

# TEAM 2 PROPOSAL

Tecnológico de Monterrey

## TRUCHAS SAN JOSE



BEGIN

# Objectives



## QUALITY

Improve the quality of life of the trout, avoiding diseases, stress, and overpopulation.



## Mortality

Reduce the number of dead fish per pond per day (5%)



## Profit

Increase the number of sales and invest in equipment.





# MISSION



Be recognized in the area and differentiate ourselves from our competitors by revolutionizing the way the fish farm operates with ethical and moral values to provide high-quality trout.

# VISION

Be a leader in the industry and differentiate ourselves through our values by providing high-quality trout.



# What should we know?

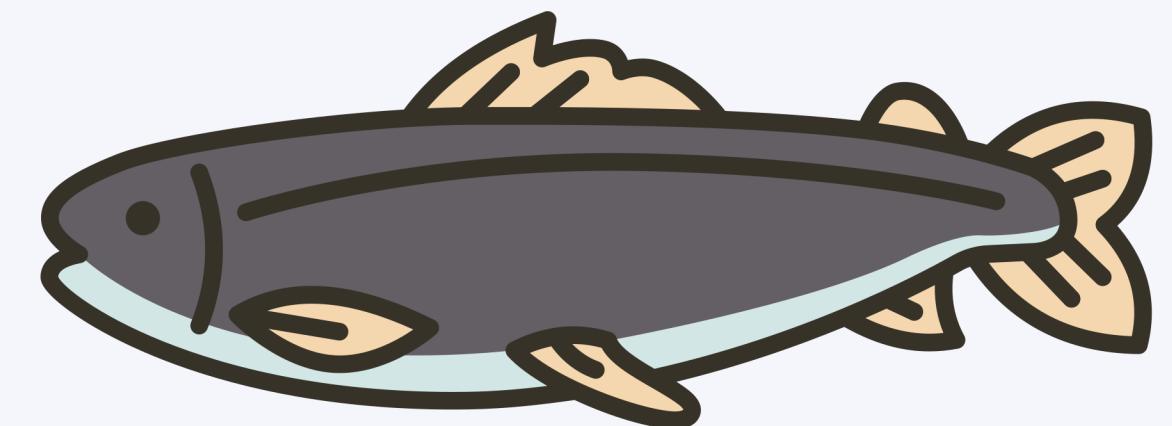
## Dissolved oxygen

## Kg required per pond

### Dissolved oxygen:

The dissolved oxygen required for optimal growth and to reduce the mortality rate is:

- 5–5.5 mg/L for general growth
- 6–7 mg/L for eggs and fry
- The optimal level is 8.5 mg/L



### Required kilograms:

The required kilograms per pond should not exceed 20 to 25 kg, as surpassing this weight causes the trout to consume more dissolved oxygen, which prevents optimal growth.



# How to determine the weight of the trout?

## Method 1

### Using K

K is a constant that varies depending on the type of fish; in the case of trout, K = 0.015.

“K is a factor that expresses the density and the proportions of the width and height relative to the length (the K factor is a factor that varies depending on the fish species we intend to weigh),” (Carles Vivé, 2016)

### Análisis de datos

- Indice de Condición "K": Relaciona en la longitud (L) con el peso (W) del pez:

$$K = \frac{W}{L^3}$$

El valor de K promedio para la trucha es de 0,015 (esto puede variar dependiendo de la cepa que se esta cultivando)

Con el valor de K podemos calcular el peso o el Largo de los peces.

**Ejemplo:** Calcular el peso de truchas con los siguientes datos:

$$K = 0.015 \quad L = 8,4 \text{ cm} \quad W = K \times L^3$$

$$W = 0.015 \times (8,4)^3$$

$$\mathbf{W = 8,9 \text{ gr}}$$

Calcular el Largo:

$$K = 0.015 \quad W = 8,9 \text{ grs}$$

$$L^3 = 8,9 / 0,015 \quad L^3 = 593,33$$

$$\mathbf{L = 8,4 \text{ cm}}$$

$$L^3 = W / K$$

$$L = (593,33)^{1/3}$$

Se realizan diferentes métodos para poder analizar en un periodo de tiempo el peso de las truchas, para así saber cómo está la calidad del producto



# How to determine the weight of the trout?

## Method 2

### Average Weight

$$\text{PP} = \frac{63 - 50 - 2 - 9 - 3 - 6 - 2 - 8 - 7 - 4}{50}$$

Para calcular el peso promedio de las truchas:

$$\text{PP} = \frac{\text{P2} - \text{P1}}{\text{TP}}$$

Donde:

PP=Peso promedio de las truchas

P1=Peso del balde con el agua

P2=Peso del balde con el agua y las truchas

TP=Número de truchas pesadas

Ejemplo:

Se realizó un muestreo en un estanque con 500 truchas y dio los siguientes datos: el peso del balde con agua (P1) fue de 8 libras, el peso del balde con el agua y las truchas (P2) fue de 14 libras y el número de truchas pesadas (TP) fue de 50.

Para saber el peso promedio:

Ejemplo	P1 (8 lb)	3628.74	gramos
	P2 (14 lb)	6350.29	gramos
	TP (numero de truchas)	50	truchas
	PP	54.431	gramos



# Weight of the Trout by Each Stage

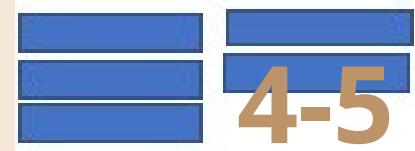
Fase	Longitud	Peso en gr
Alevin	1.905cm (3/4 pulgada)	0.10369939
Cría	5.08cm- 7.62cm (2-3 pulgadas)	1.966-6.6367
Joven	22.86cm- 40.64cm (9- 16 pulgadas)	179.19- 1006.82



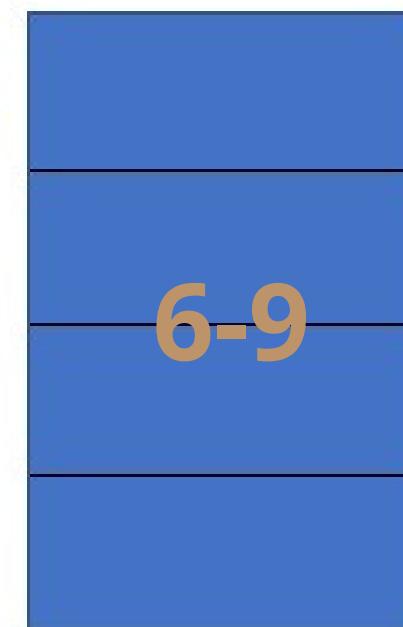
# Mortality

	Muertes truchas																						
	m	j	v	s	d	l	m	m	j	v	s	d	l	m	m	j	v	s	d	l	m	m	TOTAL de muertes en 3 semanas
P1	26	6	6	3	13	14	20	24	19	13	16	7	9	13	21	16	18	9	16	12	21	13	315
P2	2	7	3	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	3	7	4	4	5	4	2	4	9	7	4	105
P3	15	25	20	39	29	27	27	32	25	35	22	17	14	20	26	40	20	36	34	22	27	27	579
P4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
P5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	11
P6	5	5	2	5	5	6	6	10	6	6	7	6	3	3	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	92
P7	1	4	5	6	4	2	3	5	3	8	6	4	6	3	4	13	2	5	4	1	3	1	93
P8	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	32
P9	4	12	8	11	6	11	10	12	14	12	8	12	4	7	7	12	15	5	19	6	16	20	231
P10	17	25	14	24	18	18	19	26	25	19	19	16	22	30	37	20	19	29	12	9	22	32	472
P11	4	2	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Muertes por dia	77	88	60	95	81	89	95	116	101	101	88	69	75	84	106	116	80	88	94	63	98	106	1970

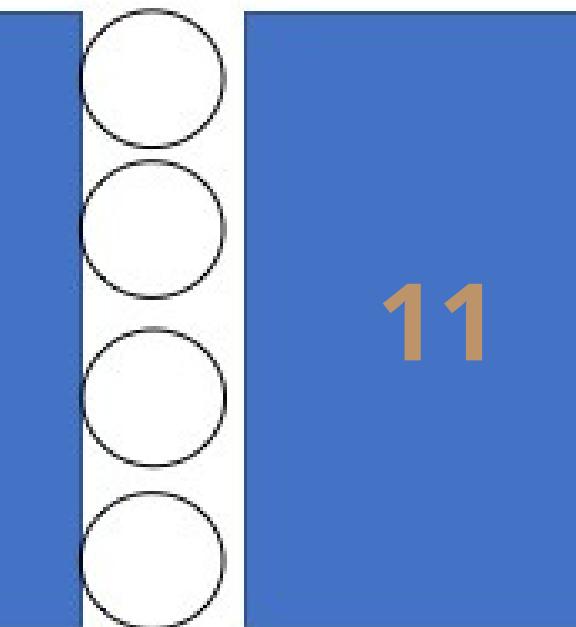
1-3



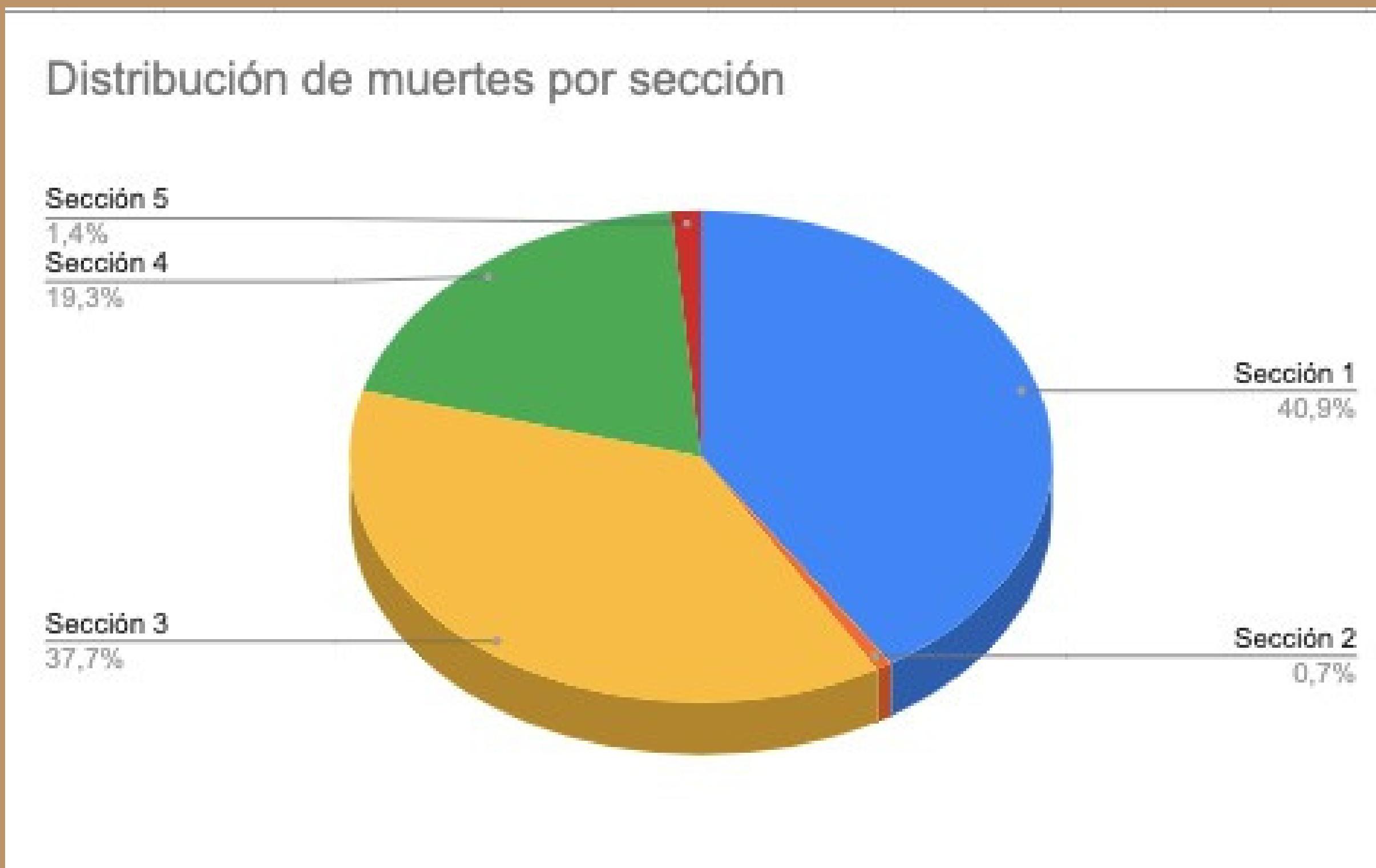
6-9



10

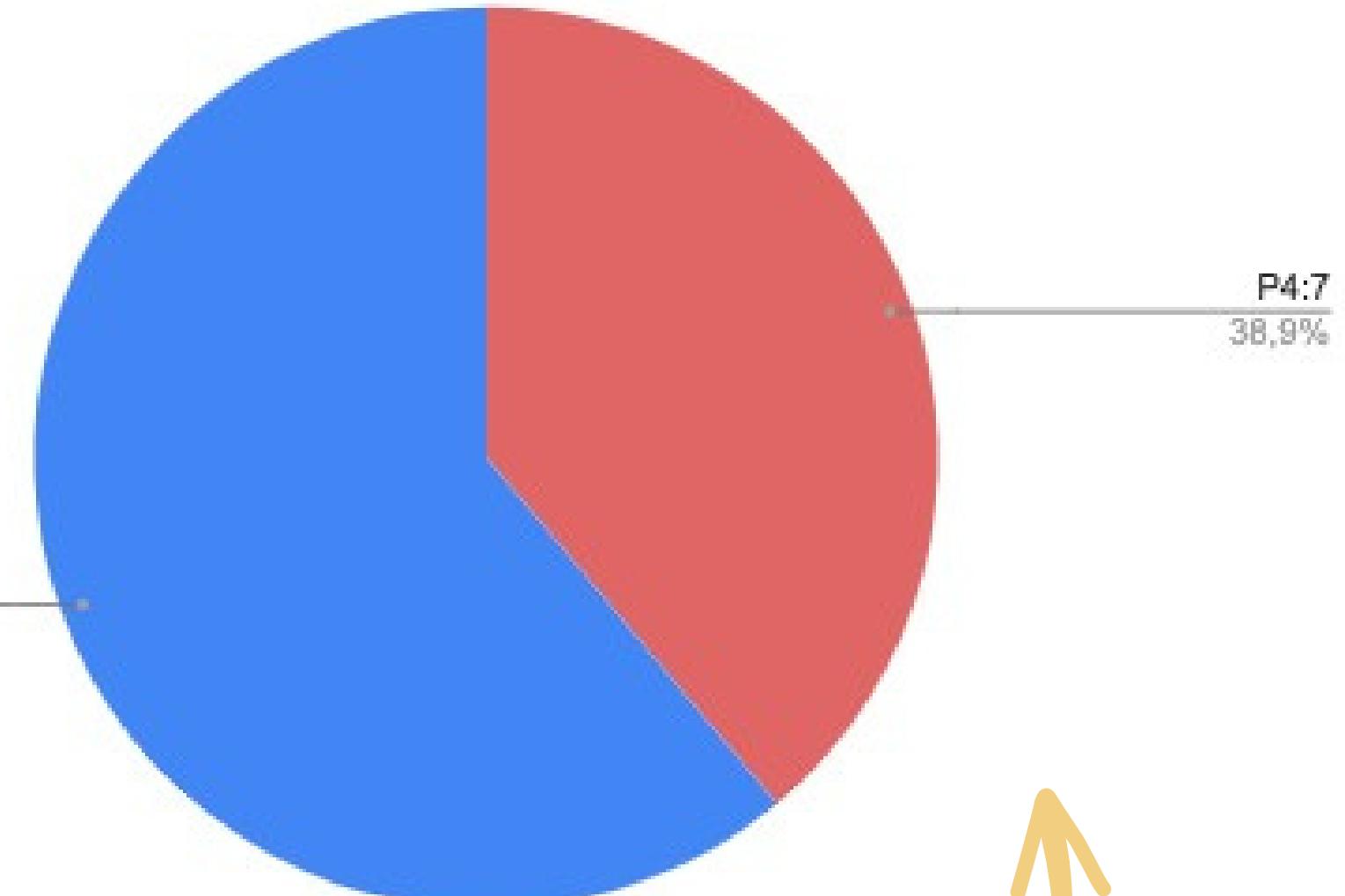


# Percentage of deaths per pond

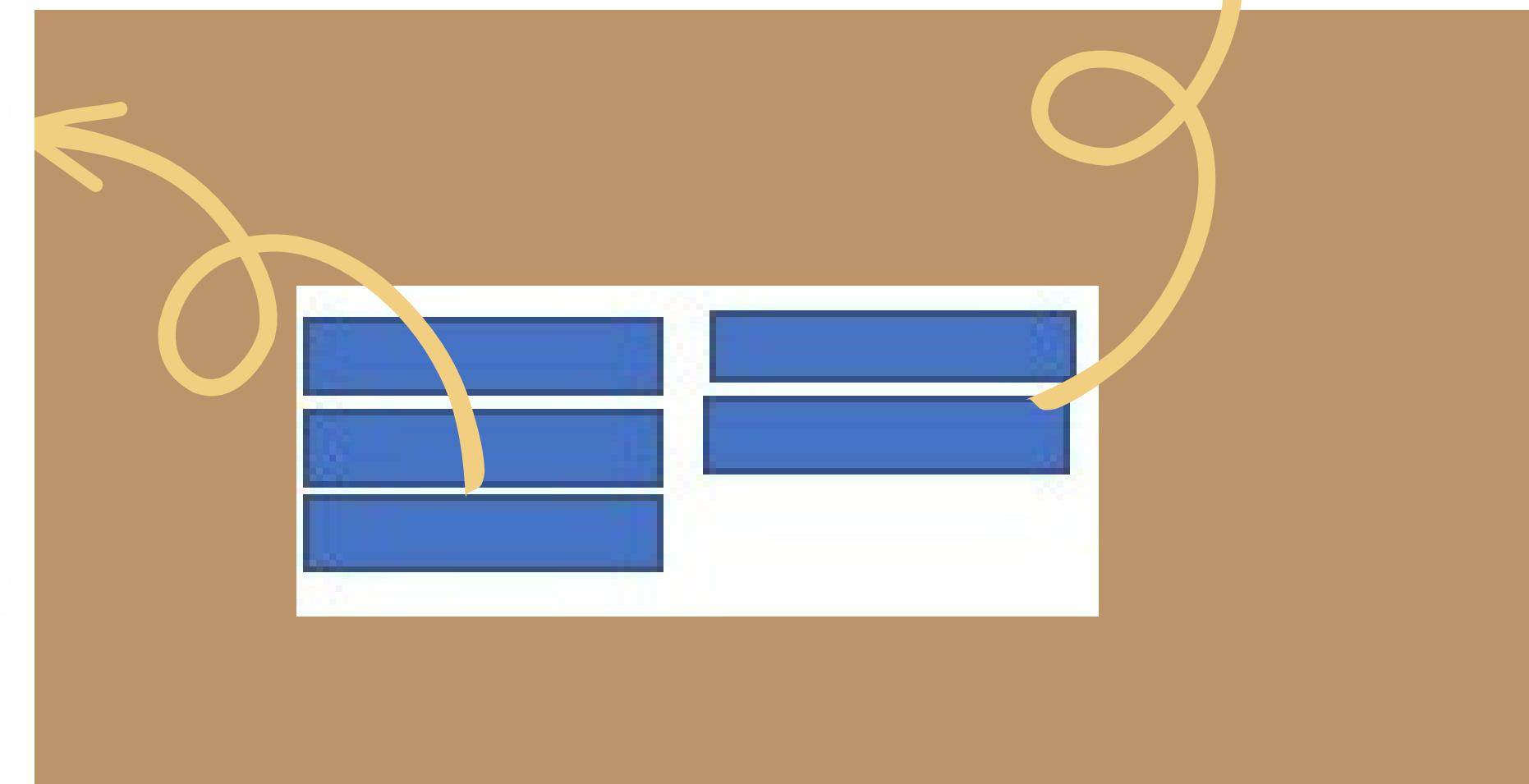
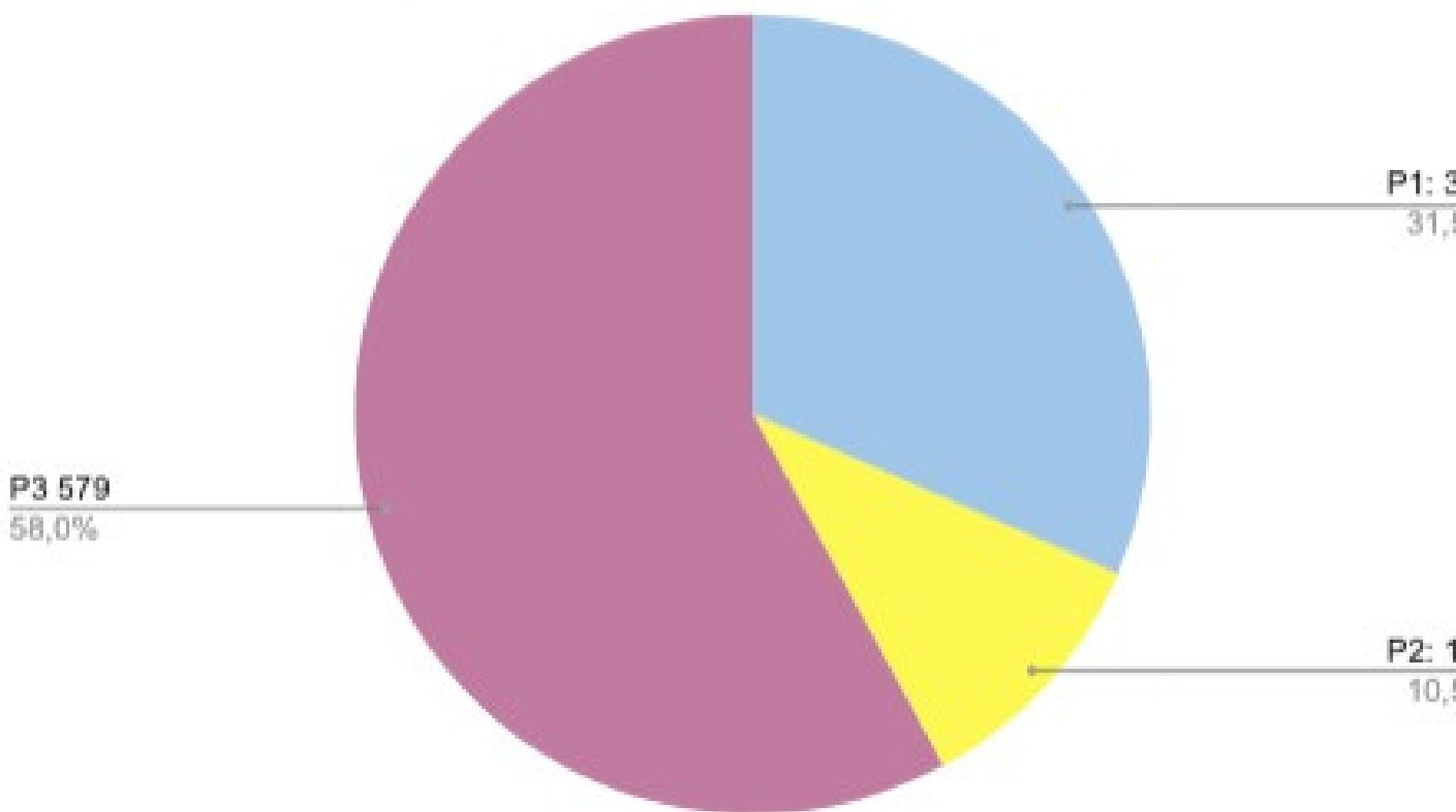


# Death Distribution by Sections

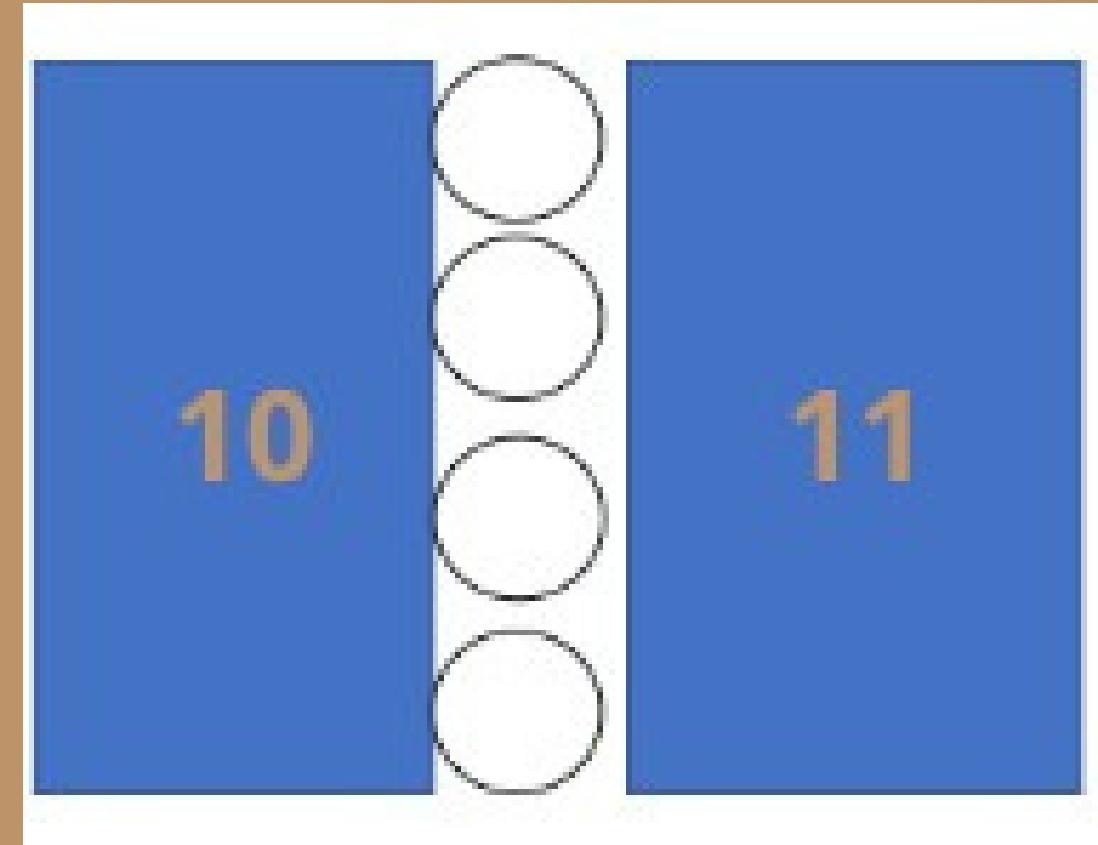
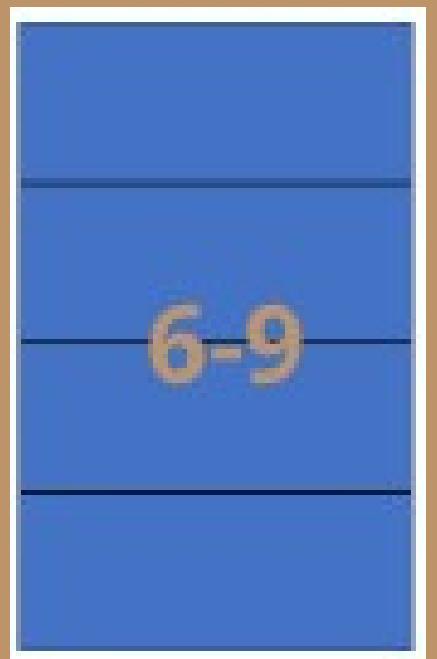
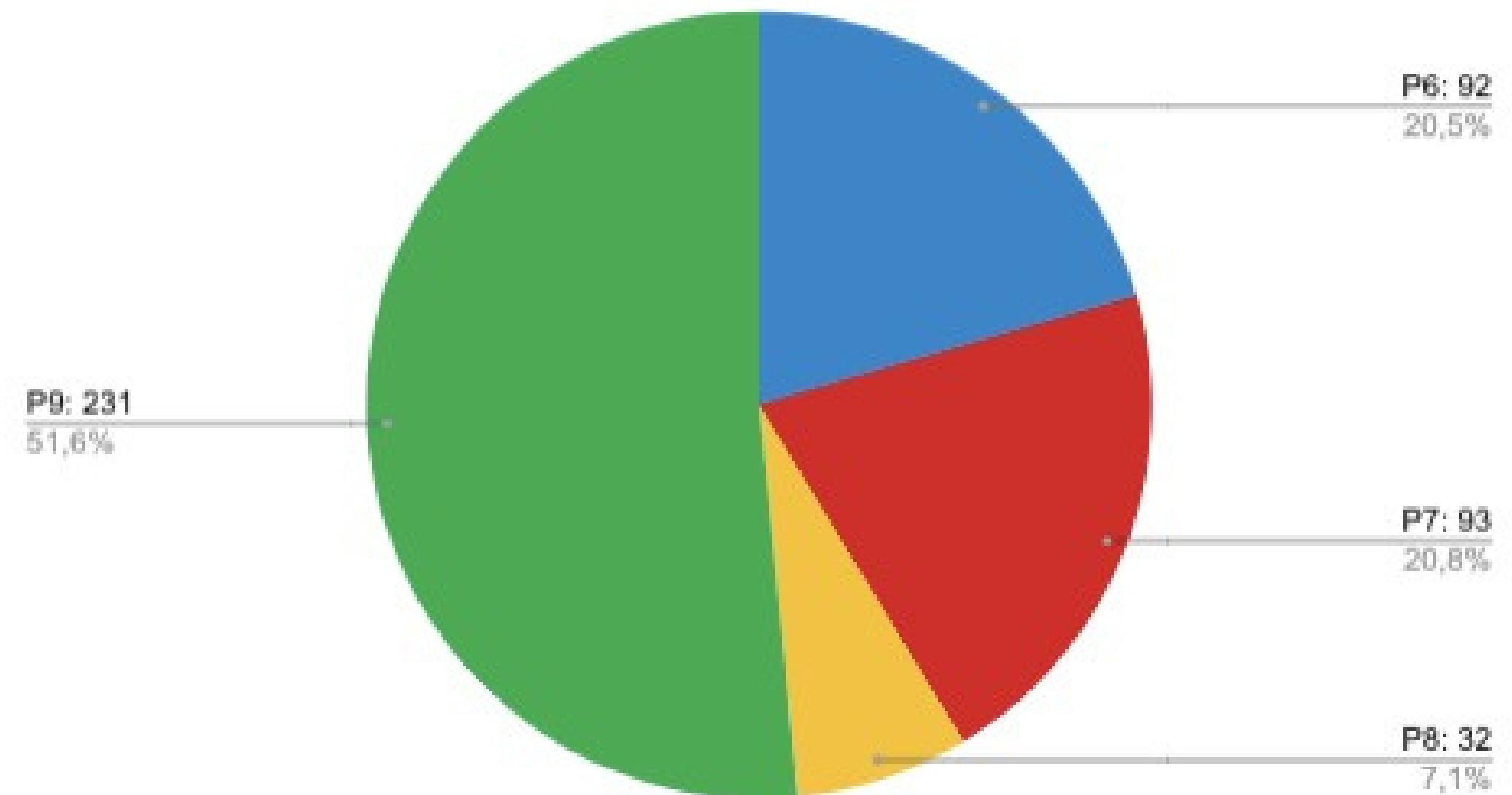
Muertes estanques P4 P5



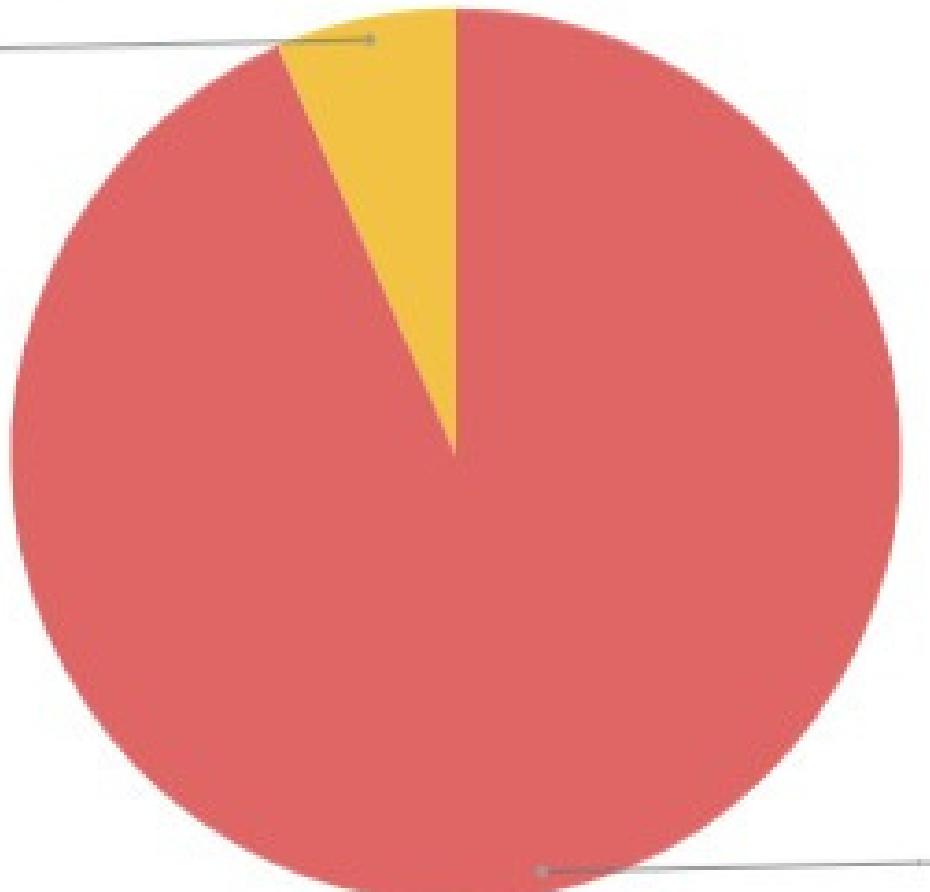
Muertes estanques P1 P2 P3



## Muertes estanques P6 P7 P8 P9



## Muertes estanques P10 P11



# ECONOMIC PROFIT

Reducing Trout Mortality by 5%

## Recover \$5,200



Muertes totales	1970
5% de las muertes	98,5
Kilos de truchas del 5%	32,7
\$ perdido por 3 semanas	\$5.226,67

\$1,730 per week, \$6,900 per month

# Proposal Values

# Data Collection for Recordkeeping

## Información de estanques

# Mortality Record (KPI)

# Opciones de medidor de Oxígeno

## **Yosoo Meter**

Oxygen meter priced at  
\$1,300 Mexican pesos

## **Genric Meter**

Meter valued at \$3,000  
pesos, offering the  
advantage of higher  
accuracy due to being a  
smart meter.

## **Santacary Meter.**

Manual Santacary oxygen  
meter with a price of 4000  
Mexican pesos.

## **SIERNO Meter**

Oxygen, pH, and water salinity  
meter, priced at 9,000  
Mexican pesos, with the major  
advantage of being an all-in-  
one device to cover multiple  
measurements efficiently.



# Conclusion