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Sustainable Use of Natural Zeolites in Aquaculture: A Short Review



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Abstract

Aquaculture contributes with 44.14% of total global fish production in 2014 compared with 4% in 1970 [1], while in Egypt, it contributes with 76% of the total Egyptian fish production in 2015 compared with 15% in 1995 [2]. As a result of the negative impacts of traditional aquaculture systems, sustainable farming systems started to attract the attention of decision makers in many countries around the world. Zeolites is considered, as one of the most promising solutions which raised strongly a few years ago to achieve sustainability in aquaculture sector. Herein lies the importance of zeolite on aquaculture.

Keywords: Natural zeolites; Sustainable aquaculture; Water quality; Ammonia; Heavy metals; filters

What is Zeolites?

Zeolite can be defined as a group of crystalline microporous, aluminosilicate minerals with chemically neutral basic formed in a honeycomb-like structure. It is originated from volcanic rocks. Zeolite is characterized by structural stability at extreme temperatures 750°C. Recently, Zeolites could be produced industrially on a large commercial scale with improved efficiency. There are more than 45 types of natural zeolites, and 150 types of synthetic zeolites. Clinoptilolite (Na, K, Ca, Mg)₆ (Al₆Si₃₀O₇₂)·~20H₂O) is one of the purest, effective, and cheapest types of zeolites.

What is the Mechanism of Action of Zeolite?

Table 1: Physical Properties of Pure Natural Zeolite.

Specifications	Property
White/gray/green	Color
24.9- 40	Surface Area - m ² /gm
800-1041	Bulk Density - kg/m ³
1.6-2.0	Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) - MEq/gm
0.4-0.7	pore diameter, nm
11-Mar	Stability, pH
0.65	Particle size - mm
1.89	specific gravity
5-Apr	Hardness, mohs
1.6	Uniformity coefficient - (d ₆₀ /d ₁₀)
Less than 10	Moisture - %

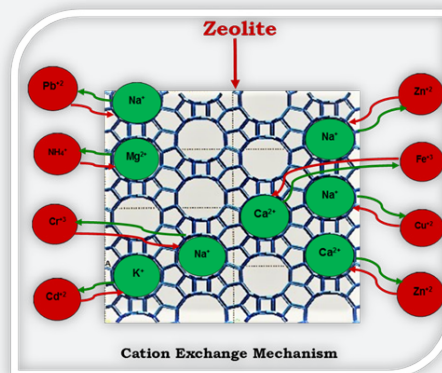


Figure 1: Mechanism of Action of Zeolite.

It depends on its structure. This structure forms a network of channels and cavities that allow easy penetration of micron-sized molecules and filtering them according to size, polarity and shape, leading to adsorption and filtration of various substances that come into contact with zeolites. The unique structure of zeolites (Table 1) with high porosity allows efficient adsorption (charging) and rapid loss (re-generation) of wide range of charged elements such as ammonia, heavy metals, pesticides, smells, radioactive cations and many other toxins. One of the significant mechanisms involved in toxins uptake is known as Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC), which is defined as stoichiometric replacement of one equivalent of an ion in solid

phase by equivalent of another ion in liquid phase [3]. CEC reaction takes place between exchangeable cations (Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}) located in zeolite structure and cations (NH_4^+ , Cd^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Cs^+ , Mn^+ , Rb^+ , Li^+ , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , Co^{3+} , etc.) in solution [4] (Figure 1). This ability puts zeolites on the top class of materials known as, Molecular Sieves. When zeolite is saturated with cations, it should be reactivated though washing in clean salt water and re-used many times before being 100% clogged. It was found that the loss of clinoptilolite capacity to be regenerated may occur after 10-11 regenerations [5,6].

Importance of zeolites in sustainable aquaculture industry

Zeolites have a tremendous value. They are widely being used in aquaculture industry in many countries in Southeast Asia and Latin America to improve water [7] and feed quality, to reduce the negative environmental impacts of aquaculture and to improve the quality of cultivated seafoods.

Zeolites improve water quality

Using zeolites to improve water quality is widely documented, especially in freshwater aquaculture, while the level of success in brackish and in marine aquaculture was significantly reduced [8,9] by the high content of Na, Ca, Mg, and other cations [7]. There are many factors affecting efficiency of zeolite, such as conductivity, pH, temperature and initial concentration of cations of the treated water; concentration and particle size of zeolite, and exposure time. Zeolite could be used to reduce or eliminate the content of ammonia, nitrite, hydrogen sulfide, heavy metals, and organic materials in fish ponds, increase the content of oxygen, adjust pH and minimize odors emitted from fish excretion. Zeolites could be added to the rearing water to achieve the following aims:

Ammonia removal

Zeolites has the ability to reduce the content of ammonia in both fresh and marine waters with efficiency exceeded 83% when the initial content of ammonia was ≤ 1.0 ppm [9,10]. The greater the initial concentration of ammonia, the lesser NH_3 - removal efficiency. Ammonia removal efficiency in freshwater is better than marine water. In this regard, with initial concentration 3 ppm, ammonia removal efficiency was 40% more in fresh water compared with marine water (30 ppt). Decreasing zeolite particle size improves the CEC of ammonia. CEC was found to be 0.57 and 0.38 meq NH_4^+ /g zeolite for fine (1.00-0.125 mm) and coarse (2.00-1.00 mm) sizes of clinoptilolite, respectively [11]. Also, Malovanny et al. [12] concluded that maximum adsorption capacity was 74.7 mg NH_4^+ /g zeolite with ammonia removal efficiency varied between 88-99.9%. How to put up zeolite in fish rearing water, greatly affect its efficiency in ammonia removal. Öz et al. [13] detected that zeolite that was put inside a net bag reduced ammonia content in fish tanks 72%, while zeolite that was put in aquarium directly reduced ammonia by

33% compared with control. Although the removal efficiency of ammonia in saltwater are relatively less than in freshwater, but still the highest efficiency and lowest cost compared to other materials in the same class such as activated carbon [10].

Heavy metals removal

Heavy metals removal by natural zeolites has been considered in recent years. Gholikandi et al. [14] showed that the natural zeolite could remove different heavy metals from drinking water. Cadmium content (6 ppm) in the rearing water of Mozambique tilapia could be reduced after 45 Days exposure time with removal efficiency 75% using zeolite at 4 gm/litre [15]. Heavy metals removal efficiency from aqueous solutions using zeolite is affected by several factors, such as pH, temperature, presence of other contaminants in the treated water, properties of heavy metal ions, pre treatment applied to zeolite, pore clogging, particle size, and zeolite purity [15]. Also, removal efficiency of zeolite for other heavy metals such as cadmium, chrome, copper, nickel, zinc, iron, and lead was 90, 90, 90, 75, 85, 70, and 95%, respectively. The CEC of the natural zeolite for some heavy metals may amount to: (Fe^{2+} 1.0 meq/g - Zn^{2+} 1.1 meq/g - Ni^{2+} 1.0 meq/g - Cd^{2+} 1.0 meq/g - Pb^{2+} 1.2 meq/g - Cu^{2+} 1.0 meq/g zeolite) [16]. So, zeolite is considered the best material to remove heavy metals from aqueous contaminated media with high efficiency and low cost.

Decrease turbidity

Zeolite has the ability to decrease the content of suspended organic matter and TDS [16] in fish ponds, which certainly affect water quality, fish health and growth performance. In a field experiment (unpublished data) carried out in Egypt, it was found that earthen ponds treated with zeolite resulted a decrease in total dissolved solids (TDS) from 635 to 400 (mg/l), pH from 8.65 to 8.4, ammonia from 0.51 to 0.01 ppm and better phytoplankton abundance comparing with non- treated zeolite ponds (Figure 2). Even with zeolite incorporated in fish feed, water turbidity is diminished. Turbidity of tank water from goldfish fed zeolite diets was effected by dietary treatment, whereby the 2% zeolite diet reduced significantly turbidity compared to the diet containing no zeolite [17].



Figure 2: Comparison between turbidity content in earthen fish ponds treated and non-treated with zeolite.

Enhancement of diatom growth

Nieves et al. [7] stated that an enhancement of diatom, *Chaetoceros* sp. growth was obtained in culture medium enriched with natural and artificial zeolites compared with non-enriched medium. The previous authors did not find an explanation for this result, despite Chien [18] attributed the promotion of diatom growth to zeolite silicon leaching in seawater.

Decrease hardness

It is possible to purify and enhance the quality of the hard waters in fish farms using zeolite. Sodium ions exist in natural zeolite, can easily be loosed or replaced with other cations. Therefore, when hard water is passed through a bed of active granular zeolite, the sodium zeolite will be converted to calcium and magnesium zeolites. This means that water becomes free or less content of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} , (less hardness) [16,19]. For further confirmation, water hardness decreased significantly with values (328.4 to 42.4mg/L) together with the partial removal of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions using natural zeolites [20].

Zeolites Improve Feed Utilization Index

Zeolites have been registered in the European Union as feed additives (binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants) based on the regulation No. 831/2003, edition 186. They have been recommended in artificial feeds to reduce toxic effects of aflatoxins [21] and as an antimicrobial agent [22]. Applying zeolites in fish feed will control mycotoxins, increase feed consumption, reduce the conversion coefficient of dietary protein, reduce feed conversion rate, improve growth rate, improve condition factor, reduce mortality, and increase production [23-27]. Feeding Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* on artificial feed enhanced with 2% zeolite increased final weight, SGR and improved the economic efficiency in terms of the net returns to total costs with 31% increment [25]. The highest apparent digestibility coefficients of dietary dry matter and protein were achieved in common carp fed diets supplemented with 5% zeolite [28]. Contaminated feed ingredients can be partially controlled using zeolite. Inclusion of dietary zeolite with three levels of zeolite (1,3,5%) reduces aflatoxin B_1 levels (11.48 and 4.8ppm) in contaminated bread wastes used as cattle feed after 14 days of storage. The lowest level of aflatoxin was found in feed treated with 5% zeolite [29]. Ecologically, seabream fingerlings fed with diet contained 2% zeolite, excreted less total solid waste (TSW), total nitrogen waste (TNW), and solid nitrogen waste (SNW) per g/kg produced fish compared with control [23]. Also, goldfish fed 2% zeolite-supplemented diets had significantly less total ammonia, and less turbidity compared with control [17]. For more confirmation about this point, Ergun et al. [30] found that rainbow trout fed diets containing 2.5% zeolite showed lower total ammonia production compared to control diet. This means that zeolite contributes to the reduction of the harmful environmental impacts of aquaculture activity (support sustainability).

Zeolites Improve Fish Health & Beauty Index

The indirect effects of applying zeolite to both rearing water and/or artificial diets will surpass the reliable correction of the undesirable environmental conditions, the positive effects on the morphometrical index (growth performance and feed utilization) and Production index to better health index. The health index includes better immunity status, less content of toxins in fish body, less deformities and pretty appearance. In this regard, James [31] found that Mozambique tilapia, *Oreochromis mossambicus* exposed to high content of cadmium (6ppm) and treated with 4g zeolite/litre illustrated a significant decrease of cadmium content in both water and fish flesh, an improvement in the total counts of red blood cells, platelets, and Hemoglobin, increase in RBC size, and decrease in white blood cells. Surely that, the improvement of the health index of farmed fishes with produces better pretty-looking fishes (Figure 3). It is not excluded that fish encountering stresses (eg. excess content of heavy metals or ammonia) accentuates more secretion of Melanin-concentrating hormone (MCH) and melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH), which is secreted from hypothalamus gland and have a representative role in the regulation of pigment migration in fish body [32]. MCH secretion is changeable, depending on many environmental factors. Furthermore, zeolite incorporated into fish feed or added to rearing water produced better fish quality in terms of higher content of dry matter and protein and lower content of moisture and toxins [24,31].



Figure 3: Fish Health and Beauty Index of exhausted and non-exhausted tilapia fish.

Specific Applications of Zeolites in Aquaculture-related Activities

Application of zeolites in sand filters

The greater the surface area, the higher the material's sorption capacity [33]. Therefore, Sand filter supported with normal sands with particle sizes 0.5-2mm, has the ability to trap materials with particle sizes from 20-40 μm . However, supporting sand filters with natural zeolites, will increase the efficiency of filters not only in terms of the amount of retained materials (organic matters, unwanted organisms such as algae,

fungi, oocytes of fishes, other harmful organisms and even bacteria, etc.), but also the retained sizes up to $\leq 3\mu\text{m}$. The zeolite membranes with pore sizes between $0.05\mu\text{m}$ to $0.1\mu\text{m}$, were efficient at retaining bacteria and cysts through size exclusion mechanism and adsorption. Also, heavy metals (Fe, Mn) were reduced to nil, total dissolved solids (mg/L) decreased up to 58% and between 82.24% and 100% bacterial population could be removed by the ceramic membranes depending on zeolite media [16]. One or more of the retained bacteria are pathogenic ones such as *E. coli*, *Aeromonas veronii*, etc. This means better water clarification. So, the required quantity of zeolite media to clarify the same volume of water, will be less in zeolite-supported filter compared with sand-supported filter. From an economical point of view, by adding zeolites to sand filter, the cost of operation and maintenance will decrease, as a result of increasing the required time period for backwash processes [16].

Application of zeolites in biological filters

Granular zeolites are recently being used in biological filters as a substrate (media). There are many factors affecting the efficiency of biological filter. The most important one is total surface area (TSA) which is the residence place for nitrifying bacteria, such as (*Nitrosomonas*, *Nitrobacter*, *Nitrococcus*, etc.). Nitrifying bacteria is responsible for converting harmful by-products (such as ammonia and nitrite) to more safe and beneficial by-product (nitrate). The greater the surface area, the higher efficient nitrification process of biological filters [33]. Comparing the TSA of the common plastic media or sands used in biological filters with the TSA of zeolite of the same volume, we will discover that TSA for zeolite is hundred folds more than the previous medias [34]. That leads to double the efficiency of biological filters. The addition of zeolites as a media in biological filter indicated removal of up to 80 calcium, 89 magnesium, 99 iron, 56 arsenic, 54 fluorides, 96 turbidity, 37 nitrates and 41% total organic carbon [35]. Furthermore, the cost of ammonia removal (as $\text{US\$}/\text{gmNH}_3/\text{m}^3$ media/day) for zeolite filters will be much less. Also, in case the media of zeolite is saturated (100%) with organic matter and ammonia after a long period of operation, this media can be reused as an organic fertilizer (Environmentally friend useful by-product). On the other hand, the plastic media will be a large burden on the environment to get rid of them. Plastics are most persistent pollutants left unchanged in the environment for centuries [34]. The biodegradation of synthetic plastics is a complex global phenomenon [35], and gaining great environmental interest. The complete biodegradation of plastic wastes needs hundred years and high costs for eco-friendly efficient treatment. Therefore, zeolite is one of the most powerful tools for biological fish filters.

Application of zeolites in live fish transportation

Zeolites can be used during transportation of live fish fry or broodstocks, especially if the time of transportation is more than 3 hours. Zeolite is very useful to avoid the accumulation of ammonia in fish holding facilities during fish transportation [17]. This issue is very important when we take into account

the monetary and/or ecological value of transported fish. In some cases, the monetary value of fishes may exceed hundreds of thousands of US \$. Thus, tens of dollars may be the cheapest and safest way against the potential risk of lethal or sub-lethal content of ammonia.

Recommended Dose

Feed addition

The recommended dose in aquafeeds is practically dependent on the quality of feed ingredients used in feed industry and how much toxins they contain? In general, it is advised in case of using good quality raw materials, adding 1.5-2.5% zeolite to fish feed [17,26,30,36,37].

Water addition

It is not easy to recommend a specific dose of zeolite, especially in case of applying zeolite in fish rearing water. The dose will actually depend on total fish biomass, protein content in feed, feed stability, and certainly the quality of water. In general, it is advised to add zeolite based on the expected and/or actually measured quantity of nitrogenous byproducts. The average adsorption capacity of $25\text{mg NH}_4^+/\text{g}$ zeolite could be relied upon to reduce the discharged wastes.

Conclusion

Sustainable aquaculture development aims to: achieve the maximum utilization of the available resources (water, feed, and varieties), produce good quantity of high quality seafood products, and get good profit margin, with less negative environmental impacts. Based on the previous discussed data, we can conclude that, all these goals can be accomplished partially or rather totally by practical and effective use of natural zeolites in fish farm management. This would guide us to maximum profitability of aquaculture industry.

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