

5th Euro Global Summit on

Aquaculture & Fisheries

March 30-31, 2017 Madrid, Spain

Crisis in modern aquaculture in southern Côte d'Ivoire: Case of the Hydrofish super-industrial farm in Bingerville

Kouadio Nanan Kouamé Félix

Peleforo Gon Coulibaly University, Côte d'Ivoire

Statement of the Problem: Modern aquaculture in southern Côte d'Ivoire has experienced difficulties in recent decades. Like the rest of the region, the Hydrofish farm has suffered from a halt to its activities since the end of 2015. However, it enjoyed a seemingly rigorous management and benefited from a super-industrial production system with the collaboration of a world giant of the aquaponic culture, Hydronov in Québec. The aim of this study is to identify the determinants of the crisis of modern aquaculture in southern Côte d'Ivoire based on the case of Hydrofish.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The working method used is documentary research and a field survey marked by direct observations on the farm of Hydrofish before and after its closing and the administration of questionnaires to the actors. The sociosystem derived from the aquaculture geosystem of Corlay (1993) served as a theoretical basis for this study. His analysis indicates that political, economic and social factors influence aquaculture activities.

Findings: Dysfunction in the production system with the death of more than 06 tonnes of fish, inadequacies in the management of the farm due to theft of fish, sometimes estimated at more than 04 tonnes per day, and the selling price of fish that are considered too high by consumers, are the root causes of halting activities at Hydrofish.

Conclusion & Significance: The stakes of this recession are many. These include the decline in local and regional fish production, the increase in population poverty and the risk of crises among small producers in the country, as Hydrofish also acted as a food and beverage supplier, Fry to the latter. Prospects for relaunching activities at Hydrofish are designed to revitalize the sector.

k_felix2008@yahoo.fr

Chemical parameters and food preferences of Chinese carps fry (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *Ctenopharyngodon idella* and *Cyprinus carpio*) in the nursery ponds of Deroua fisheries station, Morocco

M Hasnaoui, S Farid, A Ouizgane and M Droussi

University of Sultan Moulay Slimane, Morocco

Food preferences of Chinese carps fry *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (silver carp SC), *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (grass carp GC) and *Cyprinus Carpio* (common carp CC) in the earthen ponds of Deroua fisheries station (Fkih Ben Saleh; Morocco) was investigated during 2014 season. The Lauzanne food index combining the occurrence percentages, volumes and the abundance index was used to assess the relative importance of different food items which are identified. The results showed that fry of class one (0.6 to 0.83 cm), consumed especially Chlorococcales and Diatomophyceae, those of class two (0.84 to 2.30 cm) preferentially consumed copepod larvae and insect larvae. The feeding behavior of fry returns to the normal diet at the class three (2.40 to 3.40 cm), when the diet of fry becomes dominated by *Chlorococcales* (*Scenedesmus crassus*, *Coelastrum reticulatum* var. *Reticulatum*) and *Diatomophyceae* (*Nitzschia amphibia*). When fry diet of SC is dominated by *Scenedesmus crassus*, *Coelastrum reticulatum* var. *Reticulatum* and *Nitzschia amphibia*, GC consumed especially *Spirogyra* variants and *Spirogyra majuscula* and CC mainly feed on plant seeds.

must_hasnaoui@yahoo.com