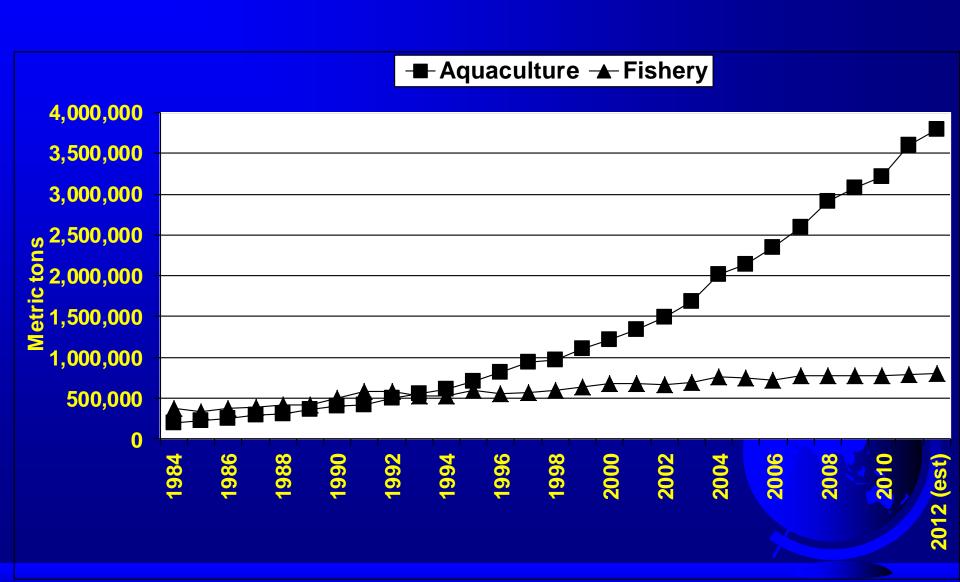


2008 Tilapia exports from China





Global production of tilapia



Top Ten Seafoods (U.S.)

Pollock 1.5 Pollock 1.6 Pollock 1.7 Pollock

Catfish 10 Tilapia 1.0 Tilapia 1.14 Tilapia

0.68 Crabs

0.47 Cod

0.45 Flatfish 0.43

Tilapia 0.7 Tilapia 0.8 Catfish 0.97 Catfish 0.90 Catfish 0.92

0.7

Crabs

Cod

Clams

Crabs

Cod

2010

4.0

2.0

1.45

8.0

0.6

0.5

Shrimp

Tuna

Salmon

Tilapia

Pollock

Catfish

Crabs

Cod

Pangasius 0.4

Pollock

Tilapia

Catfish

Crabs

Cod

Clams

0.61

0.44

0.85

0.59

0.42

0.41

Pangasius 0.35 Clams

| per capita (lbs) | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Tuna 3.5 | Shrimp 3.4 | Shrimp 3.7 | Shrimp 4.0 | Shrimp 4.2 | Shrimp 4.1 | Shrimp 4.4 | Shrimp 4.1 | Shrimp 4.1 | Shrimp 4.1 |
| Shrimp 3.2 | Tuna 2.9 | Tuna 3.1 | Tuna 3.4 | Tuna 3.4 | Tuna 3.1 | Tuna 2.9 | Tuna 2.7 | Tuna 2.8 | Tuna 2.5 |
| Pollock 1.6 | Salmon 2.0 | Salmon 2.0 | Salmon 2.2 | Salmon 2.2 | Salmon 2.4 | Salmon 2.0 | Salmon 2.4 | Salmon 1.8 | Salmon 2.0 |

0.6 Crabs 0.6

Clams 0.5 Clams 0.4 Clams 0.4

Flatfish 0.3 Scallops 0.3 Scallops 0.3 Scallops 0.3 Scallops 0.3 Flatfish 0.32 Clams

0.6

0.6 Cod

Pollock 1.7

Catfish 1.1

Salmon 1.5

Catfish 1.1

Clams 0.5

Crabs 0.4

Flatfish 0.4

Scallops 0.3

Tilapia 0.3

0.8

Cod

Pollock 1.2

Catfish 1.1

Cod 0.6

Clams 0.5

Crabs 0.4

Pollock 1.1

Catfish 1.1

Cod

Crabs

Pollock 1.7

Catfish 1.1

0.6

0.6

Cod

Crabs

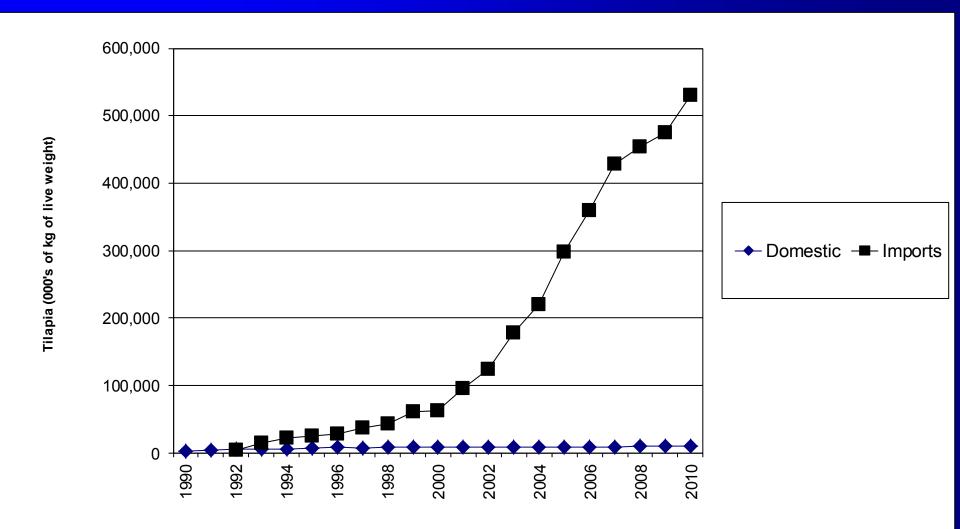
0.7 Cod

0.6 Crabs

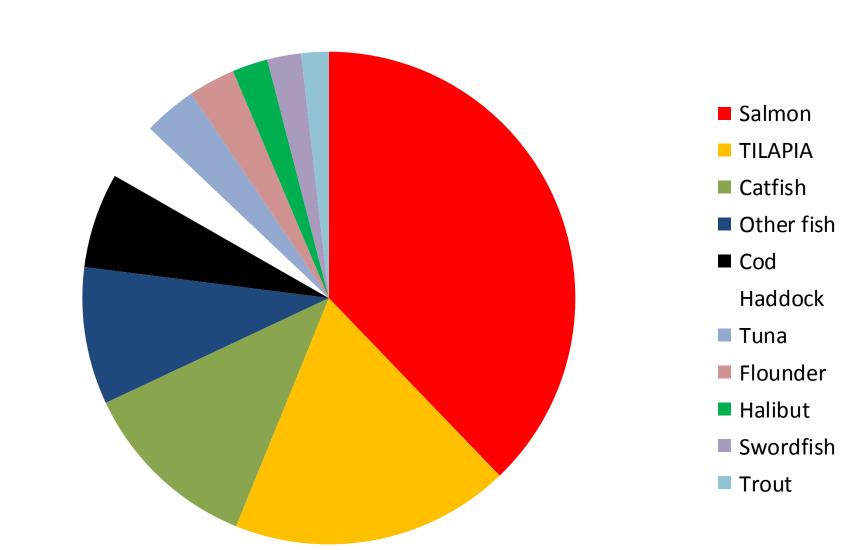
Clams 0.5 Tilapia 0.5

Flatfish 0.4 Tilapia 0.4 Clams 0.5

US Consumption of tilapia from domestic and imported sources

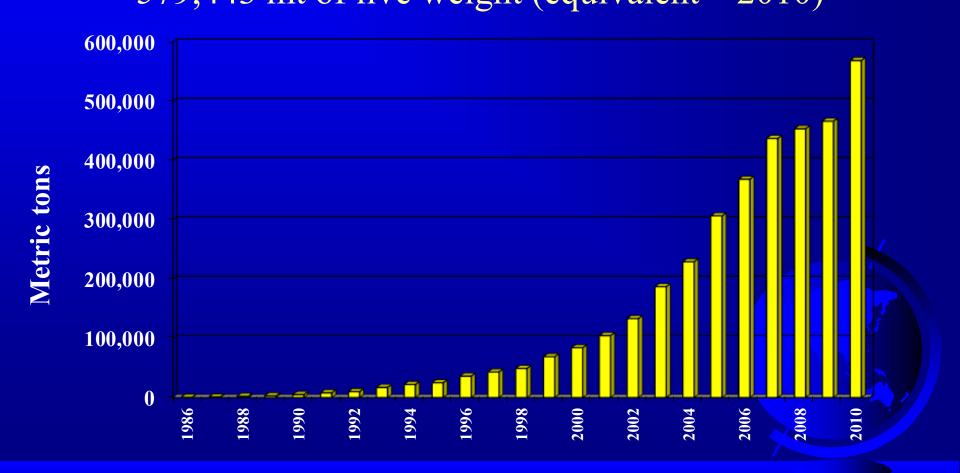


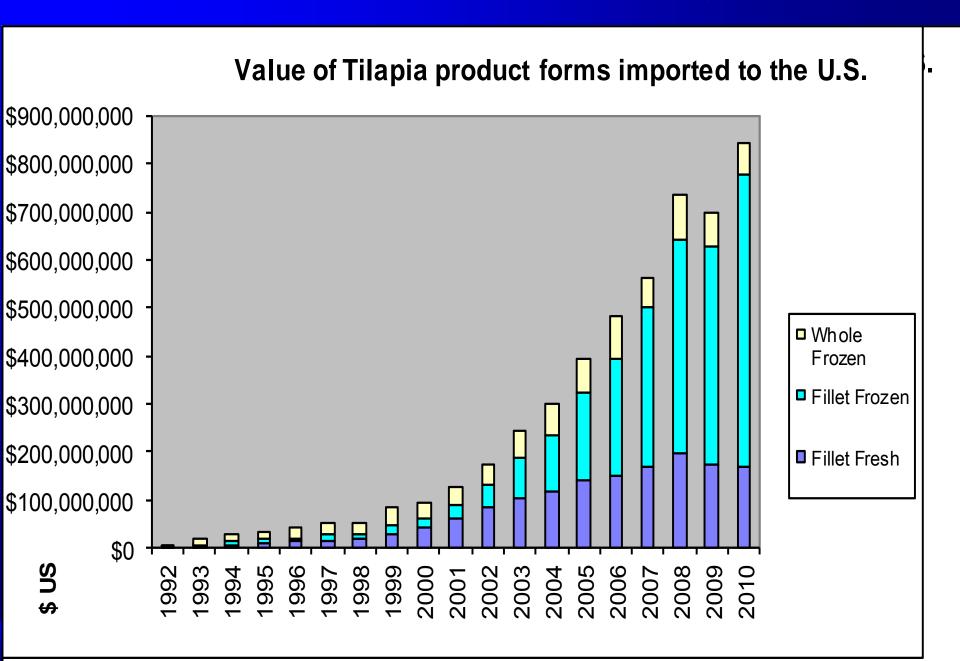
Percentage of US finfish grocery sales Feb. 2010



US Tilapia consumption (imports and domestic)

368,295 mt of live weight (equivalent) – 2006 437,000 mt of live weight (equivalent) – 2007 453,264 mt of live weight (equivalent) – 2008 465,953 mt of live weight (equivalent – 2009) 579,443 mt of live weight (equivalent – 2010)





US Sales of tilapia

- Imports in 2010 were \$842,866,006
- US production of 25,000,000 lbs at farm
- 2010 US tilapia farm-gate sales were over \$75,000,000
- 2010 US Tilapia Sales estimate –
- \$842,866,006 + \$75,000,000 = \$917,866,006

Tilapia breeds

- Proper selection of fish for your type of production system is second most important decision (after marketing)
- There are several species, hybrid strains, and breeding programs available
- Goals are fast growth, good FCR and mostly male fish
- Must determine if farm will buy fry or fingerlings or attempt to maintain own hatchery

Mossambique Tilapia and Red Tilapia



Taiwan Red Strain



Tilapia species and breeds

- *O. niloticus* (Nile Tilapia) − Most commonly used tilapia 70-75% of global production
- O. aureus (Blue Tilapia) about 5% of global production
- *O. mossambicus* (Mossambique or Java Tilapia) about 5% of global production
- Red hybrid strains O. mossambicus and/or O. urolepis-hornorum (Wami River Tilapia) crossed with O. aureus and/or O. niloticus) about 20% of global production

Tilapia species and breeds

- Match fish to production system
- Brackish water Red hybrid strains
- Pond systems O. niloticus or red strains
- Cage systems and intensive (tanks, raceways or recirculating systems) *O. niloticus* or red strains
- South Africa and California (only *O. mossambicus* and hybrids)

Selective breeding and genetic improvements

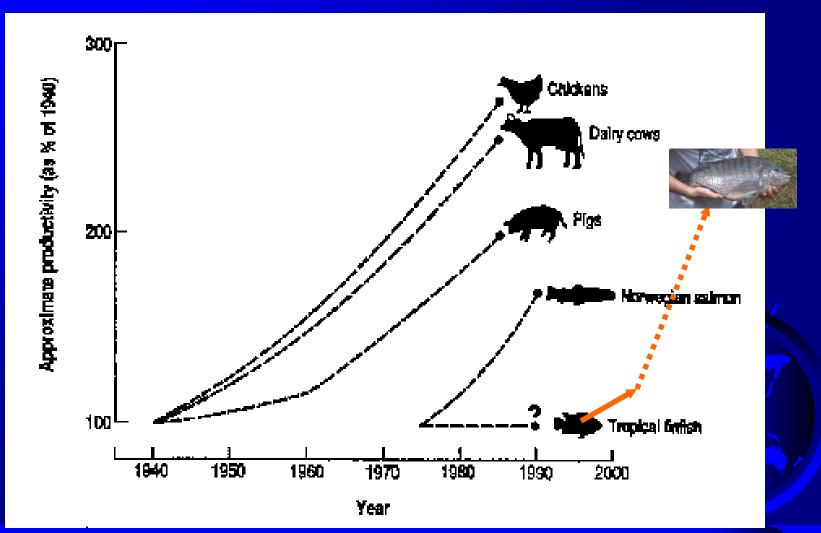
- Breeding programs
 - G.I.F.T. Malaysia
 - Genomar Brazil and Norway
 - Chitralada Thailand
 - TabTim Thailand (CP Group)
 - GIFT Excell Philippines
 - Molobicus Philippines
 - GIFT Bangladesh
- YY Supermale Philippines and Swansea,
 Egypt and Indonesia



Typical spawning or fry rearing hapas



Genetic improvements in tilapia



(From: Mair, G., 2002)

Red Tilapia strains

- Red O. mossambicus mutants found in 1970's
- Backcrossings fixed the mutation
- Taiwan, Florida, Israeli, and Stirling (Scotland) strains were developed
- These were repeatedly out-crossed to other species (New strains in Jamaica, Arizona, Colombia, Ecuador, Thailand, China, Vietnam)
- Many red strains now available, most with high salinity tolerance



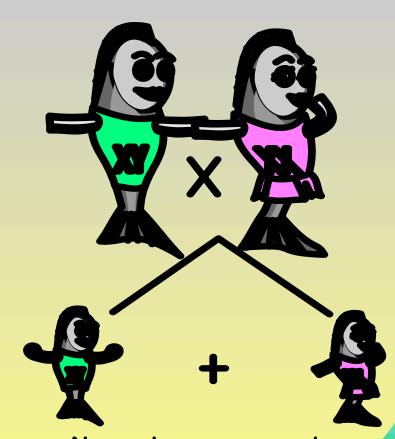
Tilapia Genome Project

- March 2011 First assembly of the tilapia genome
- Oreochromis niloticus Nile Tilapia
- http://www.broadinstitute.org/ftp/pub/assemblies/fi sh/tilapia/Orenil1/
- Matching many segments to those known from other fish
- · Publically available and freely accessible
- Next frontier of genetic program for tilapia

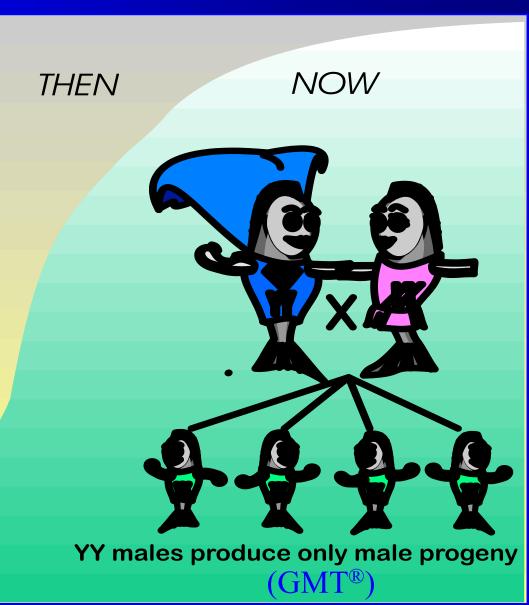
Methyltestosterone technique

- Feed fry with food containing MT (60mg 17α-MT/kg of feed) for 21 days
- For product to be sold in US, MT feed should be purchased from approved supplier
- Females develop as males, males unaffected
- Isotope labeling studies demonstrate that MT in fish is below detectable limits 30 days after last feeding
- 90+ % develop as male fish

The YY male technology



Normal crosses produce equal proportion of males and females



Regions of rapid production growth

- Vietnam conversion of catfish cages to tilapia in Mekong, cage culture in southern lakes, pond culture in north, some polyculture with marine shrimp
- Egypt Production in agricultural return waters, polyculture with mullet and carps
- Indonesia cage culture, polycultures, rice culture
- Malaysia government support and private sector investment
- Bangladesh government support and private sector investment
- Brazil lots of available water, labor, land, feed
- Thailand better reporting, shrimp polyculture
- Mexico continued intensification, some govt support, large and small private investments
- Sub-Saharan Africa commercialization

Integrated Farming Systems

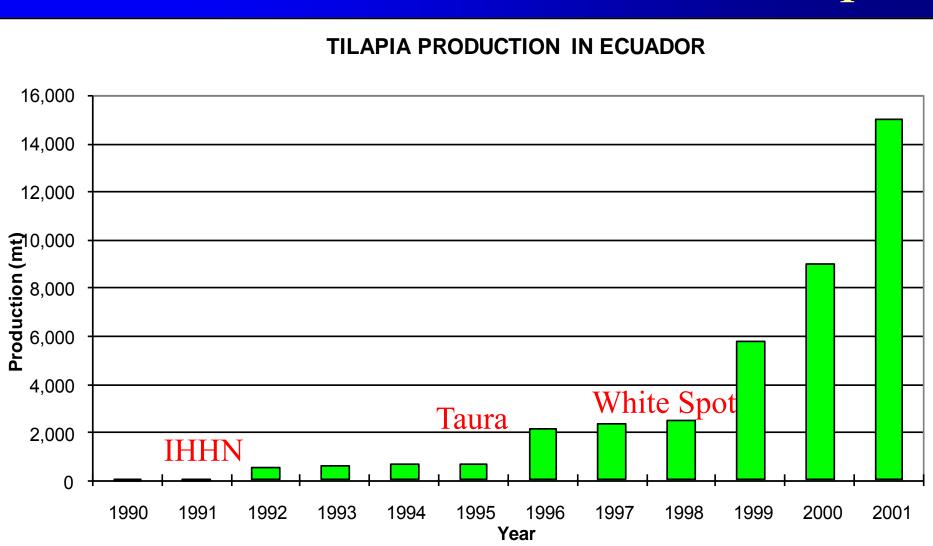
Tilapia → Grapes, wheat, olives, barley, sorghum, cotton, melons, peppers
 Safford, AZ
 Marana, AZ



Tilapia and citrus in Hainan, China



Production of tilapia in Ecuador and viral infections viral of shrimp



Tilapia-shrimp-halophytes Eritrea



Thailand farm-based polyculture systems

- Tilapia in cages in shrimp ponds
- Tilapia in sequential polyculture before and after shrimp ponds
- Farmers testing impacts on microflora



Thailand experimental polyculture systems at AIT

- Shrimp survival 90%
- Shrimp yield 3,000 kg/ha
- Tilapia survival -> 90%
- Tilapia yield 1,500 kg/ha
- Tilapia growth 10g to 300g in 10 weeks
- Shrimp survival and yield was lower in monoculture control, but profits higher in polyculture

Polyculture Indonesia BANDA ACEH SIGLI JANTHO JANGKA, BIREUN JULOK LHOKSEUMAWE Lhoksukon AGEH TIMUR PEURELAK Pante Paku, Jangka, TAKENGON Bireun LANGSA Beutong (klaster udang windu MEULABOH dan ikan nila salin) Kualasimpang Blangkereron Aluebile KUTACANE NORTH TAPAKTUAN Simeulue Island Peurelak, Banda Mulia, **Aceh Timur Aceh Tamiang** (klaster udang windu Banyak Island dan ikan bandeng) (klaster udang windu dan ikan nila salin)

Stocking and harvest schedule

KALENDER BUDIDAYA BERDASARKAN MUSIM TANAM DENGAN SISTEMATICAL

KALENDER BUDIDAYA BERDASAR BUDIDAYA BERDASAR BUDIDAYA Tebar udang (2) Panen udang (1) UDANG (8 BULAN) Tebar Udang (1) Panen Ikan JUNI MEI APRIL MARET FEBRUARI JANVARI MI AGUSTUS SEPTEMBER OKTOBER NOVEMBER DESEMBER Panen Udang (2), IKAN (4 BULAN) 2 3 Tebar Ikan CESSES SERVER



Seaweed, milkfish and shrimp

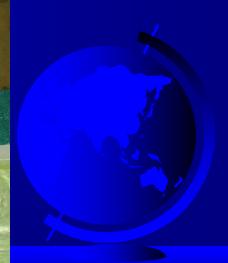






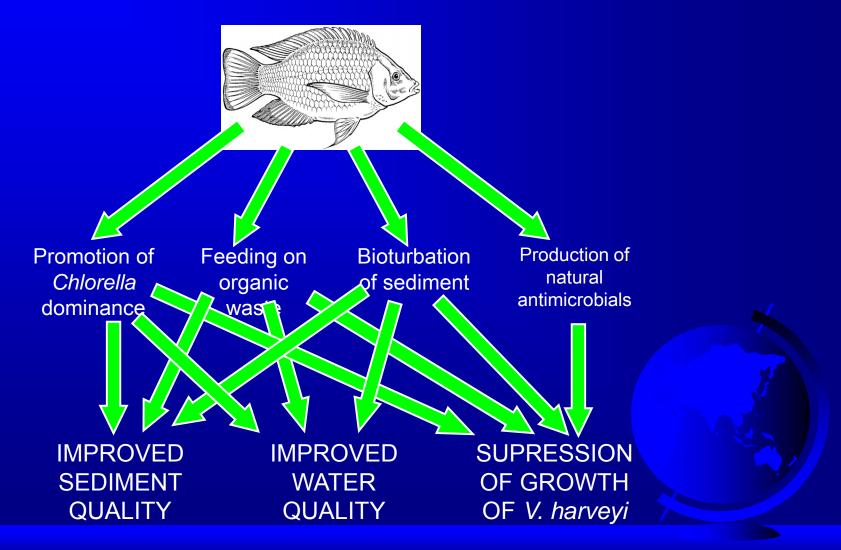
Gracilaria

Shrimp



Tilapia

Pathways in the use of tilapia as biomanipulator in shrimp farms



HACCP

- Hazard Analysis at Critical Control Points
- Planning procedure for documenting good production and processing practices
- Participants operate under approved plan with audits at random frequency
- Focus is on documentation of proper activities at important stages rather than stationing a permanent inspector at farm or processing plant.
- Greater focus on critical farming, harvesting, transport, processing and storage steps.
- More cost effective

HACCP

- Examples:
- Document feed source and use, applications of drugs and chemicals, farm water quality, testing for offflavor
- Document source, arrival time, temperature and condition of fish as they arrive at process plant
- Provide footbaths, hand washes and protective clothing for processing workers, document usage by having employees sign daily log
- Measure and record bacterial numbers on fillets during quality control
- Traceability

Meeting buyer specifications

- Identify buyers before stocking fish
- Have agreements on size, quantity, quality, packaging, shipping, price, and finance terms
- Be aware that processor, importer, wholesaler, retailer, and consumer demands are constantly increasing.
- Prices do not increase although costs do

Gaining NGO certifications

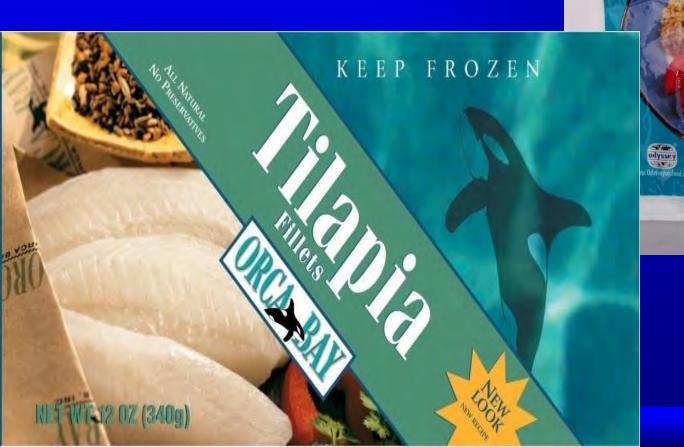
- NaturLand
- World Wildlife Fund Aquaculture Stewardship Council
- Aquaculture Certification Council
- Global GAP
- And then there are National programs
- Each reviewing sustainability of aquaculture practices and providing a certification and marketing logo

Improvements in packaging





IQF Fillets in re-sealable packages









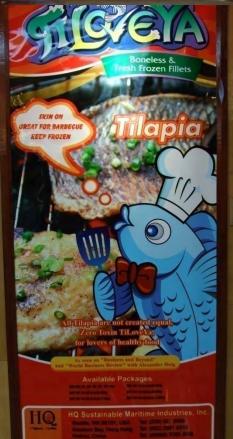




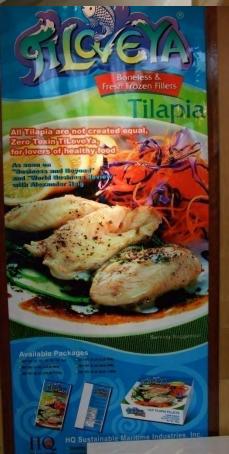




Transpare for some







Value added meals













Nutrition Facts Serving Size 4 oz (113 g. about 3/4 – 1 fillet) Servings Per Container Varied (6–10)

| lories 110 | Calories From Fat 15 |
|------------------|----------------------|
| | % Sully take* |
| To all Fat 2g | 3% |
| Saturated Fat 1g | 5% |
| Thans Fat Og | |
| Cholesterol 25mg | 9% |

Total Carbohydrate 0g Dietary Fiber less than 0

Sodium 25mg

Protein 23g

| none needs | Calories | 2,000 | 2,500 |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| nal Fat stursteet Fat tolenteral solven stal Carbohydrate Dietary Fiber | Less than Less than Less than | 65q 20q 300mq 2,430mq 300mq 25q | RDq 22q 300mq 2,400mq 375mq 30q |

Calories per graes: Set 3 - Carbonyshrate 4 - Protein 4

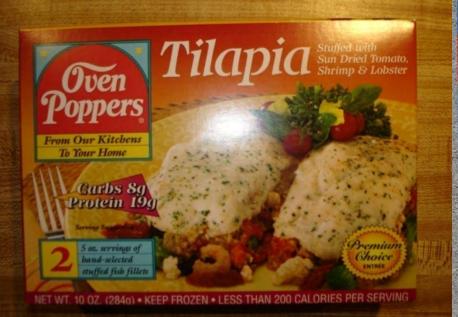
INGREDIENTS: TILAPIA

Distributed by High Liner Foods (USAL Inc. Postsmouth, NH 03802-0119 www.highliner foods.com













NET-WT-32 oz (2 lbs) 907 g

ALL NATURAL

INGREDIENTS





TUSCAN STYLE TILAPIA

PESTO

ARTICHOKE I

topped with fresh tomatoes, black olives, parmesan cheese & pesto









ONE-STEP SEAFOOD

Tarragon Butter Tilapia

Deep skinned tilapia fillets glazed with a delicate tarragon butter marinade. Individually vacuum packed, 12 oz. bag.





Our tender Tilapia is slow cooked in delicious Cajun Creole seasonings, and made easy to cook & serve, putting an irresistable meal on your table in less than ten minutes!





4 OZ. RETAIL BAGS

These Grab & Go bags are a great addition to any seafood program!





Savory Seafood Grille Mahi & Tilapia in 4 oz. bags are *A Fresh New Way* to create sales-driving, price-point promotions that your customers will love!

5 FOR \$5 -OR- 10 FOR \$10!

GREAT SALES ITEM!

Mahi Mahi

Tilapia

ALL NATURAL BREADED TILAPIA FILLETS



Popular White Meated Fish Great For Dinners, Sandwiches, and Buffets!

Retail 2lb. Box



Top View





Side vie

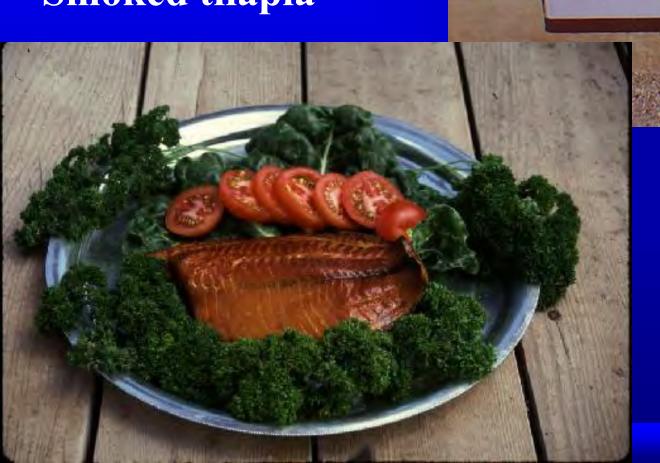
For Prices Click Here

Traditional product forms



New product forms

Smoked tilapia





Tilapia and food service

- On almost all cruise ships
- Starting to appear on airlines
- Increasingly with schools, hospitals and prisons
- Several prisons have their own tilapia farms



Courtesy: Eric Roderick



American Airlines 14 Jan 2011 - Chicago - Delhi

Tilapia in Long John Silver's

McDonald's and other fastfoods could double tilapia global demand



Byproducts - Tilapia Leather







Manolos, Now Available In Tilapia

January 20, 2012 4:35 pm



Manolos made from discarded tilapia skin, raffia, and cork? Why not. Until now, the shoemaker hadn't delved into the green scene, but eco-chic designer Marcia Patmos was able to change that. "They were very open and loved my suggestion of bringing sustainability into the shoes, as long as I could find the right materials that they couldn't supply," Patmos tells Style.com. So, she settled on natural resources and fish industry byproducts for the Spring '12 collection. "The materials were actually very easy to work with," Patmos adds. "Mixed together or dyed, they're very versatile." The heels (\$975) and the flats (\$645) are hitting Manolo stores next week. Patmos revealed she's already hard at work on the next round—an ankle bootie made of vegetable tanned leather—for the the Fall '12 Manolo Blahnik for M.Patmos collection.

-Kristin Studeman



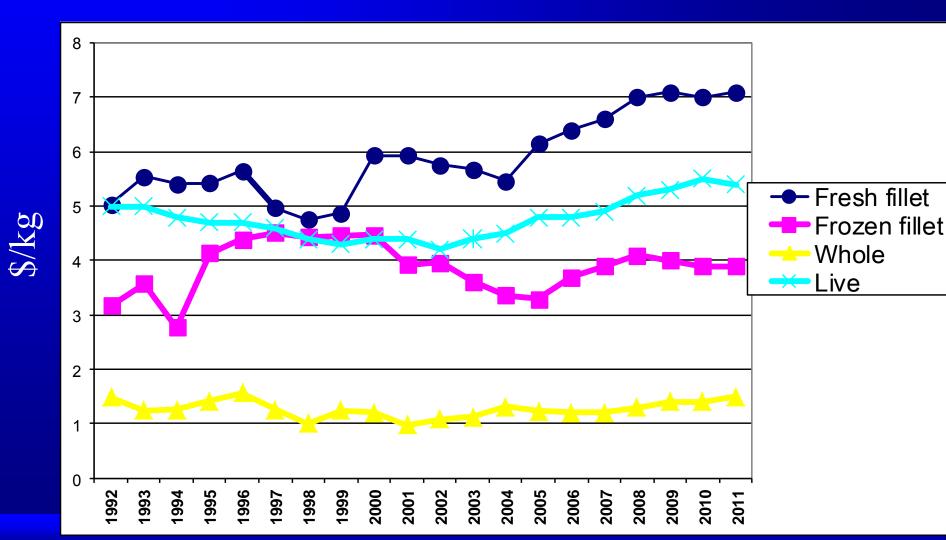


Tilapia Orange Juice



Global Tilapia Market Trends

Prices have been constant, only fresh fillets have increased significantly, will not see increases beyond inflation



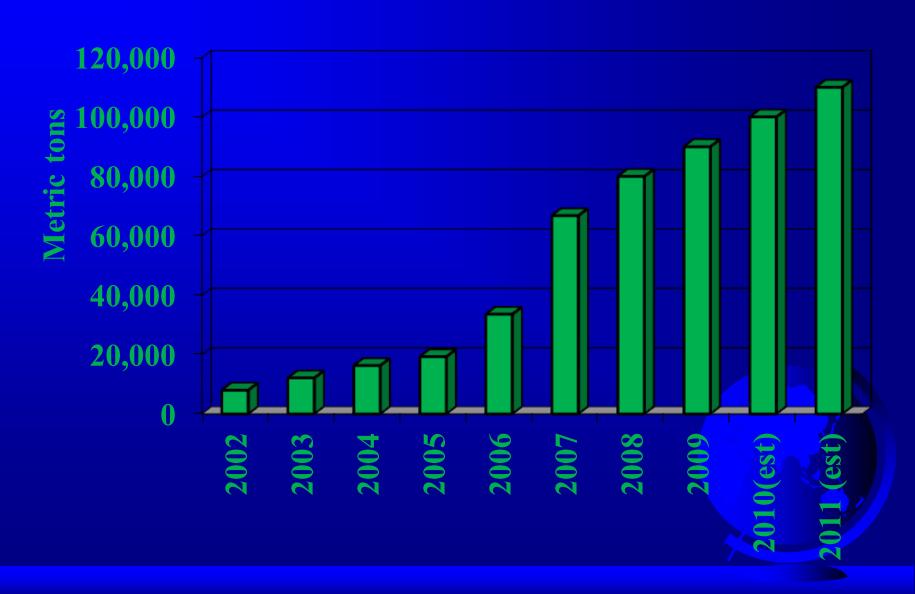
METRIC TONNE 11apia Global Aquaculture Productione Al PRICE (USD/KG)



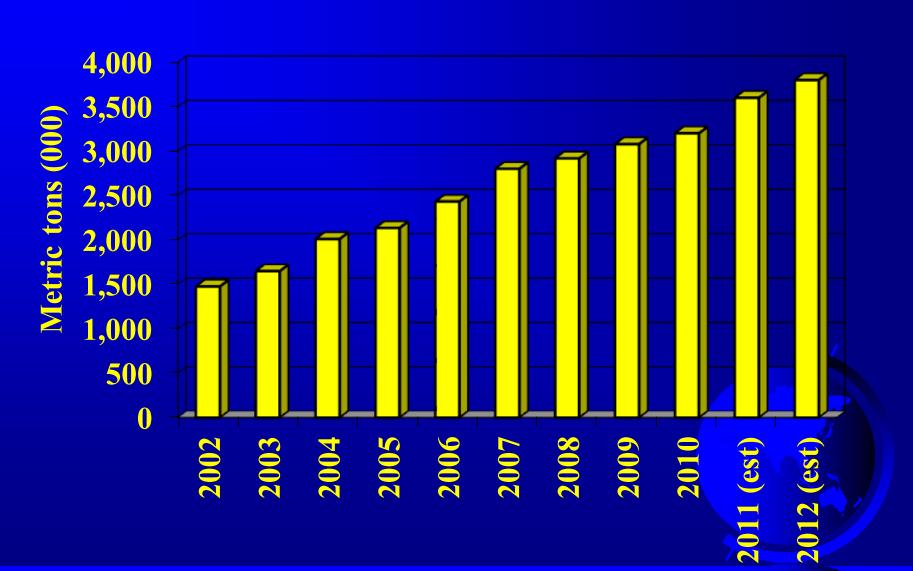
Global Aquaculture Tilapia Sales

- For year 2000 = US \$ 1,744,045000 (FAO FishStat 2007)
- 2005 sales = \$ 2,457,312,000 (FAO FishStat 2007)
- 2010 sales >\$ 5,000,000,000

Bangladesh tilapia aquaculture



Future global tilapia aquaculture



Conclusions

- Global tilapia production was around 3,600,000 metric tons in 2011, should exceed 3,700,000 MT in 2012.
- Constantly improving farming, processing and packaging for food safety, quality assurance, traceability, and environmental safeguards (with little, if any, increase in price).
- Other aquaculture species will follow the tilapia model.

Conclusions

- Tilapia has long been called the aquatic chicken.
- Instead.....
- The "terrestrial tilapia"



