TECHNICAL REPORT ON STUDENT
INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE
SCHEME (SIWES)

UNDERTAKEN AT

AMAJAAT FISH FARMING AND CONSULTANCY
PHASE 3, AKEYAN VILLAGE BUDO ESIN VILLAGE
EGBEJILA AREA ILORIN,KWARASTATE.

PRESENTED BY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to register my profound gratitude to Allah Almighty for the guidance and grace throughout my life.

My appreciation goes to the entire staff of AMAJAAT FISH FARMING AND CONSULTANCY for making industrial training interesting educative and worthwhile. My appreciation also goes to my industrial based supervisor, whose accessibility. Unitary effort, patient and guidance and suggestion fabulously contribution to the completion of this report, may God continue to guide and protect them and their family.

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SIWES COORDINATOR	DATE
……	……..……
SIWES SUPERVISOR	DATE

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION OF SIWES

SIWES simply refer to students industry work experience scheme, is a skill training programme deigned to expose and prepare students of universities, polytechnics, college of technology, colleges of agriculture and colleges of education for the industrial work experience they are likely to meet after graduation.

The pogramme also affords student the opportunity of familiarizing and exposing themselves to the needed experience in handling equipment and machinery that are usually not available in their institutions.

Before the establishment of the scheme, there was a growing concern among industrialist that graduates of tertiary institution lacked adequate practical background preparatory for employment in industries.

That is, the employers were of the opinion that the theoretical education going on in institutions for initiating and designing the scheme by the fund during it's formative years 19673 – 94 was introduced to acquaint student with skill of handling employers and machinery.

1.1 AIMS OF SIWES

✔ To expose students of higher place of learning to the practical aspects of what

✔ They are being taught in school and prepare them for future work related experiences.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

✔ To prepare for the industrial work experience they are to undergo after graduation.

✔ To expose student to work method and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not available in their institution.

✔ To provide student opportunity to see the world of theirs.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 BACKGROUND HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

2.1 HISTORY OF AMAJAAT FISH FARMING AND CONSULTANCY

Amajaat fish farming and consultancy is a fish farming business located on phase 3,Akeyan village budo esin village egbejila area, Ilorin.

The company was established in 2015 with the goal of producing high quality fish for commercial purpose. Since its inception, it has grown into a reputable agriculture enterprise, specializing in fish breeding, juvenile production and hatchery operations.

The company started its operations in 2015 by constructing a fish pond for rearing fish under Mr.JATTO ABDULMAJEED TOPE.

Initially, the founder started with just a few concrete pounds focusing on juvenile production. At suppliers, which took approximately two months before they reached a marketable size. This reliance on external sources posed challenges including inconsistent supply and varying quality of juveniles.

2.2 TRANSITION INTO HATCHERY OPERATION

Determined to improve efficiency and reduce dependency on external suppliers, the founder decided to venture into hatchery operations.

In 2016, he took the initiative to learn the process of fish hatching himself. This marked significant milestone in the company's history, and it allowed for better control over the quality of juvenile fish and ensured to steady supply for production.

Since then, Amajaat fish farming and consultancy has continued to progress in fish farming, incorporating modern techniques to improve its output.

2.3. EXPANSION INTO BREEDING

By 2023, the company has expanded its operations by creating breeding ponds specifically for hatching fish eggs.

This development enabled for founder to fully transition into independent fish breeding with the ability to produce between 50,000 and 100,000 juvenile fish at a time, the hatchery operations, which previously required sourcing form other suppliers, were now handled entirely in – house the breeding cycle typically

takes between three to ten days, allowing for faster and more efficient production.

2.4. IMPACT AND GROWTH

Over the years, Amajaat fish farming and consultancy has made notable contributions to the aquaculture industry by producing high – quality fish stock for local markets.

The company's ability to hatch and breed fish independently has positioned it as a key player in the fish farming section through continuous learning, innovation and expansion, the business has remained sustainable and profitable.

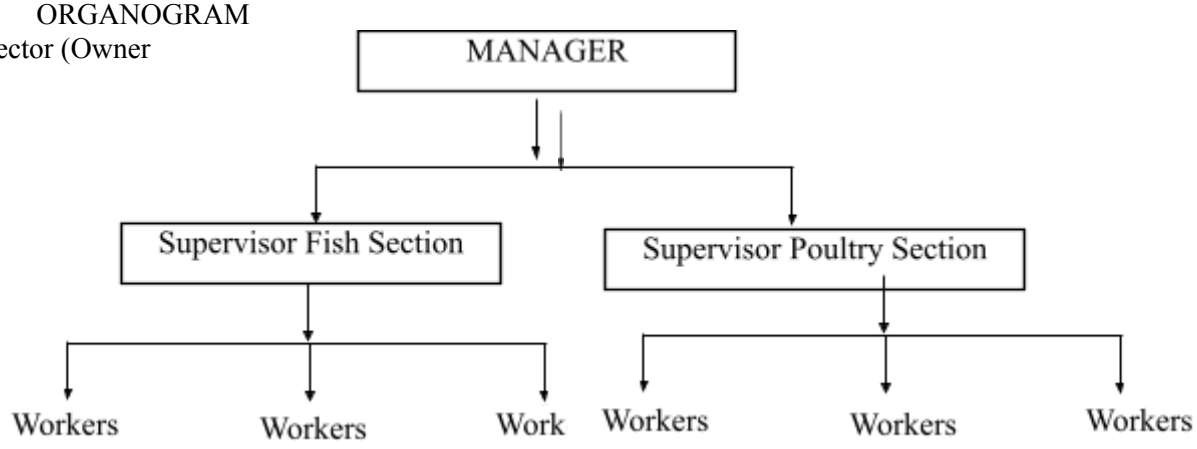
The journey of Amajaat Fish Farming and Consultancy highlights the importance of adaptation and self – sufficiency in agribusiness from starting with a small concrete pond to establishing a full-fledged hatchery and breeding system, the company's growth reflected its commitment to excellence in fish farming.

With a solid foundation in aquaculture, Amajaat Fish Farming and Consultancy is well – positioned for further expansion and long – term.

Division/Units => Fishery

2.5. ORGANOGRAM

Director (Owner



CHAPTER THREE

3.1 TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE

At my SIWES placement Amajaat Phase I and II there were two major division/unit as their area of specialization

Division / unit/ section

i. Fishery unit / section

ii. Poultry unit / section

3.2 FISHERY UNIT

At fishery unit were exposed to various technical aspect of fish rearing and management as follows:

- Fish and fishes types
- Feed, types feeding of fishes
- Water and water management of fish
- Pond, pond types and ponds management
- Fish breeding
- Spawning
- Identification of male and female fishes
- Fish life – stages
- Aquarium and preparation of aquarium of hatchery
- Stimulating reproduction hormones ovulars /ovaporum

❖ Fish: is an aquatic animals that fed phytoplant zooplanton and artificial for cultured aquatic animals (fish).

- Fishery: is the art and sciences of fish rearing and their management of modern day aquatic animals culturing (fish).

- Aquaculture: the sciences of rearing fishes under a difference water bodies i.e. concrete pond, plastic panel vert. earthen pond etc.

At my SIWES farm we were introduced and exposed to majorly African cat fish or mudfish also called clarias garipons.

Though we were informed that there were other fishes that can be cultured in Kwara Stat i.e. Tilapia.

Feed Types And Feeding Of Fish

We were introduced to different feeds and feed types based on the fish sizes, this led us to we the farm supervisor called fish life – stages.

Feed

i. Pelleted fish

ii. Powder fish feed

- Pelleted or pellet fish feed was made out of the following feed ingredients.

- Maize
- Soya bean
- G.N.C Ground nut cake
- Starch
- Lysin
- e.t.c.

- Powder fish feed was also made out of the above ingredient but they are majorly imported i.e. (Artemia).

Fish life – stages of their Feeds

Fish => fry Fingerlins Juvenine Table size

Feed => Artemia Pellet Pellet Pellet

Feeding of fishes

We were introduced to feeding of fish techniques and we practiced the feeding based on roster and time to feed.

We feed fishes in the morning and examine the supervisor said we are to follow the trend since they are under artificial management.

Morning within the hours of 7:30 – 8:30am

Evening within the hour of 4:30 – 5:30pm

Application was by broadcasting at a targeted point. Water water source and water management

Water is liquid oxygen and the supervisor informed us the fish is water and water is fish once there is no water nobody can plan or thinks of rearing fishes.

With this to set-up fish farm there must be reliable and constraint water source and supply.

Reliable Water source of fish rearing

- Stream / river water following => 100% oxygen level
- Well water => 85 – 75% oxygen level
- Borehole water = 50 – 45% oxygen level
- Sagnate water is not advisable.

Pond Water Management

The best water management apart from getting the water from reliable source, the pond water must be change when observed the algae in water hail seven loose in water like particle and perceiving differently odour in the water bodies.

Pond Pond types and Pond Management

Pond simply refer to housing for fishes and its can be of different types based on types, structure and material used.

Pond types

- Earthen pond

- Concrete pond

- Plastic pond
- Vert or Thapoly framework

At my SIWES place no were majorly exposed to Earthen and concrete pond and maintenance.

Pond Management

The farm supervisor transformed us that we should make some that the following management practices.

- Pond should left to total dryness for mouth
- Any dirty water in nay pond must drained off
- For any earthen pond, it's must cleared and re-excavated yearly.

Breeding /Hatchery

Breeding is an art and science of reproduces anther young fishes of it's kind of the parent stock.

Breeding can also be refer to as hatching for any artificial breeding or hatchery, as should be artificial stimulating hormones known a outlines or overporim.

When we were to carried out breeding or hatching we carried out fish selections based on

- Gender, males and females
- Maturity in males – pink tips of penis

- Maturity in female – golden brown egg
- Dose of administer of hormones

Stage II, we were taught preparation of housing or space to hatch or breed out fertilized egg in known as aquarium

Stage III, we filled the aquarium with water and we sett in the west called Kabar

Stage IV, the supervisor carried out the injection of the females fish with ovulin to stimulate the released of the egg in the next 16 – 18 hours.

Stage V, spawning follows, spawning is the gentle press on the belly of the female fish for the release on the egg of fertilization.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH PRACTICES

We were taught to identify common fish diseases and how to administer medications to prevent or treat infections. Diseases like fin rot, fungal infections, and parasitic infestations were discussed. We also learned the importance of biosecurity in fish farms.

Common fish medications and treatments:

✔ Antibiotics (e.g., Oxytetracycline) for bacterial infections.

✔ Antifungal treatments (e.g., Potassium permanganate) for fungal issues.

✔ Salt baths to treat external parasites.

✔ Vaccines (in some species) to prevent viral diseases.

Routine health practices:

✔ Regularly monitoring fish behavior and appearance.

✔ Checking water parameters (e.g., pH, ammonia, dissolved oxygen).

✔ Quarantining new fish before adding them to the main pond.

4.2. Daily Routine Management

Every day, we checked the ponds, removed dead fish, cleaned feeding trays, and monitored water quality. Proper record-keeping of fish mortality, feed consumption, and growth rates was essential for effective management.

Key practices included:

✔ Cleaning ponds and tanks to prevent algae and waste buildup.

✔ Monitoring fish behavior for signs of stress or disease.

✔ Conducting regular water quality tests.

4.3. MEDICATION AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT

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CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATION

SIWES Programe is an interested practical and working experience which facilitate familiarity with working act, tools and machinery handling for student such graduate and under graduate with these view. It is highly recommend that federal governments should fund the programme for more better efficiency.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion SIWES programme it’s what of continuity with strong monitoring by the (ITF) officers and various higher places of learning to make sure that their students are fully participate in the programme for better working experience for great better nation ahead.