

Some Regular Customers

Europe:

Ward Tilapia - UK
Lockwood - UK
AB Fish - UK
Kirschauer Aquakulturen - Germany
GlobalFish - Poland
Granjas Piscícolas del Sur ARCO - Spain
Ichthys - Switzerland
Ekofisk - Sweden
Wageningen RU - The Netherlands
SPAROS - Portugal
RU Gent - Belgium
Sillikas - Latvia
Oskars - Latvia

Africa:

Durante - Nigeria
HydroFish - Ivory Coast
Ferme piscicole Diallo - Mali
West African Fish - Ghana
Jambo Fish - Kenya
Lakeside Fish farm - Rwanda
Asmak Nile - Morocco

America:

Til-Tech - US
Miami Aquaculture - US

Latin America:

HonduTilapia - Honduras
Taiwan Mission - Guatemala
Soto - Dominican Republic
Taiwan Mission - Dominican Republic
Aqua-TilGen - Ecuador

Middle East:

PlantFarm - Dubai
Moho - Qatar

For more references please contact us



Til-Aqua International

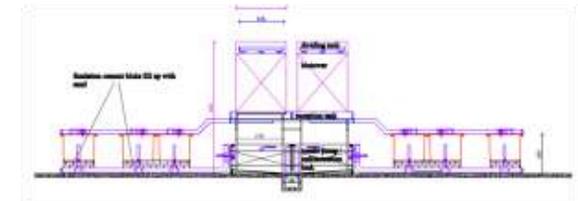
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Natural Male Tilapia (NMT) is a trading name of Til-Aqua International

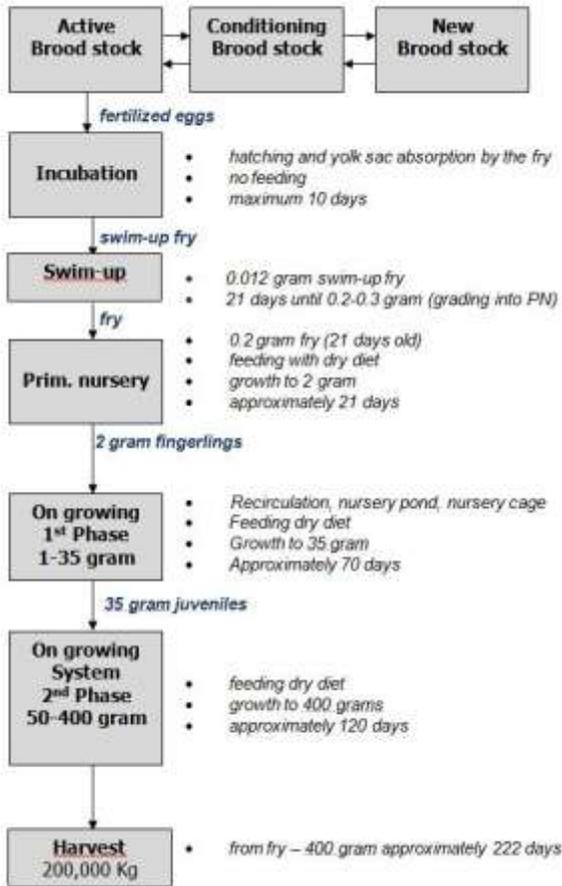


Til-Aqua systems

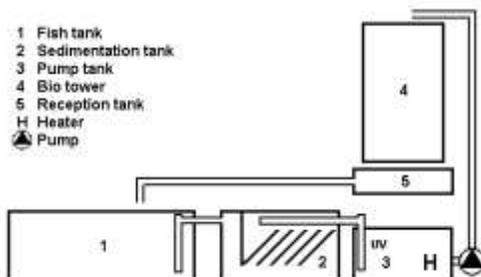


Quarantine
Spawning
Incubation
Swim-up
Primary nursery

Til-Aqua's production scheme



Recirculation system (standard)



Quarantine system



Small system to receive the new broodstock, keep the fish in quarantine and grow them to about 5 gram. Juvenile broodstock are then transferred to the spawning system for grow-out and maturation.

Spawning system



The spawning fish are kept in hapas (mosquito mesh pen-nets) inside concrete tanks fitted with a filtration system. The typical hapa size is 10.0 x 2.0 x 1.1 metres (LxWxH), installed inside a concrete tank of 10.2 x 2.2 x 1.0 metre

(LxWxH). Broodstock stocking density is 80 fish (of between 150 gr. to 350 gr.) per hapa, with a sex ratio of 1 male to 3 females. The estimated production per hapa is between 10,000 - 20,000 eggs per month, harvesting every 10 days .

Incubation system

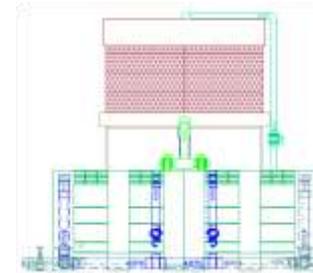


The eggs are transferred to 8 lt. hatching jars with a max. density of 10,000 eggs per jar. Eggs are expected to hatch after 3 to 5 days. From which the yolk sac fry will flow out of the jar into a 30 lt. plastic tank. After complete yolk sac absorption the fry can be transferred to the swim-up fry systems.

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Swim-up system



The first three weeks of tilapia life (fry stage) are very delicate, as their immune system is still not well developed, making the fry more vulnerable to all kinds of diseases. The swim-up system is small, consisting of only two 400 litres tanks. Making them suitable to handle small fish and very

easy to maintain and disinfect in between batches.

Primary nursery system



After the first 21 days, the fish should be graded and the smallest fish discarded (up to 30%). The remaining fish are then stocked in the primary nursery system. After 36-40 days, the fish should grow to around 2 grams in weight in this

system, and then be transferred to the pre-on-growing facility.

Design—Autocad

