



BROODSTOCK MANAGEMENT & FINGERLINGS PRODUCTION METHODS

A Case Study of Bunda Fish Farm Hatchery

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Layout of Presentation

- Introduction
- Main Objective
- Sources of Broodstock
- Broodstock Production
- Breeding System
- Egg and Fry Harvesting

Introduction

- **Broodstock:**
 - Fish intended for reproduction, which should receive special management in separate ponds.

- **Management:** farm tasks
 - Provision of nutritional requirements,
 - Maintenance of good water quality (semi-intensive), etc.
 - Genetics

Main Objective

- Mass production of **good quality fingerlings**
 - Characteristics of a **quality** fingerling;
 - Optimum growth
 - Good survival rate
 - High tolerance to a wider environmental cues

Sources of Broodstock

- **Wild:**

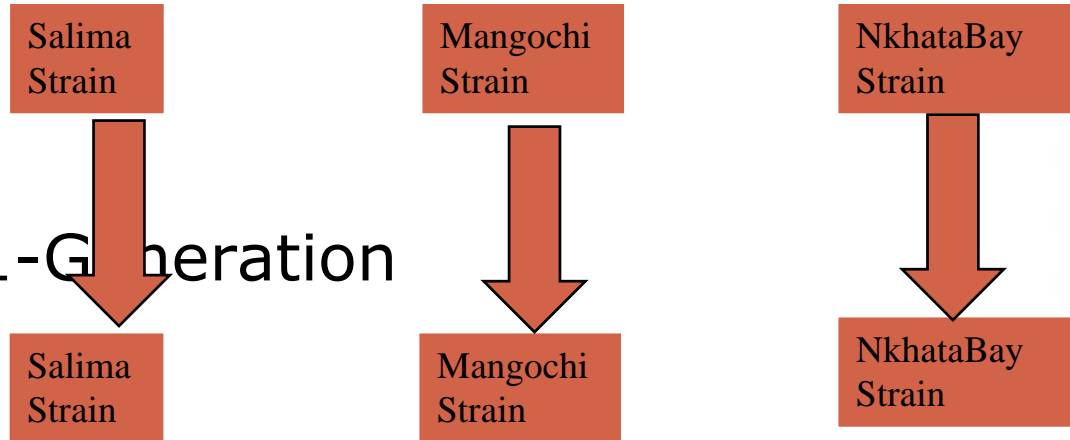
- Lake; Salima, Mangochi & Nkhata Bay
 - Size = 100g or 1-5g fry

- **Hatcheries:**

- Govt.; NAC and Kasinthula
- Pvt.; MALDECO Aquaculture
 - Size = 100g
- “Farm produced Broodstocks”
 - F1 Generation

Broodstock Production

- Base population



- F1-Generation

- Mix F1's = Bunda Broodstock
 - To improve on the genetic diversity of fingerlings.
- Random Mating Strategy

Breeding System - Pond

- **Species;**
 - *O. shiranus*, *O. karongae*, *T. rendalli*
- **Selection, Conditioning & Pond preparation;** -August & September
- **Breeding Season;**
 - October to March
- **Sex ratio;**
 - 1 male : 2 females
- **Stocking Density;**
 - 3 fish/m²

Egg & Fry Harvesting

- **Every 2 weeks**
- **Female brooder** are allowed to rest for 2 weeks
 - Need 2 sets of female brooders
 - **Fry**; Fry nursing tanks / hapas
 - **Eggs**; Solar Powered Hatchery

Future Breeding Plan for the Solar Powered Hatchery:

- **Egg** harvesting – Every 10 days
 - Need 3 sets of female brooders
 - Resting period of 20 days

Thank You