

AN INDIVIDUAL-BASED BIOENERGETIC GROWTH MODEL OF RAINBOW TROUT *Oncorhynchus mykiss*

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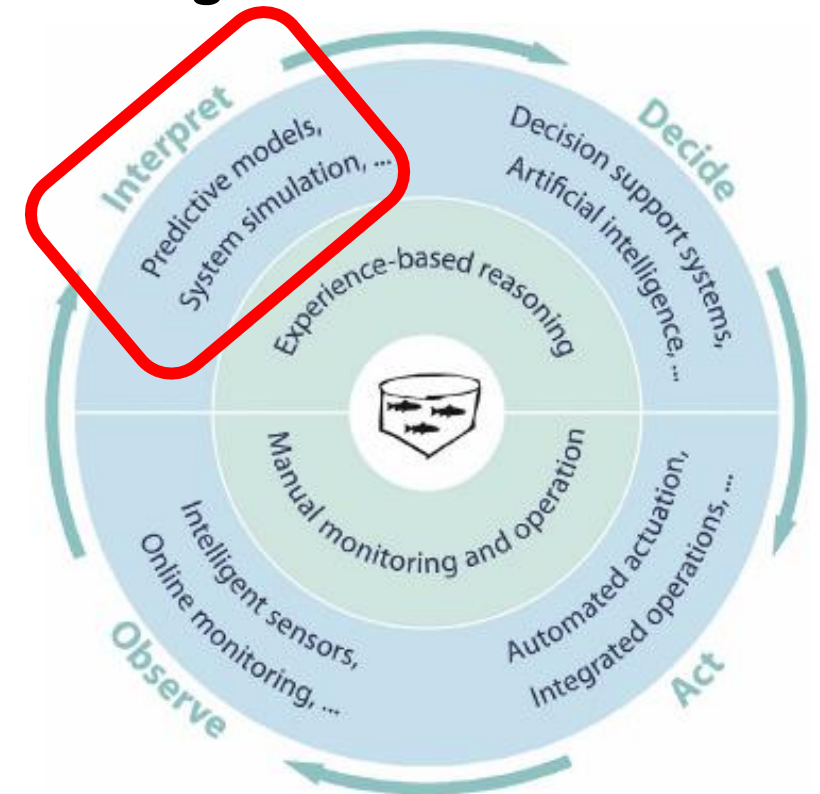


MOTIVATION OF THE PROJECT

The fast development of the computer science sector together with the reduction of costs of sensors makes possible the implementation of **Precision Fish Farming**

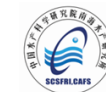
The **GOAL** of this study is to develop a growth model of rainbow trout, which:

- Provides **RELIABLE** weight predictions according to **FEEDING REGIME** and **WATER TEMPERATURE**
- **SIMPLE** for the further implementation of Data Assimilation methods to optimize other husbandary practices



Green Aquaculture INTensification in Europe

GAIN aims to support the **ECOLOGICAL INTENSIFICATION** of the sector of aquaculture in Europe by increasing **COMPETITIVENESS** of the industry, boost production and reducing losses, while ensuring **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY** and compliance with EU legislation.



South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences

GAIN – Pilot Sites

➤ Cage culture

Atlantic Salmon



Rossøya Nord – Norway

Carness Bay, Orkney-Scotland (UK)

McNutt's Island, Shelburne - Nova Scotia, Canada

Seabass/Seabream



Gorguel – Spain

➤ Land based - raceway

Rainbow trout



Preore, Trentino Alto Adige – Italy

➤ Pond – semi-intensive

Common carp

NOWE CZARNOWO - POLAND



➤ Pond – semi-intensive

Shrimp

Guangzhou - China



➤ Shellfish

Pacific oyster/Blue mussels

Dundrum bay – Northern Ireland



Mediterranean mussels

Sagres – SW of Portugal

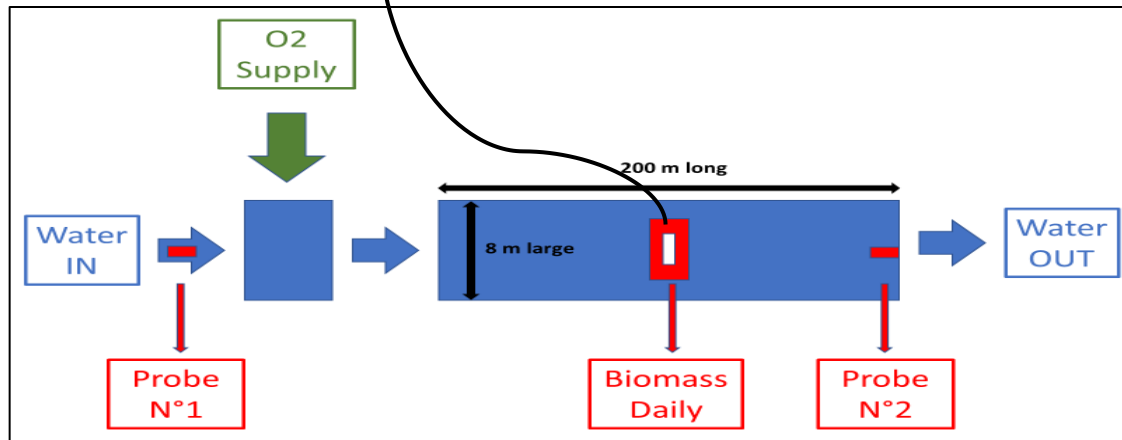
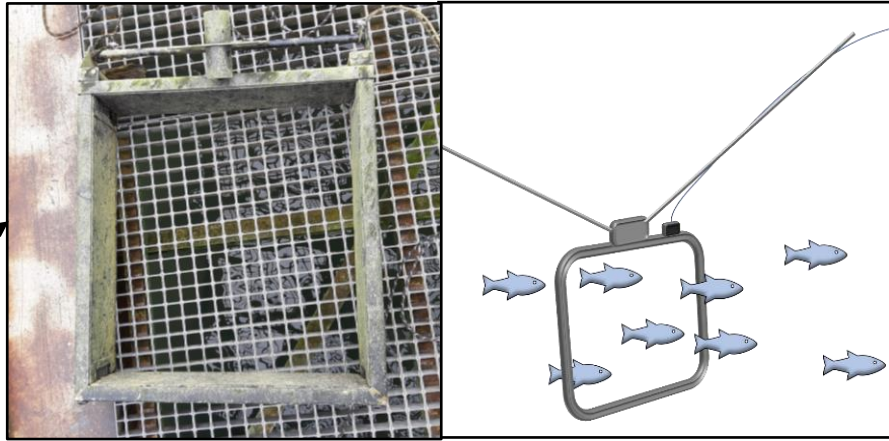


GAIN Italy – Case of study

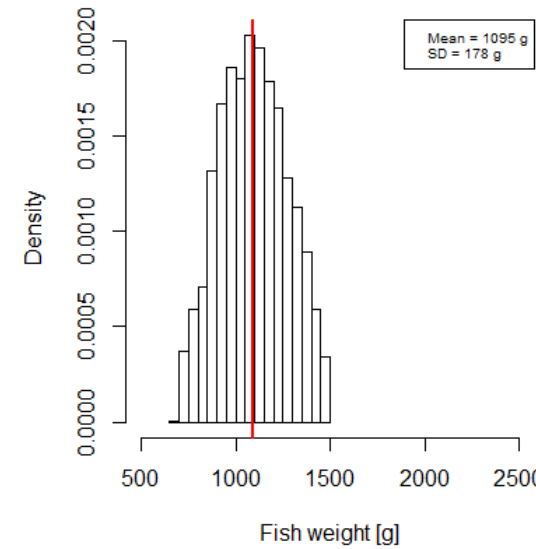


GAIN Italy – Monitoring strategy

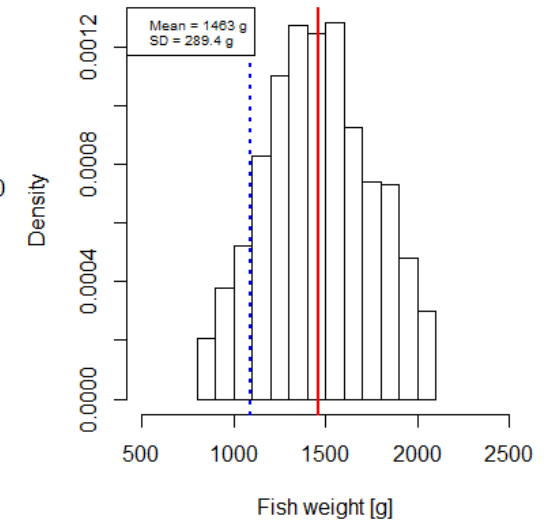
Biomass Daily (BD)



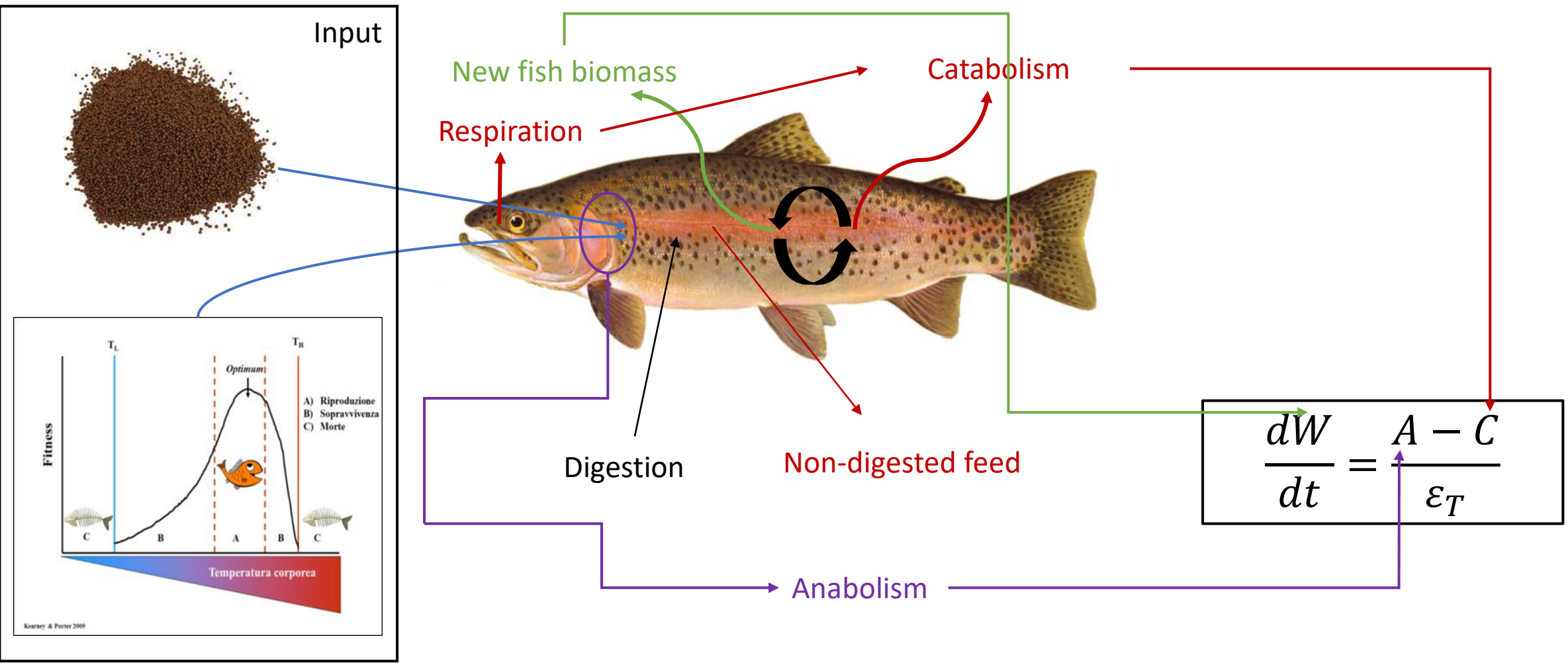
Weight distribution on 04/07



Weight distribution on 14/08



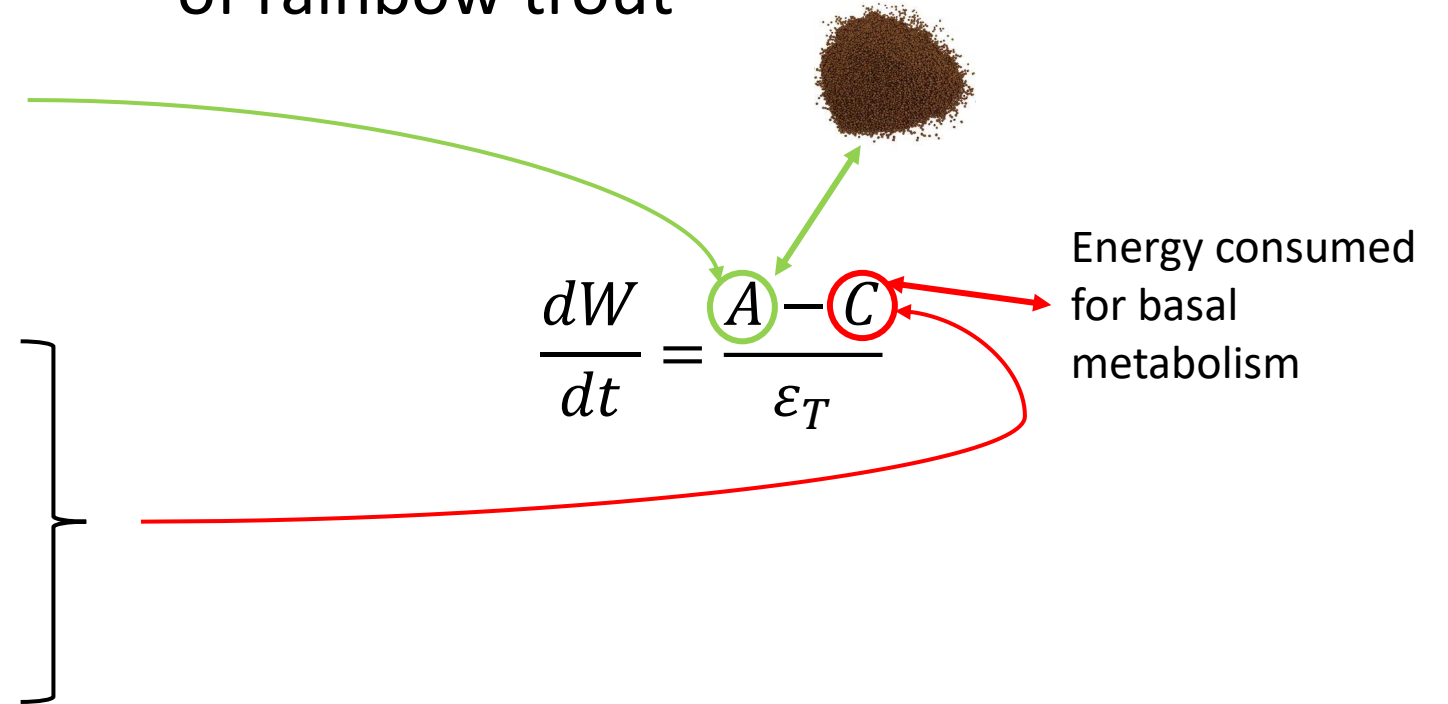
PFF Animal variable: average weight, W , based on an energy budget



Definition of the Model

Notation	Description
α	Feeding catabolism coefficient
β_P	ADC for proteins
β_C	ADC for carbohydrates
β_L	ADC for lipids
ε_P	Energy content of proteins
ε_C	Energy content of carbohydrates
ε_L	Energy content of lipids
ε_{O_2}	Energy consumed by respiration of 1g of O_2
pk	Temperature coefficient for the fasting catabolism
k_0	Fasting catabolism at 0°C
n	Weight exponent for catabolism
ε_T	Energy content of 1g of somatic tissue

The model requires the explicitation of 13 parameters, that reproduce the physiology of rainbow trout



Method for Calibration of the Model

- k_0 was estimated minimizing the distance between model predictions (Royer et al., 2021) and observations of DO
 - CALIBRATION: 23/07/2020 – 29/07/2020
 - VALIDATION: 03/07/2019 – 29/07/2019

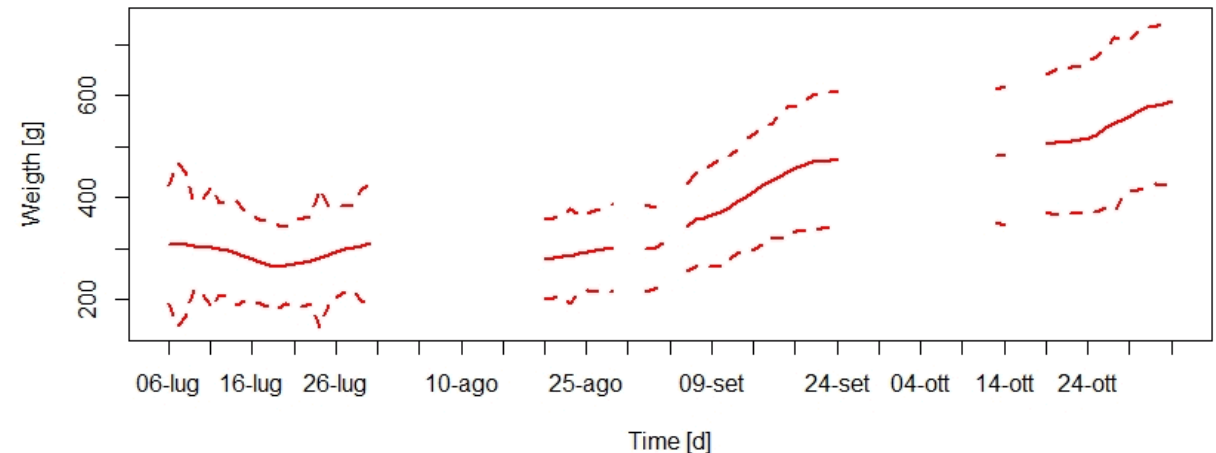


<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquaeng.2020.102141>

- α was estimated by minimizing the distance between growth model and daily observations made by BD
 - CALIBRATION: 06/07/2020 – 03/11/2020
 - VALIDATION: 06/07/2019 – 07/11/2019

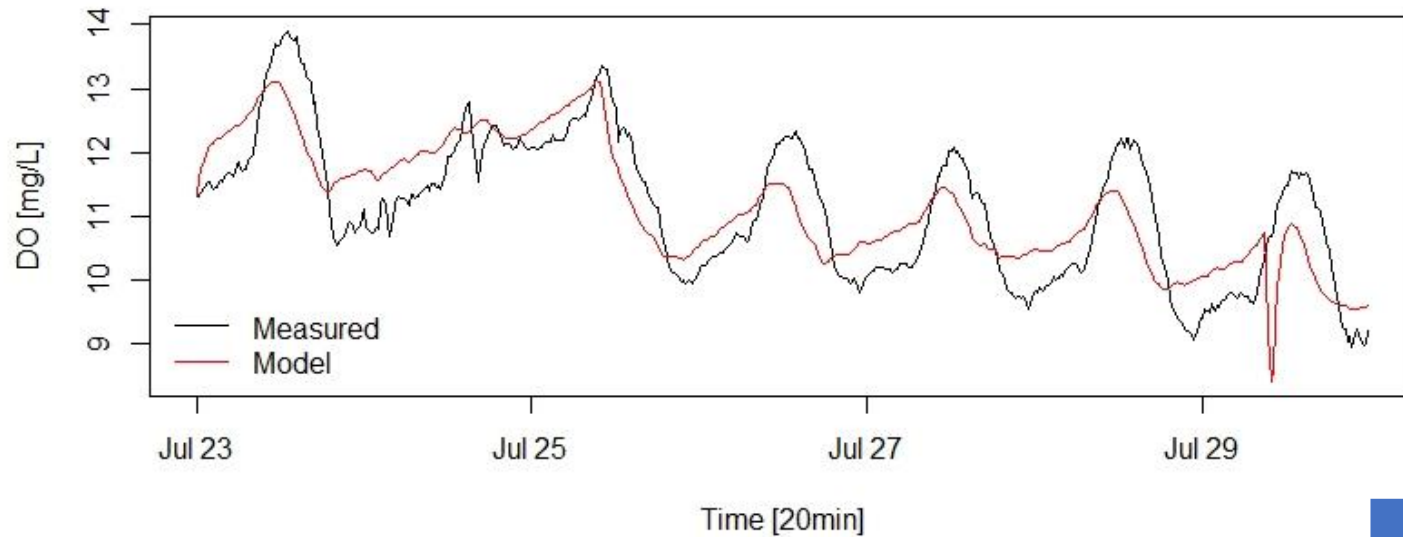
For both procedures, method of Monte Carlo were used to estimate mean value and its standard deviation

Sythetic generation of weight time series



Calibration of Basal Metabolism - Catabolism

Comparison of predicted DO and observed after calibration



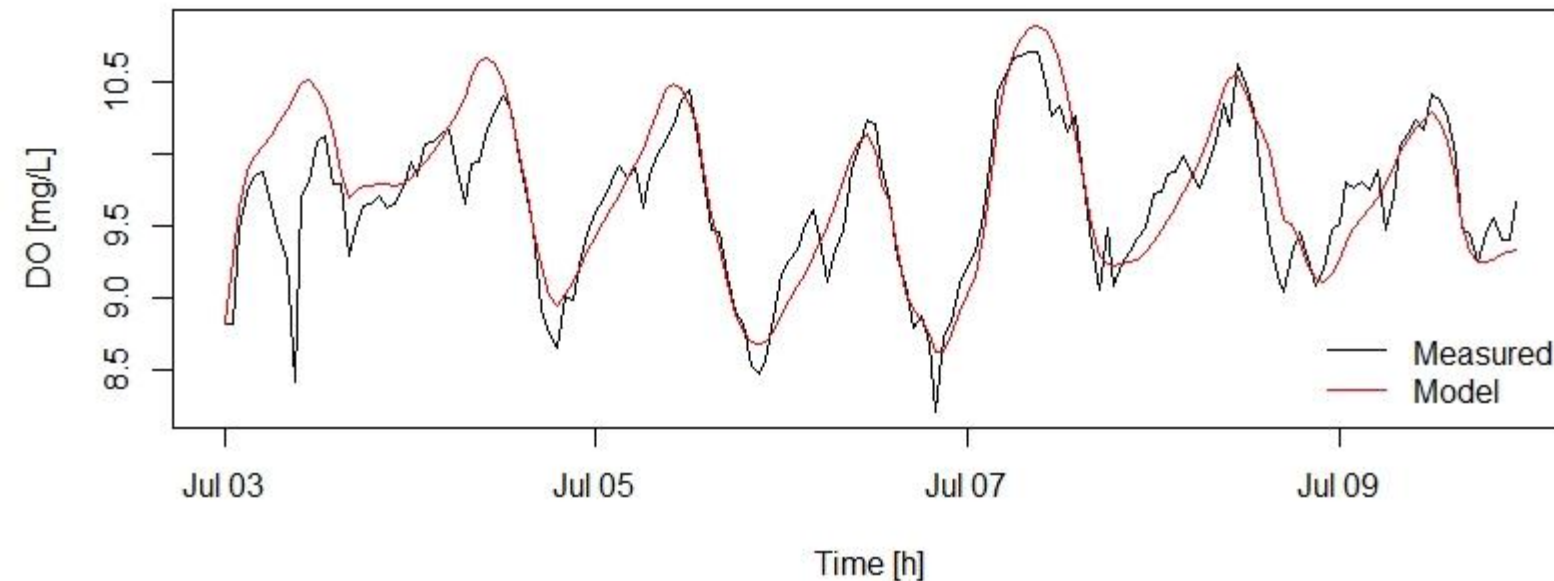
$$4\% < RMSE < 7\%$$

$$R^2 = 0,64$$

Parameter	Value	SD	Unit
k_0	$8,5 * 10^{-4}$	$4,3 * 10^{-5}$	$\frac{mgO_2}{g_{fish} * day}$

Validation of Basal Metabolism - Catabolism

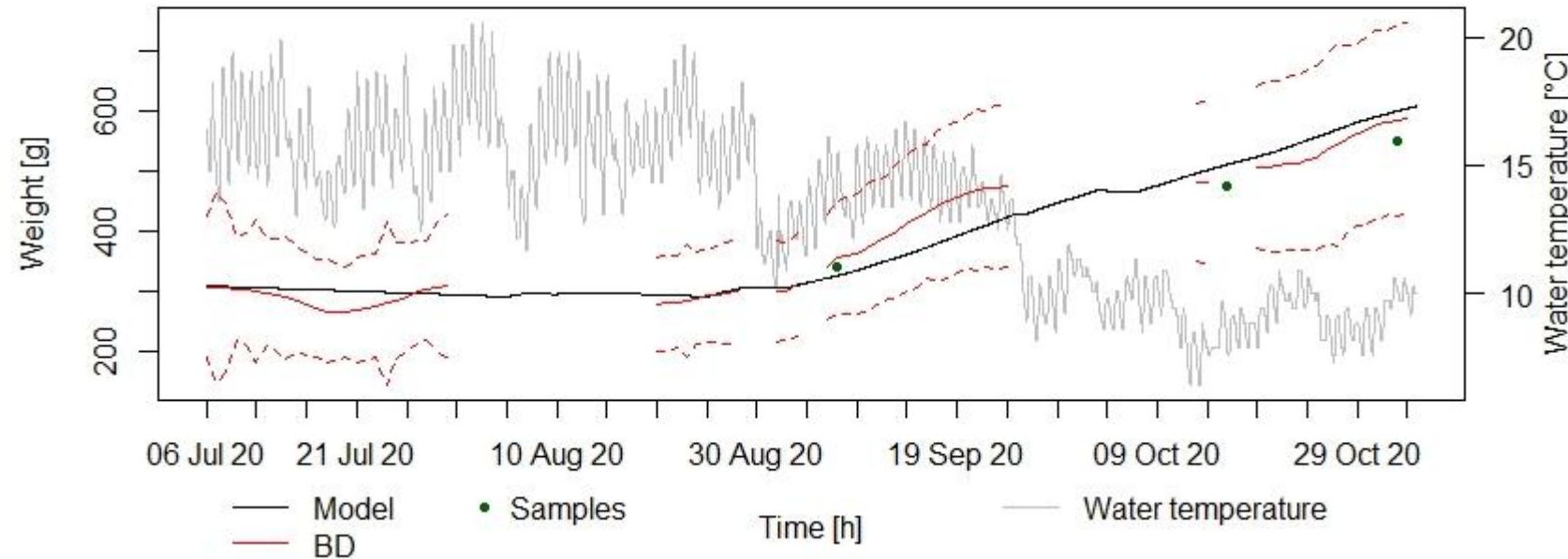
Comparison of predicted DO and observed (validation)



$$1,9\% < RMSE < 2,4\%$$
$$R^2 = 71,8\%$$

Calibration of Anabolism

Comparison predicted weight with BD and samples



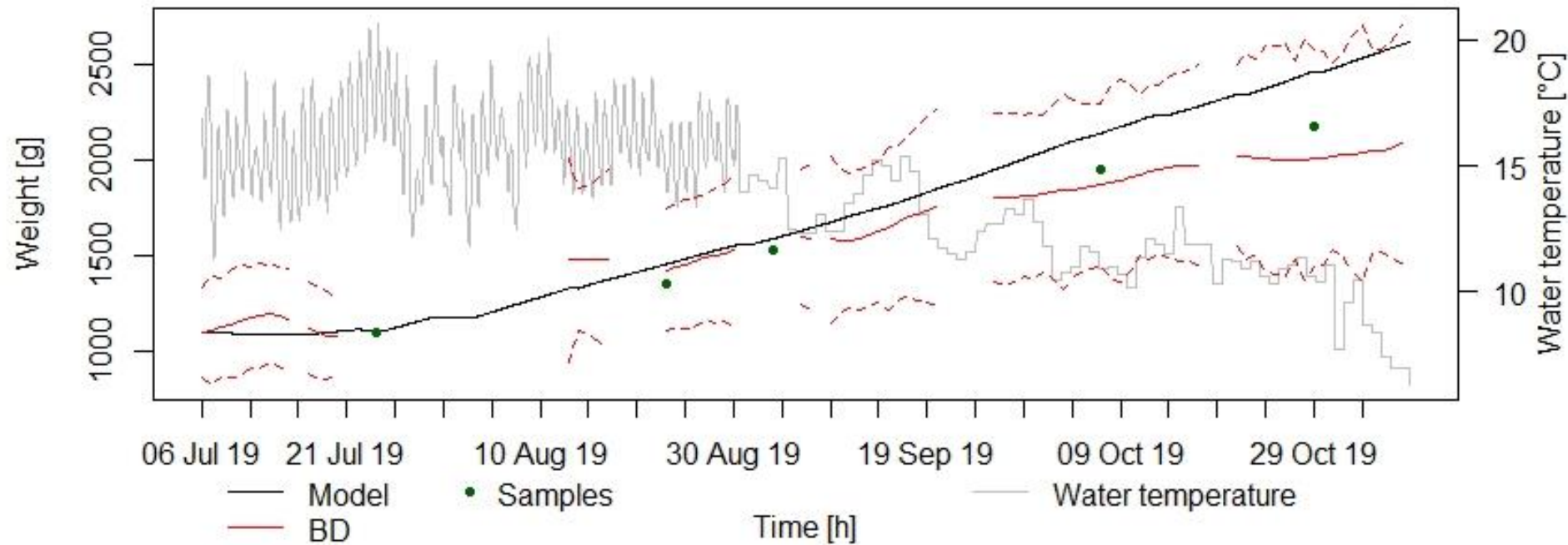
$$R^2 = 92,09\%$$

$$5\% < RMSE < 10\%$$

Parameter	Value	SD	Unit
α	0,58	0,05	-

Validation of Anabolism

Comparison predicted weight with BD, samples

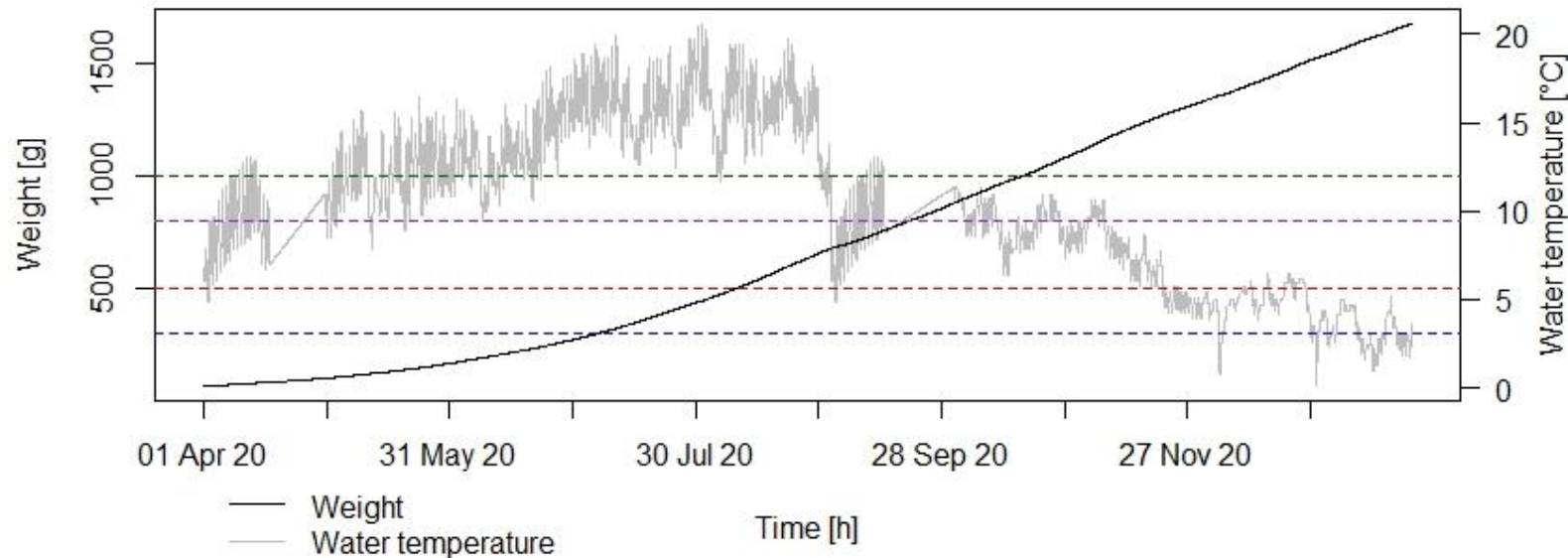


$R^2 = 96,8\%$
 $10\% < RMSE < 23,5\%$

Results – Ideal Feeding Growth

Now that we have a model of rainbow trout, which kind of informations can we extract?

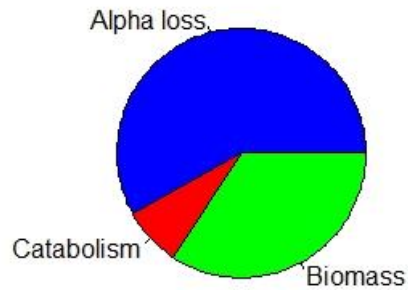
Predicted weight trajectory in ideal feeding conditions



Commercial size [g]	Number of days
66,25	1
300	97
500	131
800	173
1000	201

Results – Energy budget

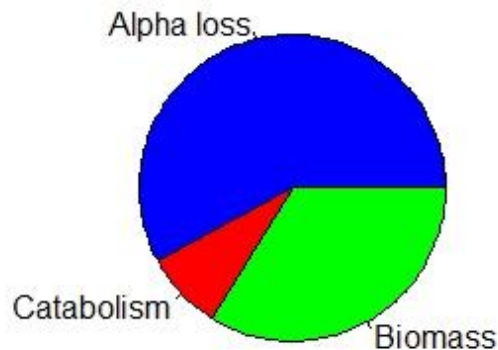
Compartmental Energy budget 66 - 300g



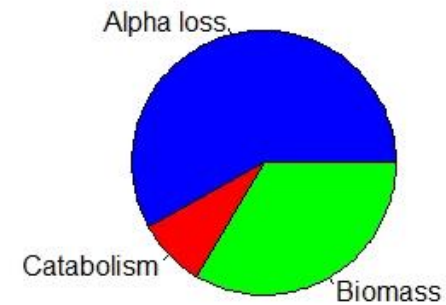
Compartmental Energy budget 300 - 500g



Compartmental Energy budget 500 - 800g

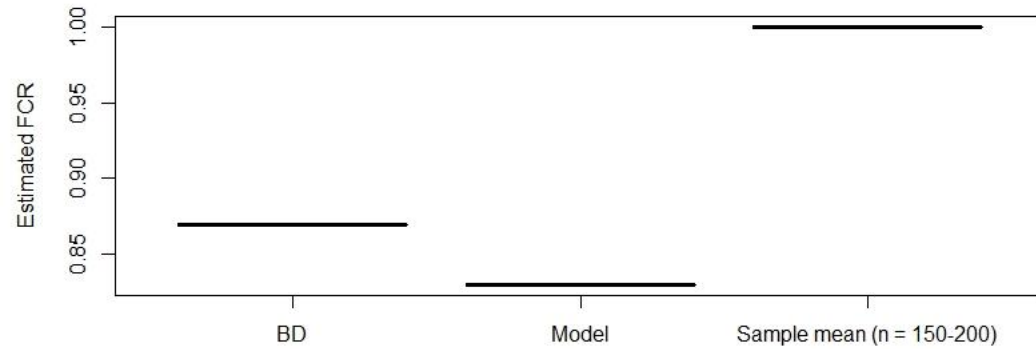


Compartmental Energy budget 800 - 1000g

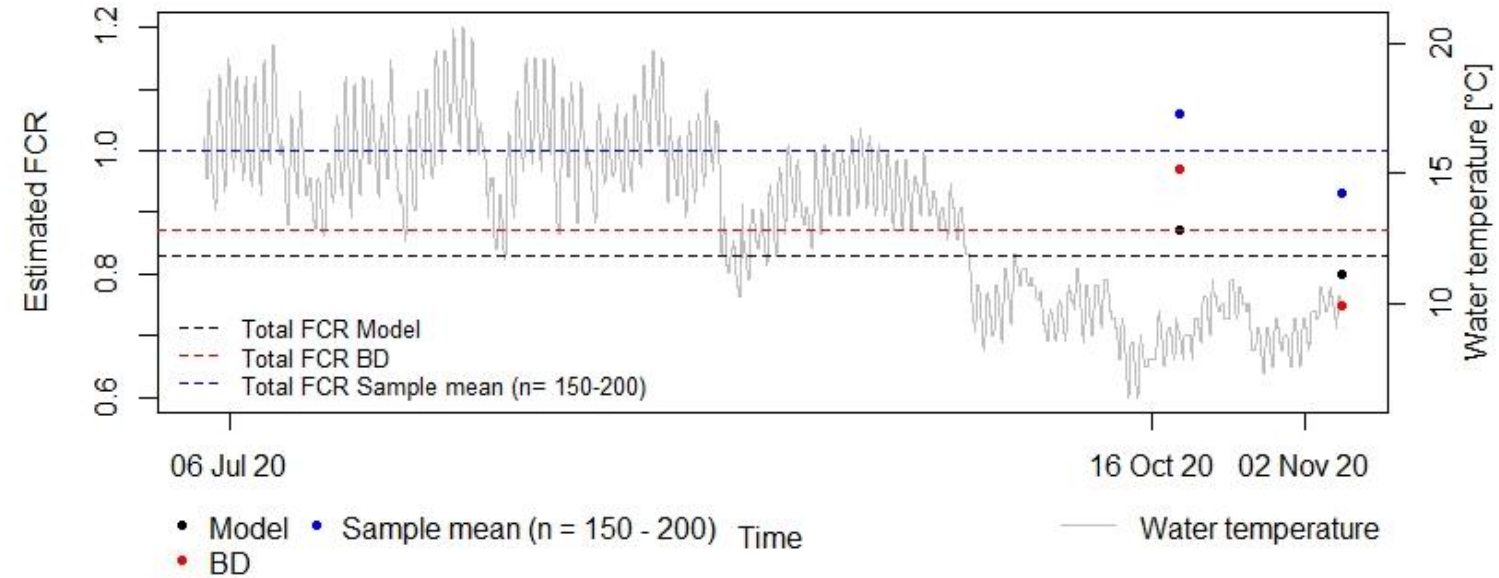


Results - FCR

Comparison of Estimated FCR 3rd monitoring campaign



Comparison of FCR during 3rd monitoring campaign



Conclusions

- In this work, we developed an Individual – based Bioenergetic Growth Model of rainbow trout.
- The model was calibrated by using **Montecarlo method** to generate synthetic time – series of interested variables. This method is based on the knowledge of the **distribution** of observable variables in time. In particular, two parameters were calibrated:
 1. k_0 which is related to the energy consumed for maintenance;
 2. α which is related to the anabolism of fish;
- The model is simple enough to implement **Data Assimilation methods** to improved the husbandary operations in trout farm