Nutritional Value of Marine Yeast Fed to Larvae of Penaeus monodon in Combination with Algae

Eva J. Aujero, Elsie Tech and Susan Javellana
Aquaculture Department
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
P.O. Box 256, Iloilo City, Philippines

Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Rhodotorula aurantica, two marine yeast species, were fed to Penaeus monodon larvae (Ne to M1) singly and in combination with Tetraselmis sp. and Chaetoceros calcitrans in varying proportions. Larvae fed combination diets gave survival rates comparable to or higher than those fed algae or yeast alone. Chemical analyses show that the yeasts have low fat, moderate protein and high carbohydrate content. They also contain essential amino acids but are different in the fatty acids found to be essential for prawns. When used in combination with algae, the nutritional value of the yeasts seemed to have been improved.

The use of marine yeasts in larval rearing could reduce economic and technological inputs in the production of natural foods for larval rearing. They are cheaper and easier to mass produce. They can be grown to very high densities using cheap carbon sources like molasses, brown sugar and coconut water with added nutrients in relatively shorter periods of time.

The Growth of a Bialgal Culture and its Use as Food for Shrimp Larvae

Alfredo de la Cruz, Elvira Alfonso and Sylvia Leal
Centro de Investigaciones Marinas
Universidad de la Habana
Ave. 1ra No. 2808, Miramar
Ciudad Habana, Cuba

The cultivation of the microalga Tetraselmis chuii with the protection of the extracellular products of Chlorella kessleri, grown in a bialgal culture, allows its development in outdoor tanks without special conditions of sterilization or aeration. Fish meal and agricultural inorganic compounds are used as fertilizers. The growth of the mixed species is analyzed comparing it with monoalgal cultures. The best fit of growth data to a logistic curve is performed and the whole curve is compared using a covariance analysis. The stratification of T. chuii in the tank favors its harvest at high concentration. A bialgal culture (based on T. chuii at 50 cells/mm³) as food for the larvae of the shrimps Penaeus notialis and P. schmitti, together with hard boiled egg yolk and rotifers, achieves good development and survival.

The Integrated Use of Artemia in Shrimp Farming

Julian Smets
Artemia Systems N.V.
Francois Laurentplein, 29, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium

Philippe Leger and Patrick Sorgeloos
Artemia Reference Center, Laboratory for Mariculture
J. Plateaustraat, 22, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium

The use of freshly hatched Artemia nauplii in penaeid hatcheries is a common practice, although a broader application of Artemia in shrimp farming is gaining more and more interest. In this regard, an integrated use of Artemia in shrimp culture is presented in this paper.

Artemia booster in combination with Fleischmann yeast has been proven to be a suitable algal substitute and the early feeding of decapsulated Artemia cysts at protozoa I to II stages has been shown to improve larval growth. Freshly hatched Artemia nauplii may be introduced at protozoa II to III and the use of enriched nauplii from mysis stage on clearly improves postlarval production. Enriched nauplii, pre-adult and adult Artemia can be successfully used in a nursery phase in order to improve weaning success and performance in grow-out ponds. Furthermore, the use of adult Artemia in broodstock feeding has been shown to be effective for inducing maturation.

All Artemia products mentioned can be purchased from commercial dealers but can be produced as well on the spot in