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Responsibility

Tilapia farming in Honduras

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Long-running programs support local, export markets

The culture of tilapia began in Honduras about 50 years ago. At that time, several development projects disseminated rudimentary fish culture techniques as a means to provide animal protein in the diets of the rural poor. During the ensuing years, numerous interventions by additional development projects, nongovernmental organizations, and local private and public agencies have contributed to making tilapia culture an important component of local agriculture systems.

Funding from international donors over many years made possible the construction of adequate infrastructure, technical training, and the realization of research programs to define and develop fish production parameters appropriate for the region. Much of the research came about from more than 20 years of assistance from the Aquaculture Collaborative Research Support Program with funding from USAID in the United States. All of these factors have contributed to making Honduras an important aquaculture-producing country.



From white tablecloth affairs to simple roadside eateries, restaurants offering tilapia have proliferated in Honduras.

Tilapia exports change perceptions

The export of tilapia fillets from Honduras to North America commenced in 1991, but was not sustainable. Around 1996, a large commercial fish farm began exporting fresh tilapia fillets to North American markets from northern Honduras. Several years later, a second farm began to export tilapia. The farms' exports are summarized in Table 1.

Meyer, Quantities and values of Honduran-produced fresh tilapia fillets, Table 1

Year	Fresh Fillets (mt)	Value (U.S. \$)	Average Price (U.S. \$/kg)
1996	128	840,000	6.56
1997	164	826,000	5.04

1998	436	2,501,800	5.74
1999	771	3,971,940	5.15
2000	1,038	5,914,930	5.70
2001	1,483	8,634,500	5.82
2002	2,873	17,350,500	6.04
2003	2,857	16,911,060	5.92
2004	4,041	23,683,300	5.86
2005 (six mo.)	3,016	18,529,400	6.14

Table 1. Quantities and values of Honduran-produced fresh tilapia fillets exported to North America.

No other local fish farmers have been able to produce the volume and consistent quality required for the export of fillets to North America. However, several Honduran fish farmers export their tilapia fingerlings for stocking ponds and processed fish for consumption to neighboring countries in Central America.

The export of fillets has provoked an important change in the perception of tilapia among Hondurans and Central Americans in general. Traditionally, tilapia were perceived as fish used primarily to assist rural families suffering from extreme poverty and poor nutrition. Since the commencing of exports, the fish now appear on restaurant menus and in almost every supermarket fish display case across the country.

Honduran exports of fresh fillets should surpass U.S. \$36 million in value for 2005. The estimated live-weight equivalent of the projected 2005 fillets exported from Honduras exceeds 18,000 metric tons (MT).

Local demand stimulates production

Local demand for tilapia has stimulated greater production among small and medium-scale fish farmers in Honduras. The Honduran Ministry of Agriculture estimates internal production and consumption of tilapia at about 550 MT. The authors believe the numbers are much greater, possibly greater than 2,000 MT. The tilapia are produced on approximately 2,500 fish farms located in all regions of the country. Tilapia farming employs about 17,000 Hondurans.

Tilapia have gained in popularity and are now recognized as a tasty and nutritious option to chicken and other meats. The local prices for tilapia compare favorably with poultry, which is considered the least expensive meat product available in Central America.

Domestic markets

Live and in-the-round fish are the usual products offered by small and medium-scale fish farmers in domestic markets. Live fish are sold at prices that fluctuate U.S. \$1.96 to 2.69 per kilogram. These sales are made on pond banks to the final consumers of the fish. Production costs for tilapia on small and medium-scale farms are estimated at U.S. \$1.05 to 1.36 per kilogram.

Some of the tilapia fillets for export are marketed locally in supermarkets and restaurants in Honduras. Final sales price in supermarkets can exceed U.S. \$8.80 per kilogram, which is similar to the wholesale value of the fillets in the United States.

Over the past 10 years, restaurants offering tilapia have proliferated in Honduras. They range from white tablecloth restaurants to locally operated U.S. fast-food franchises, and simple roadside eateries. The restaurant operators appreciate that they can receive a steady supply of consistently high-quality fish for their customers.



Local prices for tilapia compare favorably with poultry.

Some of the roadside eateries maintain live fish in tanks to assure fresh product for their clientele. Prepared tilapia are sold in Honduras at prices ranging up to U.S. \$12.22 per dish, a value that surpasses the prices for the finest marine finfish fillets on the same menus.

Current issues

There are still problems in the local production and marketing of tilapia in Honduras. The quality and availability of tilapia fingerlings in Honduras limit production on many farms. Many small and medium-scale farmers do not have easy access to quality fingerlings for stocking their ponds.

Even small-scale farmers who produce only a few hundred kilograms of fish each year use manufactured pelleted diets to feed their tilapia. The fish feed industry in Honduras offers quality floating feed at prices ranging U.S. \$0.45 to 0.50 per kilogram.

Technical assistance

Technical assistance to Honduras' small and medium-scale fish farmers is provided by several government agencies, NGOs and universities. The Technical Assistance Mission from Taiwan has made an important contribution to improving the production of fingerlings at the El Carao National Fish Culture Station and trained fish farmers in cage production technologies.

Several NGOs operating in Honduras utilize fish culture in their development programs. Zamorano and other universities have offered training to the NGO extension agents and fingerling producers to help them improve their products and thereby improve the level of success attained at the farms that stocking the fish for grow-out.

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