

# Genetic Improvement of Carp Reduces Poverty, Hunger in Asia

## Summary:

Breeding programs for carp species carried out in a number of Asian countries have delivered genetically fast-growing strains to farmers and producers. The economic benefits resulting from the programs are substantial. The genetic improvement of carp is one of the most profitable and sustainable ways to help poor communities in developing countries in the region.

### Dr. Nguyen Hong Nguyen

Scientist, Aquaculture and Genetic Improvement  
nguyen@cgiar.org

### Dr. Raul W. Ponzoni

Senior Scientist and Program Leader (Geneticist)  
WorldFish Center  
P. O. Box 500  
GPO, 10670 Penang, Malaysia

Carp are widely cultured in southern Asia. Their production contributes about 56% of the total aquaculture production in the region, with an annual growth rate of 11% between 1990 and 2000.

In 2004, the Asian Development Bank provided a technical assistance grant to the WorldFish Center to implement a project entitled "Achieving Greater Food Security and Eliminating Poverty by Dissemination of Improved Carp Strains to Fish Farmers." This constitutes the second phase of the genetic improvement of carp species carried out in collaboration with research and development facilities in six participating countries: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam.

## Practical Objectives

The project's main objectives are improving the nutrition and raising the income of small-scale fish farmers and poorer fish consumers. The objectives are being achieved by increasing food fish production through the development of genetically improved carps for aquacul-

ture and disseminating the improved strains to the resource-poor fish farmers.

The project has two primary components: socioeconomic and genetics. The principal objectives of the genetic component are to establish and consolidate national genetic improvement programs for carp in the six named countries and to compare the performance of the improved strains with locally available carp under farming conditions. The program will also disseminate the improved carps to farmers and enhance the capacity of staff at national aquaculture research institutions, farmers and hatchery managers to breed and manage the improved fish.

## Breeding Programs

Selective-breeding programs have been carried out for silver barb, *Puntius gonionotus*, in Bangladesh and Thailand; rohu, *Labeo rohita*, in India; and common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, in China, Indonesia and Vietnam. In all countries, full pedigreed populations have been maintained following an individual animal model to estimate genetic merit and select replacements.

This enables a rigorous genetic improvement program as well as the necessary control of inbreeding to secure long-term response to selection. Across species, genetic gains have ranged 8-20%/generation. Although selection was for harvest weight only, correlated increases in body length, height and width were also achieved.

The breeding goals for carp are being broadened to include such important traits as survival or disease resistance. In addition, the selective-breeding program is exploring possibilities of integrating molecular genetic information and reproductive technologies.

For instance, in common carp in Vietnam, parentage assignment using microsatellite markers enables the communal rearing of all families from birth in order to reduce common environmental effects, achieve faster growth rate (and thus shorter selection time), and consequently accelerate genetic progress in the population as a whole.

## Farm Testing

Before releasing the new strains to the production systems, comparisons of their performance with that of local



Indian farmers with the improved Jayanti rohu. Photo courtesy of Kanta D. Mahapatra.





Varied carp species in the participating countries saw genetic improvement of up to 75% in growth performance over local strains.

carp strains were conducted in relevant regions of some of the countries involved. Across farming systems in Bangladesh, Thailand and Vietnam, the selected carp strains had 20-40% greater growth performance than local stocks of the same species.

A phenomenal (up to 75%) improvement of the Jayanti rohu carp relative to the local strains was also observed in a wide range of culture environments in India. Thus, the genetically improved carp strains are being widely adopted and cultured by farmers in Asia.

### Dissemination

In all countries involved in the project, the genetically improved fish have been transferred to several hatcheries of the local government network, which in turn

multiply and distribute broodfish to the next hatchery levels as well as produce seed to directly supply farmers. In each country, millions of fry or fingerlings of the improved carps have reached farmers and producers.

Due to the superior performance of the improved strains, there has been a rapid, growing demand for improved carp seedstock over the past few years. The high productivity of the improved fish has significantly increased profitability for carp producers.

There are plans to disseminate the improved fish beyond national boundaries. The partner countries have expressed strong interest in exchanging genetic material of the improved carp strains. In addition, member countries participating in the International Network on Genetics in Aquaculture have requested the improved fish

## You'll Be Dealt A Winning Hand With Rangen



It doesn't matter which species you raise, there's a winning custom Rangen diet for you. Rangen will produce diets to your exact specifications that will put weight on early and produce bigger profits at harvest.

So whether it's cold water or warm water, floating feeds or sinking feeds, every diet is formulated for your species. We urge you to call us today and come to the table. Rangen is ready to deal you a winning hand.



**Rangen Inc.**

Aquaculture Feeds Division

[www.rangen.com](http://www.rangen.com)

(800) 657-6446 Idaho (800) 272-6436 Texas  
(208) 543-4698 Fax (979) 849-6943 Fax



to meet their own needs of production or develop new strains of carps adapted to local conditions. WorldFish is also working with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other partners to promote further responsible dissemination of genetically improved strains through FAO's forthcoming *Technical Guidelines on Genetic Resource Management in Aquaculture*, now in press.

### Economic Benefits

The authors recently conducted an economic assessment of the investment in breeding programs with carp species. A discounting approach was employed to derive economic benefits under different biological, economic and operational scenarios.

Under the most conservative assumptions – such as low rates of reproduction or dissemination – the genetic improvement program for carp was highly beneficial from an economic viewpoint. It is thus worthy for donors and local governments to invest in genetic programs to improve the performance of farmed aquaculture species. The genetic gain is cumulative, permanent and sustainable.

The economic benefits are multiplied and captured by the national economy, especially in countries where a pyramid breeding structure is well established to disseminate the improved genes from the nucleus either directly or indirectly to commercial production (Figure 1).

For instance, the common carp genetic improvement program at Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 1 in Vietnam annually supplies 10 million-30 million larvae, fry and fingerlings, and thousands of broodstock to hatcheries and food fish farmers.

### Capacity Building

An important component of the current project is enhancement of local staff capacity. The WorldFish Center has provided technical support in different forms – assisting with experimental design, data analysis, mating design and several other aspects related to the selective-breeding program for carp.

To further strengthen the project's activities, the center has also conducted training courses on quantitative genetics applied to fish breeding and improvement. A number of students from the partner countries have undertaken their doctorate studies in advanced education institutions by using data sets generated from the genetic improvement program in carp species. Annually, local staff have also trained hatchery personnel and farmers in the management of broodstock, selection of replacements, control of inbreeding and culture of improved carp strains.

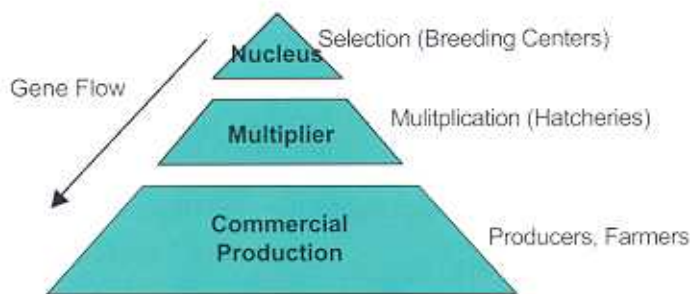


Figure 1. Traditional pyramid breeding structure.

# *A passion for shrimp!*





**Your value-added partner  
in Latin America**

PROMARISCO has become over the past 25 years, a trusted shrimp supplier in the world markets for providing high quality value-added products.

We take this special opportunity to pay tribute to all of our customers and say "thank you" for your great partnership. We would have not come this far without you.



**PROMARISCO**

www.promarisco.com  
Email: ventas1@promarisco.com  
Phone: +5934 281 2307 • Fax: +5934 280 1167  
Guayaquil - Ecuador