

Voluntary size grading

**Influence of sorting structures and
attraction methods on the shrimp *L. vannamei***

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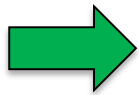
WHY SIZE- GRADING?

Uneven growth lead to

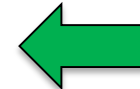
- Cannibalism
- Uneven feed distribution
- Variable product size

Disadvantages of current grading methods

- Herd up the animals
- Physical treatment
- Stressfull and harmful



Solution: voluntary size grading



Advantages of self- grading:

- Animal remain in the water
- No stress by force
- No mechanical damage
- Minimal personnel cost

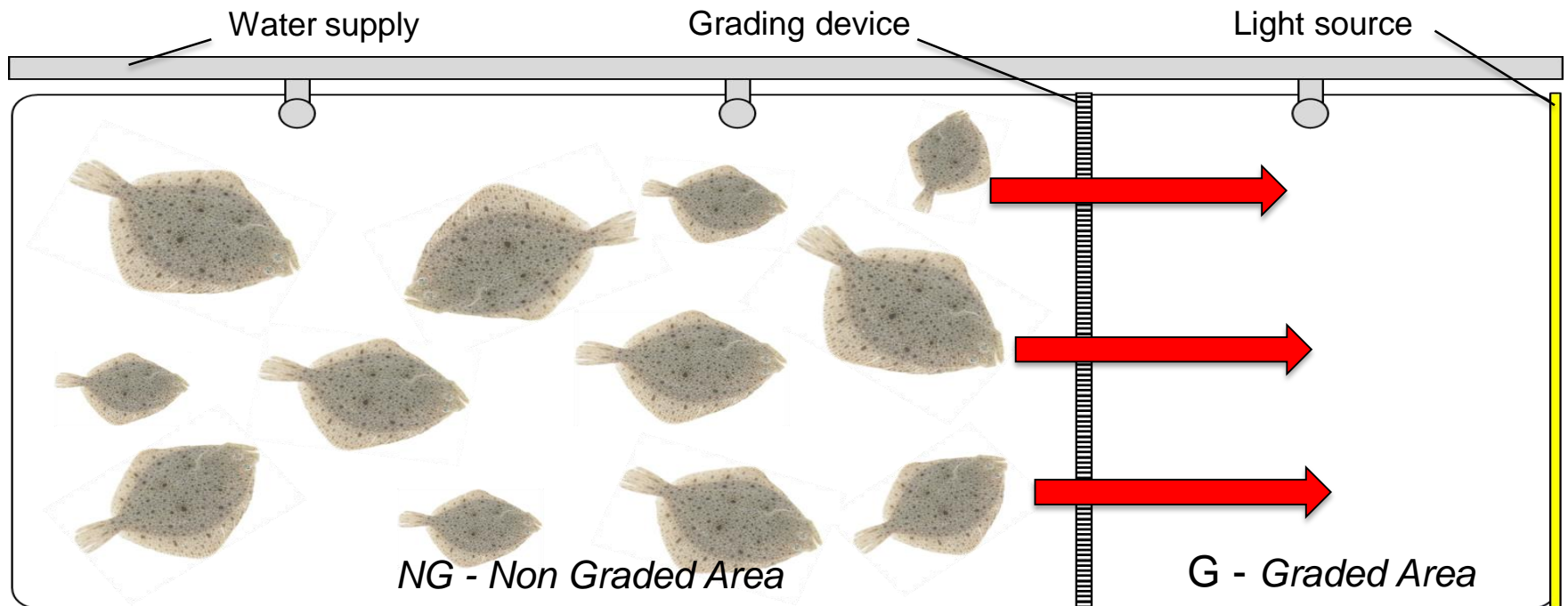


Grading of flatfish

- Development of a grading device for flatfish
- Testing of different attraction / repellent methods



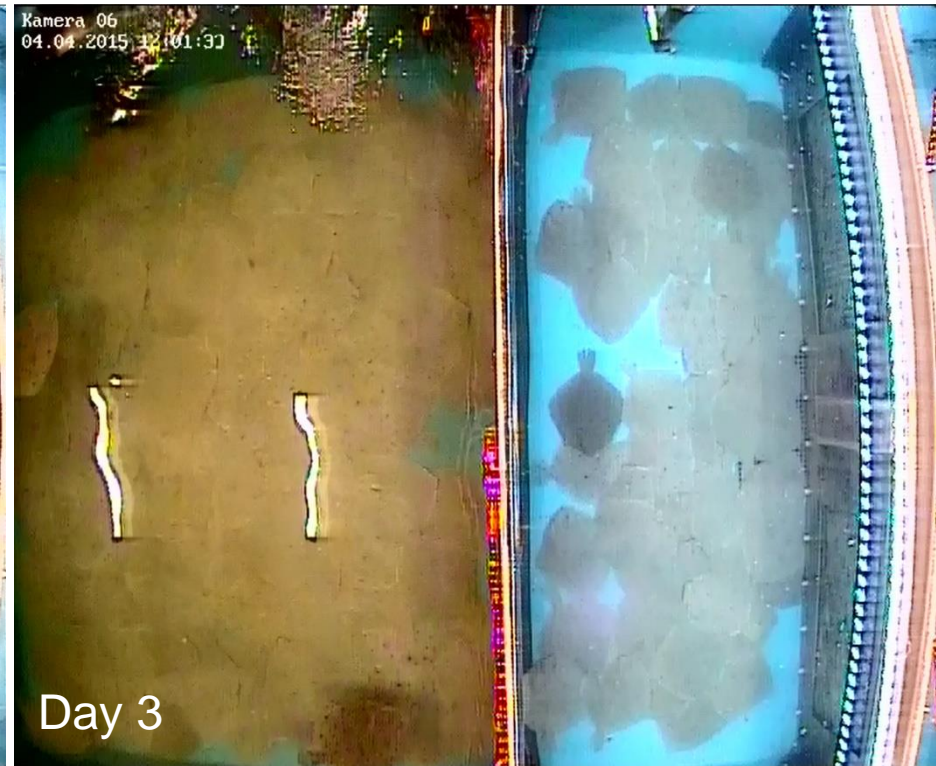
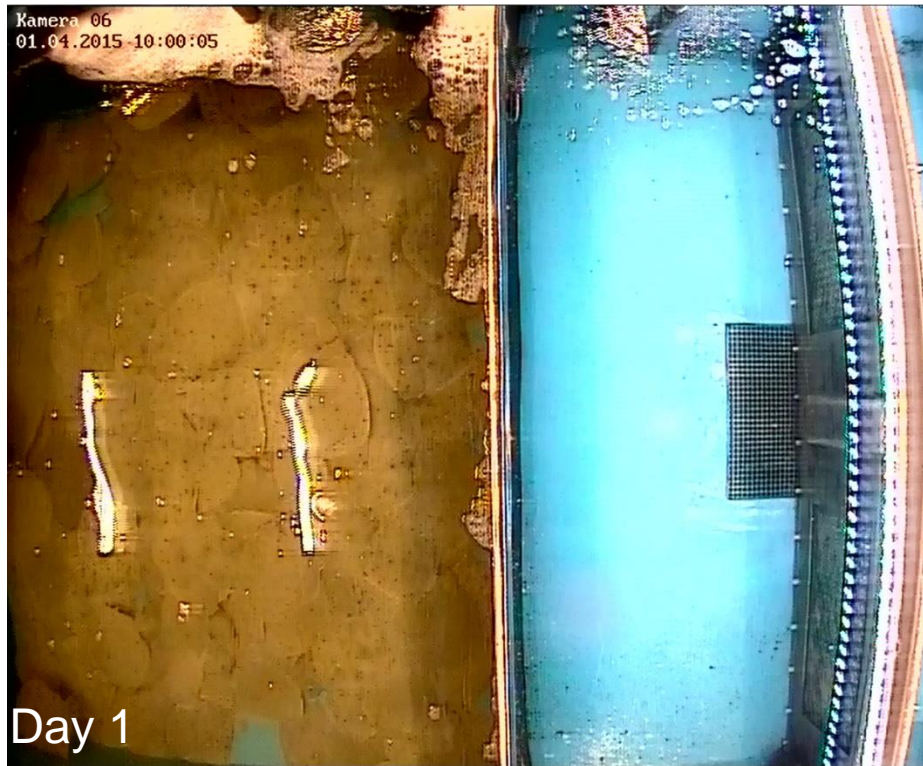
Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*)



BACKGROUND

Conclusions

- Self- grading takes time, but minimal personnel
- 100 % grading success was not achieved (94 %)
- Self- grading of turbot is highly effective, with the right stimuli!!!!

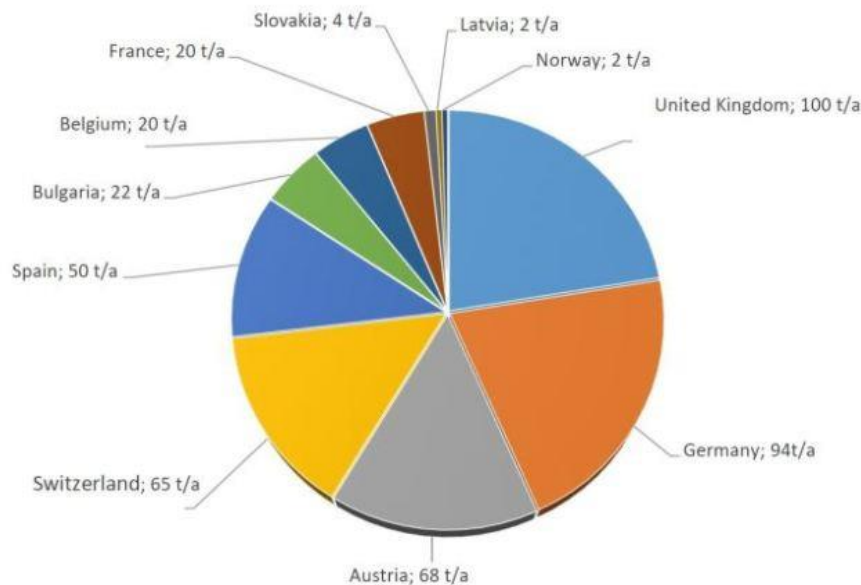


SHRIMPS IN EUROPE

- About 30 shrimps farms listed in Europe
- Closed production system (RAS, biofloc)
- small and medium size (3 t – 100 t)
- Approx. 450 t annual production



Whiteleg shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*)



NEXT STEP: SHRIMP- GRADING

New project:

- **Grade Aid** – Development of a device and methods for voluntary size grading of shrimp

Project goals:

1. Development of **grading device** and **functional structures**
2. Testing of **preference methods** to increase self- grading success



SHRIMP SELF- GRADING

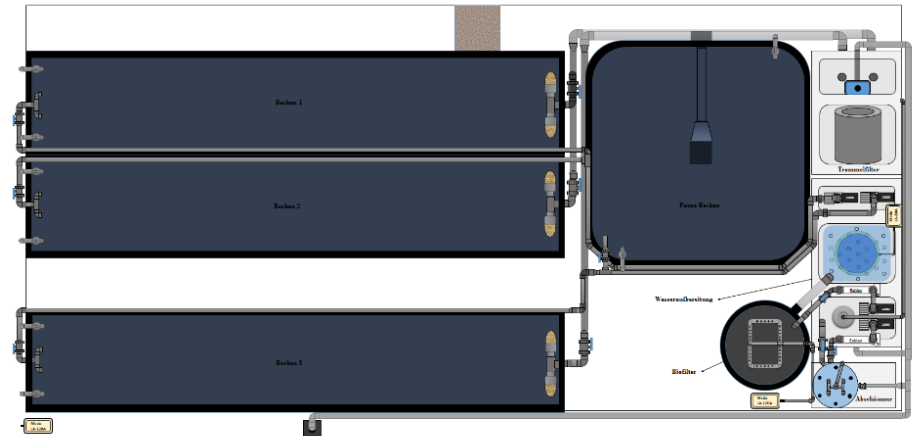
Grading device:

- Adapted to different animal sizes
- Modular construction possible
- Easy to integrate into AQ- tanks



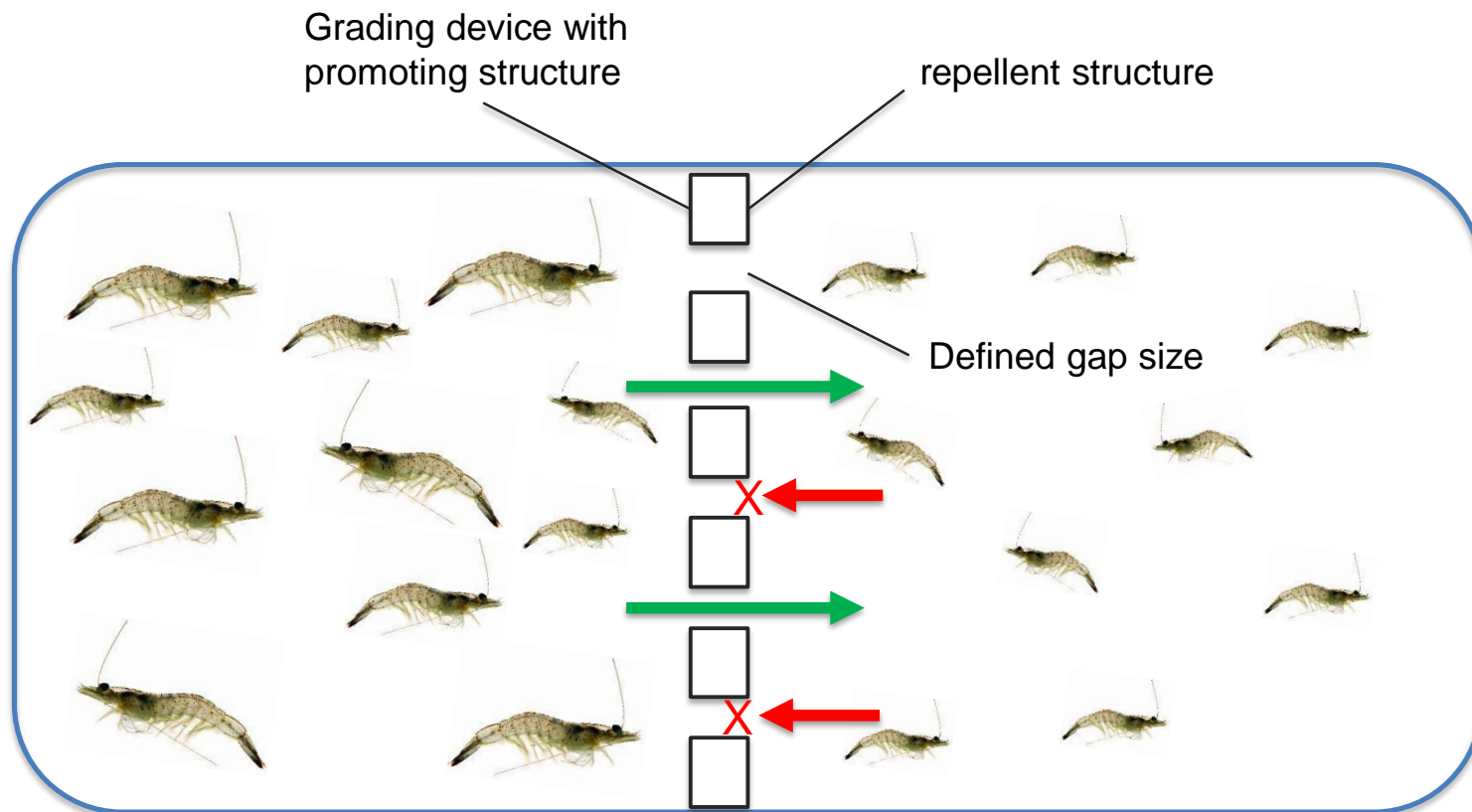
Self- grading structures:

- Use of animal behaviour
- Support or prevent crossing the device
- Testing self- grading success

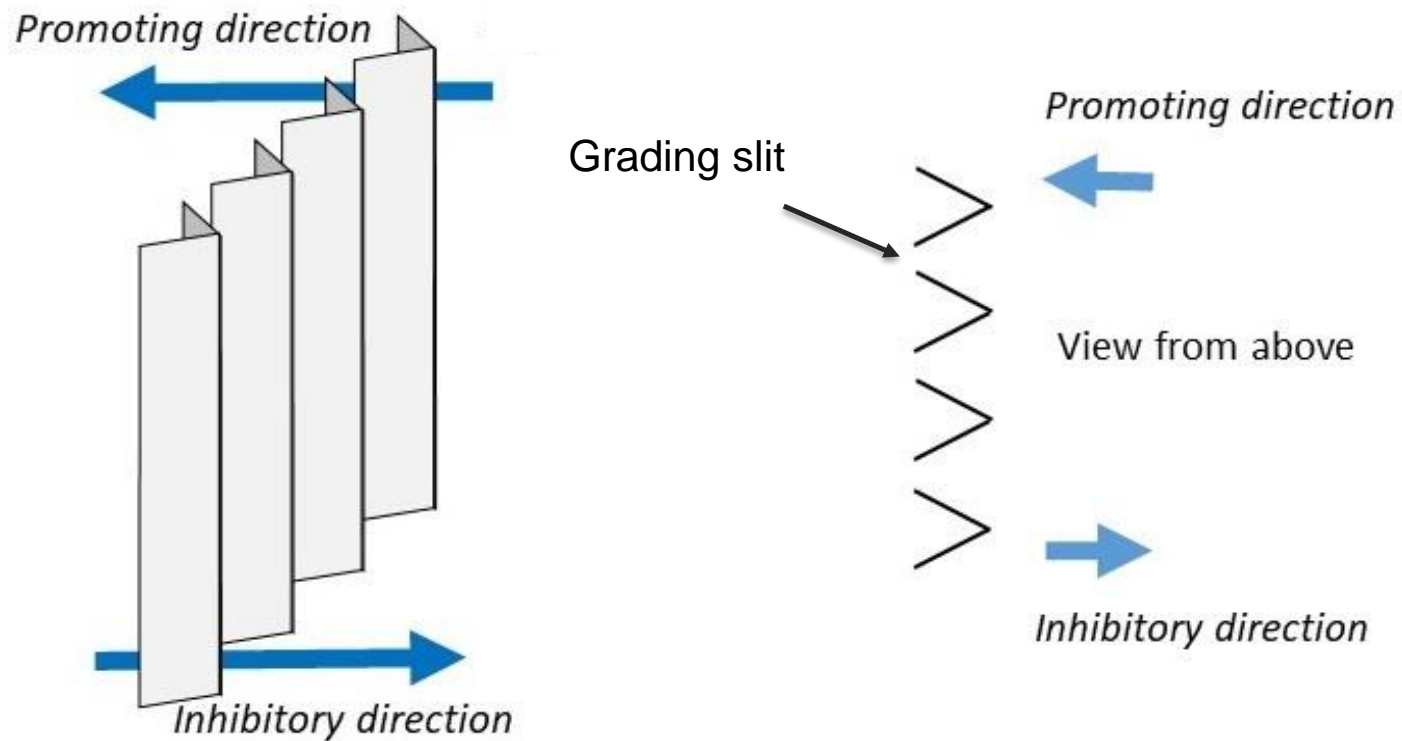


SHRIMP SELF- GRADING

Functional principle of the self grading device:

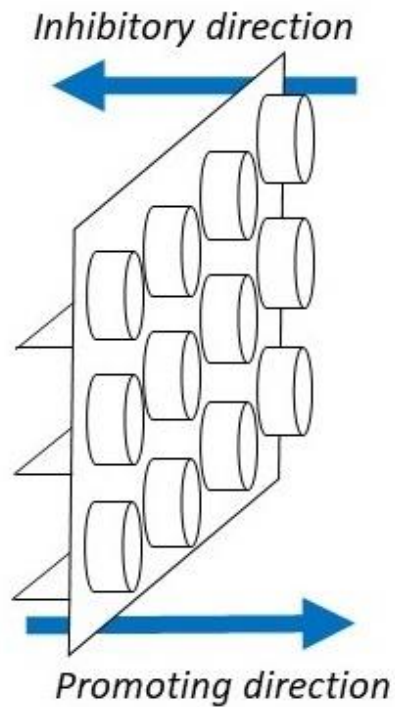


Version 1

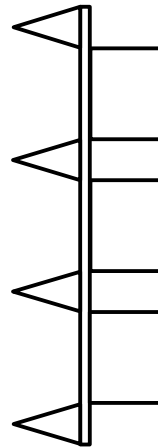


Version 2

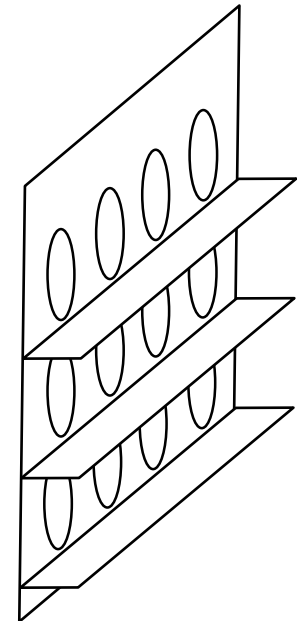
Repellent side



Side view

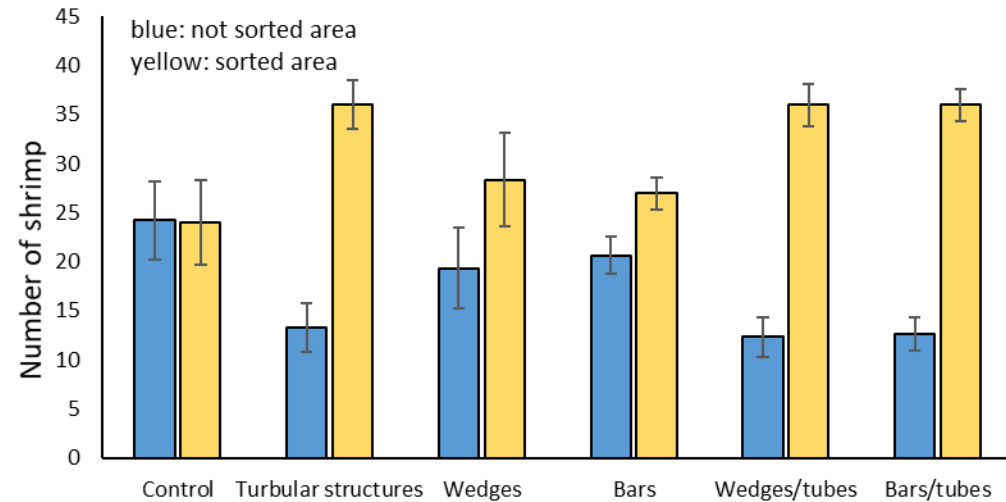


Promoting side



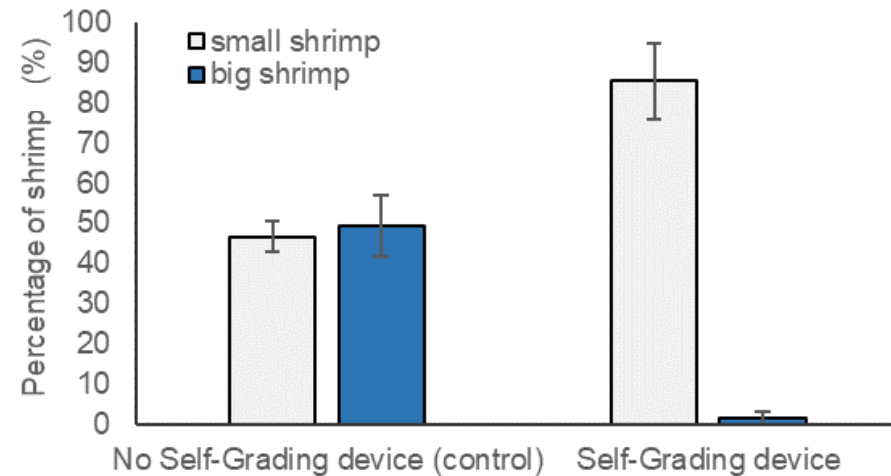
Experiments grading structures:

- 25 shrimp in each compartment
18.4 g
- Self- Grading time: 36 h



Self Grading experiment with mixed group:

- 25 shrimp a 2.6 g, 25 shrimp a 14.6 g inserted into the unsorted area
- Self- grading time: 72 h

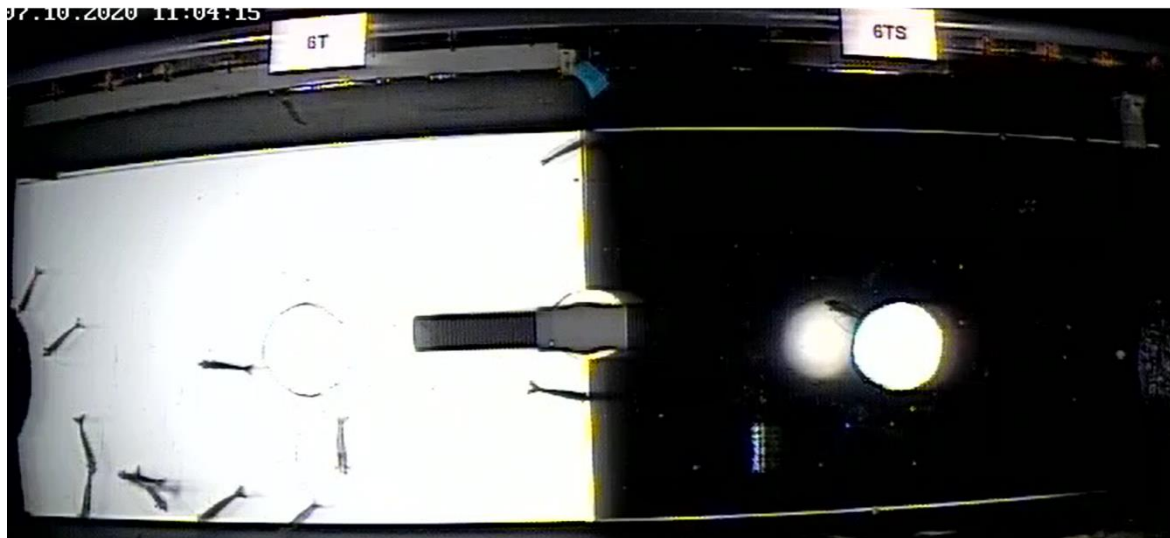


Influence of attractant and repellent on shrimp

Main idea: Relocalisation of shrimp without force and technic

Test setup:

- Tank divided in 2 different zones
- 50 shrimp were placed into the tank (10 – 18 g)
- Observation for 36 h



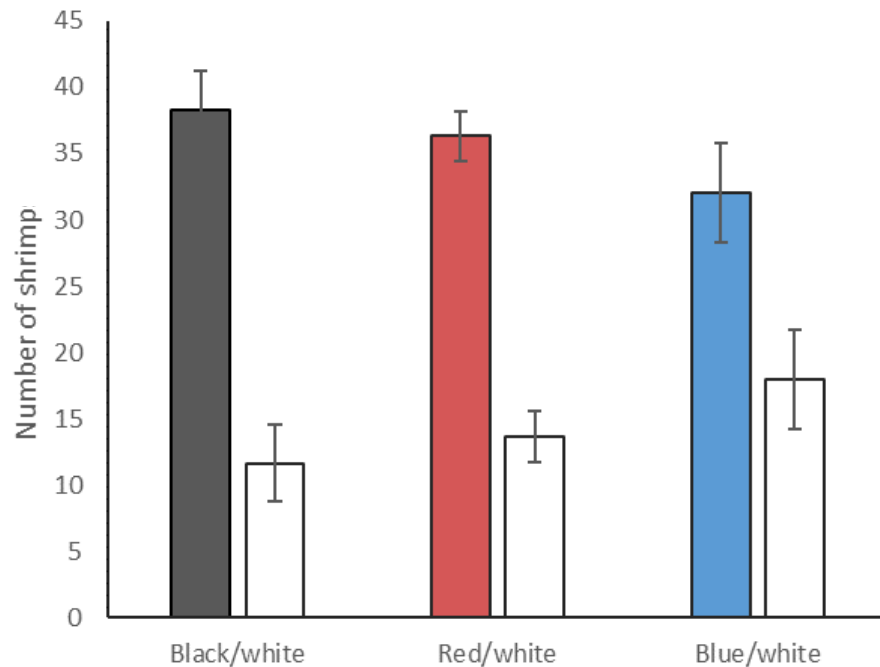
Tested methods

- bottom colour
- Light colour
- Water current
- Feeding rhythm

ATTRACTANT AND REPELLENT

Results bottom colour experiments:

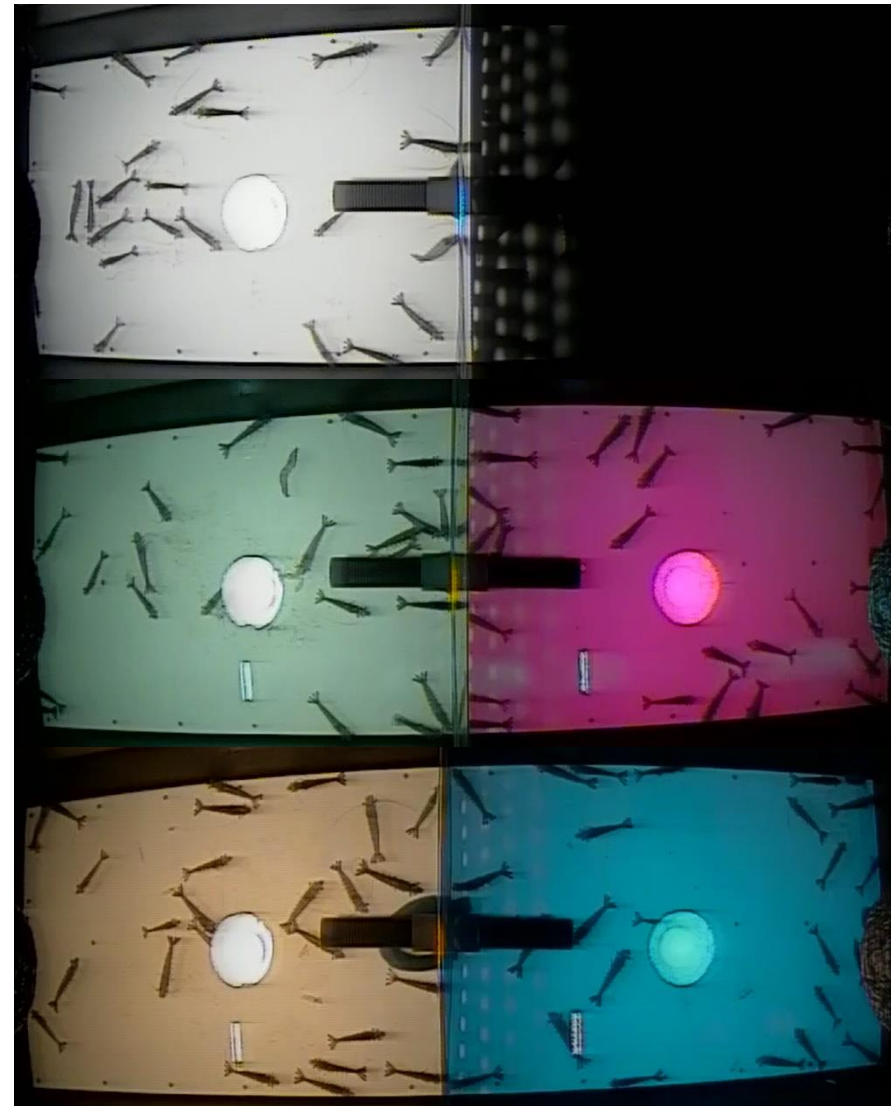
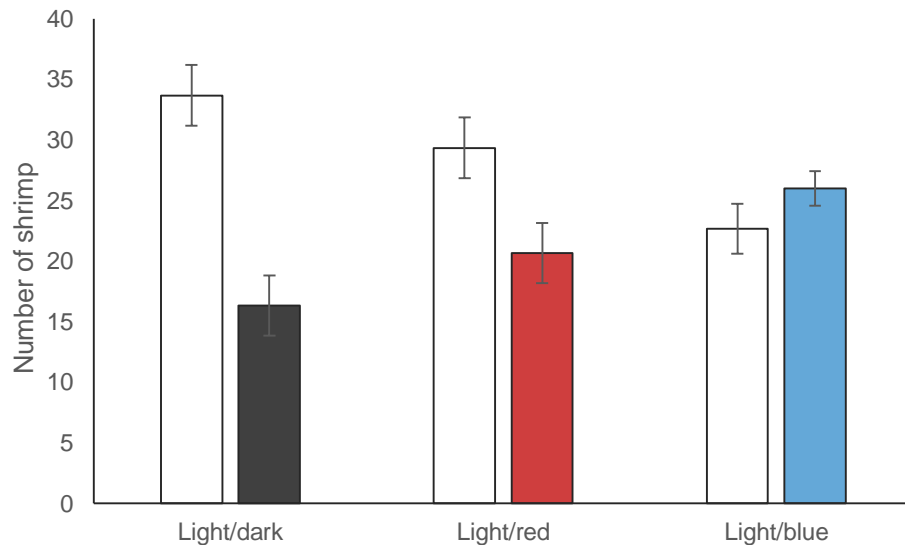
- Strong effect with black bottom colour
- Shrimp prefer dark bottom



ATTRACTANT AND REPELLENT

Results light colour experiments:

- Strong effect with white light and no light
- Animals prefer to stay in the light area



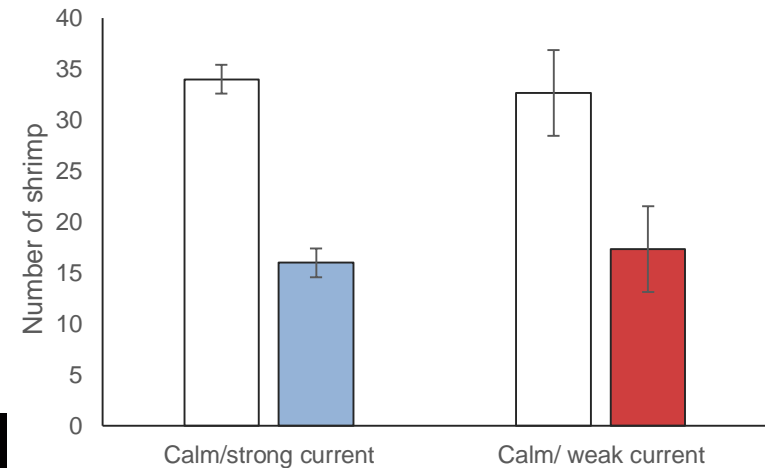
ATTRACTANT AND REPELLENT

Results water current and feeding rhythms:

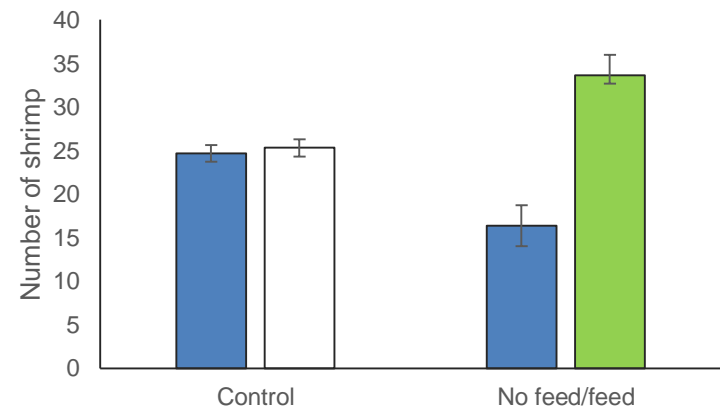
- Shrimp avoid areas with water current
- Animals stay in the area with food in the meantime



Effect of water current



Effect of feeding rhythms



Self grading device:

- Voluntary size grading in shrimp works
- Tested self grading device in lab-scale
- 100 % sorting not possible
- Voluntary grading of shrimp needs time



Attractant/ Repellents:

- Changes in bottom or light colour have strong effects on preferred place
- Light, bottom colour and feeding have temporary effects
- Permanent relocation with water current



Practical use:

- Self gradig device for uniform batch size
- „Open“ separation of different cohorts
- Stressless supporting methods for e.g. sorting, harvesting or cleaning work

Furter Steps:

- Testing of wider range of shrimp sizes
- Adaption of grading device to commercial plant
- Test run with commercial self- grading prototyp



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

