

Growth potential of farmed cod



Cod Farming in the Nordic Countries

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Agnar Steinarsson

Presentation overview

- Research projects
- Experiment design
- Larval stage
- Grow-out stage
- Growth depression
- Age-dependent growth
- Growth potential
- Conclusions

Research projects

• <u>GROWCOD</u> (Growth potential of farmed cod).

- MRI, Icecod and HB-Grandi.
- 2008-2011
- Supported by AVS.
- <u>OPTILAR</u> (Optimizing larval production of Atlantic cod). Part of the TOPCOD project.
 - MRI, APN, Matís and Hólaskóli.
 - 2009-2011
 - Supported by AVS and Rannís.

Experiment design (OPTILAR)

Three live feeding strategies:



Weaning in days-post-hatch (dph)

Exponential larval growth (OPTILAR)



Larval growth rates (OPTILAR)



Growth during grow-out stage



Fixed size ratios (OPTILAR)



Larval growth depression (GROWCOD)



Age dependent growth rates



Growth index* (GI) = Ln(Gt)



* Growth index is the authors own preliminary terminology.

Growth index from hatch to maturity



Growth potential of >1 year old cod*

*12 months post-hatch

Maximum long-term growth rates: 1000 day old cod: 2,72 / 1000d = 0,272% d⁻¹ 500 day old cod: 2,72 / 500d = 0,544% d⁻¹

Maximum growth rates require optimum temperatures. Short-term compensation growth can be faster.

Growth during grow-out is 100% fixed!



*Growth at optimal temperature (8,5°C year-average).

Conclusions

- Cod's growth potential is fixed by end of its larval stage.
- Larval growth rates limit long-term growth potential.
- Early weaning may cause permanent growth depression.
- Feeding Artemia until 40 dph is the optimal strategy.
- Hatchery-produced cod juveniles are growth-depressed.
- Growth rates of larvae should be maximized.
- Selective breeding advances must be realized during the larval stage, otherwise it may be too late.
- A cod's growth rate is entirely age-dependent.

Farmed Atlantic cod



A fish with great potential!