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Creating a Puerto Rico queen conch hatchery for stock enhancement

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Creating a Puerto Rico queen conch hatchery for stock enhancement

by Megan Davis and Raimundo Espinoza

FT. PIERCE, FL – The queen conch, *Lobatus gigas*, is a large molluscan gastropod (18-23 cm shell length (SL), 7"-9"; 2.3 kg, 5 lbs) that has spines on each whorl of the spire and a glossy deep pink flared aperture (see Fig. 1).

They are found in the shallow seagrass beds and sandy flats of Florida, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Caribbean Islands, and the northern coasts of Central and South America (see Fig. 2).

The queen conch is known by various common names throughout the region such as caracol rosado (Mexico, Honduras, Columbia), carrucho (Puerto Rico), cobo (Cuba), lambi (Hispaniola, French Antilles), karko (Netherland Antilles), and caracol de pala (Venezuela).

The life cycle of the queen conch

(see Fig. 3) begins with the female and male copulating during the summer months. The female lays up to nine egg masses per season with each egg mass containing approximately 500,000 eggs (see Fig. 4).

The embryos are ready to hatch from the egg mass strands in 3-4 days (see Fig. 5) and the planktonic veligers (larvae) feed on phytoplankton for about three weeks (see Fig. 6).

After metamorphosis, the juveniles remain buried for the majority of their first year (see Fig. 7).

As herbivorous gastropods, the juvenile and adult conch feed on a variety of epiphytic algae and diatoms associated with macroalgae such as *Batophora oerstedi*, seagrass *Thalassia testudinum*, and the sandy substrate.

During the first couple of years, the juvenile conch add length to their shell (see Fig. 8). As the flaring lip begins to form, the sub-adult conch

begin to migrate to deeper water near the reef tract to form spawning aggregations.

They complete their lip flare at

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about 3 years old and they are sexually mature at 4-5 years old when their lip has a thickness of \geq 15 mm (0.59 in) (see Fig. 8).

Queen conch are estimated to have a life-span of 25-40 years; at this stage their lips are very thick (24–28 mm (0.94–1.10") or thicker) and they are often called samba conch.

The queen conch is deeply rooted in the island culture due to its great social heritage and strong economic importance as a fisheries species in the Bahamas and the wider Caribbean.

The queen conch is a prized delicacy and has long been harvested both for food and for its beautiful shell (see Fig. 9). It is

one of the most important benthic fisheries in the Caribbean region, second only to spiny lobster.

Although a commercial fishery for queen conch has existed for many years, beginning in the 1970s through present day a combination of factors including overfishing, hurricanes, and coastal pollution have led to a dramatic decrease of the species throughout its geographic region (see Fig. 10).

In the US Caribbean, the Queen Conch Resources Fishery Management Plan established by the Caribbean Fisheries Management Council (1996 and 2013) put this program in place to help rebuild conch populations in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

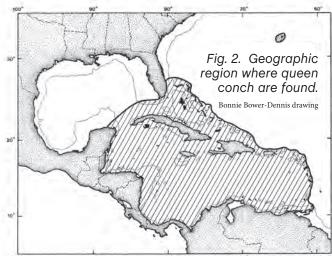
For Puerto Rico, this includes a minimum harvest size of 22.9 cm (9") shell length or a 9.5 mm (3/8") lip thickness. The daily bag limits are 150 conch per licensed commercial fisher or 300 per vessel.

There is a closed season (Aug. 1 to See HBOI REPORT, page 14



Fig. 1. Shell of adult queen conch, Lobatus gigas.

Megan Davis photo



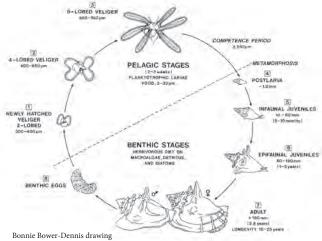
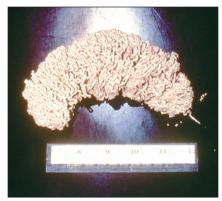


Fig. 3. Queen conch life cycle stages from eggs to adult conch.







LeRoy Creswell photo
Fig. 4. Queen conch sand covered egg mass contains approximately 500,000 eggs.



Fig. 5. Sand-covered egg mass strand showing capsulated veligers ready to hatch. The velar lobes are well defined, the foot has reddish orange pigment, and the eye spots are visible.

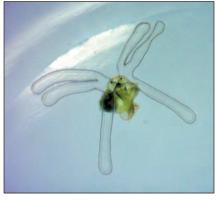


Fig. 6. Queen conch larvae with 6-lobes (15-21 days old; 900 ·m).

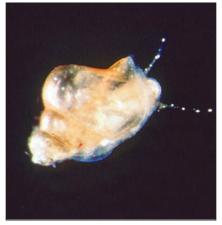


Fig. 7. Newly metamorphosed queen conch (1.2 mm)







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Oct. 31) in Puerto Rico's jurisdictional water (0-9 nm) during the peak reproductive months and harvest has been prohibited since 1997 in the US EEZ off Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rico Dept. of Natural and Environmental Resources manages the state conch fisheries and NOAA Fisheries and the Caribbean Fisheries Management Council manages the federal conch fisheries.

The majority of the conch (also known as "carrucho") fished in Puerto Rico are consumed locally with very little to no exports.

The average commercial landings for 2013-2015 were approximately 300,000 lbs (NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Regional Office) and the price that fishermen receive is about \$6 per lb to as high as \$9 per lb.

Even with these regulations in place, the conch populations in Puerto Rico's state and federal waters have continued to steadily decline from overfishing and habitat loss since the 1980's.

This decline, along with closed seasons, competition with less expensive imports from other countries, and disruption of conch habitats from hurricanes such as Maria have severely impacted the fisheries and the fishing communities of Puerto Rico.



Fig. 11. Collaborator and President Carlos Velazquez of Naguabo Commercial Fishing Association, left, and Julio Ortiz fisher and Naguabo Commercial Fishing Association treasurer, right.

Queen conch is thus a prime candidate to culture in a pilot-scale aquaculture hatchery and nursery facility in Puerto Rico with the aim of fisheries stock enhancement.

Florida Atlantic University Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute (Florida based) and Conservación ConCiencia (Puerto Rico based) were awarded a 2-year Saltonstall-Kennedy NOAA Fisheries grant (Sept. 1, 2019 to Aug. 31, 2021; S-K NOAA Award NA10NMF4270029) to assist with stock enhancement of queen conch fisheries in Puerto Rico.

This project is in collaboration with the Naguabo Commercial Fishing Association represented by their Fig. 12. The Naguabo Commercial Fishing Association facility (with yellow and green paint, at the water's edge).

Megan Davis photo



president (Carlos Velazquez) and fishers (see Fig. 11).

The goal will be to produce up to 2,000 queen conch juveniles in a fishers-operated aquaculture facility for release into conch juvenile habitats.

This will be accomplished through these four objectives:

- Objective 1: Build and operate a pilot-scale conch hatchery and nursery facility at the Puerto Rico Fishing Association in Naguabo (see Fig. 12);
- Objective 2: Release hatcheryreared juvenile conch into the Luis Peña Channel Natural Reserve in Isla de Culebra and other appropriate locations for restoration purposes;
- Objective 3: Open the pilot hatchery

and nursery facility to other fishers, community members, students and visitors to learn about the importance of queen conch aquaculture, biology, conservation and fisheries; and

• Objective 4: Produce a plan that recommends other areas in Puerto Rico for conch hatcheries and potential growout areas.

The project has received an annual research permit from the Puerto Rico Dept. of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER). After consultation with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), it was determined that an EPA NPDES permit is not required for the discharge water from this hatchery due to the low daily discharge

amounts (average 380 L/day (100 gal)), lack of chemical discharge, and low biomass of conch being produced (<100,000 lbs).

In September 2019, we met with the fishers at the Naguabo Commercial Fishing Association and discussed the various aspects of the project such as egg mass collection, biology of the queen conch, hatchery training, and timeline of activities (see Figs. 13, 14).

We also presented the project

| STAGE | NO. | TIME | SIZE (SL) | STOCKING DENSITY | SURVIVAL | NO. OF TANKS | SIZE OF EACH TANK |
|----------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------------|
| Egg Mass | 36 | 3-4 d until hatch | | 1 / container | | 1 incubation tank with 10 containers | <i>75 l</i> |
| Larval Culture | 14,400 | 3 weeks | 300-1,200 microns | Start with 100/L; 10/L by metamorphosis | | 5 conical tanks | 68 L |
| Metamorphosis | 7,200 | 3 weeks | 1.0-4.5 mm | 3,500/m² | 50 % | 2 rectangular tanks with screen trays | 0.5 m² |
| Nursery | 5,400 | 10 months | 70 mm | 1,700/m²; reduce to 600/m² or less | 75 % | 6 rectangular tanks with sand | 1.5 m² |

Table 1. Estimated production schedule for the queen conch hatchery for 2020-2021. The breeding season is June to November. The target number of juvenile conch to produce for stock enhancement is 2,000.







Fig. 14.
Raimundo
Espinoza
discussing
hatchery
project with
Naguabo
Commercial
Fishing
Association
fishers.

Megan Davis photo

to the marine science students and professors at the University of Puerto Rico Humacao. We plan to include student interns from the university to assist with the project.

We designed the hatchery and nursery floor plan for the 32 m² (340 ft²) queen conch pilot scale aquaculture facility (see Fig. 15) and supplies have been identified.

In December 2019, the facilities were renovated to include floor drains and raised cement floors (see Figs. 16, 17).

The hatchery will be equipped with tanks and supplies, and plumbing and electricity over the next several months and it will be ready for operation in June 2020.

The fishers will be trained to culture conch and operate the hatchery and nursery facilities. A queen conch manual will be produced in Spanish.

The estimated conch production schedule has been determined (see Table 1).

The larval system will be static water and the egg mass incubation, metamorphosis, and juvenile tanks will be on recirculating systems.

Small portions of egg masses will be collected from the wild and brought into the hatchery to be incubated for 3-4 days. The larval cycle is approximately 21 days.

The larvae, also known as veligers, will be fed phytoplankton (*Isochrysis galbana* and *Chaetoceros gracilis*) daily and their water will be exchanged every 48 hours. When the veligers are competent for metamorphosis they will be induced to metamorphosis with a cue such as *Laurencia* extract, hydrogen peroxide or seagrass detrital blades.

The juvenile conch will be cultured in tanks with sand substrate until they are 6-8 cm shell length. This is the size at which they will be released into the field using a stock enhancement strategy.

Aquaculture, along with conservation of breeding populations and fisheries management, are ways to help ensure longevity of the species.

This queen conch aquaculture project in Naguabo, Puerto Rico will serve as a model which can be transferred to other fishing communities in Puerto Rico and elsewhere.

The project will aid sustainable fisheries practices through aquaculture

and stock enhancement by working with the fishers, using the Commercial Fishing Association's working waterfront, helping provide diversified incomes for the fishing communities, and promoting aquaculture practices.

These practices will help to ensure

See HBOI REPORT, next page



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that the conch populations are available for future fishing and to aid food security for Puerto Rico and elsewhere in the Caribbean region.

Megan Davis, PhD, is a research professor at Florida Atlantic University Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Fort Pierce, FL, and can be reached at <mdavi105@fau. edu>. She has 40 years of queen conch aquaculture experience and has designed and operated seven experimental conch hatcheries in Florida, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the Bahamas. She was co-founder of the commercial-scale conch hatchery in the Turks and Caicos Islands and as chief

scientist she developed large scale conch aquaculture techniques.

Raimundo Espinoza, is the executive director, Conservación ConCiencia, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and can be reached at <rai@conservacionconciencia. org>. He collaborates closely with commercial fishers, NGOs, and governments across the Caribbean and Latin America to create opportunities to further conservation actions. He has been advising and collaborating with local communities on sustainable development efforts, fisheries, and conservation projects in Puerto Rico and throughout Latin America for nearly 20 years.

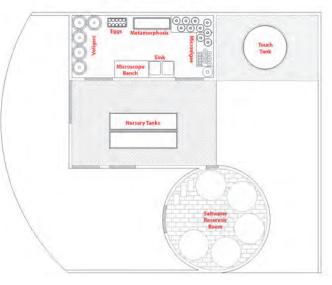


Fig. 15. Floor plan layout of the queen 32 m² conch pilot-scale hatchery and nursery facility at Naguabo Commercial Fishing Association, Puerto Rico.

Kathy Russ drawins

Fig. 16. Megan Davis reviewing the hatchery renovation plans at Naguabo Commercial Fishing Association with contractor.

Raimundo Espinoza photo





Fig. 17.
Raimundo
Espinoza
discussing
preparations
of hatchery
renovation
at Naguabo
Commercial
Fishing
Association.

Megan Davis photo