CALL FOR PAPERS – DEADLINE: June 1, 2021

AQUACULTURE AMERICA 2021 encourages the submission of high quality oral and poster presentations. We strongly encourage authors to consider poster presentations because poster sessions will be an integral part of the program. Papers submitted for “oral presentation only” may not be accepted as oral presentations due to the limited number of available time slots. All abstracts must be in English – the official language of the conference.

Each oral presenter shall be entitled to no more than 12 minutes for a presentation, plus 3 minutes for questions. Authors of studies involving proprietary products or formulations should present this information in workshops or the trade show. Oral presentations should use Power Point. Slides, overhead projectors and video players will not be available or allowed.

All presenters are required to pay their own registration accommodation and travel expenses. AQUACULTURE AMERICA 2021 cannot subsidize registration fees, travel or hotel costs.

No Abstract Book will be printed – an Abstract Book will be available online.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF ABSTRACTS

Expanded Abstract Format - Please refer to the sample.

1. TITLE OF PAPER: The abstract title is printed in CAPITAL LETTERS, with the exception of scientific names which should be Upper/lower case and italicized (see example). Scientific names should not be preceded or followed by commas or parentheses or other markings.

2. AUTHOR(S): The first name should be the presenting author. Use * after the presenting author. Type in upper/lower case.

3. ADDRESS AND EMAIL: Type only the presenting author’s institution, address and email. Type in upper/lower case.

4. MAXIMUM LENGTH: One Page

5. PAGE SIZE: Standard 8.5 x 11 inch paper (portrait)

6. MARGINS: 1-inch margin throughout (left/right/top/bottom)

7. SPACING: Single spaced

8. PARAGRAPHS: Paragraphs should be separated by a blank line and should not be indented.

9. FONTS: Character fonts should be 12 point type.

10. FIGURES & TABLES: Figures and tables are highly recommended. They should be reduced to the appropriate size for a one page abstract and should be clearly readable at the reduced size in black print only. The reduced figures and tables should be included in the abstract in camera-ready form.

EVALUATION OF JUVENILE AUSTRALIAN RED CLAW CRAYFISH Cherax quadricarinatus FED PRACTICAL DIETS WITH AND WITHOUT SUPPLEMENTAL LECITHIN AND/OR CHOLESTEROL
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Red claw crayfish (Cherax quadricarinatus) are one of more than a hundred Australian freshwater crayfish. However, because of its rapid growth rate, ease of spawning and dissolved oxygen tolerance, and lack of a larval stage, red claw are the best known aquaculture in the United States. Red claw are only being investigated as a potential culture species in this country and very little information exists on their nutritional requirements. Since many crustaceans require lecithin and cholesterol to be added; however, lecithin and cholesterol are very expensive operating expenses for an aquaculture enterprise. Formulated diets can be as much as 70% higher if the least expensive diet is formulated that meets the nutrient requirements. The present study was conducted to determine if cholesterol and/or lecithin need to be added to a practical diet for red claw crayfish. An 8-week feeding trial was conducted in a recirculating system with water flowing from the drain of one tank to the fill of another. Water was recirculated through biological and mechanical filters. Water was divided into two independent systems. Water temperature was maintained at 27-29°C and lighting was provided by overhead fluorescent ceiling lights on a 16-hr light:8-hr dark cycle. Ammonia, nitrite, dissolved oxygen, temperature, alkalinity, chloride, and pH were measured three times per week. The goal of this study was to examine the effects of growth performance of newly-hatched juvenile red claw when fed four practical diets with or without cholesterol and lecithin. Other practical diets included menhaden fish meal, soybean meal, shrimp meal, wheat flour, vitamin and mineral mix, pellet binder, cod liver oil, and corn oil (Table 1).

After 8 weeks, red claw crayfish fed a practical diet without cholesterol (Diet 3) had significantly (P < 0.05) higher survival and growth than the other diets. Biomass and total weight of red claw crayfish (Figure 1) were significantly different (P < 0.05) among diets. These results are not surprising because lipid content in red claw is approximately 13.3% fat (dry weight). Unlike other freshwater crayfish, red claw have very low levels of cholesterol and lecithin. In addition, red claw crustaceans have a lay by a process called the "lay by the sexes". This process occurs when the female fertilizes the egg and then stores it in her abdomen until it is ripe for hatching. The goal of this study was to examine the effects of growth performance of newly-hatched juvenile red claw when fed four practical diets with or without cholesterol and lecithin. Other practical diets included menhaden fish meal, soybean meal, shrimp meal, wheat flour, vitamin and mineral mix, pellet binder, cod liver oil, and corn oil (Table 1).

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Submit your abstract via the internet at the meeting website. Follow the complete instructions on the website for online submission.

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If you are unable to submit your abstract online, contact the Conference Manager for alternative methods at: worldaqua@was.org

All presenters who submit their abstract by June 1, 2021, will be entered into a random drawing for 1 of 5 complimentary full conference registrations for AA2021.

PLEASE SUBMIT EARLY FOR A CHANCE TO WIN!