

# Design and Operation of the UVI Aquaponic System

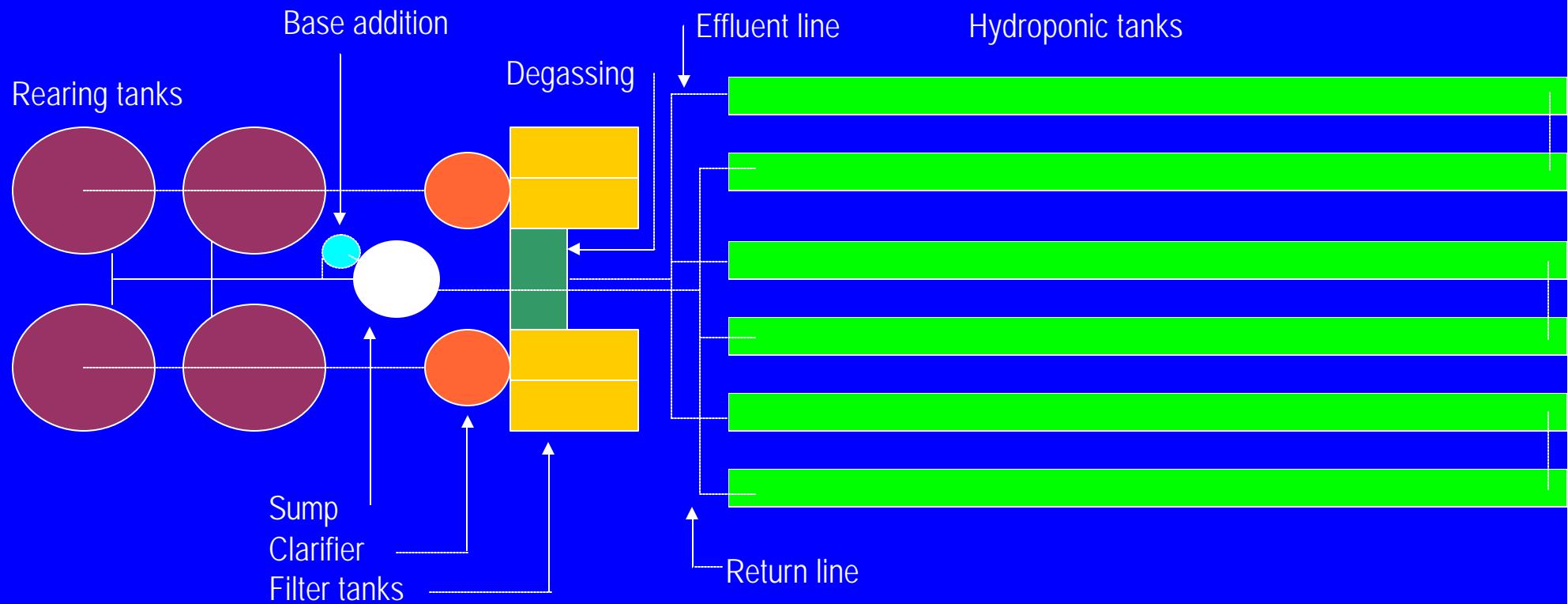
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# System Layout



Total water volume, 110 m<sup>3</sup>

Land area - 0.05 ha

# System Design

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- ◆ Four fish rearing tanks, 7.8 m<sup>3</sup> each
- ◆ Two cylindro-conical clarifiers, 3.8 m<sup>3</sup> each
- ◆ Four filter tanks, 0.7 m<sup>3</sup> each
- ◆ One degassing tank, 0.7 m<sup>3</sup>
- ◆ Six hydroponic tanks, 11.3 m<sup>3</sup> each
- ◆ Total plant growing area, 214 m<sup>2</sup>
- ◆ One sump, 0.6 m<sup>3</sup>
- ◆ Base addition tank, 0.2 m<sup>3</sup>
- ◆ Total water volume, 110 m<sup>3</sup>
- ◆ Land area - 0.05 ha





# Treatment Processes

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- ◆ Air stones, 22 per rearing tank, 24 per hydroponic tank
- ◆ Solids removal, three times daily from clarifier, filter tank cleaning one or two times weekly
- ◆ Denitrification in filter tanks
- ◆ Continuous degassing of methane, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, N<sub>2</sub>
- ◆ Direct uptake of ammonia and other nutrient by plants
- ◆ Nitrification in hydroponic tank
- ◆ Retention time: rearing tank, 1.37 h; clarifier, 20 min, hydroponic tanks, 3 h



























# Treatment Characteristics

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Removal rates using romaine lettuce (g/m<sup>2</sup>/d):

NH<sub>3</sub>-N, 0.56

NO<sub>2</sub>-N, 0.62

COD, 30.3

Total nitrogen, 0.83

Total phosphorous, 0.17

# Raft Hydroponics

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- ◆ Advantages: no tank size limitation, no root clogging, maximum exposure of roots to water, sheets shade and cool water, plants not affected when water pump stops, easy to harvest
- ◆ Disadvantages: roots vulnerable to damage by zooplankton, snails and other organisms (use tetras to control zooplankton and red ear sunfish to control snails)





# Important Principles

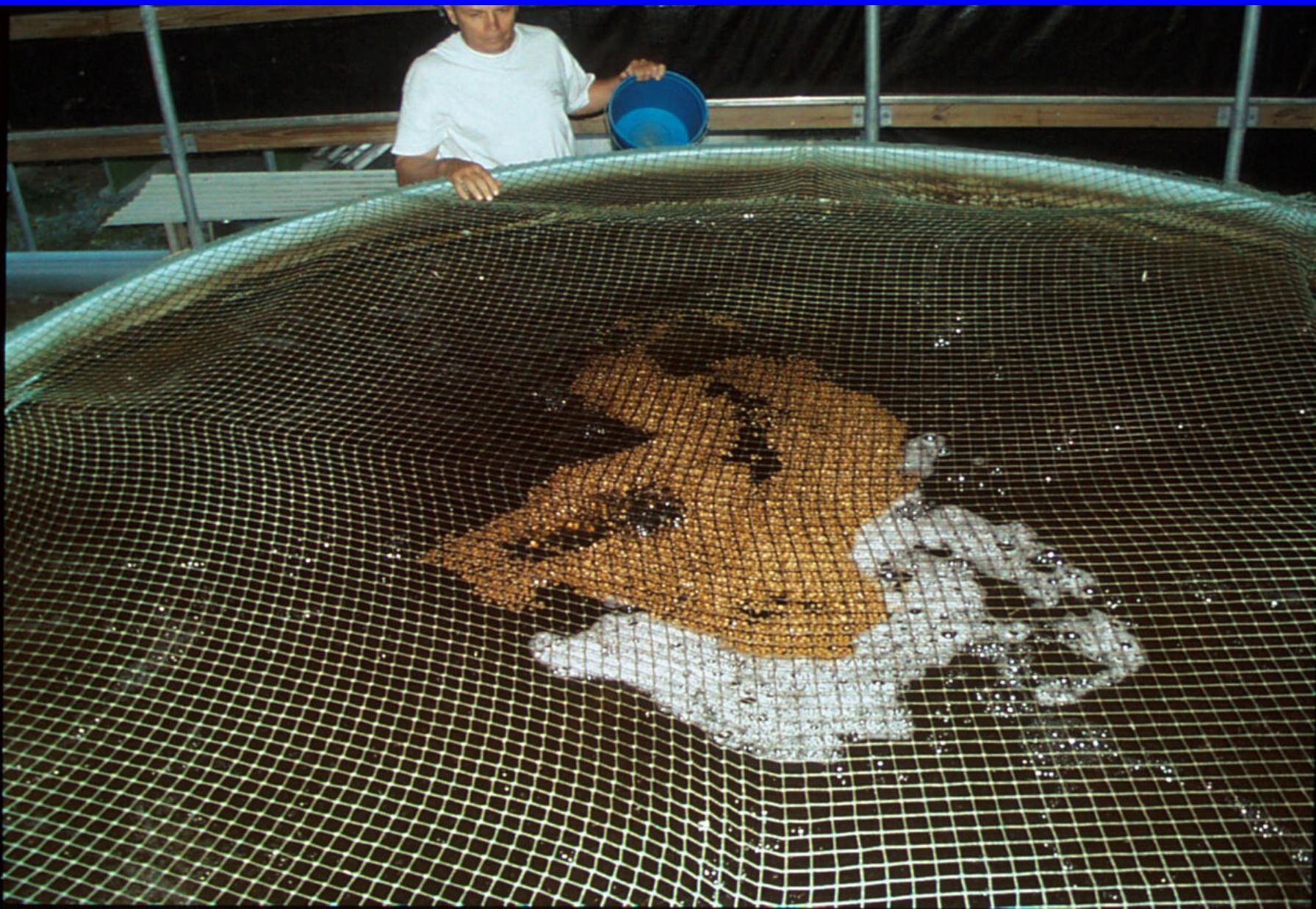
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- ◆ Optimum feeding rate, 60 - 100 g/m<sup>2</sup> plant area/day prevents nutrient accumulation or deficiency
- ◆ Slow removal of solids increases mineralization
- ◆ Frequency of filter tank cleaning controls nitrate levels through denitrification
- ◆ Treatment capacity of hydroponic tanks is equivalent to 180 g of feed/day/m<sup>2</sup> of plant area

# Production Management

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- ◆ Feeding: three times daily *ad libitum*  
32% protein, floating, complete diet
- ◆ Stagger fish production, 24 week cycle, harvest every 6 weeks
- ◆ Stagger plant production
- ◆ Use biological insect control
- ◆ Monitor pH daily, maintain pH 7.0 by alternate and equal additions  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  and KOH
- ◆ Add chelated iron (2 mg/L) every 3 weeks
- ◆ Add makeup water daily, about 1.5% of system volume
- ◆ Purge fish for 4-5 days before sale















# Energy Consumption

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- ◆ One blower for fish and degassing, 1.5 hp
- ◆ One blower for hydroponics, 1 hp
- ◆ One water pump,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hp
- ◆ Total energy consumption 3.0 hp

# Production

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- ◆ Tilapia - 5 mt annually , 580 kg every 6 weeks,  
160 kg/m<sup>3</sup>/yr
- ◆ Stocking rate: Niles, 77 fish/m<sup>3</sup>; reds, 154 fish/m<sup>3</sup>
- ◆ Leaf lettuce - 1,404 cases annually, 24-30  
heads/case, 27 cases/week
- ◆ Basil – 5 mt annually
- ◆ Okra – 2.9 mt annually





















# Advantages of Aquaponics

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- ◆ Fish provide most nutrients required by plants
- ◆ Plants use nutrients to produce a valuable by-product
- ◆ Hydroponic component serves as a biofilter
- ◆ Hydroponic plants extend water use and reduce discharge to the environment
- ◆ Integrated systems require less water quality monitoring than individual systems
- ◆ Profit potential increased due to free nutrients for plants, lower water requirement, elimination of separate biofilter, less water quality monitoring and shared costs for operation and infrastructure.

# Perspective on UVI Aquaponic System

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- ◆ The system represents appropriate or intermediate technology
- ◆ It conserves water and reuses nutrients
- ◆ The technology can be applied at a subsistence level or commercial scale
- ◆ Production is continuous and sustainable
- ◆ The system is simple, reliable and robust
- ◆ Management is easy if guidelines are followed

