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Intelligence

Tilapia culture in Kuwait

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Tilapia hatchery at the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research.

Tilapia culture in Kuwait was initiated by the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research in 1982 to screen and select species suitable for intensive commercial production in 38 to 40 ppt seawater and 3-8 ppt brackish groundwater. Six research projects were conducted over a period of 17 years.

Water resources

The coastline of Kuwait is 290 km long with a total land area of 17,818 square kilometers. Brackish groundwater in the Kuwait Group and Damam Line aquifers stretches east of the Arabian Peninsula and slopes slightly toward the Arabian Gulf. The main brackish water wells are in the agriculture areas of Al-Wafra, 100 km south of Kuwait City, and Al-Abdali, 120 km to the north.

Species selection

In seawater, *Oreochromis spilurus* and the hybrid *O. aureus* x *O. spilurus* were determined to be better suited to Kuwait's culture conditions than *O. aureus* or red tilapia.

Seedstock production



Tilapia facilities at the Al-Wafra Experimental Station, Public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries.

Research results showed the mean fecundity of *O. spilurus* in brackish groundwater was 2-5 times higher than in seawater. The hatching rate was twice as high in brackish groundwater (43 percent) than seawater (21 percent). In brackish groundwater, the daily fecundity of *O. spilurus* females of 33.9 g mean body weight was 60 seeds (eggs and fry) per kilogram female. Fecundity was lower in larger females of 174.1 g and 683.3 g – 27 and 2 seeds per kilogram female per day, respectively.

Growth

Raceways

In seawater-supplied raceways, *O. spilurus* grew from 142 to 290.1 grams in 124 days at a growth rate of 1.19 grams per fish per day. This represented a production rate of 35.2 kg fish per cubic meter.

Sea cages

In Kuwait, the culture of *O. spilurus* in seawater cages is possible only from mid-April to mid-November, when the water temperature is favorable. Stocking densities of 600 and 200 fry per cubic meter were considered optimum for the nursing and rearing phases, respectively.

In sea cages, the fish grew from 118 to 323.3 grams in 101 days at a growth rate of 2.03 grams per fish per day – a production rate of 44 kg fish per cubic meter. In another seawater cage experiment, growth rates of *O. spilurus* were 2.31 to 3.49 grams per day, feed conversion ratios were 1.47 to 2.13, and survival rates were 94.99 to 97.71 percent.

Tanks

In tanks supplied with seawater, fish grew from 23.1 to 259 grams in 180 days with a growth rate of 1.28 grams per fish per day. This represented a production rate of 36.4 fish per cubic meter. In tanks supplied with underground seawater, a stocking density of 1,000 fish per cubic meter and feeding rate of 2.5 percent per day were recommended for optimum production of tilapia fingerlings during winter.

Integration with agriculture

Integration of tilapia in agriculture farms in Kuwait was conducted at the Public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries farm in Al-Wafra. This study showed that average annual production of 2,500 kg fish can be achieved using established plant irrigation schedules, and market-size (300 grams) fish can be produced within 220 days.

Private production

Tilapia farming was first reported at private farms in the Al-Wafra and Al-Abdali agriculture areas in 1986. Currently, 58 farms utilize brackish groundwater to produce tilapia. A total of 100,000 kg of *O. spilurus* and *O. niloticus* were produced and marketed in Kuwait in 2001.

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