## Growing Fish in Pen Systems



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by

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1989

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The techniques described in this book were developed in the Saguling and Cirata Reservoirs in Bandung, Indonesia. They can easily be adapted to other locations.

#### Produced by:

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This book is also available in Sundanese (West Java, Indonesia).

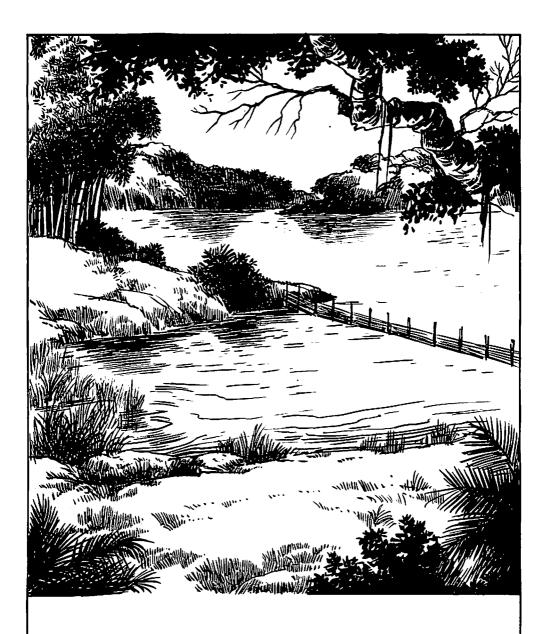
### Units of measure

kg = kilogram = gram g

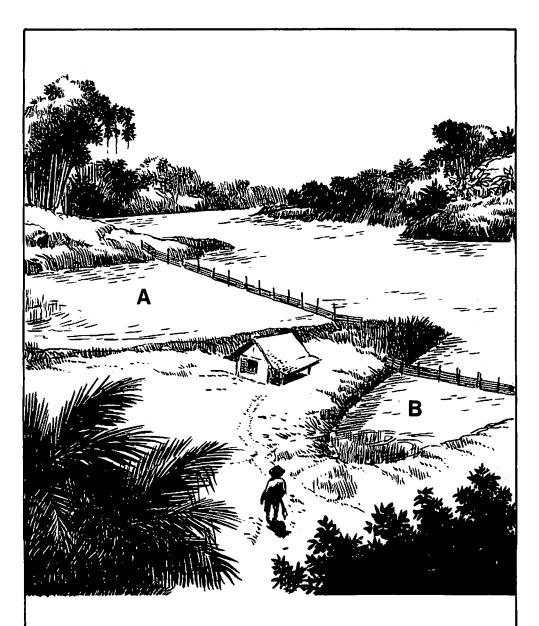
m = meter

cm = centimeter

m<sup>2</sup> = square meter I = liter



A pen system is a way of growing fish in a bay fenced off from a lake or reservoir, usually by a bamboo fence.



The pen can be large (A) or narrow (B), depending on the conditions of the bay.



Fish may be harvested from the pen system by:

- casting a net from a raft using a pole and line using throw nets

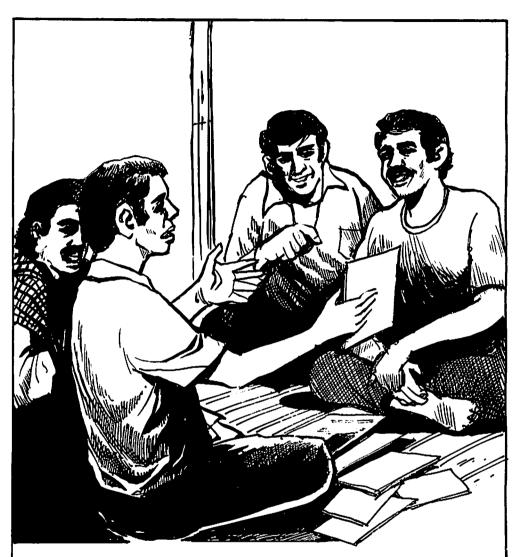




The fish can be sold or cooked for family consumption. Fish is a rich and healthful protein source.



To raise enough money to construct a pen, farmers can organize themselves into a cooperative. They must hold meetings to pool their ideas, manpower and capital.

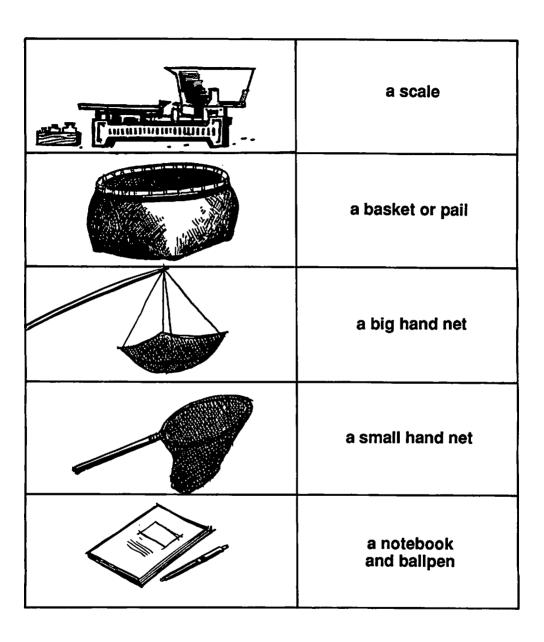


Contact a field or extension worker, the fisheries agency or its nearest office, and request information on:

- aquaculture permits aquaculture techniques
- aquaculture management



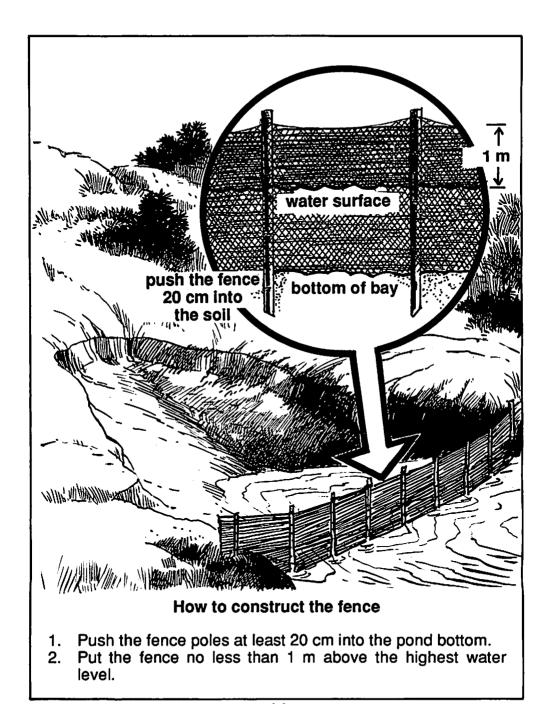
The tools and materials needed to construct a pen system



Other equipment needed for pen system activities



A good time to start constructing a pen system is when the water level is low.

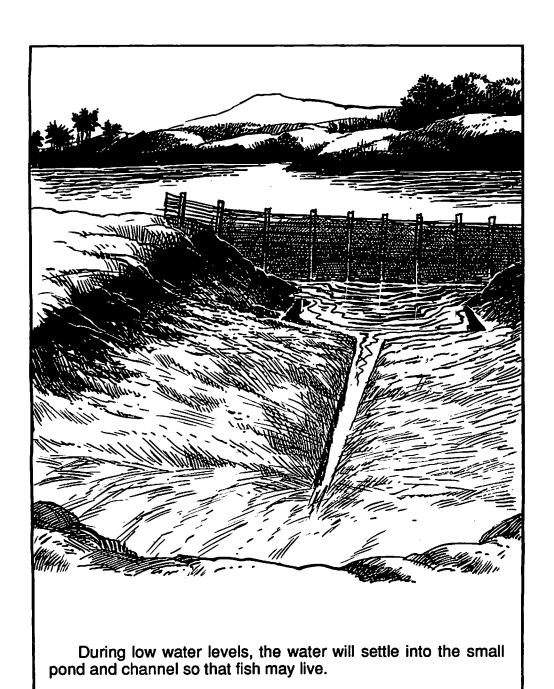


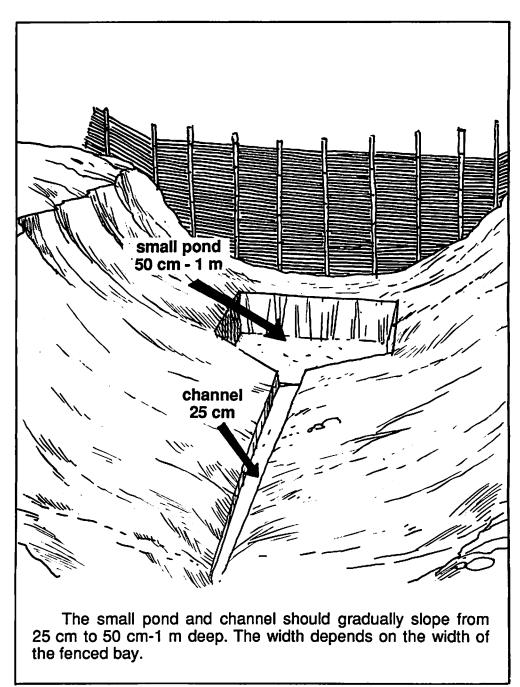


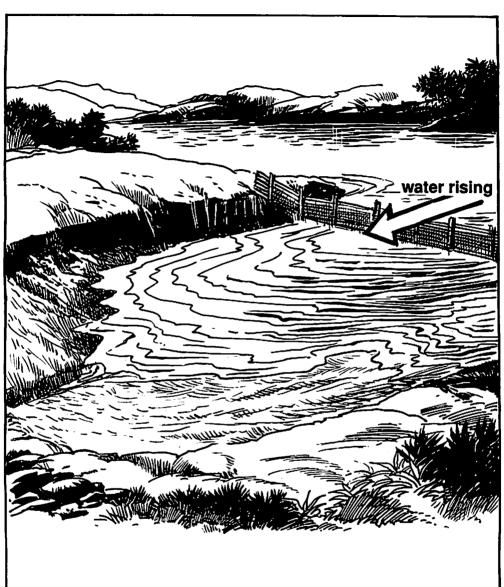
Weave a fine mesh net into the bamboo fence to prevent fish from escaping. Use enough net to cover the fence from top to bottom.



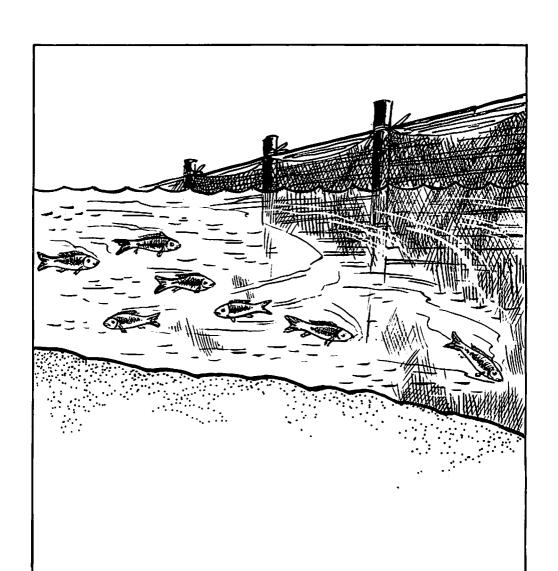
At the bottom of the pen, dig a small pond and a narrow channel to make fish harvests easy.



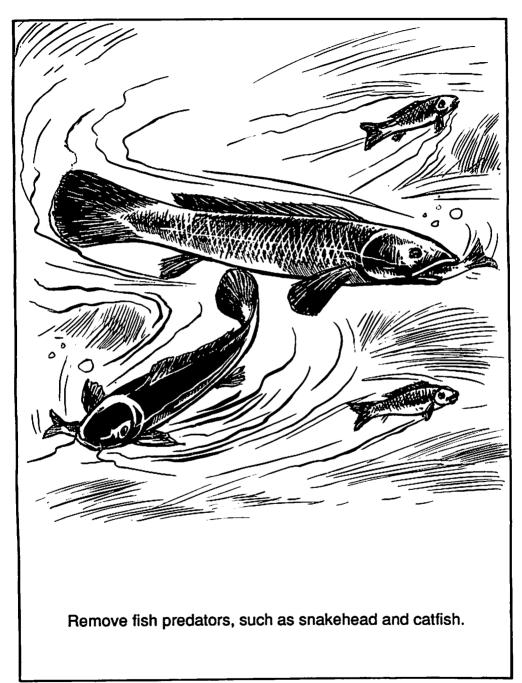


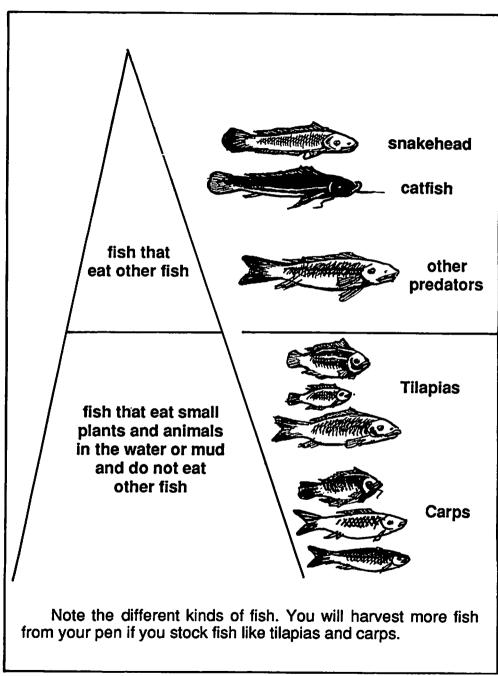


After constructing the fence, small pond and channel, wait for the water to rise. To know when a high water level will occur, inquire from the local fisheries agency.

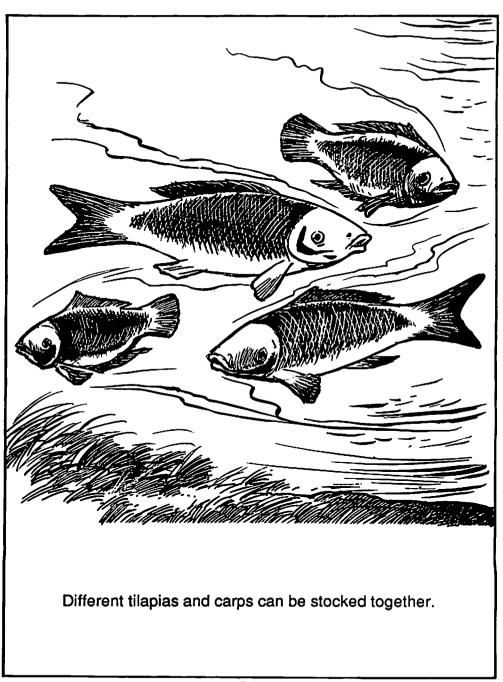


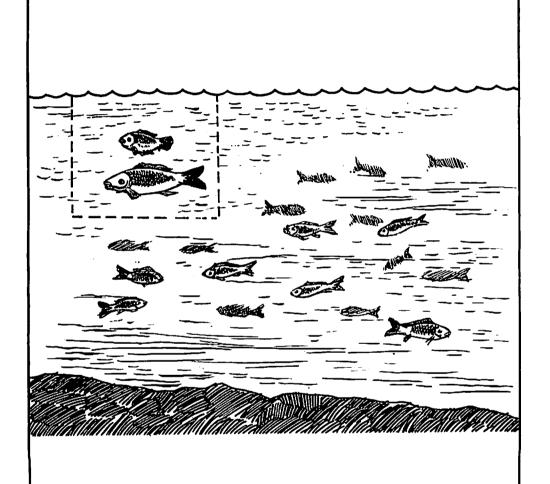
When the water level rises, check the fence and net for holes where fish could escape.



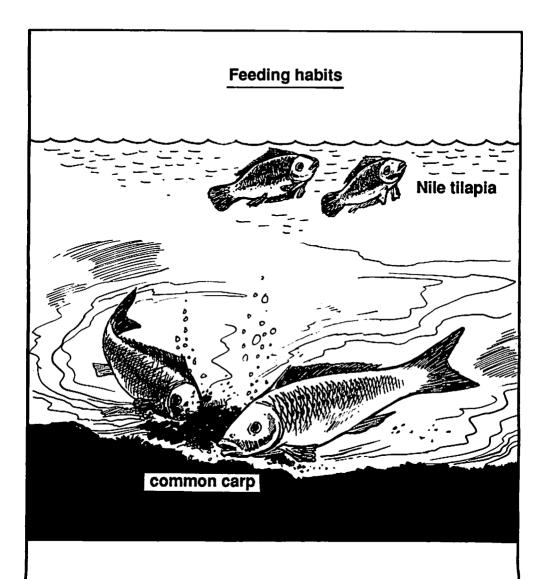








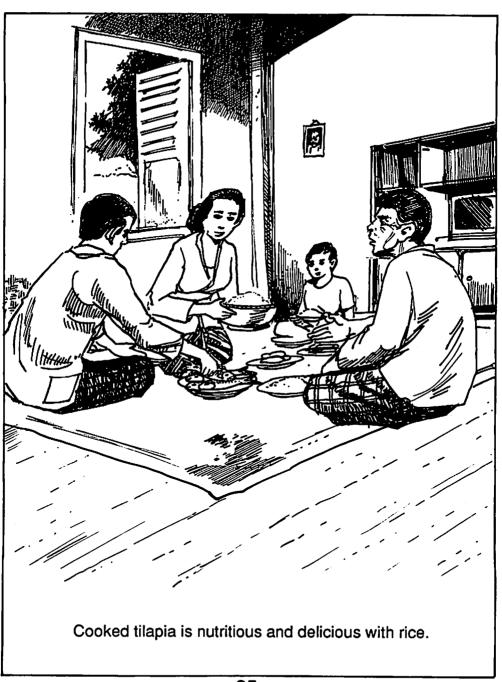
To grow common carp and Nile tilapia together, stock one common carp and one Nile tilapia for every 2  $m^2$ . Therefore, a total width of 100 X 50 m or 5,000  $m^2$  is sufficient to grow 2,500 common carp and 2,500 Nile tilapia.

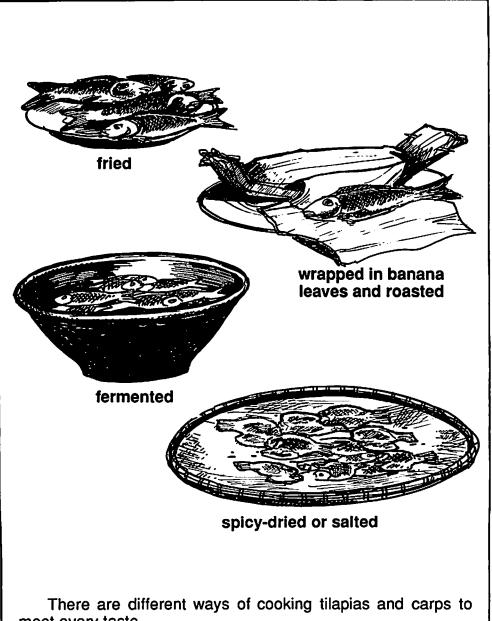


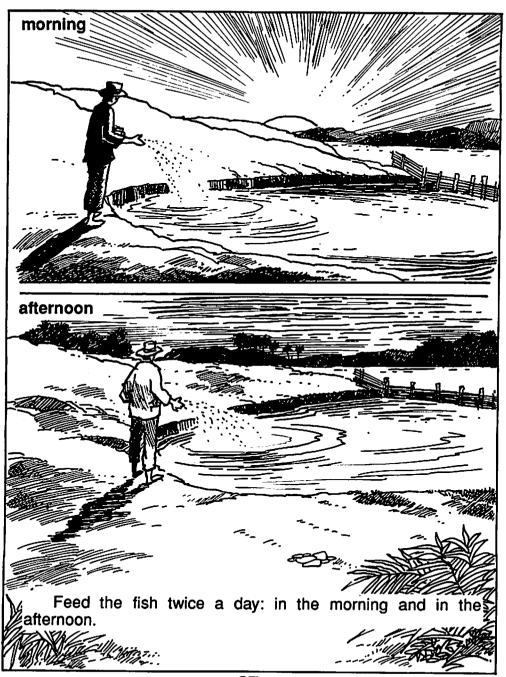
Nile tilapia feed mainly in the water column or at the surface; common carp feed at the bottom.

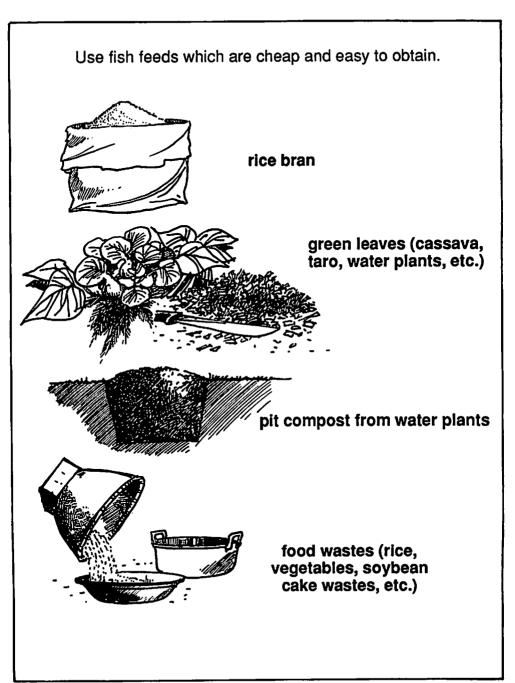


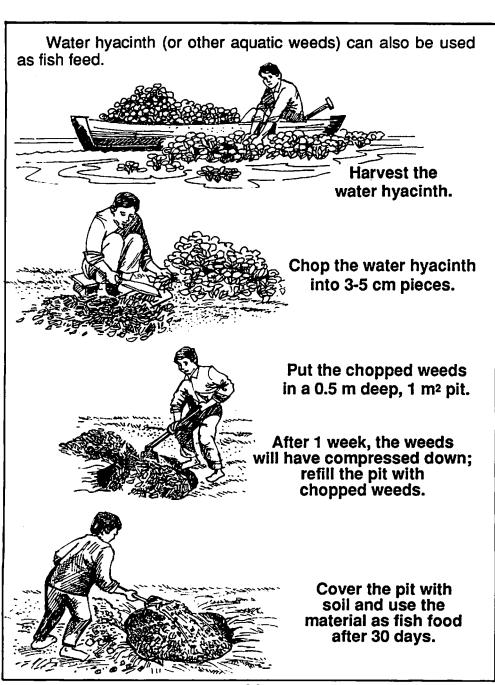
Large Nile tilapia and Java tilapia can be gradually harvested with fishing gear.

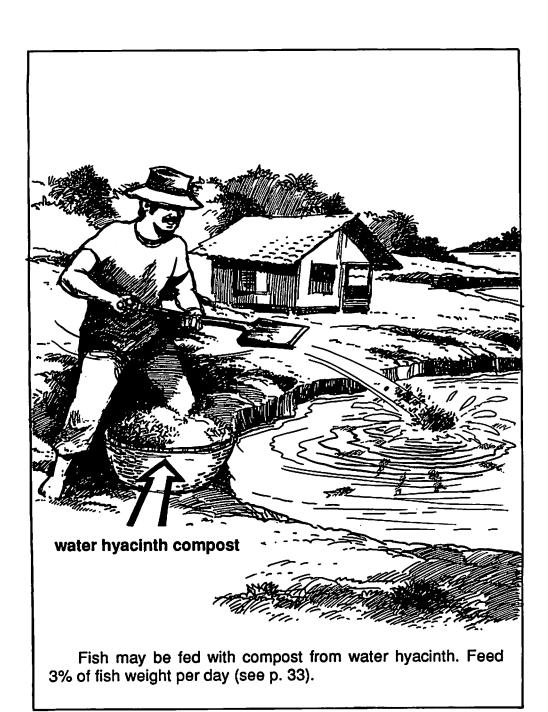




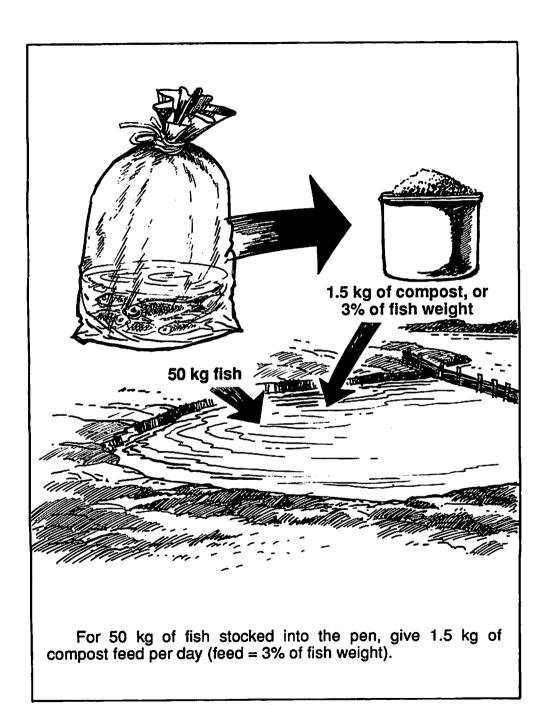


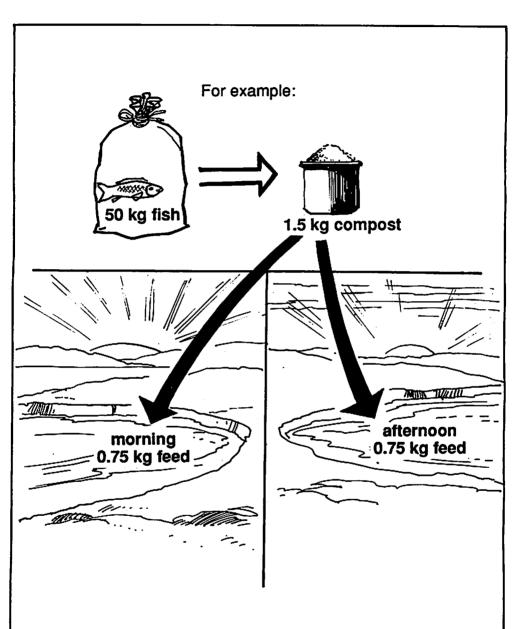




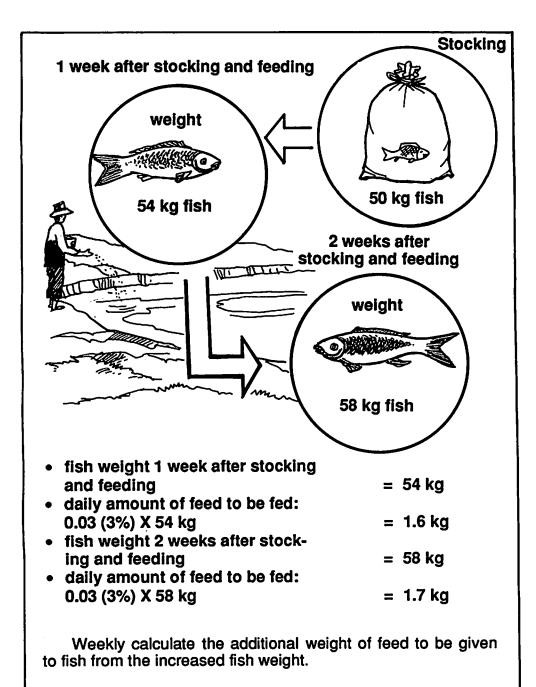


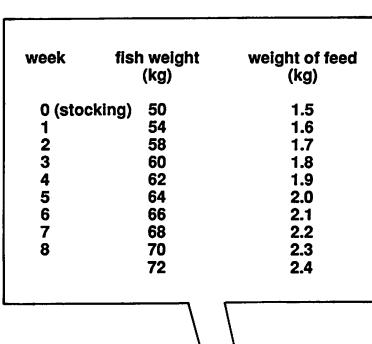
Carefully weigh the harvested fish. Use a notebook to record the weight and number of fish.





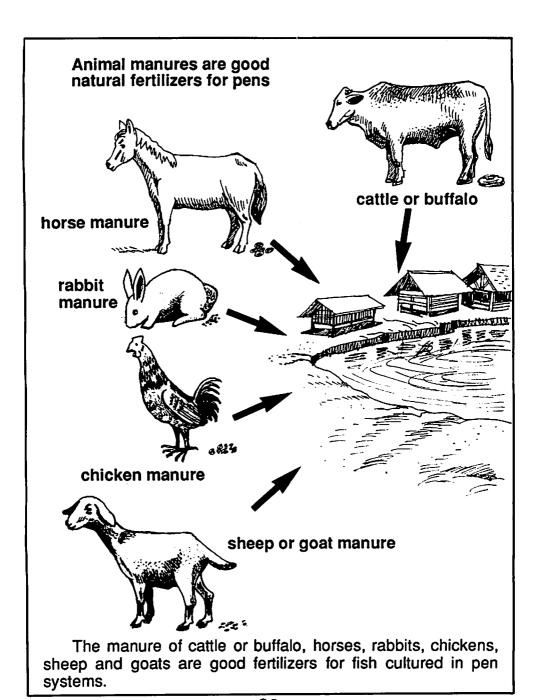
Feed the daily ration in two equal portions - one in the morning, and one in the afternoon.

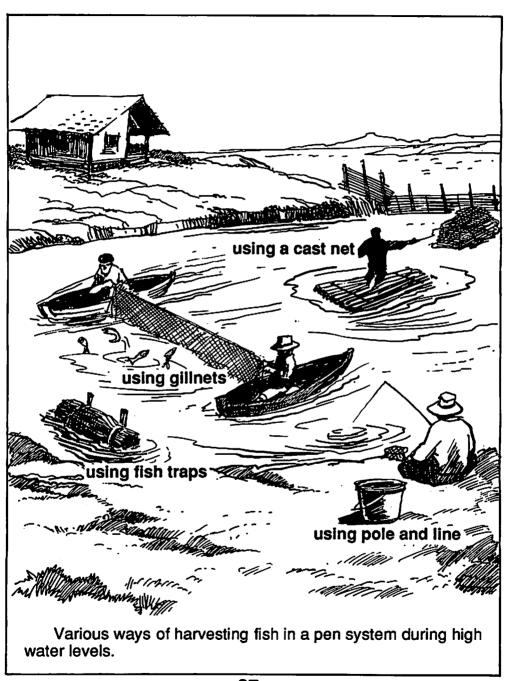


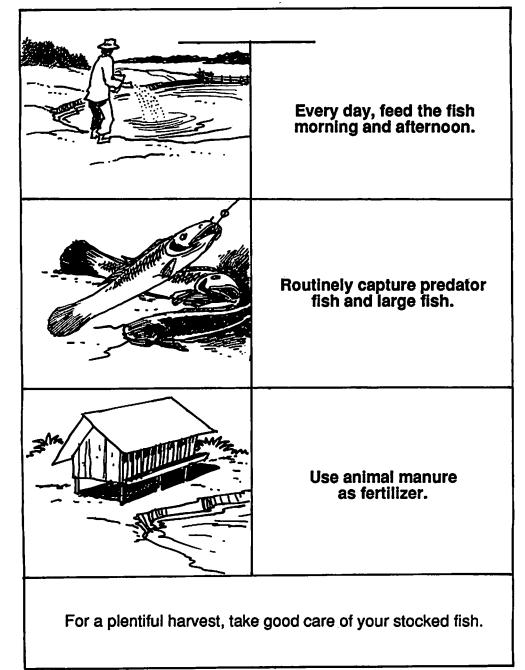


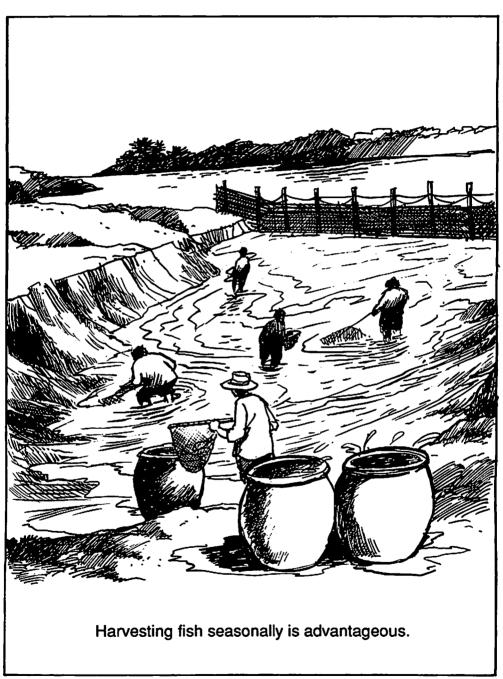


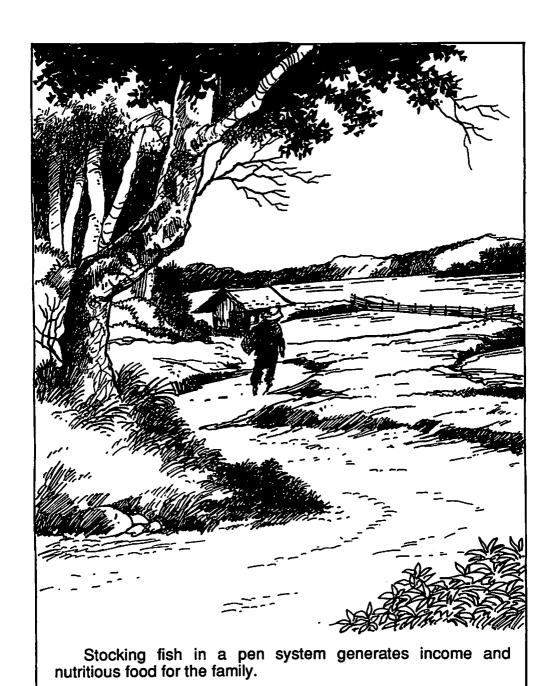
Carefully record feeding activities in a notebook.











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- · A small-scale hatchery for common carp
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