TECHNICAL PROGRAM COVERS THE LATEST RESEARCH

The U.S. Aquaculture Society will put together an extensive technical program featuring special sessions, contributed papers and workshops on all of the species and issues facing aquaculturists around the country and throughout the world. Sample topics:

Biotechnology/Biogenetics

Crustacean genetics/selection/ genomics Finfish genetics/selection/genomics Genetically modified organisms Shellfish genetics/selection/genomics

Conservation/Management/ Stock Enhancement Conservation/restoration aquaculture Stock enhancement

Crustaceans

Species Crawfish *L. vannamei Macrobrachium* sp. Shrimp husbandry/production

Economics/Marketing

Aquaculture economics Certification Consumer perceptions of farm-raised seafood Marketing Organic aquaculture Risk management

Engineering

Aquaponics Bioflocs Biofouling Biofuels Effluent waste management Recirculating aquaculture system technology System modelling

Finfish

Species Baitfish Catfish/catfish hybrids Flatfish Gar/paddlefish/bowfin Largemouth bass Marine fish Mullet Percids Salmonids Striped bass/striped bass hybrids Sturgeon Tilapia Tuna Zebrafish Finfish husbandry/production

Food Safety Seafood/health-related Shellfish safety

Health/Disease

Aquaculture drugs Aquatic animal veterinary medicine Biofilms Biosecurity Crustacean bacterial diseases Crustacean fungal diseases Crustacean parasitic diseases Finfish bacterial diseases Finfish fungal diseases Finfish parasitic diseases Immunology/stress Mucosal health Physiology Preventative medicine strategies Shellfish bacterial diseases Shellfish fungal diseases Shellfish parasitic diseases Vaccines Viral diseases Welfare

Nutrition Alternative feeds Crustacean nutrition Feed ingredients Finfish nutrition Fish oil Live feeds Pond fertilization Prebiotics/probiotics Shellfish nutrition

Other Sessions

Aquaculture education Aquaculture through the years, how I got here! Aquaculture without Frontiers Disaster relief Ecology/environment Endangered species Extension/technology transfer History of aquaculture Indigenous Aquaculture International Development Invasive species Ocean acidification Outreach Wireless/automated technologies in aquaculture

Other Species Algae Alligator Amphibians Eels Ornamentals Sea Urchins

Regulations/Policies/Permitting

Reproduction

Broodstock propagation/management Crustacean reproduction Finfish reproduction Hatchery technology Larval culture Shellfish reproduction

Shellfish

Species Abalone Freshwater mussels Mussels/clams/geoducks Oysters Pearl oysters Scallops *Tridacna* Shellfish husbandry/production Business Tools and the Economics of Shellfish Aquaculture

Systems

Cage culture In-pond raceways/split-ponds Integrated multi trophic aquaculture Non-traditional aquaculture Offshore aquaculture Pond culture Raceway culture Recirculating aquaculture Recreational/ornamental pond management Robotics in Aquaculture Small scale aquaculture Survey Design, Implementation, and Analysis in Aquaculture Urban aquaculture

Water Quality/Chemistry

Algal blooms Instrumentation Management Methodology Nitrogen waste management Toxins/contaminants

CALL FOR PAPERS – DEADLINE: September 28, 2025

AQUACULTURE AMERICA 2026 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 guestions. 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 2026 cannot subsidize registration fees, travel or hotel costs.

No Abstract Book will be printed - the Abstract Book will be published on the conference website www.was.org

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF ABSTRACTS

Cm

margin (2.54

inch

,

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.

1 inch margin (2.54 cm) EVALUATION OF JUVENILE AUSTRALIAN RED CLAW CRAYFISH Cherax quadricarinatus FED PRACTICAL DIETS WITH AND WITHOUT SUPPLEMENTAL LECITHIN AND/OR CHOLESTEROI Laura A. Muzinic*, Kenneth R. Thompson, Tracey Christian, Carl D. Webster, Lukas Manomaitis, and David B. Rouse Aquaculture Research Center Kentucky State University Frankfort, KY 40601 lmuzinic@dcr.net Red claw crayfish (Cherax quadricarinatus) are one of more than a hund stralian freshwater Ċ crayfish. However, because of its rapid growth rate, ease of spawning, wide nAdissolved oxygen w tolerance, and lack of a larval stage, red claw may be the best candidate for e United States Red claw are only being investigated as an aquaculture species in th ountry ar information exists on their nutritional requirements and practical diet formulations cholesterol to be added to their diet, these two nutrients are require lecithin and lecithin and cholesterol are very expensive. Since diet costs can be as much penses for an aquaculture 54 cm enterprise, it is imperative that the least expensive die ts the nutrient requirements of Ŧ the species. The present study was conducted to de /or lecithin needs to be added to a practical diet for red claw crayfish. inch margin (2. An 8-week feeding trial was conducted i ABLE 1. Formulation of experimental diets fed to system with newly-hatched juvenile red claw cravfish weight of 0.2 g) red claw, each stor Diet plastic mesh culture units. Individual uni within fiberglass tanks, each 1 water line. Water was recir vical 25.0 25.0 44.5 Menhaden FM and mechanical filters. Water to D toinad Soybean Meal Lecithin 0.5 Cholesterol 25.0 35.0 0.0 1.0 38.5 35.0 0.5 1.0 39.0 35.0 0.0 0.0 39.5 at 27-29°C and lig overhead fluorescent ceilin ir light:dark 0.0 30.5 6 cycle. Ammoni gen, temperature, Other alkalinity, chlor neasured three times Ð per week. The was to examine the dy effects of growth perfe of newly-hatched juvenile TABLE 2. Final weight, percentage weight gain, specific growth rate (SGR), and percentage survival of red claw crayfish fed four practical diets. Means in a column with different letters were significantly red claw when fed for ctical diets with or without cholesterol and lecithin. Other practical diets included menhaden fish meal, soybean meal, shrimp meal, wheat different (P < 0.05) flour, vitamin and mineral mix, pellet binder, cod liver oil, and corn oil (Table 1) Dict After 8 weeks, red claw crayfish fed a practical diet 1 2 3 4 without cholesterol (Diet 3) had significantly (P < 0.05) Final weight (g) 6.97a Weight gain (%) 3384a SGR (%/day) 5.74a 6.00a 3.64b 5.11a 2897a 1717b 4.68b 2454a 5.74a 76.0 5.66a 64.0 5.41a 80.0 Survival (%)

lower final weight, percentage weight gain, and specific growth rate (SGR) compared to crayfish fed all other diets (Table 2). These results indicate that a practical diet containing 2% cod liver oil and 1% corn oil and having no lecithin appears to be sufficient and that lecithin may not be necessary for juvenile red claw diets

1 inch margin (2.54 cm)

8.5 inches wide (21.6 cm)



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

www.was.org

If you are unable to submit your abstract online, contact the Conference Manager for alternative methods at:

worldaqua@was.org

56.0