(Oreochromis sp.)

(Lactuca sativa)

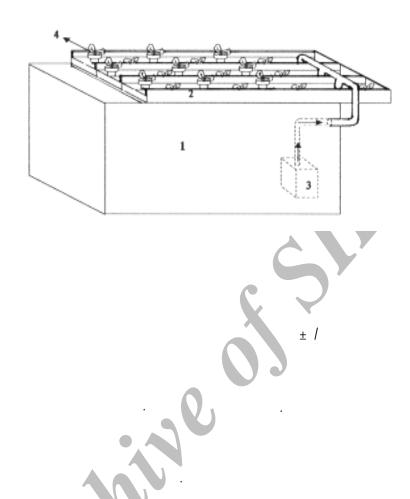


www.SID.ir

-System

-Hydroponics

-Aquaponics



 Ec*
 pH
 Mn (mg/l)**
 Zn (mg/l)
 Cu (mg/l)
 Ca (mg/l)
 Mg (mg/l)
 N (mg/l)
 K (mg/l)
 P (mg/l)

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= (mg/l)** Ec*

-Cargill-Company

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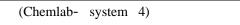
A = AB - B= A = AB = B .(APHA) A = AB-B $A=B\times C$ = A = B = A = C = D (HACH Company, Cat. NO 23130-18)

-Homogenized

-Total Suspended Solids

-Total Dissolved Solid

-Wattman



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(Atomic absorption spectrophotometer model perkin Etiner AAS 3110)

() (YSI Model 57)
(Ec)
(HANA, HI 8033)
(FCR)
(DGR)
(TFC)
(Orion model 410A)

()			()	()
± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	± /	/ ± /



Zn	Fe	Cu	Mn	Ca	Mg	N	P	K
/	/	1	/	/	/	/	1	/
± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /
/	/	1	/	/	/	/	/	/
± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /

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Zn	Fe	Cu	Mn	Ca	Mg	N	P	K
/	1	/	1	/	1	/	/	/

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Ca Zn Fe Cu Mn Mg P N K / ./ / / / / / ± ./ ± / ± / ± / ± / ± / ± / / / / / / / / ± / ± ./ ± / ± / ± / ± / ± / ± / ± / / / / / / / / 1

Zn Fe Cu $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{n}$ Ca Mg P N K / / ±/ ±/ ±/ ± / ± / ± / ± / ± / ± / / / / / / / / () ± / ± / ± / ±/ ± / ± / ± / ± / ± / / / / / / / / / / () / / / / /

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Ec pH

pН	1	/	/	/		1	1	/
Ec	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	// ±/	/ ± /	/ ± /
	/ +/	/ +/	/ +/	/ +/	/ +/	/ + /	/ +/	/ +/

±) (

()	(%)	()	(%)
±	/ ± /	±	/ ± /

Zn	Fe	Cu	Mn	Ca	Mg	P	N	K
1	/	/	1	/	/	/	/	1
± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /
/	/	1	1		/	/		1
± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /	± /
/	/	/	1	/	/	/	/	1

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⁻ Microelements

⁻ Nutrient Film Technique

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Usage Of Aquaculture Wastewater Produced in A Recirculating Aquaculture System as A Medium for Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* Var *Longifolia*) Production

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Abstract

A recirculating aquaculture system was designed, consisted of a fish tank ($110 \text{ L} \times 84 \text{ W} \times 100 \text{ D}$ cm), three hydroponic troughs (110 L \times 30 W \times 5 D cm) and a water pump with the capability of pumping 30 liters of water per minute for circulation of water through the system. Hydroponic troughs were installed over the fish tank with in a distance of 20 cm. Each fish tank was filled with a volume of 640 liters of water and then 75 juveniles (20 ± 0.02 g) of red tilapia were introduced in each tank to be reared for a 3-week period. The fish were fed a floating pellet feed, containing 24% protein, twice a day at 09.00 and 18.00. The mean amount of supplementary feed was 2025g in each fish tank during the experimental period. The fish attained mean individual weight of 44.73 ± 0.35 g at harvest time and the remaining wastewater or residual in each system was used as a medium to supply nutrient needs of 42 one-week old lettuce seedlings in a culture system. Lettuce seedlings were cultivated for a 5-week period. The yield in lettuce was 2017±197g at the end of the experiment. The concentration of nutrients in water were determined after the harvest of fish as well as the lettuce seedlings. On average, lettuce seedlings could intake 3.20, 73.76, 7.97, 3.48, 5.01, 4.72, 1.48, 8.98, and 0.28 % of feed's Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Ca, Mg, P, N and K, respectively. Results in this study indicated that aquaculture wastewater can be used as a suitable nutrient supplying solution for lettuce culture in a NFT(Nutrient Film Technique) system.

Keywords: Aquaculture wastewater, Nutrient supplying solution, Recovery, Lettuce, Tilapia, Recirculating system.

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