

The H2020 project GAIN: towards trout precision farming.

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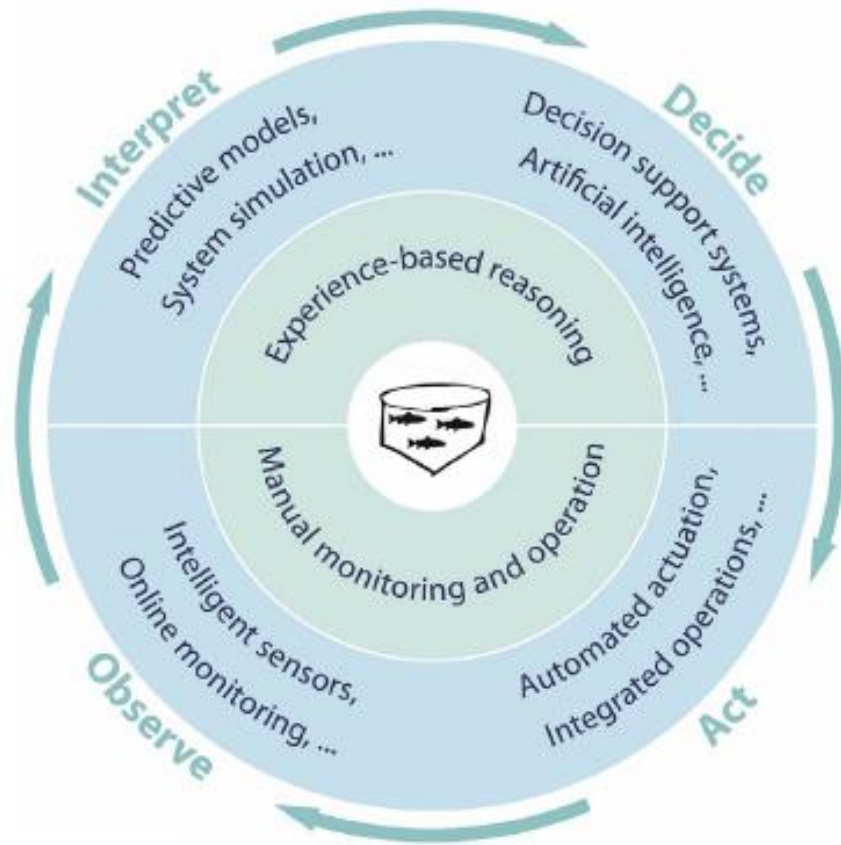


South China Sea Fisheries
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Chinese Academy of
Fishery Sciences

GAIN – Key ideas

- **Closeness to market**: all GAIN innovations will be tested during the project lifetime in collaboration with project partners and committed end users in real world situations.
- Enhancing the implementation of the **principles of circular economy**, in order to valorize huge quantities of biomass and side streams which, at present, are wasted, being a burden to producers and the environment. (Estimated annual biomass waste only for salmon: about 500.000 tonnes).
- **Improving animal welfare and product quality**, through novel nutritious and sustainable feeds, non-invasive monitoring protocols, real time monitoring of environmental conditions.
- **Supporting optimal fish farmer decisions**, thus moving towards precision aquaculture, based on predictive models and Big Data analysis, assisted by IoT (Internet of Things).
- **Improving marketing strategies**, promoting the idea of **“good fish”** and providing to customers transparent information about production systems and supply chains.

GAIN – Implementing Precision Fish Farming (PFF)



GAIN:

- Real time monitoring of environmental variables and **fish size distribution/biomass**;
- System simulation using:
 - a) **Data driven models** (machine learning, deep learning)
 - b) Mechanistic model with **data assimilation algorithms**
- Decision support system: **Affiliated Farm Platform**

GAIN – pilot sites

➤ Cage culture

Atlantic Salmon



Rossøya Nord – Norway

Carness Bay, Orkney-Scotland (UK)

McNutt'S Island, Shelburne - Nova Scotia, Canada

Seabass/bream



Gorguel – Spain

➤ Land based - raceway

Rainbow trout



Preore, Trentino Alto Adige – Italy

➤ Pond – semi-intensive

Common carp



NOWE CZARNOWO - POLAND

➤ Pond – semi-intensive

Shrimp



Guangzhou - China

➤ Shellfish

Pacific oyster/Blue mussels



Dundrum bay – Northern Ireland

Mediterranean mussels



Sagres – SW of Portugal

GAIN – application of PFF to rainbow trout

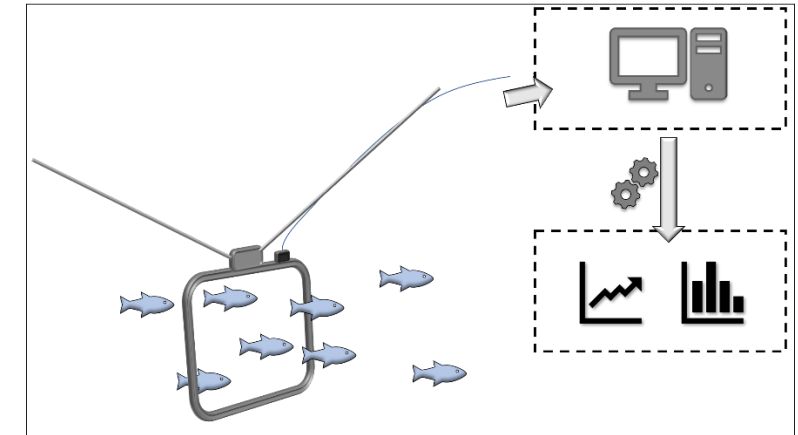
The rainbow trout pilot site is located in Preore, Trentino Alto-Adige (Northern Italy). The farm is owned by Trocoltura F.lli Leonardi, GAIN end-user. The site observation capacity was complemented by **UNIVE** and **FEM**.



GAIN – Rainbow trout

Environmental data	Frequency	Biomass	Frequency
Dissolved oxygen	hourly	fish length/weight distribution	continuous recording
Water temperature	hourly		
pH	hourly		
N-NH ₄	hourly		
conductivity	hourly		
Total Suspended Solids	hourly		

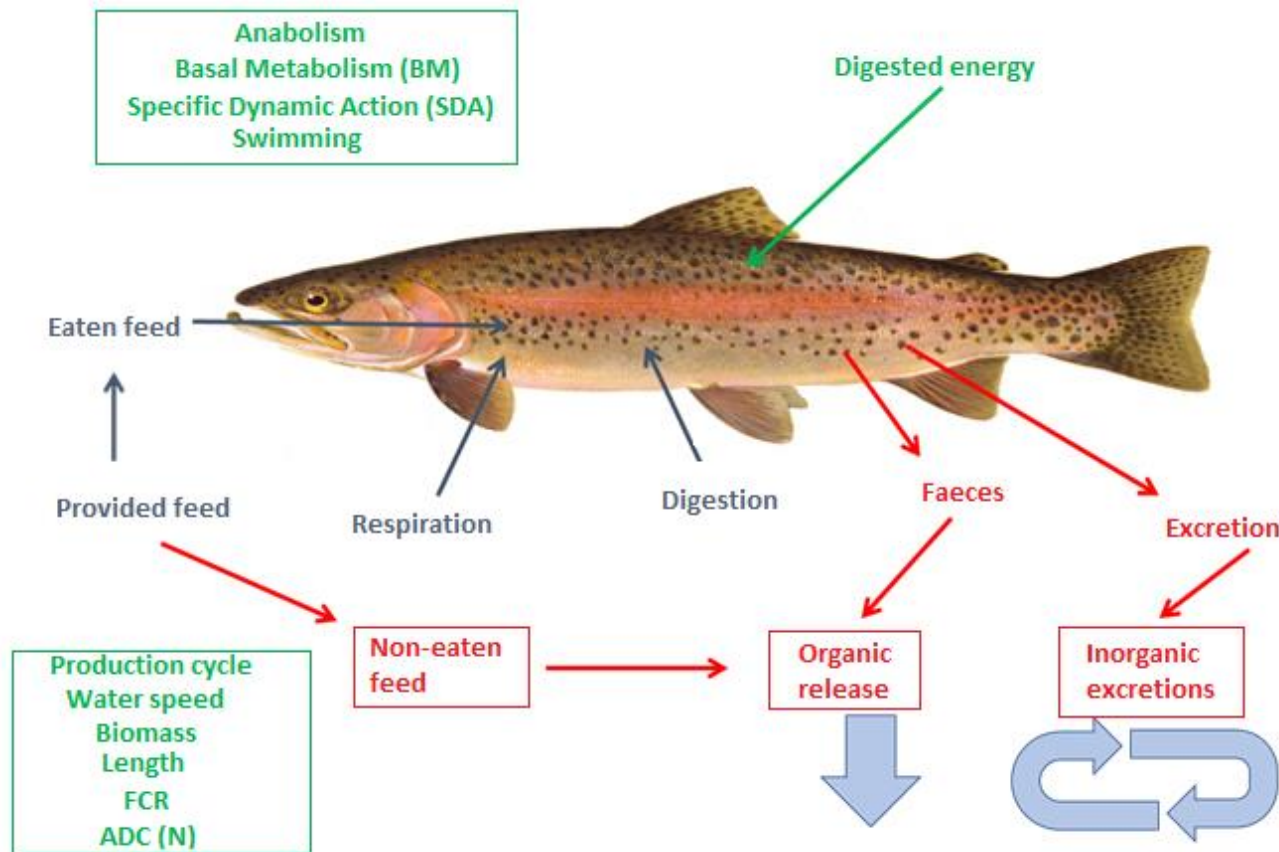
Biomass daily system



Other data provided by the end-user:

- Total biomass, fish weight, monthly manual sampling;
- Feeding time and ration, feed composition and estimated FCR;
- Observations concerning fish behaviour and health.

GAIN – Rainbow trout – modelling activity

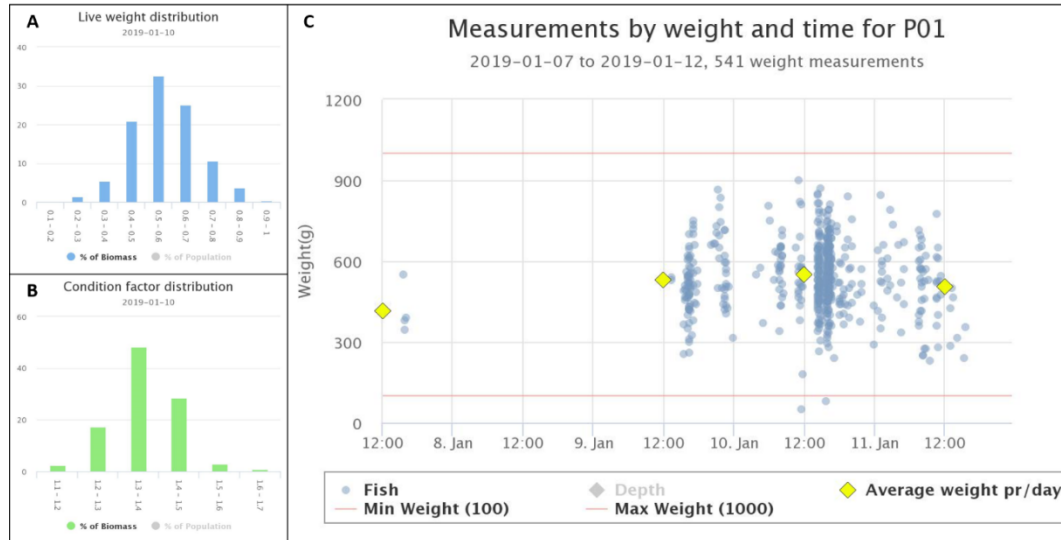


The core of the modelling system is a **dynamic energy budget** model of rainbow trout, based on its physiology and metabolic responses to:

- Water temperature;
- Dissolved oxygen;
- Suspended particles.

The model will be applied to the farmed population using Monte Carlo methods, i.e. following the evolution of a “virtual” population.

GAIN – Rainbow trout – modelling activity



Key model “parameters” are estimated dynamically, in relation to the data which will be collected: e.g. **feed digestibility** will be estimated on the basis of the feed ration and the growth observed using the **Biomass Daily System**.

The model allows the estimation of:

- Dissolved Oxygen demand;
- Fish feed demand, taking into account feed composition;
- Ammonia excretion;

in relation to fluctuations of the environmental variables.

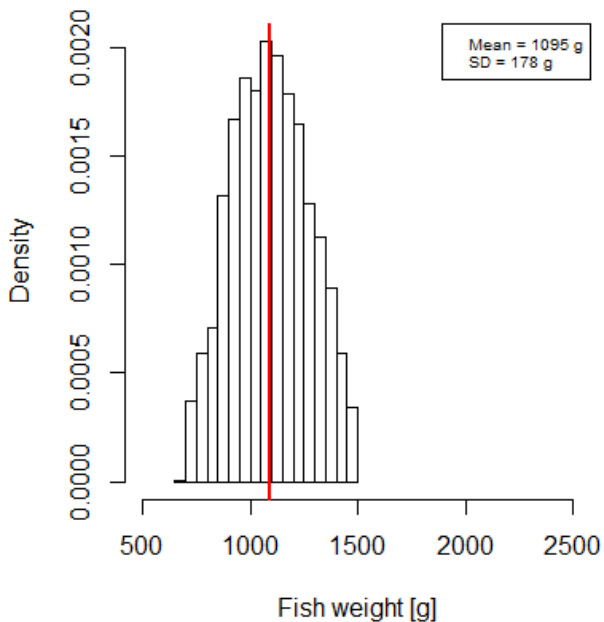
The model output is post processed in order to support farmer decision concerning:

- **oxygen supply;**
- **feed management (quantity and timing)**

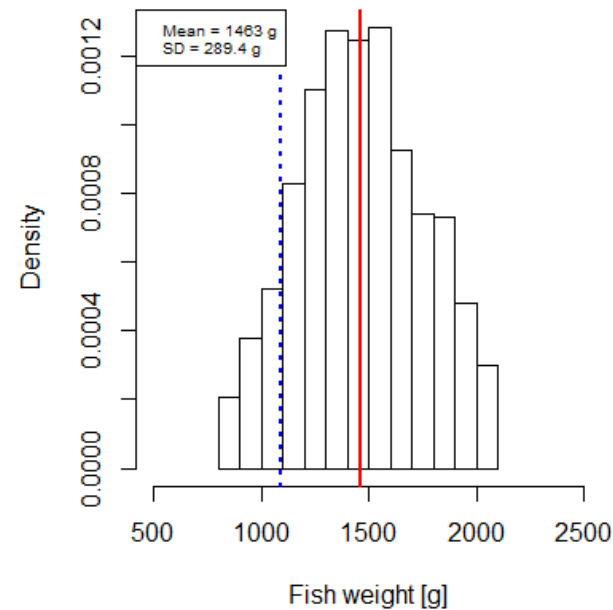
Biomass Daily: mean/median and dispersion indices (std)



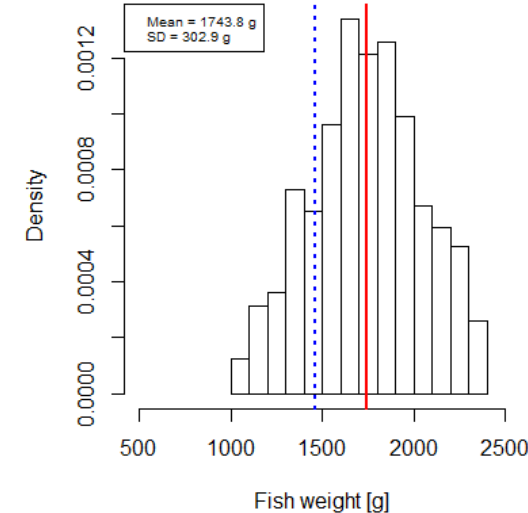
Weight distribution on 04/07



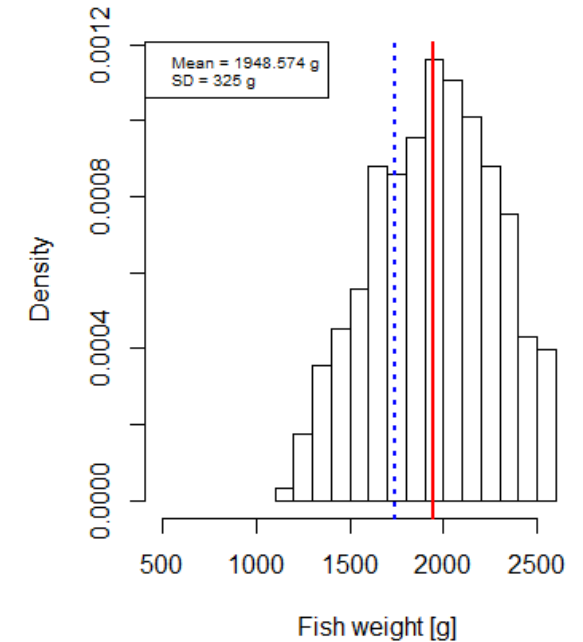
Weight distribution on 14/08



Weight distribution on 17/09



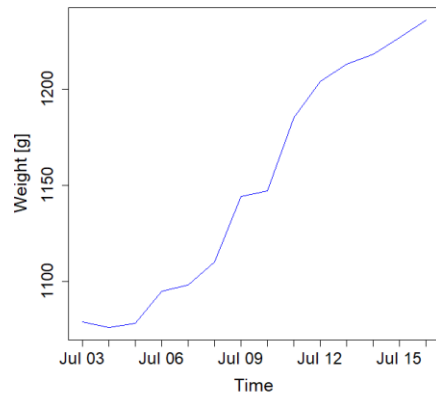
Weight distribution on 11/10



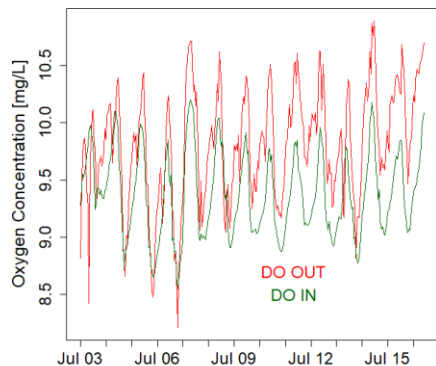
Biomass Daily was tested on > 500 g specimen in summer-autumn 2019

Step wise model calibration: respiration and Oxygen supply optimization

Average Fish Weight

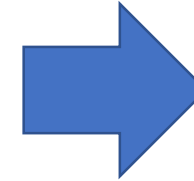
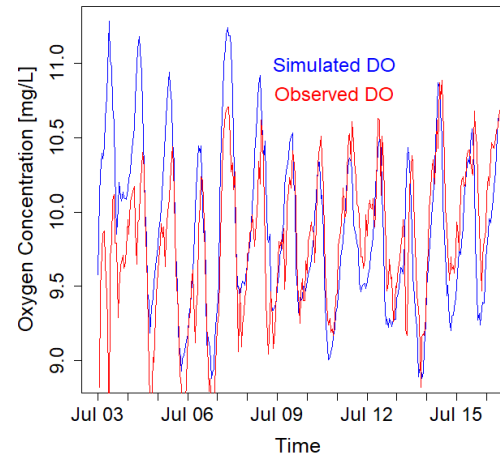


DO hourly data

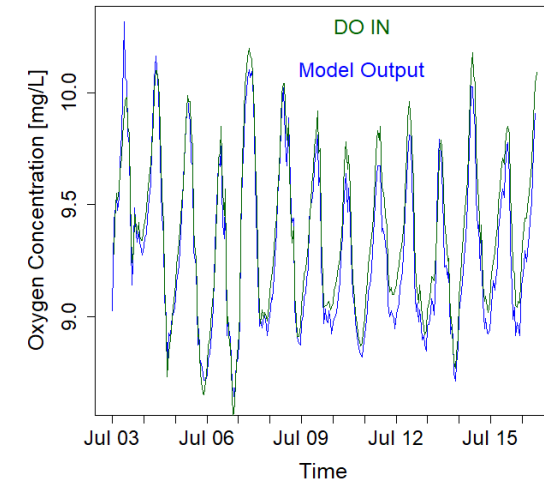


Dissolved
Oxygen
dynamic
model

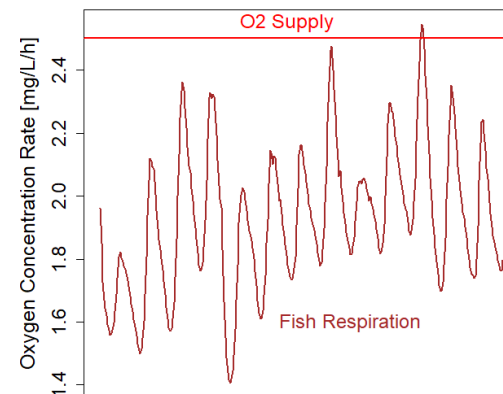
Simulated and observed DO



Model output with DO dynamic control

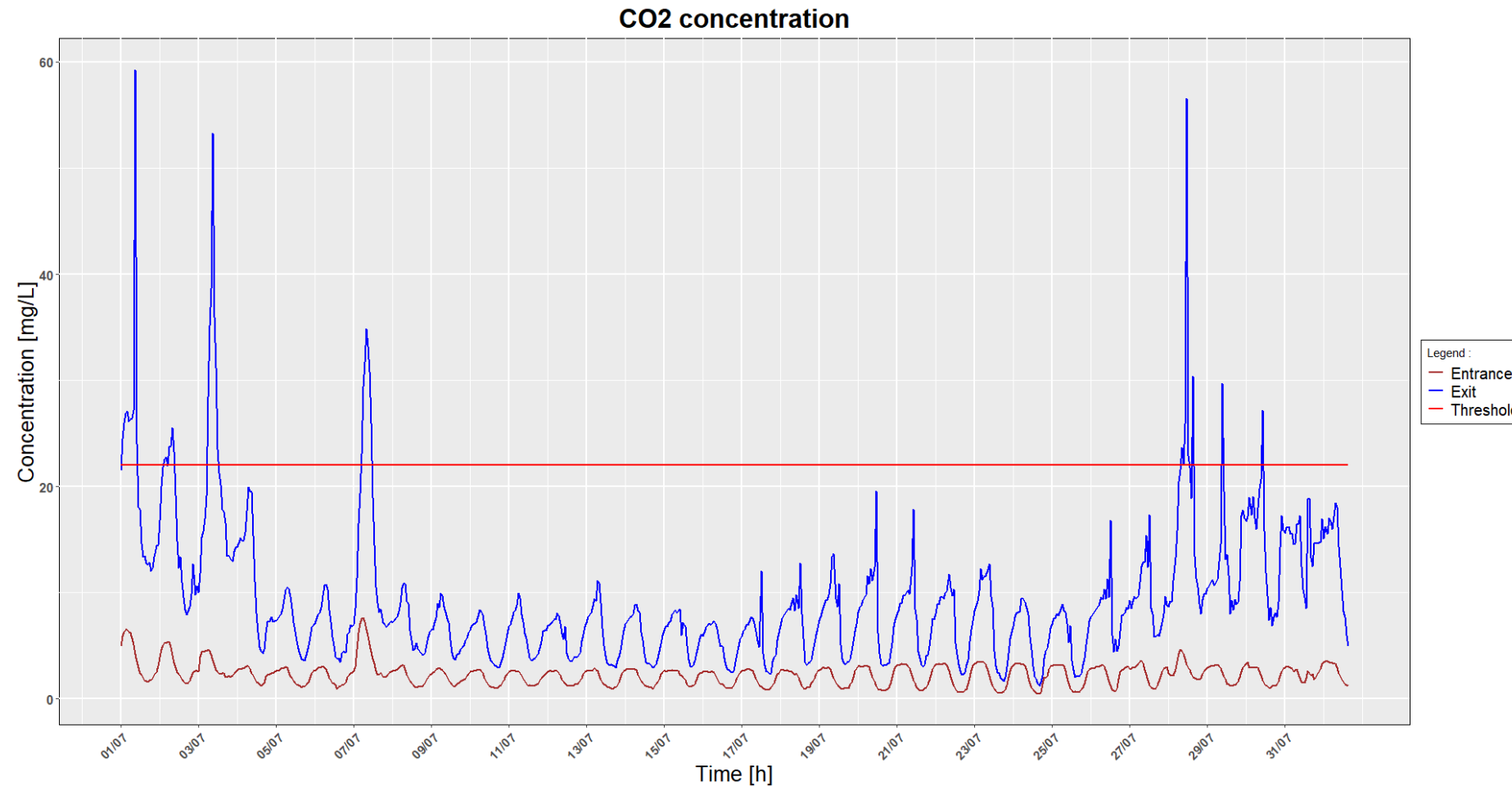


Fish Respiration and O2 Supply



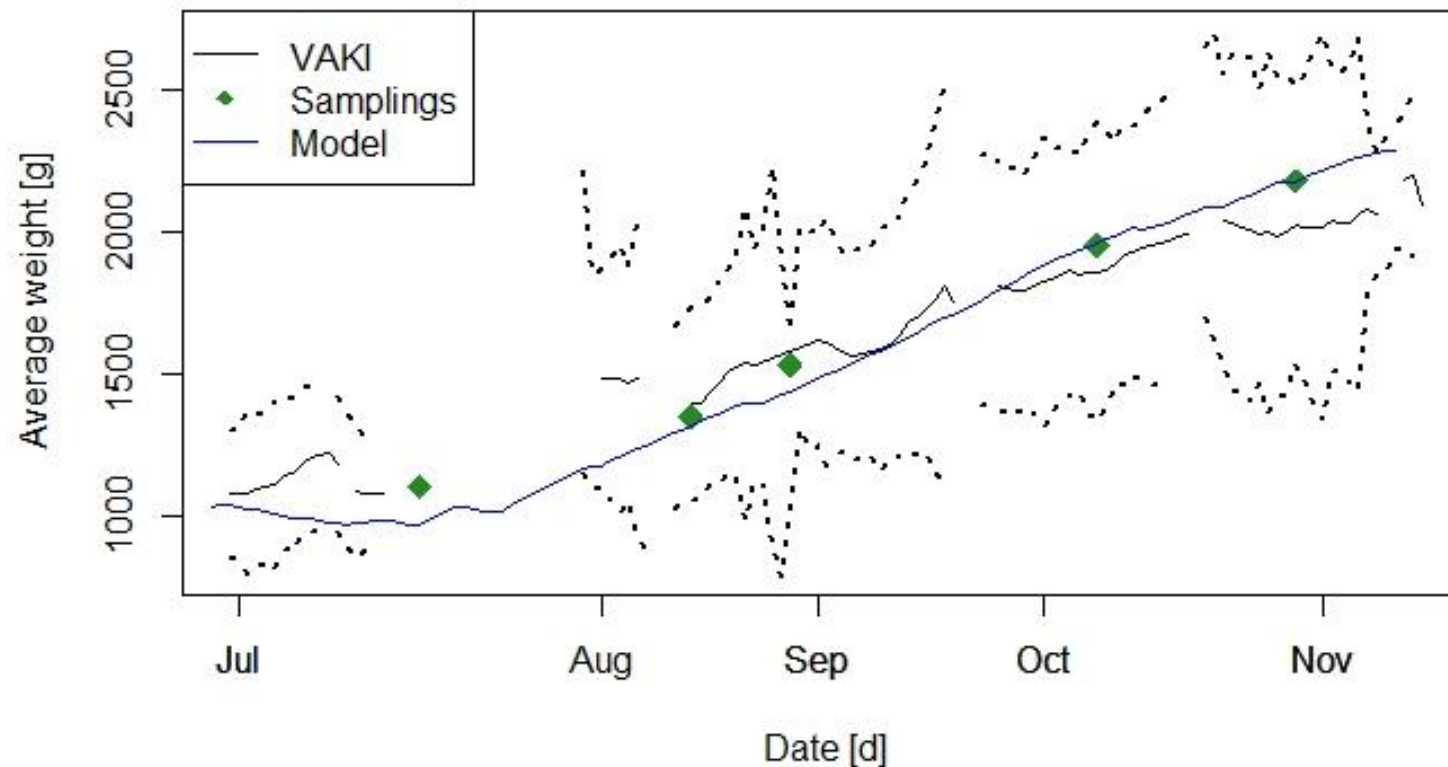
Oxygen actually supplied in **two weeks** : 773 m³
 Simulated dynamic oxygen supply : 587 m³
 Saving = 93 m³/week = **15 € / week**
 Assuming 26 weeks/year of O₂ supply, the farmer could achieve a **potential saving of about 2700 Euros/year.**

DIC speciation module: allows the estimation of CO₂ concentration

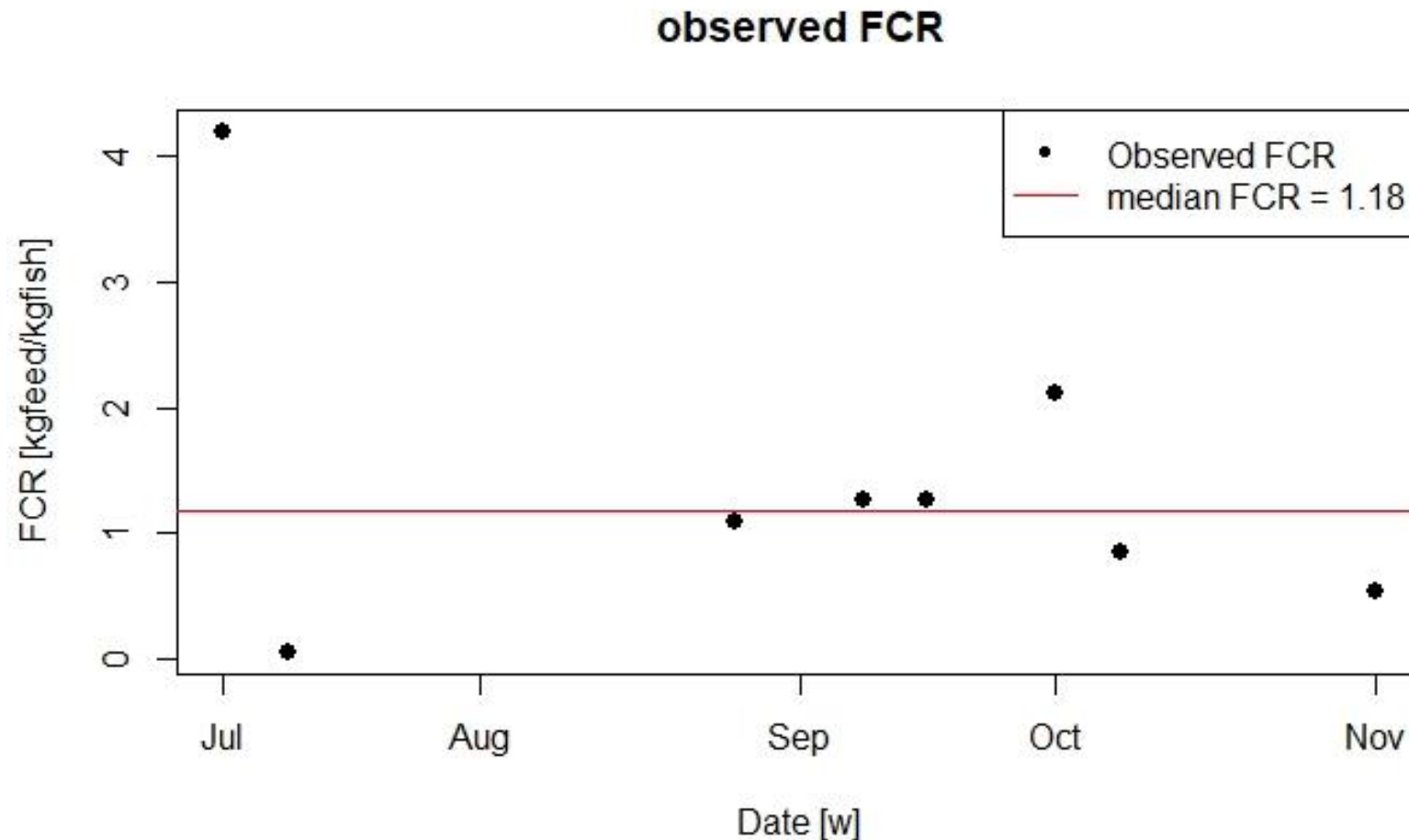


Stepwise model calibration: feed assimilation in relation to fish size and water temperature

Comparison mean weight VAKI with samplings



Dynamic FCR: will be used for adjusting the feed ration



Work in progress/concluding remarks

Dynamic Nitrogen budget: assessment of trout farm N load

Data assimilation: real time estimation of FCR and feed ration.

Sustainability assessment: comprehensive index, based on LCA.

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