

Summary:

Ultrasound may serve as an alternative to chemical treatments in channel catfish production. In studies, controlled application of ultrasound did not significantly affect catfish feed consumption and weight gain. In lab and field tests, however, ultrasound water treatment reduced pathogenic bacteria counts and reduced off-flavor levels.

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Ultrasound Tested In Channel Catfish Production Systems

Channel catfish production relies on timely sales of fish, but sales schedules can be hampered by the occurrence of off-flavors and fish mortality from disease. Efforts to control off-flavor have used chemical treatments such as diuron, sodium chloride, hydrogen peroxide, titanium dioxide and copper. These are effective but can lead to increases in chemically resistant pathogens in ponds requiring repeated applications that can be labor-intensive and increase production cost. Diseases can result from the presence of bacteria, viruses and fungi in ponds.

An alternative to chemical treatments is the use of ultrasound. Previous applications of this technology have included cooling tank treatment; laboratory-based control of cyanobacteria, diatoms and dinoflagellates; and inactivation of *Cryptosporidium* cysts.

Most of this previous work used single-frequency equipment. Several commercial versions of ultrasound equipment have been manufactured, including a system that emits 16 different frequencies. The authors recently evaluated the use of ultrasound equipment in channel catfish production systems.

Laboratory Studies

An initial laboratory study evaluated the effect of ultrasound on catfish feeding and weight gain. Catfish fingerlings stocked at 13 fish/tank were acclimated to four control tanks and four tanks that received ultrasound treatments.

Initially, ultrasound was run continuously. The continuous operation caused fish not to feed, but stopping the ultrasound equipment during feeding resulted in no significant dif-

ference in catfish feed consumption or weight gain. The authors therefore modified protocols for this and further lab and field tests so the ultrasound equipment was turned off during a four-hour period surrounding feeding time.

Another laboratory study was conducted to assess ultrasound impacts on bacterial populations in aquariums. Small bacterial inocula were added to well water in eight tanks. Four tanks were then exposed to ultrasound treatment, and four tanks served as controls.

Daily samples were collected for bacterial counts and turbidity. With-

in three days, turbidity in tanks was decreased by 60% (Figure 1). Bacterial cell counts using acridine orange direct counts and bacterial plating were significantly lower in the tanks with the ultrasound treatment compared to the counts in control tanks. These results suggested that use of ultrasound could reduce pathogenic bacteria in ponds to levels below those causing fish mortalities.

A further laboratory experiment assessed if ultrasound caused greater off-flavor diffusion from water to air. Eight tanks were dosed with 1-ppm 2-methylisoborneol, and four were treated with continuous ultrasound. Samples were collected daily for off-flavor and analyzed using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. Tanks with ultrasound treatment had significantly ($P = 0.09$) lowered off-flavor levels.

Field Study

A field study was initiated in 0.47-ha production ponds to assess the impacts of ultrasound on off-flavor and algal biomass. Ponds were stocked with channel catfish fingerlings and operated as growout ponds according to industry standards. Pond conditions were matched in terms of algal density and composition in two control ponds and two ponds treated with ultrasound. Two ultrasound devices were placed in ponds pointing along the long pond axes. The ultrasound equipment was run from 11 a.m. to 6 a.m. continuously, with feeding during the off period.

A dense bloom of the cyanobacterium *Microcystis* *c.f.* *ichthyoblabe* Kützing was present in two of the ponds. While dominant in two other ponds, the bacterium was 70% lower



Ultrasound treatment may be a viable option for controlling bacteria and off-flavors in catfish production.

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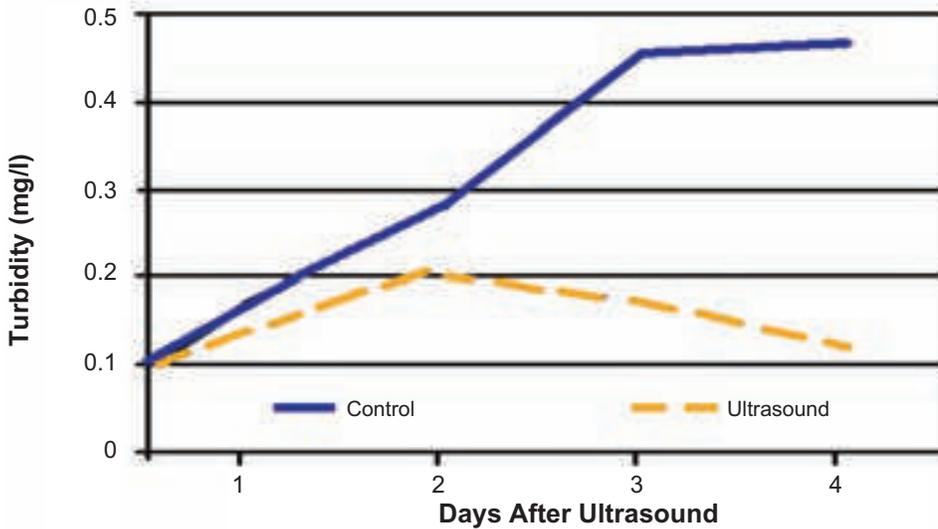


Figure 1. Ultrasound effect on turbidity in tanks seeded with known concentrations of bacteria. Decreased turbidity results from bacterial mortality.

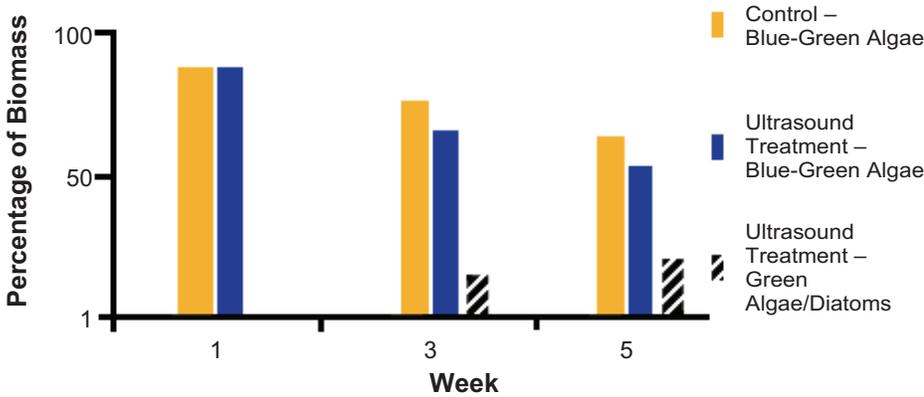


Figure 2. Changes in algal composition in control and ultrasound-treated ponds.

in overall biomass. Samples were collected weekly from ponds for algal biomass and off-flavor analyses.

Total algal biomass decreased by about 48% during the four-week study. Algal composition in the ponds treated with ultrasound had an increased abundance of more desirable forms, particularly diatoms and green algae, relative to the control ponds (Figure 2). Off-flavor concentration was decreased to a lesser degree.

Applications

It is fairly well established from the literature that ultrasound is highly effective in reducing bacterial biofilm formation. From these studies, it was clear that ultrasound can be used to treat free-floating bacteria and reduce these populations. It was also clear that cyanobacteria such as *Microcystis* are specifically

targeted by ultrasound treatment. The equipment is less effective on cyanobacteria that do not contain gas vacuoles.

Equipment costs are around U.S. \$3,500/pond-size unit. As ultrasound equipment operates on either 110 or 220 voltage, advance planning for these voltages saves on retrofitting ponds.

Ultrasound equipment would be extremely useful for treating hatchery water to reduce planktonic microbes during embryo and swim-up fry development. *Microcystis* species are producers of bioactive compounds, including toxins that can cause losses in 10-25% of growout ponds. The presence of off-flavor in fish fillets further decreases revenue.