The Aquaculture Division is here to help you in farming Tilapia (*O. mossambicus*). For your farming need or advice on site selection, farming construction, grow-out of tilapia, pond maintenance and harvesting see us at our office @ the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources or call us by Oreochromis mossambicus.

Phone: 30564
Fax: 38730

"For a good taste choose Tilapia"
Tilapia farming is good when it comes to feeding

Tilapia’s are omnivores meaning they can feed on both plants and animal. They feed on planktons as their natural food however, supplementary food could be added for better growth rate for commercial means.

Feeding on plant origin

Forages. These are leaves of grasses, aquatic plants, and vegetation in general. A good example is chopped cassava leaf (use the sweet kind with red stems, and only give to fish older than 1 month; chop the cassava leaf very finely).

Fruits. These include rice bran, rice pollard, corn and corn meal, soya bean meal, broken rice, wheat-flour mill mix. They are fed whole, or ground into meal and mixed with other ingredients, made into pellets.

Root crops. These are sweet potato, cassava etc.

Grains. These include rice bran, rice pollard, corn and corn meal, soya bean meal, broken rice, wheat-flour mill mix. They are fed whole, or ground into meal and mixed with other ingredients, made into pellets.

Fruits. Nuts, including meal or the and squeezed nut left after making nut cream.

Foraged diets. These are a mixture of ingredients formulated to give fish a nutritionally balanced diet. The feeds can be supplemental (“partial” diet), or complete (containing all essential nutrients in amounts necessary for normal growth). Supplemental feeds in combination with natural food in the pond (plankton) can provide a nutritionally complete diet for tilapia.

Meat, fish and their by-products. For example, fish meal, meat-and-bone meal.

Feeding on animal origin

Manures. Fish will eat good quality, dried chicken ma-