How to get more yield in fish farming

Biofloc fish farming is a new and innovative form of aquaculture that involves the cultivation of fish in a controlled environment with a high population. In this method, the fish are raised in tanks or ponds where a specific environment is maintained that favors the growth of beneficial microorganisms that form bio flocks.

Biofloc fish farming

Bio floc fish farming is a complex mixture of microorganisms including bacteria, fungi, and protozoa suspended in water. These microorganisms help convert fish waste into valuable food products for the fish.
The bio flocs are rich in protein and other nutrients needed for fish, reducing the need for supplementary feeding of the fish.
Bio flocs are environmentally friendly as they require less water and produce less waste compared to traditional fish farming.
Produces higher yield of fish compared to traditional aquaculture and the fish is of higher quality due to the improved water quality.

Management practices

To get more yield in bio floc fish farming, there are several factors to consider and these include;
Water quality management. This includes monitoring ad maintaining parameters such as dissolved oxygen, pH, ammonia, and nitrate at nitrite levels. By ensuring maximum water quality, the fish can grow faster and healthier leading to higher yields.
Feed management. Proper feeding is essential for the growth and health of fish. In bio floc fish faring, the fish can eat the bio flocs reducing the need for supplementary feeding. However, it’s important to supplement the fish with nutrient-rich feed to ensure that the fish gets all the nutrients

required for its growth.
Stocking density. In bio floc fish farming, high stocking density is possible because of the microbial flocs that provide additional food however it’s important to maintain optimal stocking density to avoid overcrowding of fish which could lead to a decrease in the water quality, stress, and disease.
Aeration. Adequate aeration is important in bio-floc fish farming to maintain optimal oxygen levels for fish growth and also prevent the accumulation of toxic gasses.
Monitoring and record keeping are important for key parameters like water quality, fish growth, and mortality rates to identify challenges and make necessary changes to optimize yield.