AN AQUAPONIC SYSTEM FOR FISH POND WATER TREATMENT AND PRODUCTION FISH MEAT AND FORAGE CROP

MAHENOR ARABIY EBRAHIM EBRAHIM

B.Sc. Agric. Sc. (Agric. Engineering), Cairo University, 2003

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in Agricultural Science

(Biological Engineering)

Department of Agricultural Engineering
Faculty of Agriculture
Ain Shams University

2015

Approval Sheet

AN AQUAPONIC SYSTEM FOR FISH POND WATER TREATMENT AND PRODUCTION FISH MEAT AND FORAGE CROP

By

MAHENOR ARABIY EBRAHIM EBRAHIM

B.Sc. Agric. Sc. (Agric. Engineering), Cairo University, 2003

This thesis for M.Sc. degree has been approved by:

Prof. Dr. Samir Ahmed Tayel
Prof. Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, Agric. Eng. Fac.,
Al-Azhar University
Prof. Dr. Ahmed Abo-Alhasan Abdel-Aziz
Prof. of Agricultural Engineering, Agric. Fac., Ain Shams
University
Dr. Khaled Faran El-Bagoury
Associate Prof. of Agricultural Engineering, Agric. Fac., Ain
Shams University
Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Hegazi
Prof. Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, Agric. Fac., Ain
Shams University
Date of Examination: / / 2015

AN AQUAPONIC SYSTEM FOR FISH POND WATER TREATMENT AND PRODUCTION FISH MEAT AND FORAGE CROP

By

MAHENOR ARABIY EBRAHIM EBRAHIM

B.Sc. Agric. Sc. (Agric. Engineering), Cairo University, 2003

Under the supervision of:

Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Hegazi

Prof. Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University (Principle Supervisor)

Dr. Khaled Faran El-Bagoury

Associate Prof. of Agricultural Engineering, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University

Dr. Hesham Abdelmoneim Farag

Senior Research, Agricultural Engineering Research Institute, Agric. Res.Center

ABSTRACT

Mahenor Arabiy Ebrahim: An Aquaponic System For Fish Pond Water Treatment And Produce Fish Meat And Forage Crop, M.Sc. Thesis, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2015

The aquaponic technology defined as, it's a integrated system combined between hydroponic and aquaculture systems in that system the waste water coming from the fish pond used as the nutrient for the plants in the hydroponic as well as the plants work purification of that water to reuse it in the fish pond. The experiment which started at the spring season of Egypt (April- 2013) in Giza governorate to study the benefits and the possibility of applied and use the aquaponic system to produce fish and forage crop. The main objectives of that study are to set up and construct an integrated system for fish and crop production as well as purification the waste water.

The study has been assisted to study the possibility of produce Barley crop by using influent waste water from fish pond as a nutrient for Barley. An integrated aquaponic system was installed. With main objectives to constructed an integrated system combined with fish and forge crop production and applied the phytoremediation techniques. The treatments under study were: the quantity of seeds (300 and 500 grams), the water duration inside the trays (3 and 5 days), and with (aeration or without aeration). The treatment 2.5kg/m^2 seed quantity with 5days for water time duration and with aeration gave the best result for crop yield (19.5kg / m^2). The pollution reduction range from 24.34-49.61% , 18.18-48.27% , 58.06-78.63% , 65.4-93.49% and 2.97-4.8% can be achieved for the chemical oxygen demand (COD), total solids (TS), Nitrate - Nitrogen (NO₃-N), Phosphate – phosphorus (PO₄³-P) and potassium oxide (K₂O), respectively. It's known that during one production circuit

of fish we could cultivate the crop 4 or 5 times; the final fish production was 56.7 kg/m^3 for the total 3 cycles.

It's expected that according to the economical evaluation the net profit from one squire meter under the optimum condition using that aquaponic system will about 91.25 LE/m².year.

Key words: Aquaponic, Hydrioponic, Aquaculture, fish and Barley.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I thank to ALLAH to gave me the power and patience to complete this work.

The author wishes express her great thanks to Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Hegazi Prof. Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, Agric. Fac., Ain Shams University, for his supervision, supporting, encouragement and giving advises and constructive ideas to make this work accomplished. The author also greatly indebted to co-advisor Dr. Khaled Faran El-Bagoury Associate Prof. of Agricultural Engineering, Agric. Fac., Ain Shams University, for his invaluable assistance, proper and constructive criticism at different stage of this work. The author wishes express her great thanks to Dr. Hesham Abdelmoneim Farag Senior Researcher, Agricultural Engineering Research Institute, Agric. Res. Center for his sincere valuable assistance, encouragement and his continuous efforts that enable her undertake, preparing and writing this work.

Finally, the author wishes express her deepest appreciation to Academy of Scientific Research and Technology for funds to achieve this work.

Contents

Contents	page
1.INTRODUCTION	1
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1. Aquaculture state.	6
2.2. Aquaculture system.	8
2.3. Water quality.	13
2.3.2. Physical properties of water.	13
2.3.2.1. Dissolved Oxygen.	13
2.3.2.2. Total Solid.	14
2.3.2.3. Temperature.	14
2.3.3. Chemical properties.	16
2.3.3.1. Chemical Oxygen Demand.	16
2.3.3.2. Nitrogenous Compounds.	16
2.3.3.2.1. Ammonia.	17
2.3.3.2.2. Nitrite and Nitrate.	18
2.3.3.3. pH.	18
2.4. Hydroponics.	19
2.4.1. Factors effecting of plant growth.	21
2.4.2. Hydroponics systems.	23
2.5. Aquaponic systems.	25
2.6. Phytoremediation.	26
2.6.1. Advantages and Limitations.	28
2.6.1.1. Advantages.	28
2.6.1.2. Limitations.	28
2.7. Cost analysis.	29
3. MATERIALS AND METHODS.	30
3.1. Materials.	31
3.1.1. Aquaculture unit.	31
3.1.1.1. Fish tank.	31
3.1.1.2. Warming system.	33

3.1.1.3. Aeration system.	33
3.1.1.4. Screen filter	34
3.1.1.5. Fish.	34
3.1.2. Hydroponic unit.	35
3.1.2.1. Growth frame.	36
3.1.2.2. Growth Throughs.	36
3.1.2.3. Aeration system.	37
3.1.2.4. Water application.	37
3.1.2.5. Plants.	39
3.1.3. Instruments.	39
3.1.3.1. Ammonia management instrument.	39
3.1.3.2. PH meter.	40
3.1.3.3. Time switch.	41
3.2. Methods.	41
3.2.1. Water samples.	41
3.2.2. Plants.	41
3.2.3. Seed germination.	42
3.2.4. Waste water supplied quantity.	42
3.2.5. Cost Analysis	43
3.2.6. Experimental design.	44
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.	48
4.1. Aquaculture.	48
4.1.1. Dissolved Oxygen.	48
4.1.2. pH.	49
4.1.3. Nitrite.	49
4.1.4. Temperature.	50
4.2. Hydroponic.	51
4.2.1. Influent characterizes.	51
4.2.2. Effluent characterizes.	52
4.2.2.1. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).	52
4.2.2.2. Total Solids (TS).	55
4.2.2.3. Nitrate –Nitrogen.	56

4.2.2.4. Phosphate – phosphorus.	57
4.2.2.5. Potassium.	59
4.2.3. Pollutions reduction.	60
4.2.3.1. COD reduction.	60
4.2.3.2. TS reduction.	62
4.2.3.3. Nitrate –Nitrogen reduction.	64
4.2.3.4. Phosphate – phosphorus reduction.	65
4.2.3.4. Potassium oxide reduction.	67
4.2.4. Plant.	69
4.2.4.1. Plant height.	69
4.2.4.2. Plant yield.	72
4.2.4.3. Nutritional value of plant.	73
4.3. Economical Evaluation.	74
5- SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.	77
6- RECOMMENDATION.	79
7- REFERENCES.	80
8- APPENDIX.	86

Contents of tables

Content	Page
Table 2-1: Inland waters capture: major producer countries.	6
Table 2-2: Solubility of oxygen in water at different temperature and	15
salinity with normal atmospheric pressure (1013bar).	
Table 2-3: Typical plants used in various phytoremediation processes.	27
Table 3-1: The recommended feeding rate for different size groups of	25
tilapia and estimated growth rates at 28°C.	35
Table 3-2: Specifications of HI Ammonia.	40
Table 3-3: PH Tester 2 with ATC Specification.	40
Table 3-4: Experiment layout.	45
Table 4-1: Waste water analysis.	52
Table 4-2: Change in effluent chemical oxygen demand (COD)	
concentration for water time duration (3days) without and with	54
aeration.	
Table 4-3: Change in effluent chemical oxygen demand (COD)	54
concentration for water time duration (5days).	54
Table 4-4: Changes in effluent Total Solids (TS) concentration for water	55
time duration (3days).	33
Table 4-5: Changes in effluent Total Solids (TS) concentration for water	56
time duration (5days).	30
Table 4-6: changes in effluent Nitrate - Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N) concentration	57
for water time duration (3days).	37
Table 4-7: changes in effluent Nitrate - Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N) concentration	57
for water time duration (5days).	37
Table 4-8: changes in effluent Phosphate – phosphorus ($PO_4^{3-}-P$)	EO
concentration for water time duration (3days).	58
Table 4-9: Changes in effluent Phosphate – phosphorus (PO ₄ ³⁻ -P)	58
concentration for water time duration (5days).	58
Table 4-10: Changes in effluent potassium oxide (K ₂ O) concentration for	59
water time duration (3days).	33

Table 4-11: Changes in effluent Potassium oxide (K ₂ O) concentration for	60
water time duration (5days).	OC.
Table 4-12: Plant height.	72
Table 4-13: Plant yield at harvest.	7 3
Table 4-14: Shown the nutritional value of plant.	74
Table 4-15: Shown the total fixed cost.	75
Table 4-16: Shown the total operating costs.	75

Contents of figure

Content	Page
Fig. 2-1: Egypt total aquaculture production.	7
Fig. 2-2: Tilapia production by country.	7
Fig. 2-3: Map of the main aquaculture production sites in Egypt.	8
Fig. 2-4: fish feed.	10
Fig. 2-5: Intensive aquaculture system.	12
Fig. 2-6: Tilapia species.	13
Fig. 2-7: Suitable pH range for pond fish culture.	19
Fig. 2-8: Nutrient film technique.	23
Fig. 3-1: Aquaponic system.	32
Fig. 3-2: Fish tank.	31
Fig. 3-3: Electrical heater.	33
Fig. 3-4: Air pump.	33
Fig. 3-5: Screen filter.	34
Fig. 3-6: Nile Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis Niloticus</i>)	34
Fig. 3-7: Hydroponic unit.	35
Fig. 3-8: Growth frame.	36
Fig. 3-9: Growth Throughs.	36
Fig. 3-10: Aeration unit.	37
Fig. 3-11: Valves used to control the amount of water feed.	37
Fig. 3-12: Storage tank with 8fitting T shep.	38
Fig. 3-13: Electrical motor 1/2 hp.	38
Fig. 3-14: Barley Seed (<i>Hordeum Vulgre</i>).	39
Fig. 3-15: HI Ammonia high range ISM.	39
Fig. 3-16: Time switch.	41
Fig. 3-16: Barley.	42
Fig. 3-17: Seed germination.	42
Fig. 4-1: The effect of aquaculture on Dissolved oxygen.	48
Fig. 4-2: The effect of aquaculture on pH.	49
Fig. 4-3: Nitrite values according to fish activity.	50

Fig. 4-4: Temperature.	51
Fig. 4-5: The pollution reduction of COD for the 3days waste water time	60
duration.	60
Fig. 4-6: The pollution reduction of COD for the 5days waste water time	61
duration.	01
Fig. 4-7: The pollution reduction of TS the 3days waste water time	62
duration.	02
Fig. 4-8: The pollution reduction of TS the 5days waste water time	63
duration.	03
Fig. 4-9: The pollution reduction of N for the 3days waste water time	64
duration .	04
Fig. 4-10: The pollution reduction of N for the 5days waste water time	65
duration.	03
Fig. 4-11: The pollution reduction of P for the 3days waste water time	66
duration.	
Fig. 4-12: The pollution reduction of P for the 5days waste water time	66
duration.	
Fig. 4-13: The pollution reduction of K for the 3days waste water time	68
duration.	
Fig. 4-14: The pollution reduction of K for the 5days waste water time	68
duration.	
Fig. 4-15: Barely plant.	69
Fig. 4-16: The average crop height for 3 days time water duration.	70
Fig. 4-17: The average crop height for 5 days time water duration.	71

INTRODUCTION

Investigate bio-integrated food production system to raising up organic food crops not only for exporting but also to produce a clean production to the local market. The aquaponic is a bio – integrated system as aquaculture – hydroponics component used in the modern agricultural process system provides an artificial controlled environment that optimizes the growth of aquatic species and soil – less plants, while conserving water. In this system, fish and plants are growing in a mutually beneficial symbiotic relationship. Aquaponic produce organic crops without any chemical or heavy metals as well as produce a fish meet safety.

Aquaculture at fish is considered one of the safeties means to contribute to save the required quantity of fish in order to reduce the gab between the local markets, needs and actual production.

The hydroponics unit designed to accomplish two functions first the unit must allow water to flow over the plant roots so essential nutrients can extracted by the plant. Second, the unit must provide the plants with mechanical support.

In Egypt, water is considered a natural resource for crop production. The agricultural sector uses about 85% of the total water resource. With increasing population, serious water shortage are developing and the dependence on this limited resource has became a critical constraint on future agricultural progress and threatens to slow down development, endangering food supplies and aggravation rural poverty.

Using hydroponics system raises the water use deficiency by reducing the water losses compare with traditional methods. Hydroponics led to agricultural vertical concentration and introduces the best way to treat the soils problems and able to planting the soil that could not planting.

Aquaponic it is an integrated system to cultivation fish with plant. The fish waste used as the nutrient solution for hydroponic plants and the plants helps to clean the water to reuse it in the fish tank.

Fish production of capture in Egypt 385000 Mg in 2010 (264000 Mg for inland and 121000 Mg for marine) and 920000 Mg for inland aquaculture (FAO, 2013).

Adler et al., (2003) mentioned that hydroponic plants have been widely used in wastewater treatment systems because they can efficiently absorb dissolved compounds in the wastewater as nutrients for plant growth.

Bhatnagar (2013) said that the optimum fish production is totally dependent on the physical, chemical and biological qualities of water to most of the extent. Hence, successful pond management requires an understanding of water quality. Water quality is determined by variables like temperature, transparency, turbidity, water color, carbon dioxide, pH, alkalinity, hardness, unionised ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, primary productivity, BOD, plankton population etc.

Ghaly and Farag (2007) defined that phytoremediation is a low tech, low cost emerging clean up technology for wastewaters. It is defined as the engineered use of green plants to remove, or render harmless, various environmental contaminates such as inorganic and organic