

NIGERIAN AQUACULTURE: STATUS, PROSPECTS, AND FUTURE GROWTH

TILAPIA GENETICS:

WORLDFISH RESEARCH AND FUTURE VISION



Trịnh Quốc Trọng WorldFish

t.quoctrinh@cgiar.org

Photographer credit if needed













ABOUT ME

- 24 years aquaculture experience
- 17 years breeding programs
- Scientist (Fish Genetics), WorldFish
- Penang, Malaysia
- Tilapia breeding programs
- Asia and Africa

















What make a successful aquaculture production?

Seed



Feed



Management





WORLDFISH TILAPIA PROGRAMS

- Oreochromis niloticus
 - Malaysia
 - India
 - Egypt
 - Ghana



Oreochromis shiranus: Malawi















TILAPIAS: GOOD AQUACULTURE CANDIDATES

- Omnivorous, growing on lower quality diets
- Tolerance variable water quality
- Relatively hardy and resistant to disease
- Inexpensive to raise
- Breeding after six months
- Generation time < a year















NILE TILAPIA

- Oreochromis niloticus
- 4.5 million tonnes in 2022
- 10.3% total production of major aquaculture species (FAO, 2022)











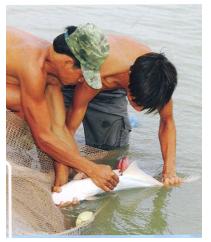






Approaches to genetic improvement in aquaculture

- Interspecific hybridisation
- Intraspecific cross-breeding



Transgenic

Genetic (chromosome) manipulation

Selective breeding/genomics gains are cumulative and permanent















Selective breeding

Several approaches

(a) Foundation population

1.25

The mean of the selected plants
1.63

Selected plants
1.44

1.44

Within-family selection

Cohort selection

Individual selection

Increasing complexit

Combined family selection















TECHNIQUE AND APPROACH USED











Grow-out (performance





Tagging



strain comparison, family production

Mating,

Heritability (**h**²)

testing)

- Estimated Breeding Value (EBV)
- Genetic correlation (r_q)
- Genotype by environment (**G**×**E**) interaction
- Genetic gain





BILL&MELINDA GATES foundation



MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY GLOBAL CENTER FOR AQUATIC HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY







A BREEDING CYCLE











Harvest
Data collection
Data analysis
Selection
Sampling















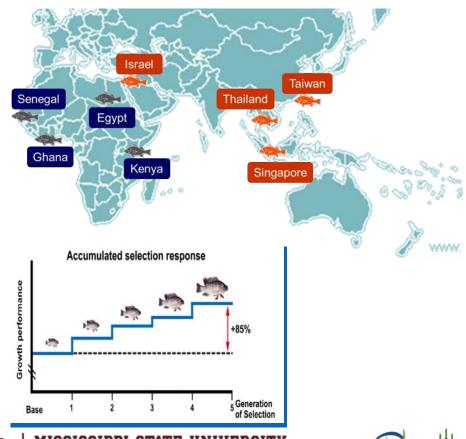






1988 – 1997: GIFT PROJECT, PHILIPPINES

- ICLARM (WorldFish)
- AKVAFORSK
- Research institutions (Philippines)
- Eight founder populations
- Five generations
- 85% gain

















2000 – TO DATE: WORLDFISH, MALAYSIA

- Pond-based system
 - 2000: 63 full-sib families
 - Jitra, Kedah, Malaysia
 - Generations G₁ to G₁₇
- Tank-based system
 - Since 2019
 - WorldFish headquarter
 - Generation G_{17} and G_{18}

















GIFT TRAITS OF INTERESTS

Trait	Selected	Studied	Generation
Harvest weight	Yes	Yes	All
Fillet weight and yield	-	Yes	4, 5 and 6
Fatty acid composition	-	Yes	4 and 5
Feed efficiency	-	Yes	15 and 17
Resilience to (low) oxygen	-	Yes	16 and 17
Swimming performance		Yes	
Resistance to TiLV	Yes	Yes	16 and 17





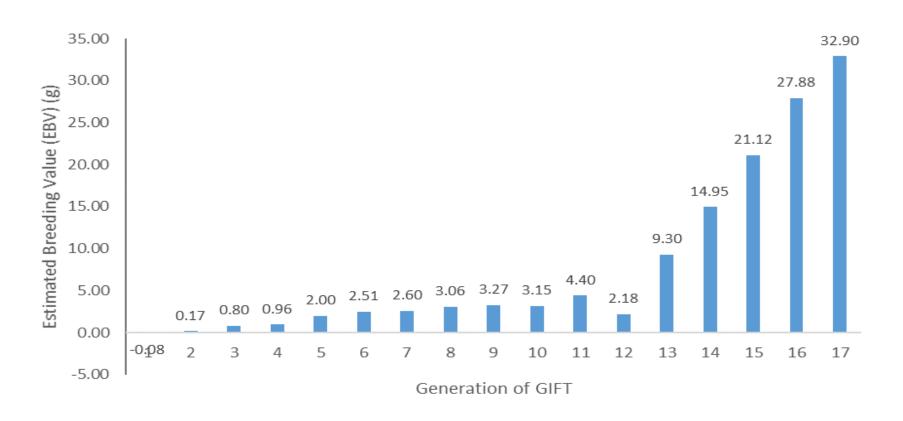








GIFT GENETIC TREND









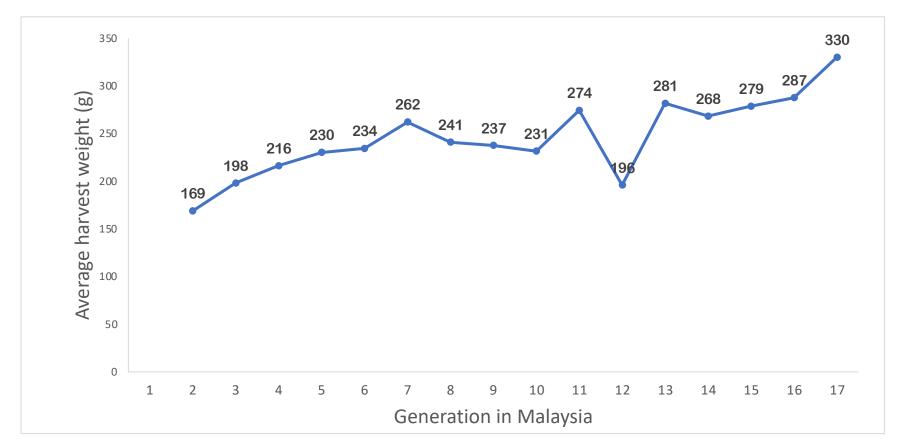








GIFT AVERAGE HARVEST WEIGHT

















GIFT DISSEMINATION

















GIFT DISSEMINATION TO NIGERIA

- Ccommercial cooperation program
- Partner: PAL
- Funded by BMGF and USAID
- More than 60,000 fry















GIFT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

- International research partners
- Protocols phenotyping
- Quantitative genetics and genomics
- Traits:
 - Feed efficiency
 - Resilience
 - Resistant to TiLV















TILAPIA FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA?

- What is required?
- What is available?
- Chain development
- Species of choice
- Complex vs. simple programs

















Thank You





Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia: Benefiting aquatic food producers in the past, present and future

🗷 Posted by Trịnh Quốc Trọng , John Benzie - 🛈 5 minutes read

Tilapia, Aquaculture, Genetic Improvement, Sustainability









MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY™ GLOBAL CENTER FOR AQUATIC HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY

