

Ocean nursery systems for scaling-up juvenile sandfish (*Holothuria scabra*) production - ensuring opportunities for small fishers



Marie Antonette Juinio-Meñez*, Glycinea de Peralta, Rafael Junnar Dumalan,
Christine Mae Edullantes and Tirso Catbagan

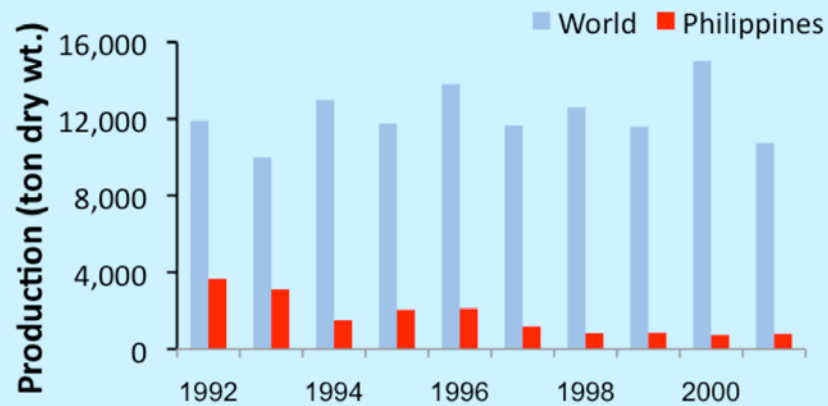


The Marine Science Institute
University of the Philippines



Trepang: Dollar earner

World production (1992-2001)

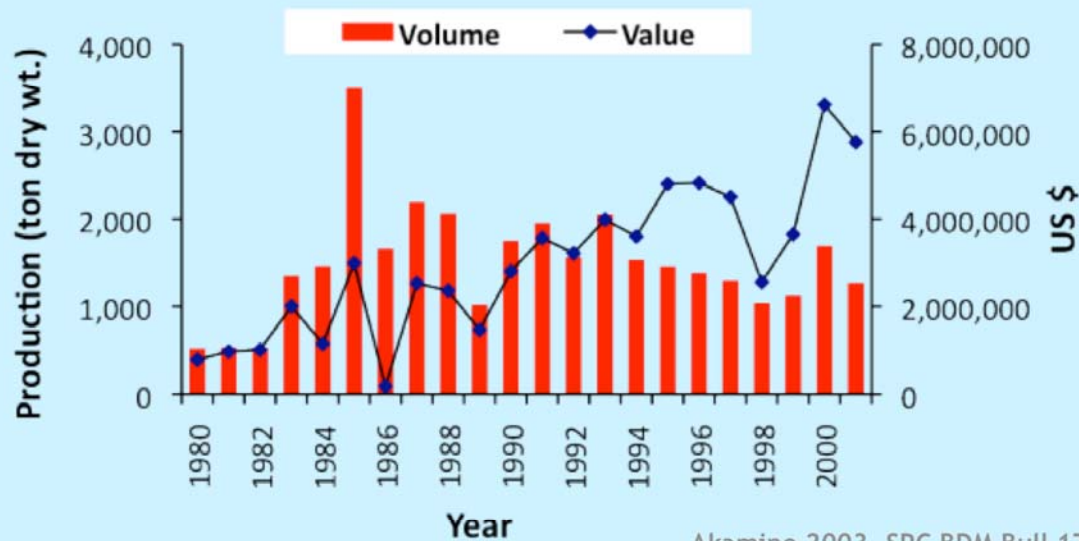


Conand 2004. FAO



Dried sea cucumber (*trepang*)

Philippine export (1980-2000)



Akamine 2003. SPC BDM Bull 17



Seafood dish & dietary supplements

Mass production of *H. scabra* is a challenge

- **Expensive**
 - hatchery, land-based nursery tanks, marine pond
 - large surface areas for juvenile rearing

OBJECTIVE:

To reduce costs and develop alternative nursery systems to scale-up juvenile production of sandfish.

Hatchery

Field

Larval-rearing

Settlement

1st Stage nursery Size range: <10mm
(reared up to 0.8-1g) grazers (benthic diatom and *Sargassum* extract)

Raceways

Pond (hapa)

Ocean nursery
(hapa)

2nd Stage Nursery Size range:
10-30mm/0.5-3g (reared up to
>30mm/>3g) detritivores (sediment)

Raceways

Pond

Ocean nursery
(hapa cage, pen)

Sea ranching

Restocking

Co-culture

Sandfish Production System

MATERIALS and METHODS



Desiccation (30 mins)

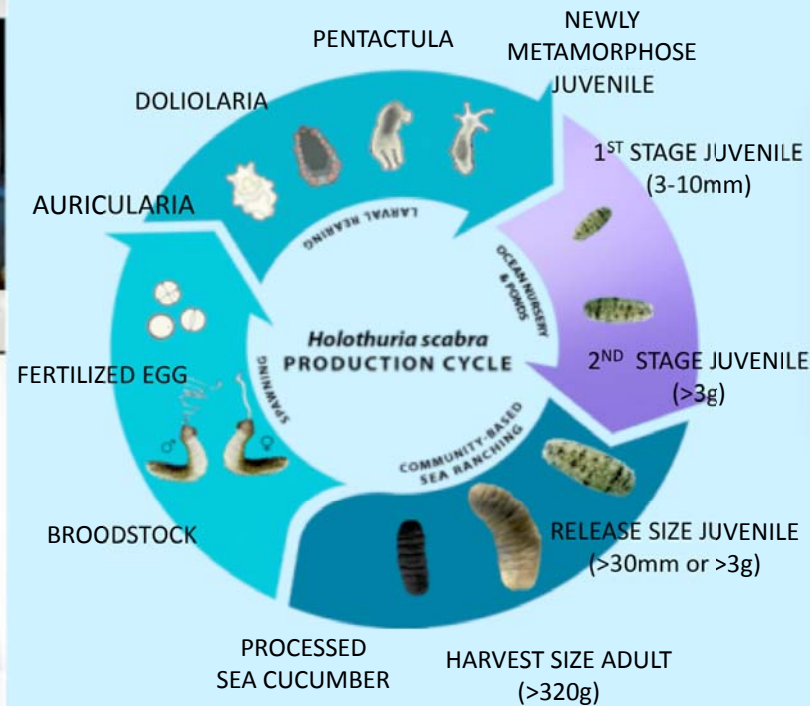


Heat shock (30 mins)



Spirulina bath (1-2 hours)

**Spawning induction
(Agudo, Worldfish)**



**Larval rearing:
Hatchery Phase**



Larval rearing tanks



Larval sampling



Feeding

**Bolinao Marine Laboratory
Hatchery Protocols for Sandfish
*Holothuria scabra***

Bolinao Marine Laboratory Hatchery Protocols

Settlement induction (Duy, RIA3)



Brushing Spirulina in modified settlement plate



Conditioning of plates & settlement induction

Early juvenile feeding

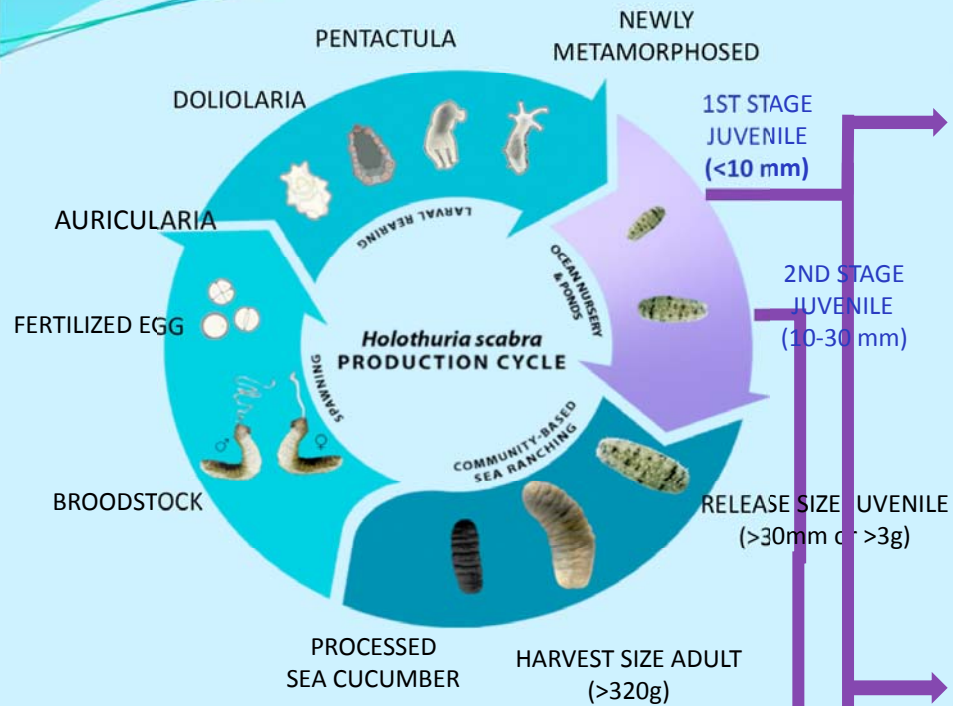


Supplemental feed: Chaetoceros



Supplemental feed: Sargassum extract

B. Juvenile Production



Sand conditioning experiment

- Treatments: Hatchery tanks (50 juvs/tank)
 - I. with sand
 - II. without sand
- Duration: 30 days (Jan– Feb)
- Parameters: Growth and survival

Nursery systems

I. Hapa nets in ponds



Adopted from (Pitt & Duy 2004)

Dimension (m) = 2 x 1 x 1
Grazing area (m²) = 6.8

OCEAN:
II. Floating hapa



Dimension (m) = 2 x 1 x 1
Grazing area (m²) = 6.8

III. Bottom-set hapa cage



Dimension (m) = 1 x 1 x 1
Grazing area (m²) = 5

Experimental design:

■ Treatments:
Nursery Systems
(with 5 replicates)

■ Initial Stocking Density:
150 indivs m⁻²

■ Duration:
1 month (Nov. - Dec)

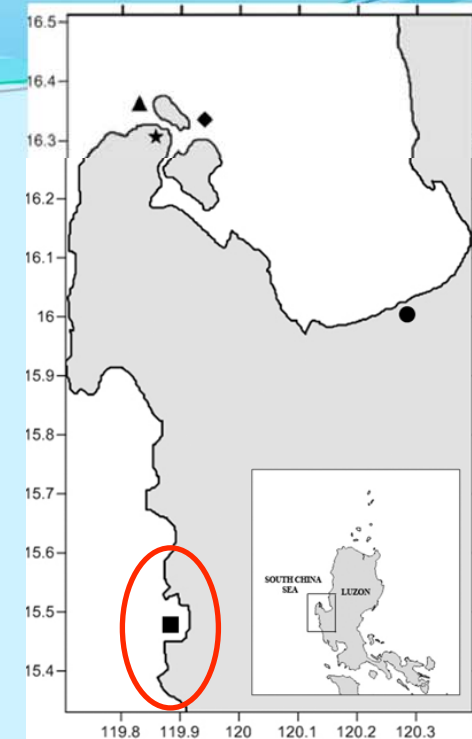
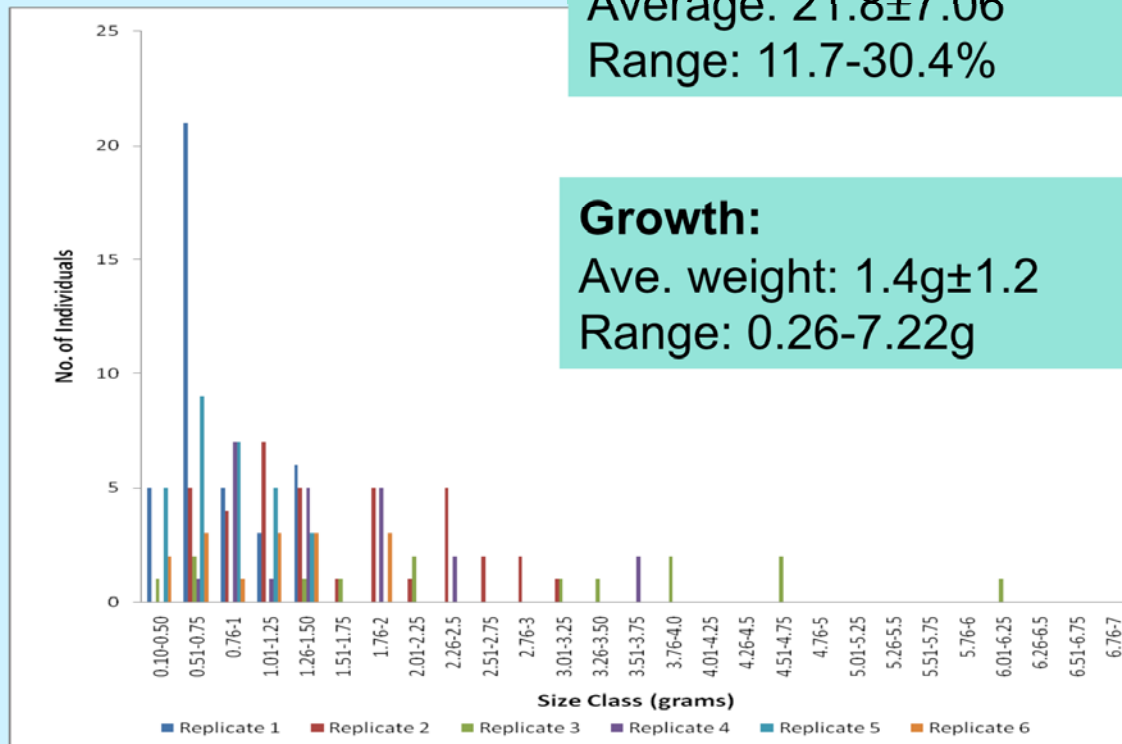
■ Parameters:
Growth & survival

Community grow-out using floating hapas

- Six floating hapas were set-up in Masinloc, Zambales (March 2009)
- Community partners were involved in maintaining the set-ups and harvest of the juveniles (60 days)

Survival (%):
Average: 21.8 ± 7.06
Range: 11.7-30.4%

Growth:
Ave. weight: $1.4g \pm 1.2$
Range: 0.26-7.22g



JUVENILE PRODUCTION COSTS

PARTICULARS	NURSERY SYSTEMS		
	Hapa Nets in Ponds	Floating hapas	Bottom-set cages
Materials & Operation requirements	Bamboo, hapa net, water pump/aerator	Bamboo, nylon rope/lines, hapa net, boat/raft	PVC pipes, polyethylene net, nylon rope/lines, bamboo stakes, boat/raft
Dimensions (m)	2 x 1 x 1	2 x 1 x 1	1 x 1 x 1
Nursery system cost (including labor and boat/vehicle hire)	205 USD	45 USD	80 USD
Price per juvenile	0.45 USD	0.22 USD	0.53 USD

I. Hapa nets in ponds



II. Floating hapa



III. Bottom-set hapa cage



Criteria	Nursery system		
	Hapa nets in ponds	Floating hapas	Bottom-set cages
Growth	+++	++	++
Survivorship	+++	+++	++
Cost of Materials & other inputs	+	+++	++
Maintenance	+	+++	++
Ease of retrieval	+++	++	+
Adaptability (small-scale fishers)	+	+++	++
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS			
Durability of nursery units	++	+	+++
Changes in salinity, temperature, dissolved oxygen	+	++	+++

Rating:

+++ most desirable

++

+ least desirable

Scheme for juvenile production of *H. scabra*



- Larval Rearing
- Settlement
- 1st stage (3-10mm)

Hatchery Phase
(30-45 days)



Nursery Phase
(30-60 days)

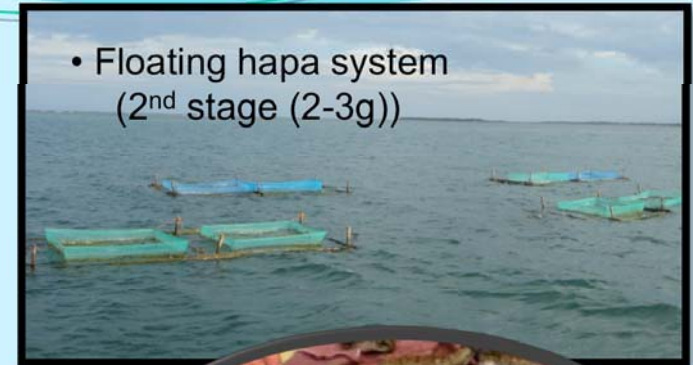


Intermediate grow-out
(30 days)



Sea pens and/or Sea ranching
(1yr and 6 months)

- Floating hapa system
(2nd stage (2-3g))



- Bag nets or Sea pens
(Early juveniles (3-30g))



- Grow-out to harvestable size
(>320g)



Summary and Conclusions

➤ Ocean floating hapas viable alternative nursery system:

- minimizes hatchery cost by cutting the culture period in the hatchery;
- easily accessed, adapted and maintained by small-scale fishers;
- with intermediate grow-out in sea pens/bagnets a means to scale up production, enhance small fisher involvement in culture and culture –based management initiatives



Thank you!



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Department of Science and
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Adopted from Battaglene, 1999