

**Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree
College for Men Kamareddy**

Department of Zoology

Field Trips

Field Trip to Fish farming and Cage culture, in Bhainsa, Dist. Nirmal

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| Title of the event | Visited to Fish farming and Cage culture |
| Date | 28-08-2020 |
| Time | 10:00 am |
| Venue | Fish farming lake and cage culture in Bhainsa, Nirmal |
| Objective of Event | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the fish farm's production methods: To learn about the techniques and technologies employed for fish farming.2. To gather information on market integration: Understand how the farm connects with local and regional markets.3. 2. To explore the various instruments and models exhibited in CCMB |
| Organizer | Department of Zoology, TTWRDC for Men Kamareddy. |
| Participants | FZC-II year students and Life science faculty |

Description

We visited pond fish culture, cage culture and fish seedling production in Bhinsa pond

Fish farming begins with the stocking of fry, and these can come from the wild or be produced on the farm. Whatever their origin, they are indispensable and the means of obtaining them influences directly farm production. If supplies are erratic, there will be interruptions in other farm activities; if the supplies are regular, farm production may be maximized. The cost of the fry can vary considerably and may be an important factor in overall production costs. In any event; a good supply of fry is essential for successful fish farming.

If one looks at production of eggs, larvae, and fry that is carried out on the farm itself, the major problems are obtaining a sufficient number of eggs, a good hatching rate of these eggs, and good survival and growth of the larvae obtained. In nature, there is very high mortality at these stages, and a lot of attention and effort is needed to overcome these difficulties.

To practice reproduction and fry production, a certain investment in equipment, infrastructure (ponds, tanks, water supply), and trained labour is needed. These costs can be considered a part of overall production costs of marketable fish.

The proportion of total cost in producing saleable fish that is met by seed production should be kept always in mind, and efforts made to find new methods of seed production that are less expensive, hopefully increasing the profitability of the whole farm.

Definition of terms:

Larvae: hatchlings with yolk sack until first feeding.

Fry: free swimming fish - from first feeding until complete development of somatic organs.

Juveniles: sometimes referred to as “fingerlings”, but generally fish of a small size but adequate for stocking, not sexually mature

It is the most common method of fish culture. Water is maintained in an enclosed area by artificially constructed ponds where the aquatic animals such the finfish and shellfish are reared. The ponds may be filled with canal water, rain water, bore well water or from other water sources. The pond must be constructed after proper site selection. The climate, topography, water availability and soil quality of the region influence the character of the fish pond.

Cage aquaculture involves the growing of fishes in existing water resources while being enclosed in a net cage which allows free flow of water. It is an aquaculture production system made of a floating frame, net materials and mooring system (with rope, buoy, anchor etc.) with a round or square shape floating net to hold and culture large number of fishes and can be installed in reservoir, river, lake or sea. A catwalk and handrail is built around a battery of floating cages. There are 4 types of fish-rearing cages namely: i) Fixed cages, ii) Floating cages, iii) Submerged cages and iv) Submersible cages. Economically speaking, cage culture is a low impact farming practice with high returns and least carbon emission activity. Farming of fish in an existing water body removes one of the biggest constraints of fish farming on land, ie., the need for a constant flow of clean, oxygenated water. Cage farms are positioned in a such way to utilize natural currents, which provide the fish with oxygen and other appropriate natural conditions.

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