

Shrimp RAS Hyper-Intensive Feeding Program

RAS Hyper-Intensive systems are the future of shrimp culture in developed countries. Technology is advancing rapidly. Feeds and feeding methods drive these systems and are fundamental to shrimp performance and water quality. After extensive research, Zeigler has developed new feeding programs custom designed to support Hyper-Intensive RAS shrimp production systems.

Program Benefits

- Customized feeding program to accommodate different biomass conditions
- Feeding recommendations based on animal weight, not stage
- Concentrated nutrient profile enabling reduced feeding needed to maintain water quality
- Precision feeding utilizing particle size ranges to support natural variation in animal sizes
- *Vpak* added to support animal health and disease resistance.

Zeigler Feeding Program

Prod. Stage	Animal Weight	Product	<i>Hyper-Intensive</i>		
			Protein/Fat	Particle Size	Package Size
1	2-10 mg	EZ Artemia	52-17*	0.3-0.5 mm	2 kg. jug
1	2-10 mg	PL Raceway Plus w/Vpak	50-15	0.4-0.6 mm	2/9 kg bags 10/1 kg. bags
2	10-100 mg	PL Raceway Plus w/Vpak	50-15	0.6-0.85 mm	2/9 kg bags 10/1 kg. bags
3	100-400 mg	PL Raceway Plus w/Vpak	50-15	0.85-1.2 mm	2/9 kg bags 10/1 kg. bags
4	400 - 1.5 g	PL Raceway 40-9 w/Vpak	40-9	1.5 mm	20 kg. bag
5	1.5-3.0 g	PL Raceway 40-9 w/Vpak	40-9	2.0 mm	20 kg. bag
6	2 g-Market	Shrimp HI-35 w/Vpak	35-7	2.4 mm	25 kg. bag

*Dry Weight

Feeding Tips

- RAS production systems require special feeds and feeding methods.
- Feeding programs must be designed around individual system specifications and targeted growth profiles.
- Observe the animals frequently and carefully. Learn what is normal.
- When first stocking the animals, have feed in the system.
- Overfeeding should be carefully avoided.
- Continuous feeding is best. Feeds should be well distributed in the system.
- Change feed type and size gradually over a 3 day period.
- Feed size is determined by animal size, not PL stage.
- Water temperatures affect feed utilization. Feeding rates should be reduced by 5 to 10% per degree centigrade.
- Use controlled scientifically based strategies for carbon addition that control ammonia, nitrite problems while preventing sludge buildup in the system.

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