

# Catfish Growth Rate and Average Weight Prediction Through Water Quality Parameters in Aquaponics System

*Leveraging Data-Driven Approaches for Sustainable  
Aquaculture*

John Kyle N. Junsay

A large school of catfish is shown swimming in water. The fish have long whiskers (barbels) and are dark-colored. Some are at the surface, creating ripples. The background is a dark, slightly blurred image of the fish.

Introduction

Methodology

Results and Discussion

Conclusion

Recommendation

## Introduction

Aquaculture growth accounts for **53%** of global fish production by 2030 (FAO, 2024). Consequently, this industry also contributes significantly to the Philippine economy (**4.125 million metric tons annually**).

## Introduction

### Why is Catfish farming **vital** as an aquaculture commodity?

- Cost effective
- High demand
- Easy to culture

## Introduction

However, traditional farming methods often fall short in addressing critical factors such as water quality management and its impact on fish growth and average weight. Inefficiencies in monitoring and responding to water quality fluctuations can lead to resource waste, inconsistent growth rates, and reduced productivity.

## Introduction

The primary objective of this study is to identify key water quality parameters and their temporal trends that influence catfish growth, providing actionable insights for sustainable aquaculture practices. By leveraging predictive modeling, this research aims to contribute to the development of data-driven tools for optimizing aquaculture productivity.

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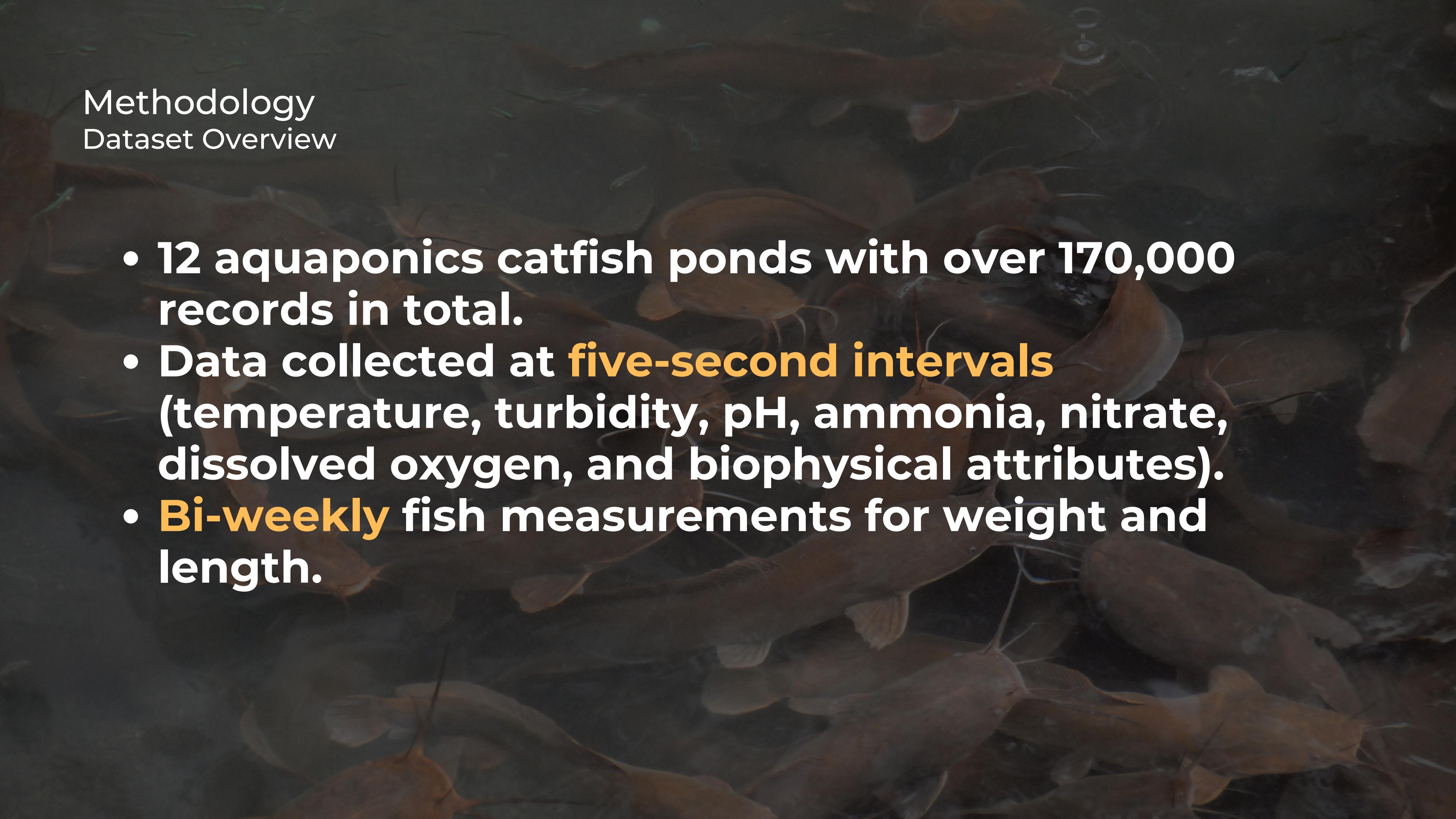
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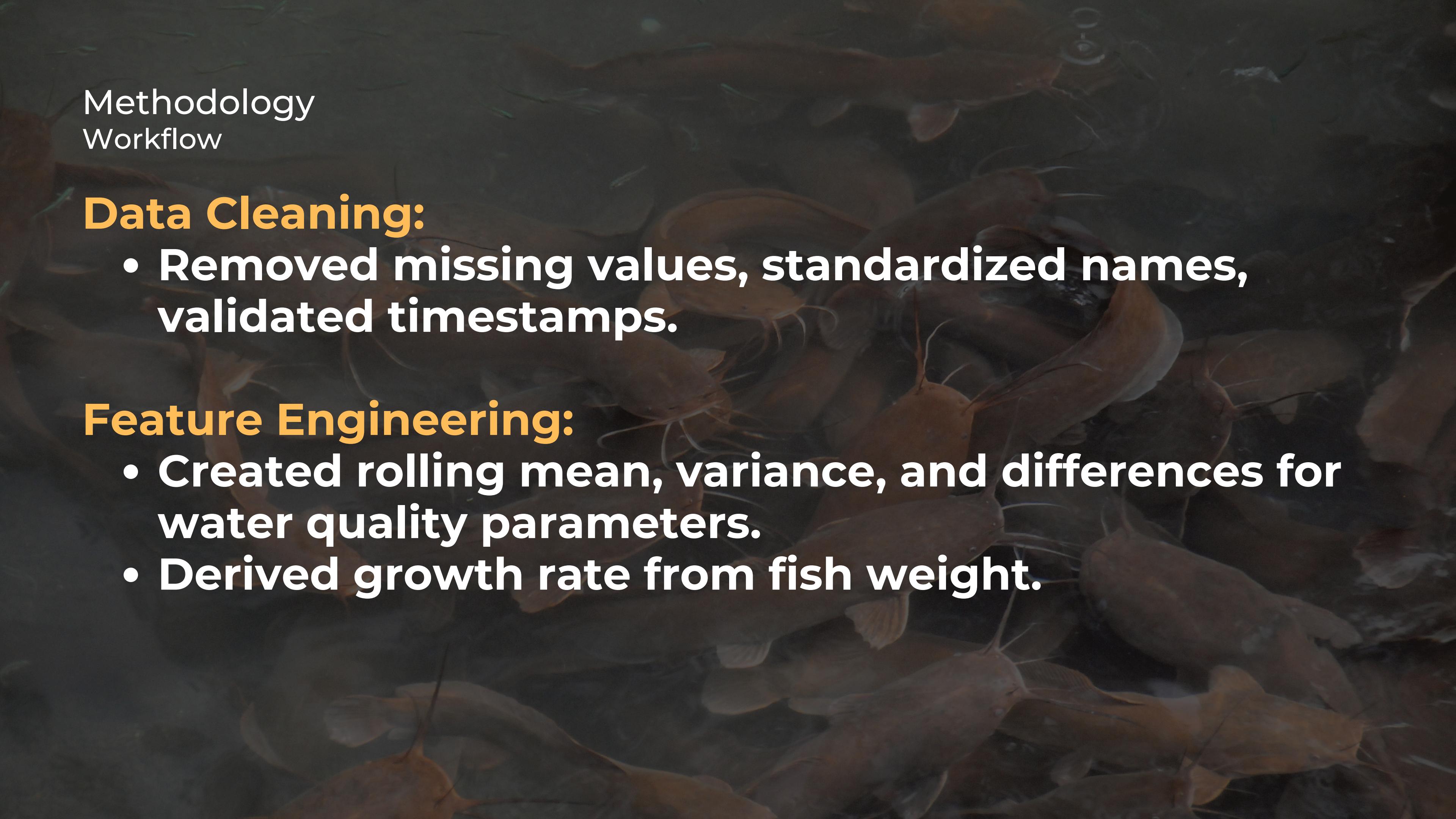
Recommendation

A dark, slightly blurred photograph showing a large school of catfish swimming in a pond. The fish are a reddish-brown color with prominent whiskers (barbels). They are densely packed, swimming in various directions.

## Methodology

### Dataset Overview

- 12 aquaponics catfish ponds with over 170,000 records in total.
- Data collected at **five-second intervals** (temperature, turbidity, pH, ammonia, nitrate, dissolved oxygen, and biophysical attributes).
- **Bi-weekly fish measurements for weight and length.**

A dark, atmospheric photograph showing a large school of fish, likely catfish, swimming in the ocean. The fish are silhouetted against a darker background, creating a sense of depth and movement.

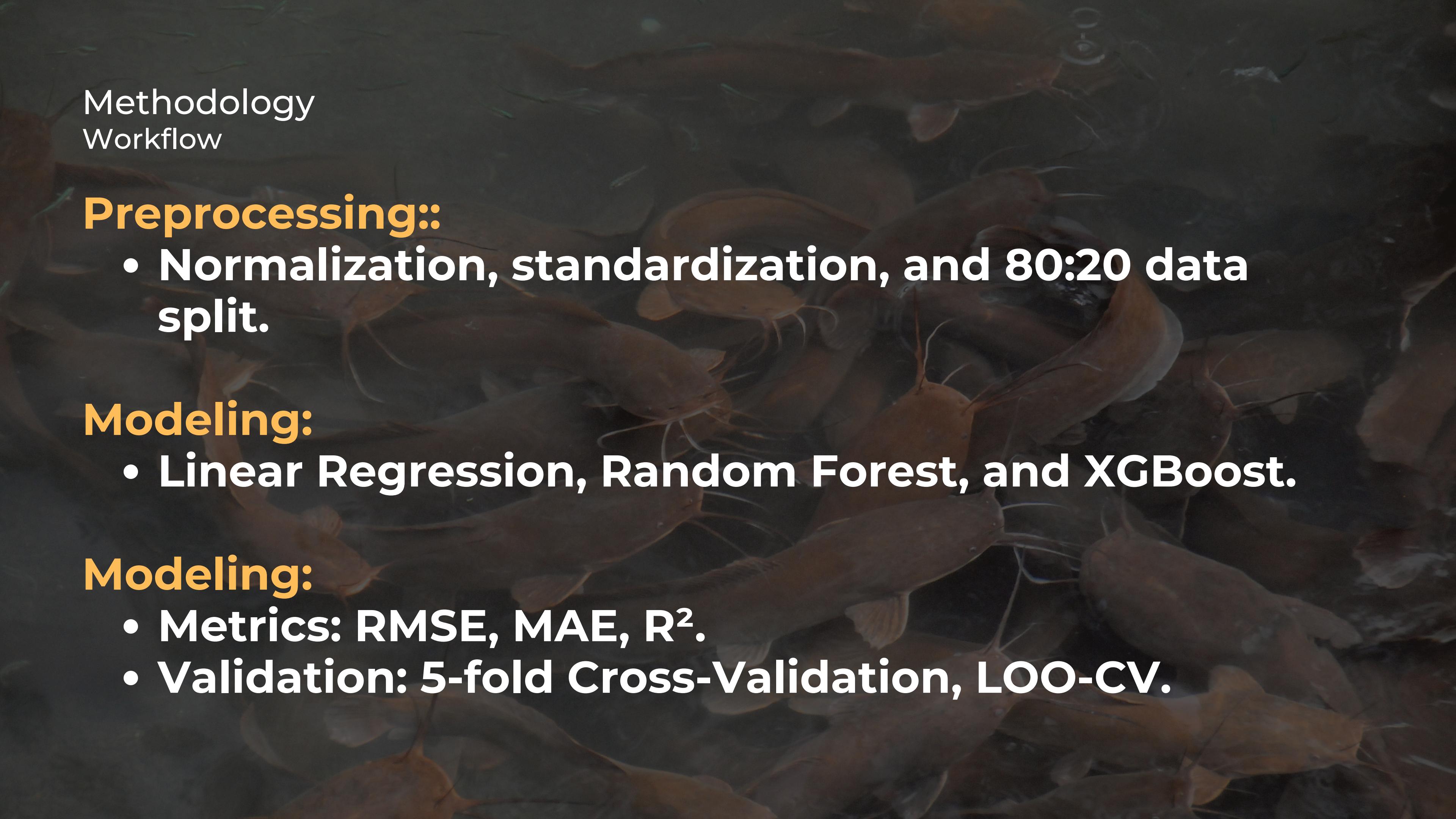
## Methodology Workflow

### Data Cleaning:

- Removed missing values, standardized names, validated timestamps.

### Feature Engineering:

- Created rolling mean, variance, and differences for water quality parameters.
- Derived growth rate from fish weight.

The background of the slide features a dark, slightly grainy photograph of a large school of fish, possibly salmon, swimming in a dark, possibly underwater environment. The fish are silhouetted against a lighter background, creating a sense of depth and movement.

## Methodology Workflow

### Preprocessing::

- Normalization, standardization, and 80:20 data split.

### Modeling:

- Linear Regression, Random Forest, and XGBoost.

### Modeling:

- Metrics: RMSE, MAE, R<sup>2</sup>.
- Validation: 5-fold Cross-Validation, LOO-CV.

# Results and Discussion

## Growth Rate Prediction

### Model Performance (Train-Test)

Metrics	RMSE	MAE	R-squared
Linear Regression	1.499	1.201	1.0
Random Forest	0.3909	0.2627	0.9992
XGBoost	0.1371	0.1159	0.9999

# Results and Discussion

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# Results and Discussion

## Growth Rate Prediction

### Model Performance (K-Folds Cross Validation)

K-Fold CV	RMSE	MAE
Linear Regression	1.4951	1.1283
Random Forest	0.4555	0.2749
XGBoost	0.1859	0.1468

# Results and Discussion

## Growth Rate Prediction

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# Results and Discussion

## Growth Rate Prediction

### Model Performance (Leave One Out CV)

LOO-CV	RMSE Mean	RMSE Std Dev
Random Forest	0.1246	0.1596
XGBoost	0.1202	0.0847

# Results and Discussion

## Growth Rate Prediction

### Model Performance (Leave One Out CV)

LOO-CV	RMSE Mean	RMSE Std Dev
Random Forest	0.1246	0.1596
XGBoost	0.1202	0.0847

## Results and Discussion

### Growth Rate Prediction

The findings clearly indicate that XGBoost is the most suitable model for predicting catfish growth rate, given its consistent performance and ability to generalize across different validation techniques. Random Forest also demonstrated strong performance and stability, making it a reliable alternative, especially when interpretability and simplicity are prioritized.

# Results and Discussion

## Average Weight Prediction

### Model Performance (Train-Test)

Train-Test Validation	RMSE	MAE	R2
Linear Regression	4.2618	3.2205	1.0
Random Forest	0.4476	0.2267	0.9999
XGBoost	0.7584	0.6966	0.9998

# Results and Discussion

## Average Weight Prediction

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# Results and Discussion

## Average Weight Prediction

### Model Performance (K-Folds Cross Validation)

K-Fold CV	RMSE	MAE
Linear Regression	4.4418	3.4254
Random Forest	0.9503	0.3783
XGBoost	0.7021	0.5286

# Results and Discussion

## Average Weight Prediction

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# Results and Discussion

## Average Weight Prediction

### Model Performance (Leave One Out CV)

LOO-CV	RMSE Mean	RMSE Std Dev
Random Forest	0.2412	0.3496
XGBoost	0.3585	0.2926

# Results and Discussion

## Average Weight Prediction

### Model Performance (Leave One Out CV)

LOO-CV	RMSE Mean	RMSE Std Dev
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## Results and Discussion

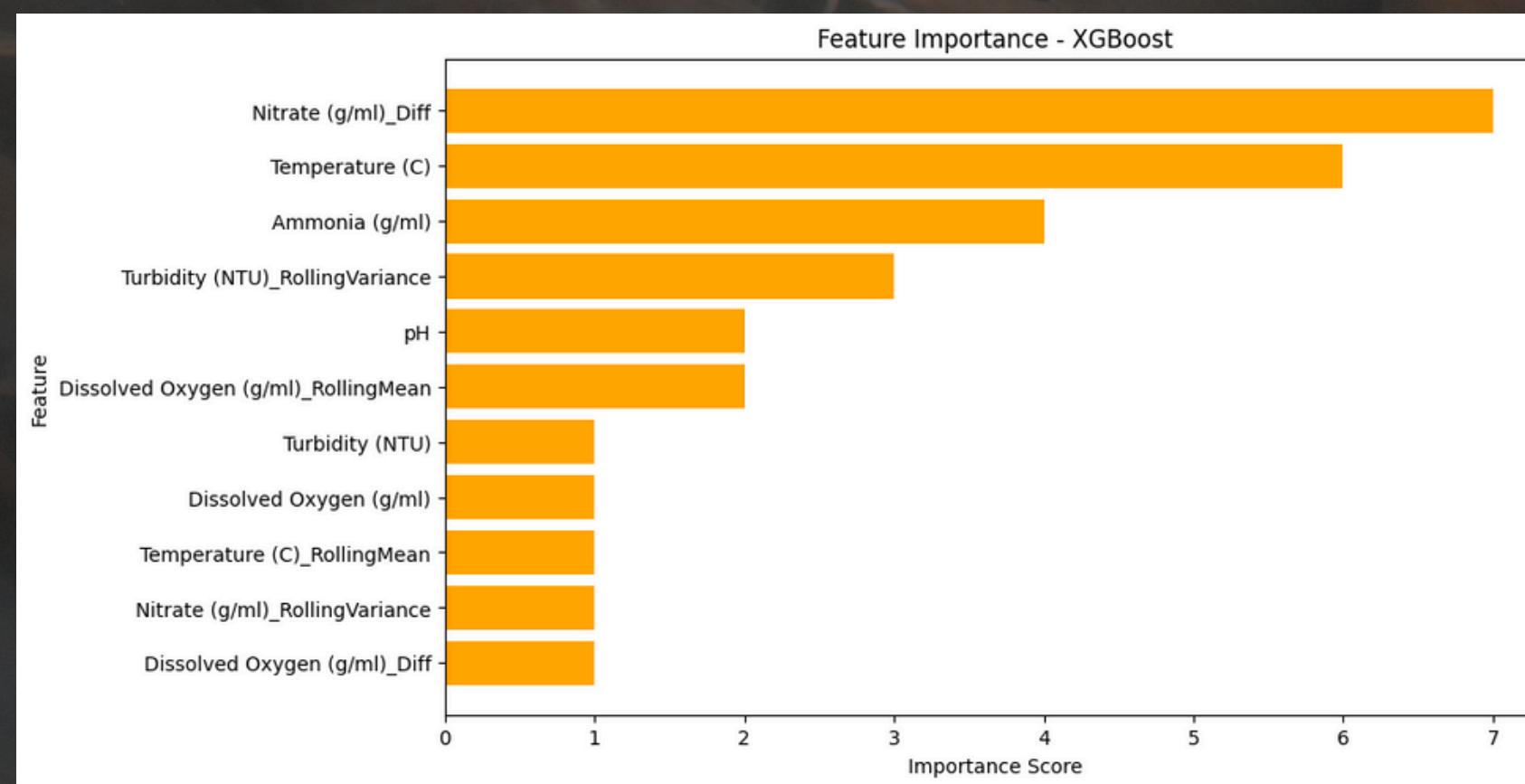
### Average Weight Prediction

**Random Forest outperformed XGBoost in direct train-test validation, achieving lower RMSE and MAE values. However, XGBoost demonstrated better generalization in cross-validation, indicating its potential for higher reliability in unseen data. Both models were effective, but Random Forest slightly edges out XGBoost for average weight prediction based on these results.**

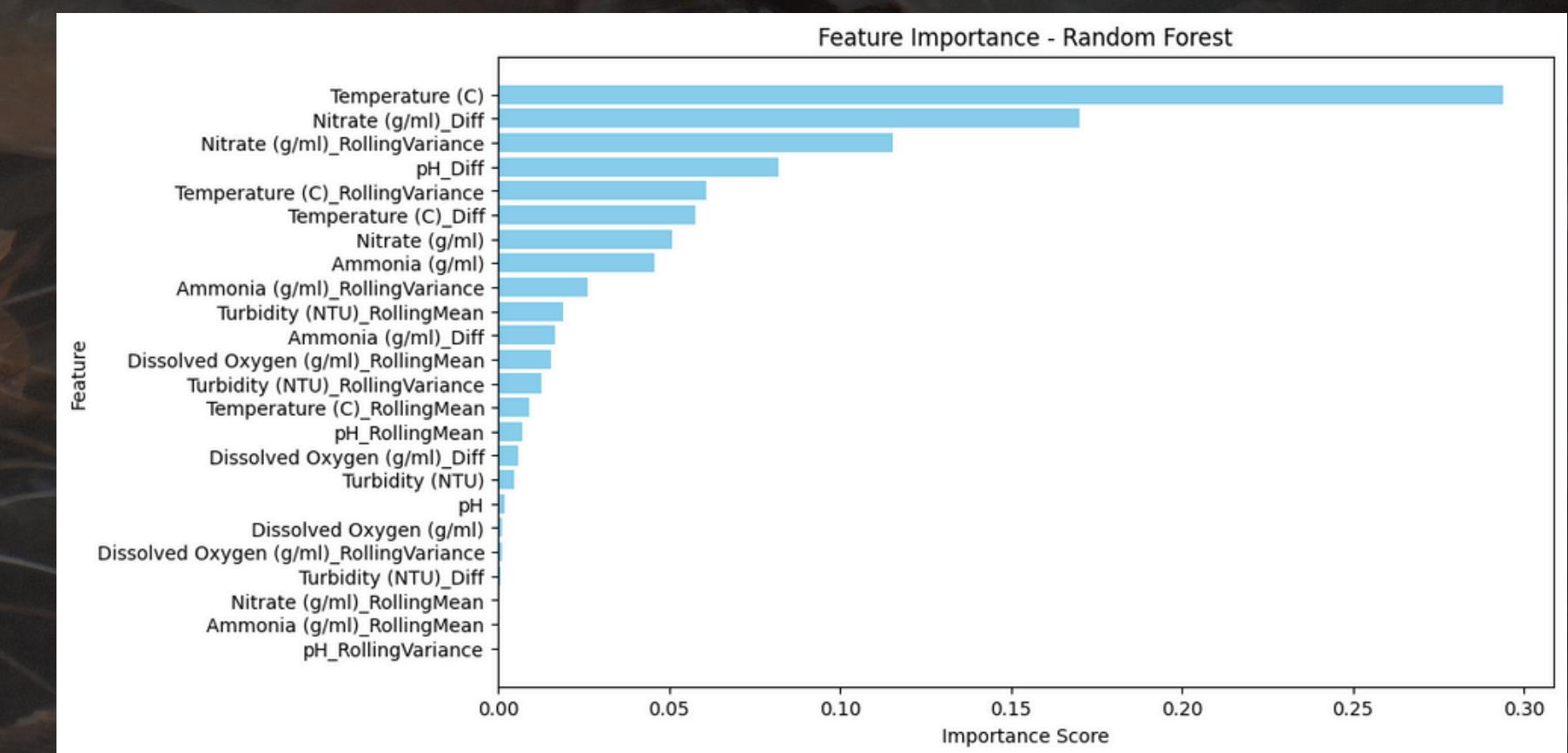
# Methodology

## Growth Rate Prediction

### Comparative Feature Importance



XGBoost Feature Importance

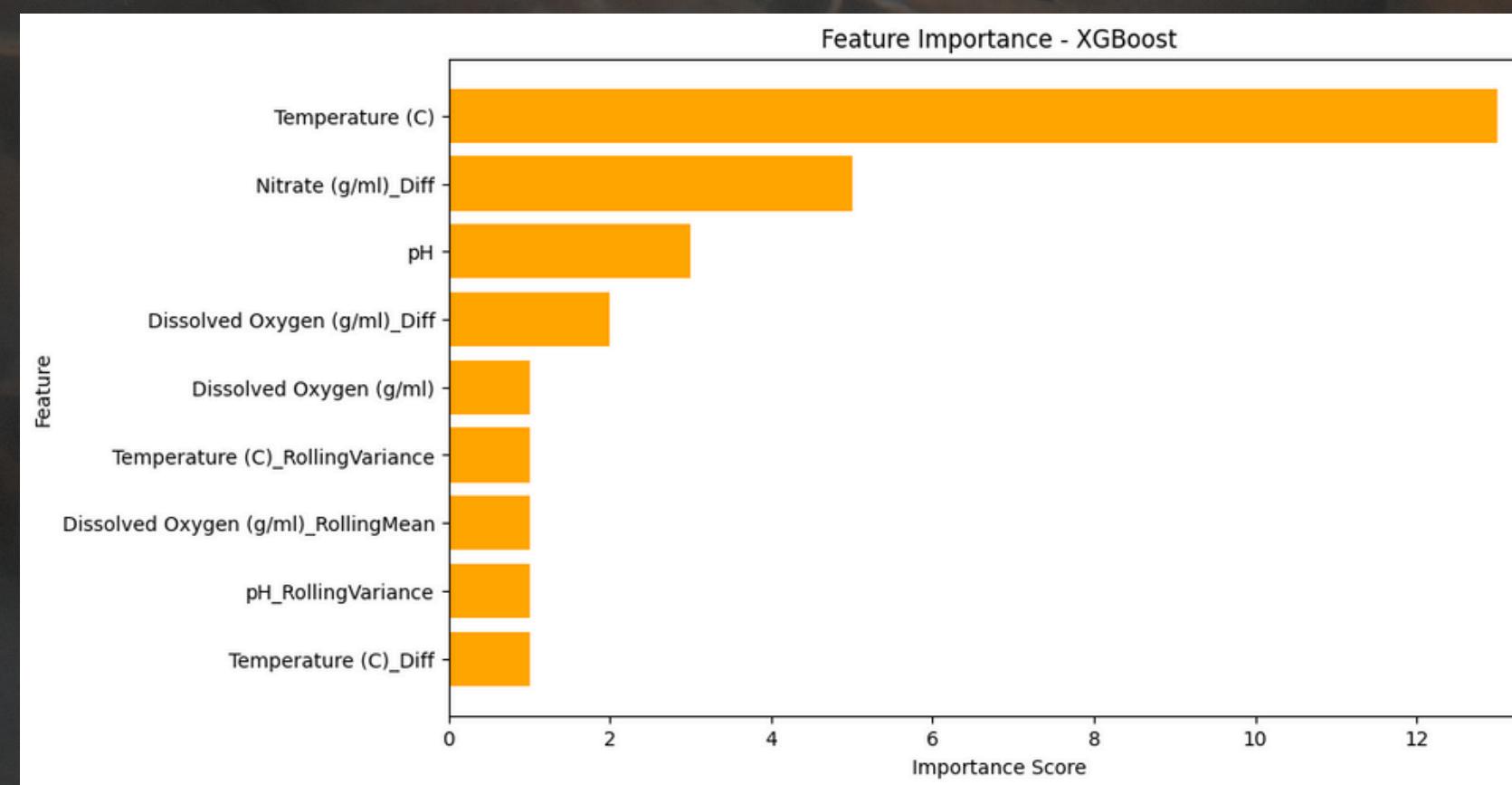


Random Forest Feature Importance

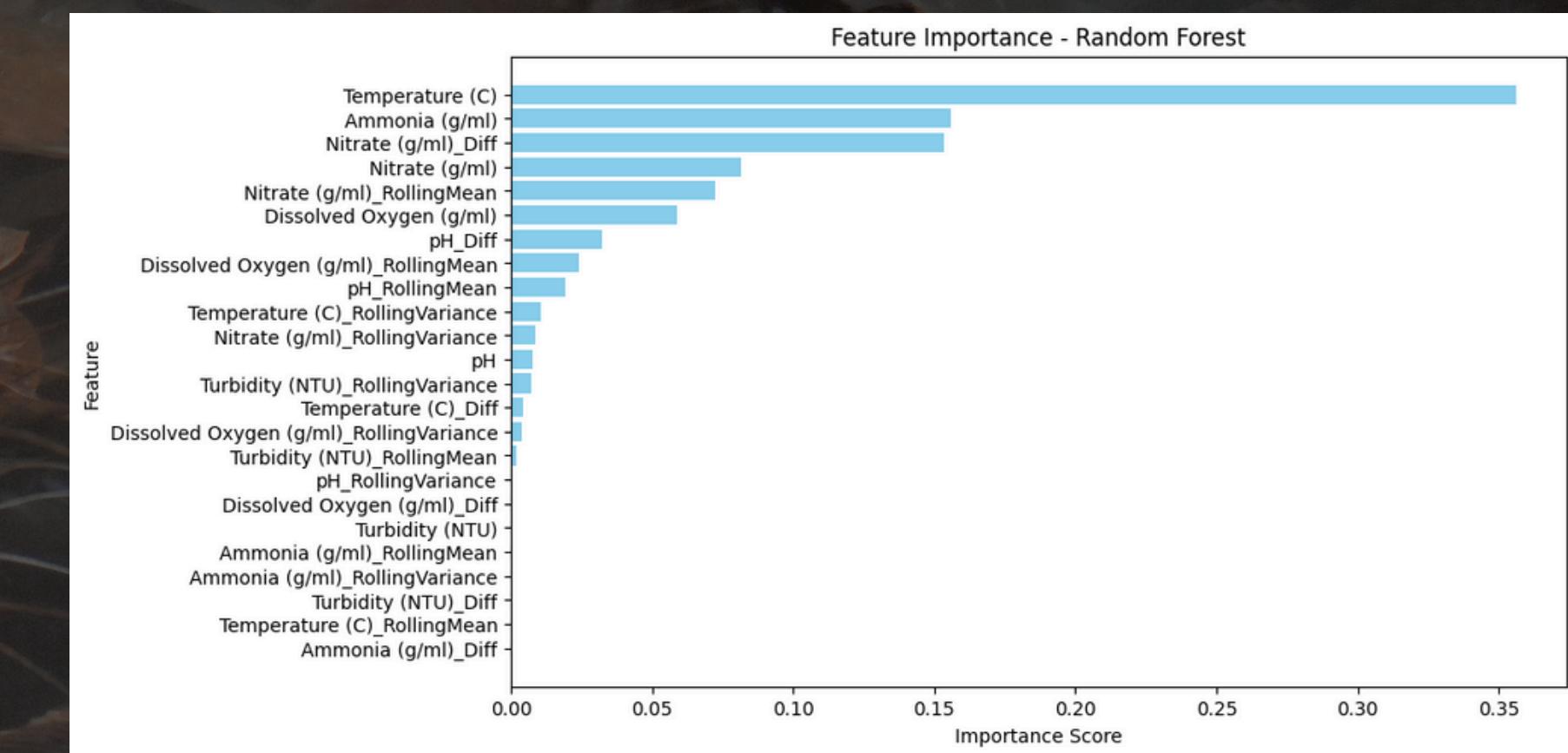
# Results and Discussion

## Average Weight Prediction

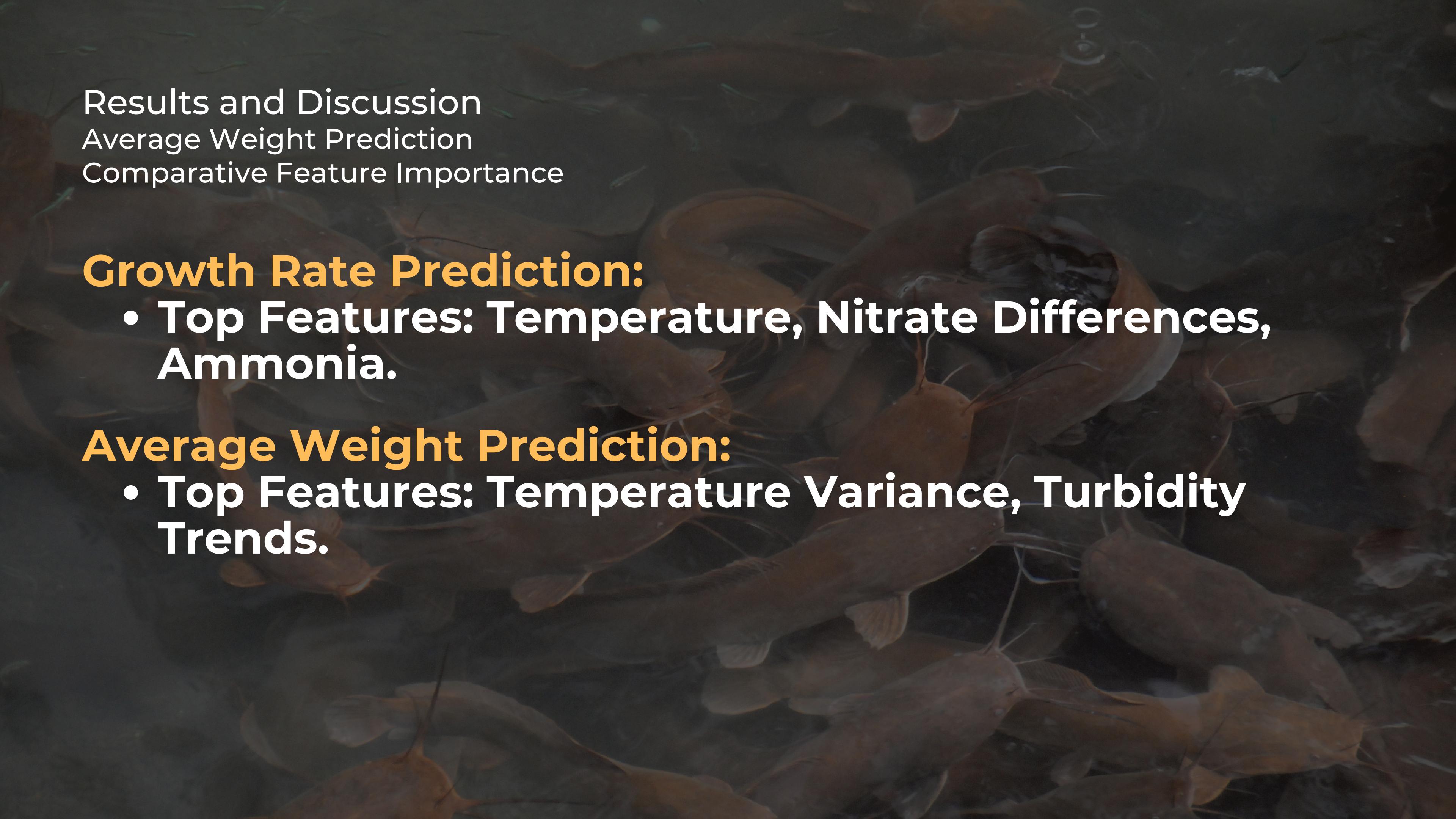
### Comparative Feature Importance



XGBoost Feature Importance



Random Forest Feature Importance

The background of the slide features a dark, slightly blurred photograph of a large school of fish, possibly salmon, swimming in the ocean. The fish are a reddish-brown color and are densely packed, creating a sense of movement and depth.

Results and Discussion  
Average Weight Prediction  
Comparative Feature Importance

## Growth Rate Prediction:

- Top Features: Temperature, Nitrate Differences, Ammonia.

## Average Weight Prediction:

- Top Features: Temperature Variance, Turbidity Trends.

## Conclusion

### Key Findings

- XGBoost is the most reliable for predicting growth rate due to accuracy and generalization.
- Random Forest performed best in average weight prediction, particularly in train-test evaluations.
- Engineered temporal features, such as nitrate rolling differences and temperature trends, significantly improved model performance, while static values like pH and turbidity contributed minimally.

## Recommendations

- **Expand datasets to include more ponds and diverse conditions.**
- **Incorporate real-time monitoring systems for continuous validation.**
- **Explore additional machine learning techniques for further improvement.**

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