Aquaponics:
An Efficient Method of Growing Fish and Vegetables

Douah Shakshuki, Paul Kierstead, Dr. Etienne Mfoumou and Dr. Martin Tango

Background

As the global population increases, demand is also increasing for food production methods that involve efficient use of resources and do not require large expanses of arable land. Aquaponics is a method that incorporates growing crops under soilless conditions (hydroponics) in addition to raising fish within the same system (aquaculture). Aquaponic systems are designed such that both the fish and plants utilize the nitrogen entering the system from fish food. The water circulation within the systems contributes to its more efficient use compared to traditional crop farming. The need for other resources, such as soil or chemical fertilizers, is also eliminated.

Description of Aquaponics system

The two major components of the aquaponics system are a fish tank and a unit with three levels for planting crops. Prior to the nitrogen-rich wastewater from the fish tank reaching the plants, the water is filtered and bacteria converts the present ammonia to nitrate to be utilized by the plants.

Figure 1. Plants on top level of aquaponics system

Figure 2. Fish tank and filtration tanks

Fish species

The species chosen for incorporation in the aquaponics system is freshwater crayfish. The use of crayfish is not as widespread as other species in aquaponics; therefore, it offers an opportunity to explore the effect on plant growth and nutrient content in the system using a species that is not as extensively researched in this area.

Figure 3. Seed germination using HPS and LED lighting systems

Vegetables grown

Various vegetables are being grown as part of this study, including lettuce, swiss chard, and kale. Prior to introduction of plants into the aquaponics system, seed germination was completed using HPS and LED lighting systems.

Figure 4. Plants being placed in aquaponics system

For additional information contact Dr. Martin Tango (martin.tango@acadiau.ca)