



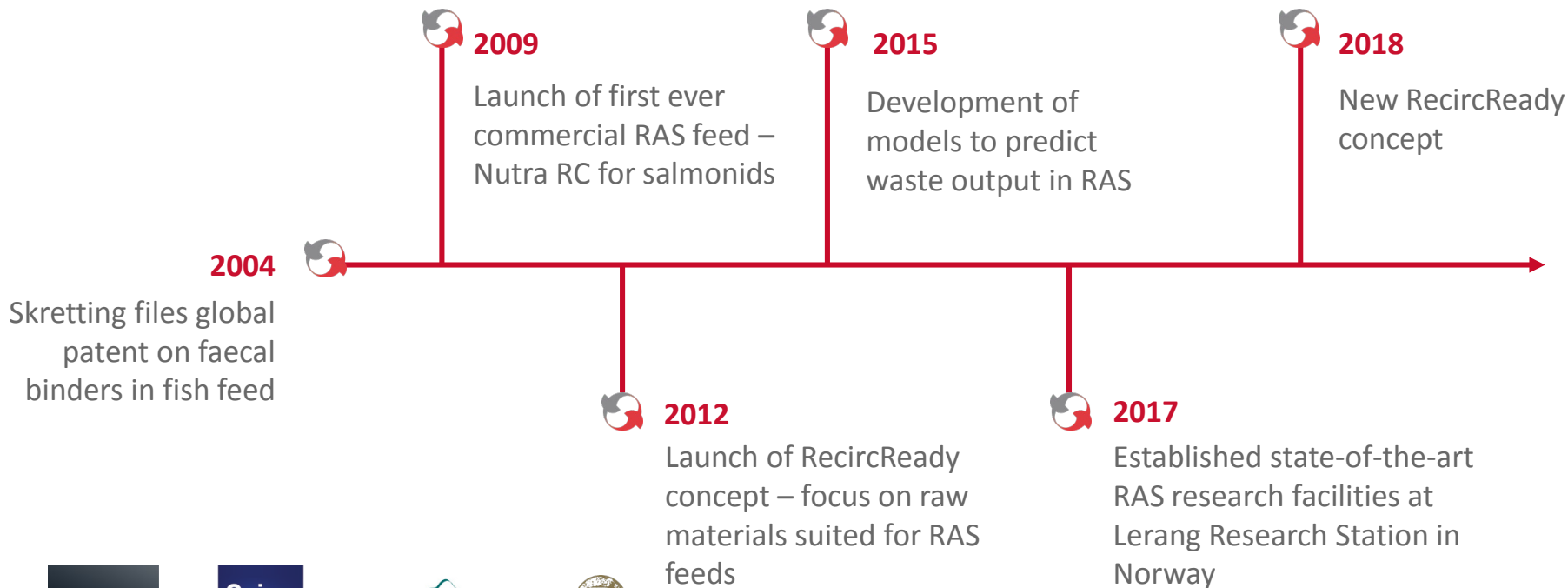
New developments in feeds for recirculating aquaculture systems

Paulo Fernandes, Ingunn Stubhaug, May-Helen Holme, Alex Obach

Aquaculture Innovation Workshop - 04 December 2018



Skretting's history in RAS



RAS Global Multidisciplinary Team





RAS R&D facilities



RAS R&D facilities



Feed
solutions



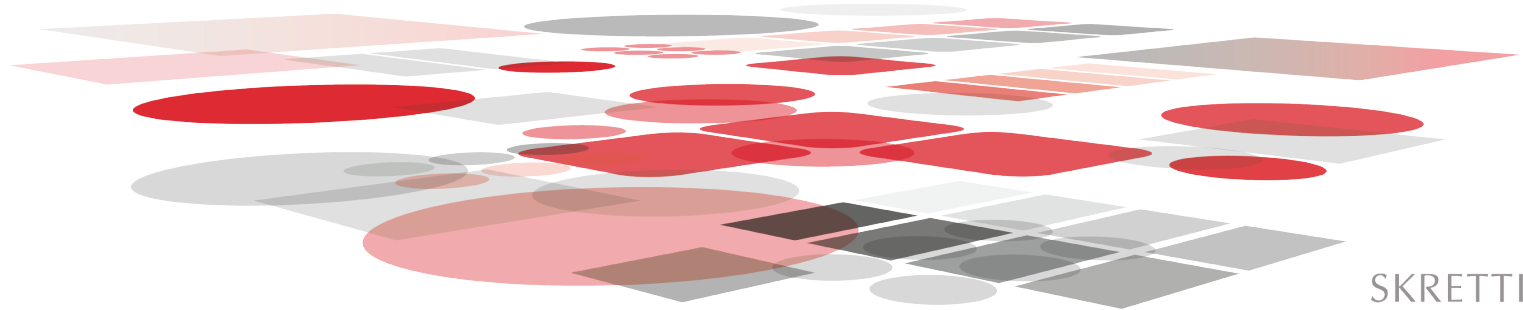
Growth & waste
prediction models



Fish & system
health



Nutrient
recycling

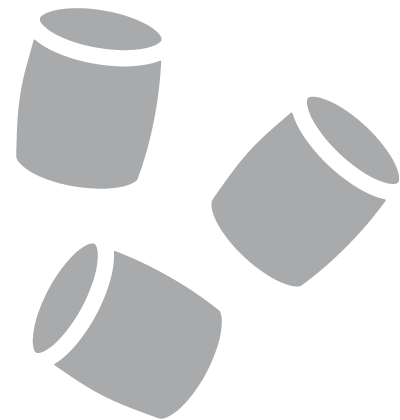


Feed solutions



Specific needs for RAS diets

1. Flexible choice **raw materials** and exact composition and digestibility of **nutrients**
2. Good **physical quality** optimised for the system
3. **Easy removal of faeces** to reduce load on the biofilter



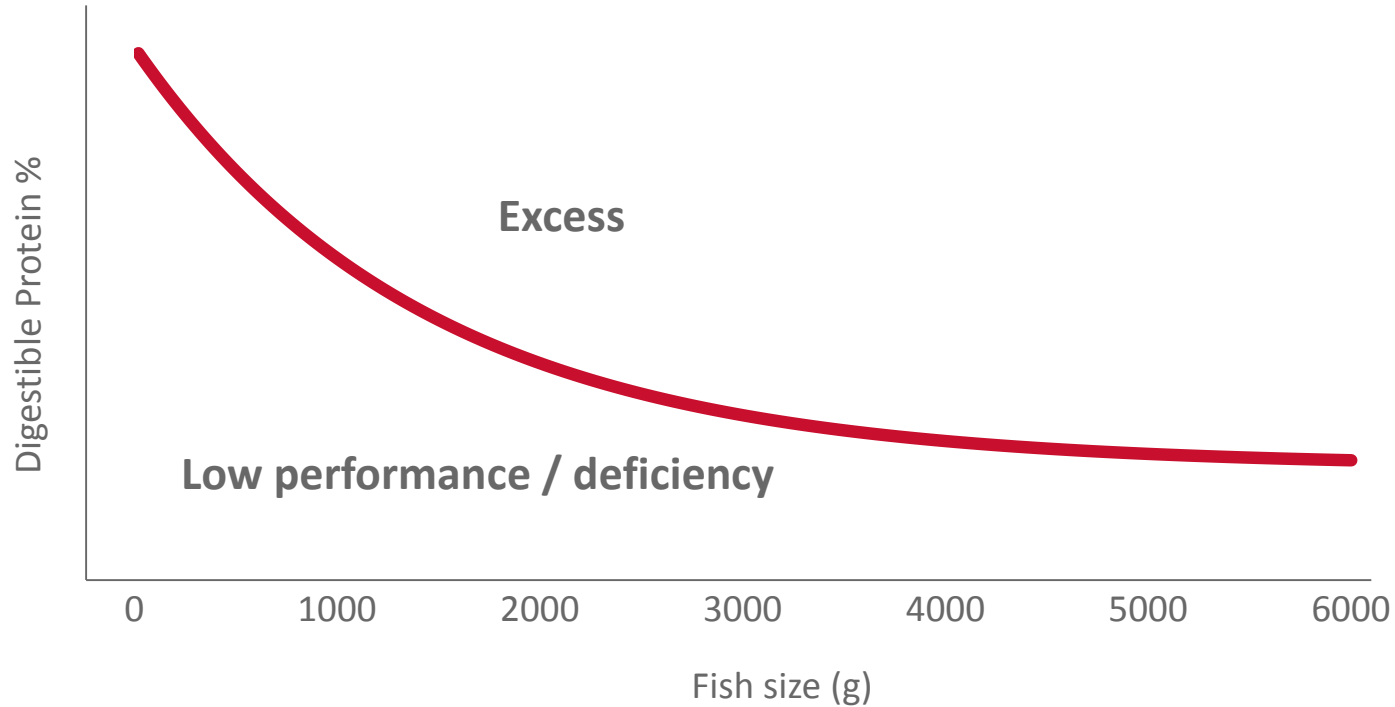
Raw materials and nutrients

Formulating RAS diets requires exact nutritional values

- RAS diets should cover nutritional needs and excess of nutrients should be minimised
- Both the digestible and the indigestible fraction of nutrients must be considered
- Real/time analytical tools are required to monitor exact nutritional value of raw materials (NIR)

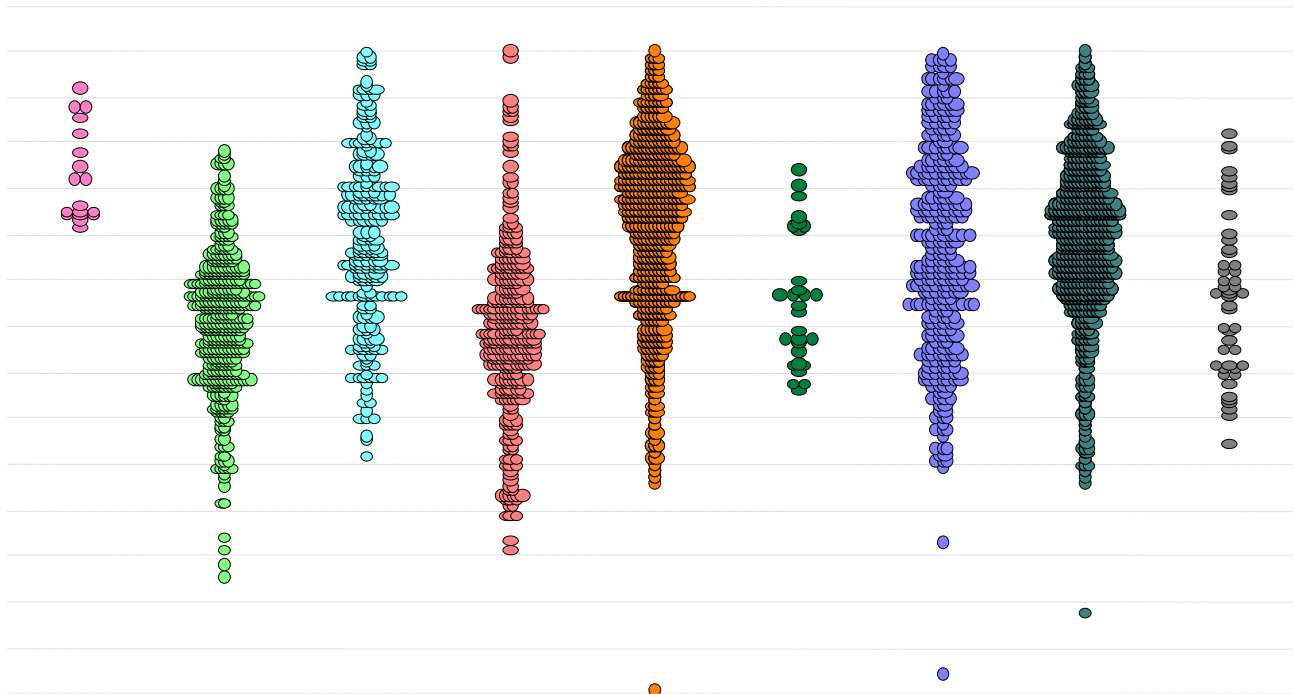


Digestible protein requirement in Atlantic salmon



Protein Digestibility in Fish Meal - ADC (%)

Fish Meal Protein Digestibility (ADC), %



Fish meal types and qualities (LT, NSM, FAQ...)



NIR - Near Infra-Red spectrometry

Near infrared spectrometry (NIR) is an accurate and rapid method to analyse both raw materials, feeds and fish

NIR spectrum: the blueprint of the raw material



NIR analyses of raw materials and complete feed

Fish meal
Tuna meal
Krill meal
Squid meal
Shrimp meal
Crustacean meal
Tilapia meal

Poultry meal
Feather meal
Blood meal
Meat meal

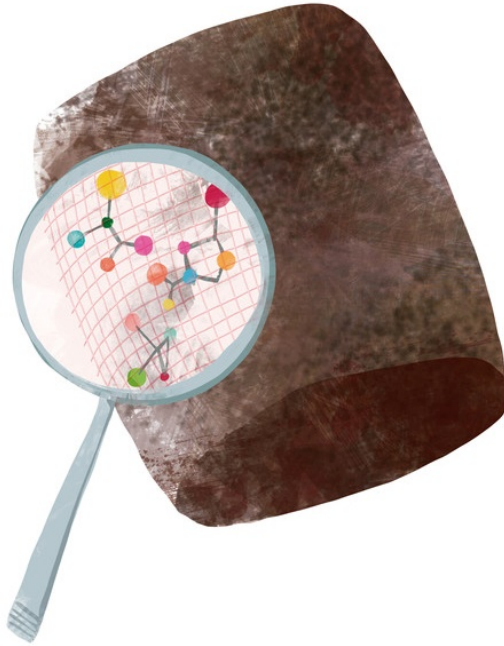
Fish oil
Rapeseed oil
Soybean oil
Poultry oil

Canola meal
Corn gluten
Corn DDGS
Cotton meal
Faba bean
Guar meal
Guar Korma meal
Lupine meal
Pea meal
Peanut cake
Rice bran
Rice protein concentrate
Soybean meal
Soya protein concentrate
Sunflower meal
Sunflower protein concentrate
Wheat
Wheat gluten
Wheat middlings
Wheat DDGS



Pellet Quality

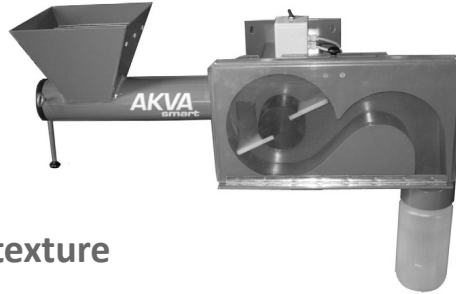
Parameters to define pellet physical quality



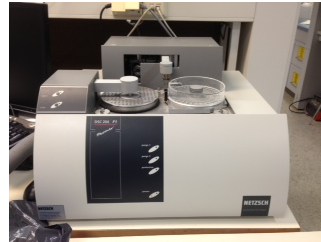
- Durability
- Fat leakage
- Water stability
- Sinking speed

Evaluation of physical quality of feed

Durability (Doris & Holmen) and texture

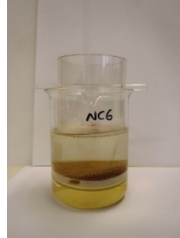


Fat leakage

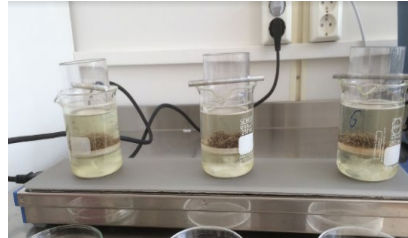
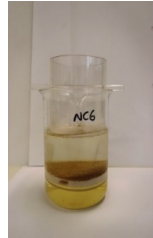


Evaluation of physical quality of feed

DM loss test (>24 hours)

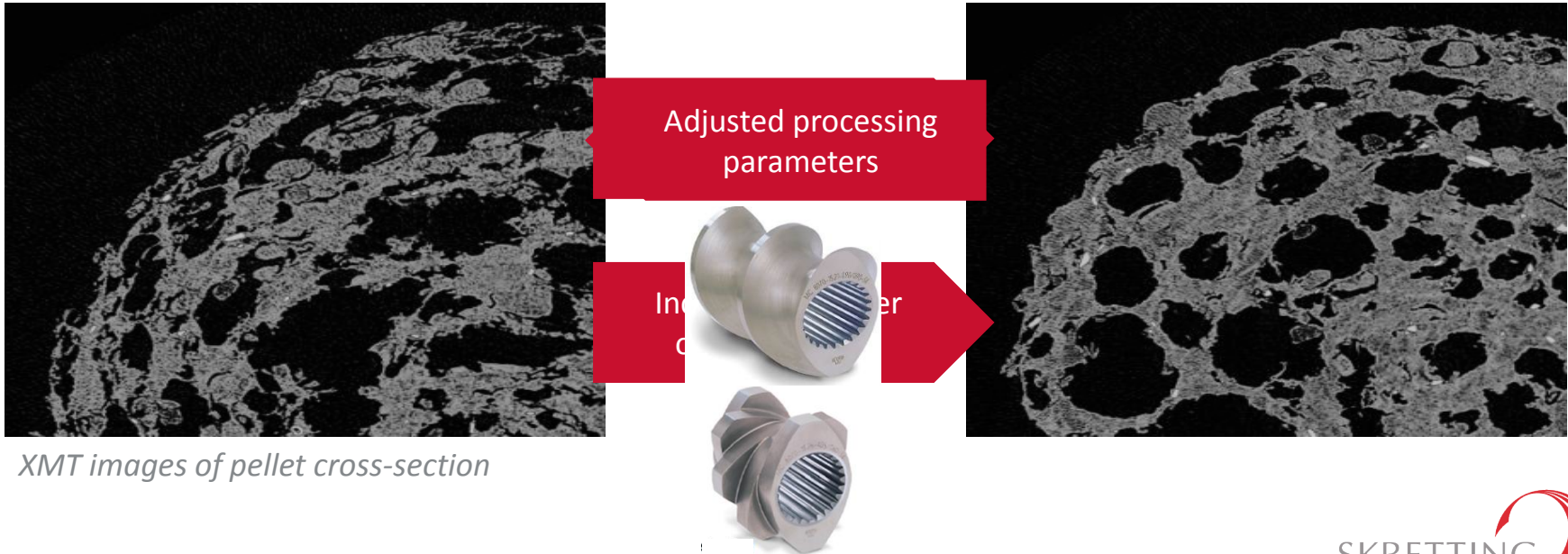


Turbidity (< 30 min)



Raw materials, process and physical quality

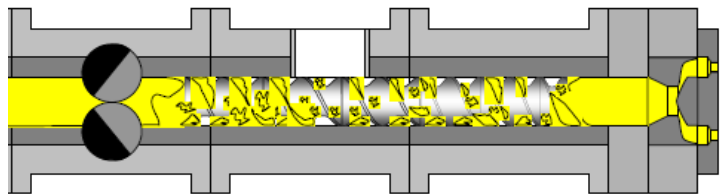
Raw materials can change the technological properties of feed such as pellet strength and oil uptake. This can be controlled by adjusting processing parameters.



XMT images of pellet cross-section

Effect of raw materials on process and durability

Raw material	Process Parameter					Physical Quality
	Moisture addition	Specific Mechanical Energy	Die pressure	Radial Expansion	Axial Expansion	Durability
RM 1	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	—
RM 2	↑	—	—	↑	↓	↑
RM 3	↓	↓	↓	—	—	↓
RM 4	↓	↓	↓	—	—	↑
RM 5	↓	↓	↓	—	—	↑



Fat leakage prevention in RAS diets

Factors that affect fat leakage:

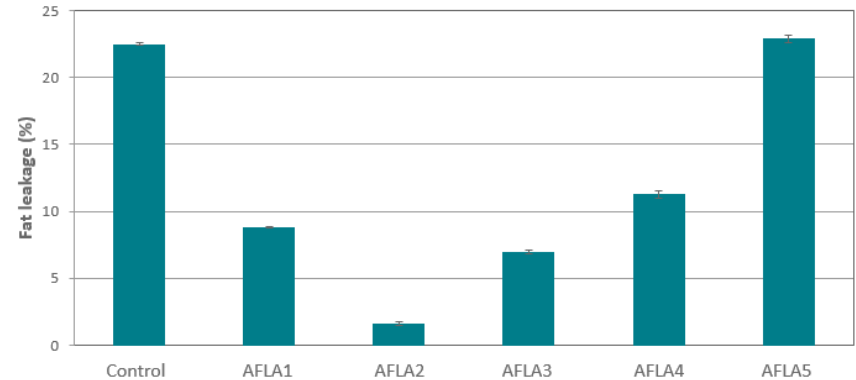
- Amount of oil
- Fatty acid composition
- Temperature during transport of feed
- Temperature during storage of feed
- Handling of feed

Factors that prevent fat leakage:

- Amount of anti-fat leakage agent (AFLA)
- Type of AFLA
- Processing (grinding, extrusion, drying, coating, cooling)

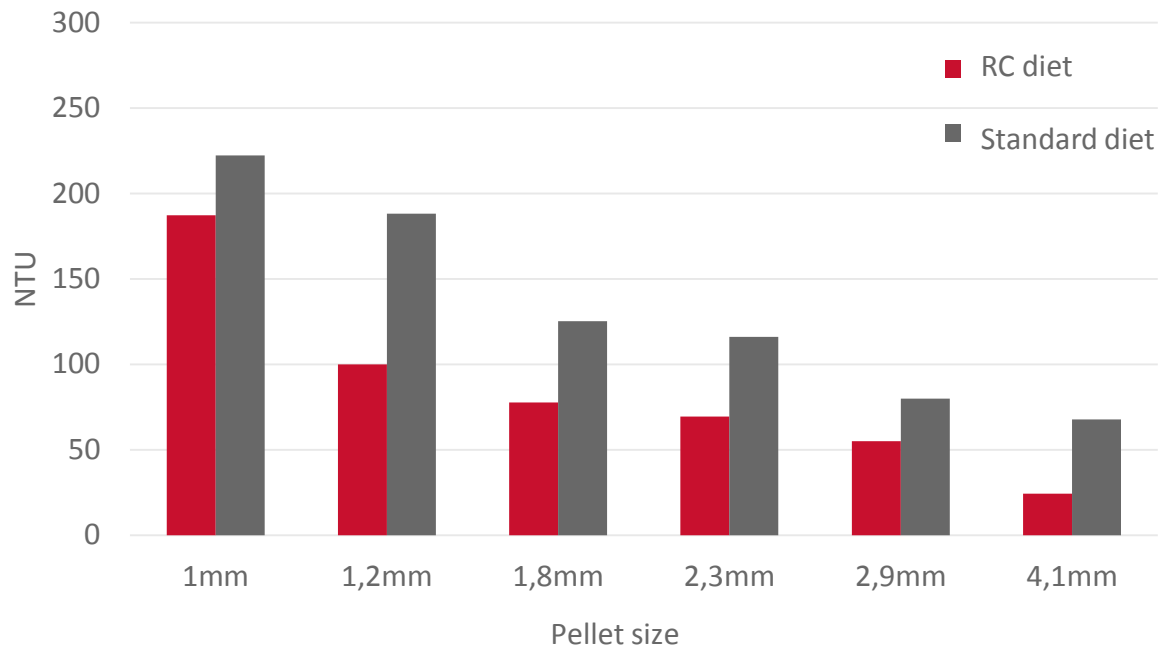


Fat leakage in salmon feed supplemented with AFLA



Water stability and sinking speed

Turbidity RC and standard feed



Sinking time RC and standard feed

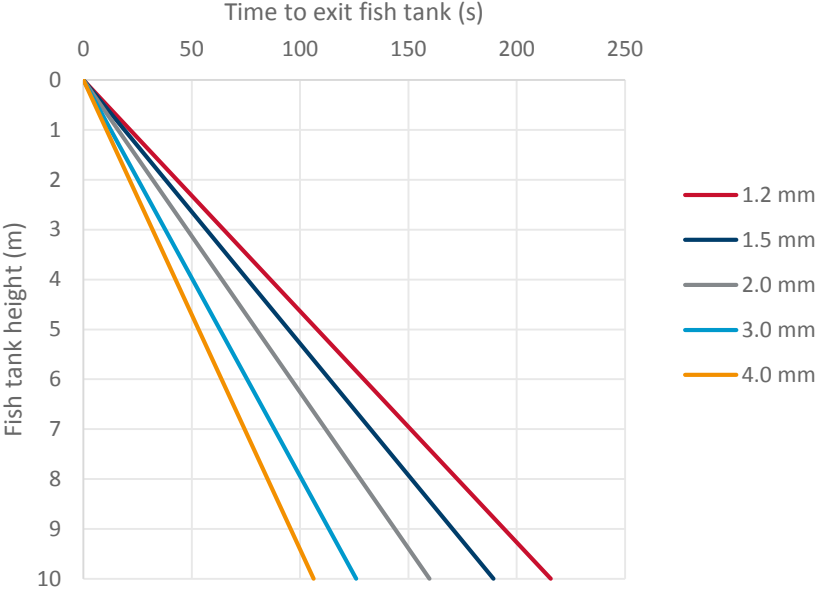


RC feed

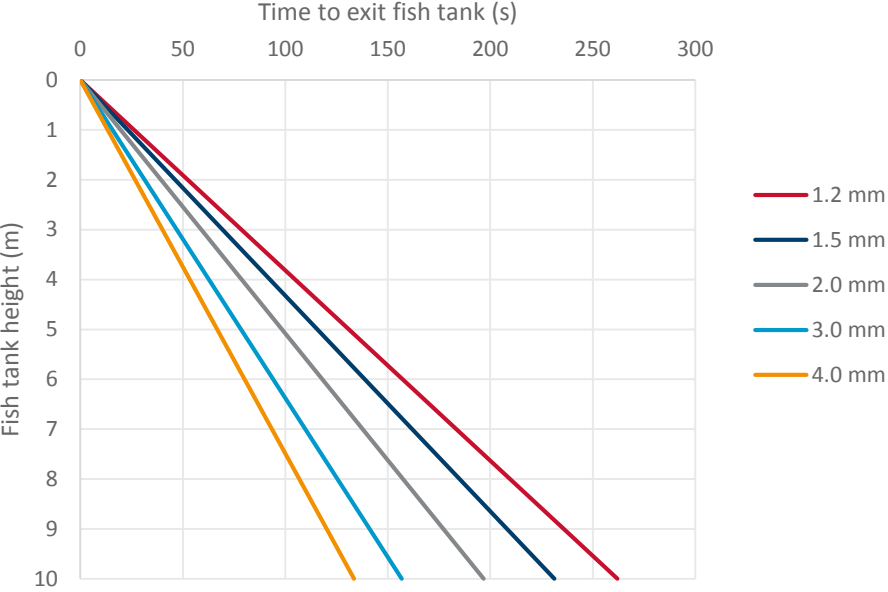
Standard feed

Time to exit tank

Time to exit fish tank of RC pellets of different sizes in freshwater



Time to exit fish tank of RC pellets of different sizes in seawater



Faeces Quality

Importance of faecal stability in RAS

Stable faeces

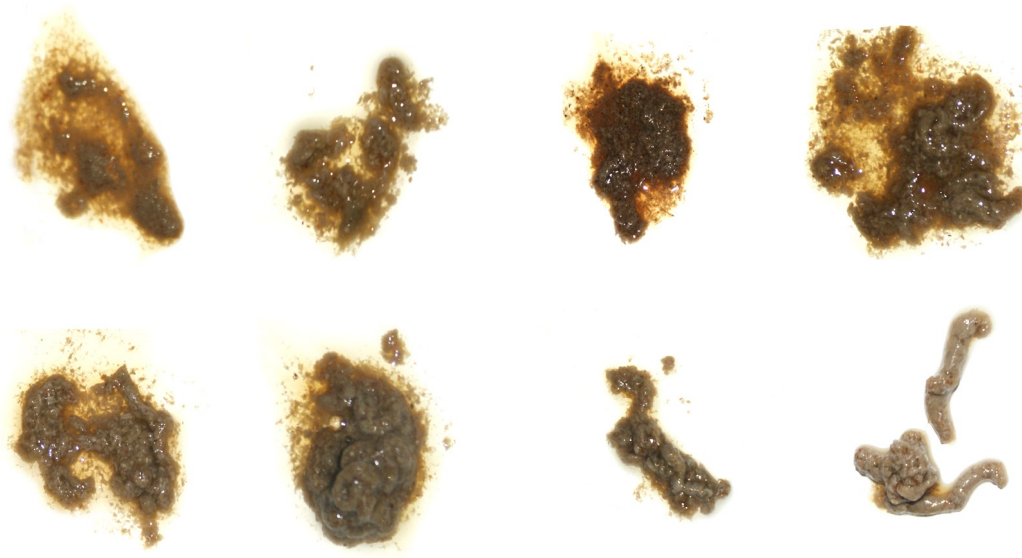


less suspended solids

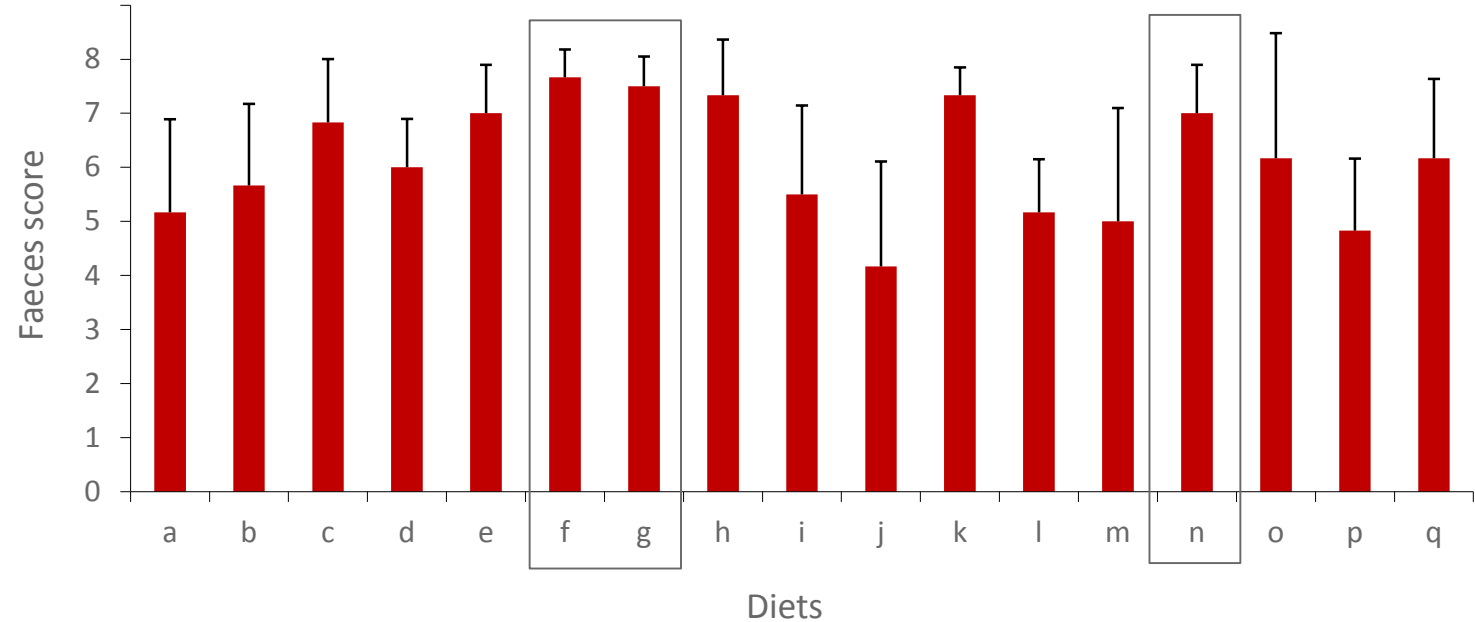
Less N, P and C

Cleaner tanks

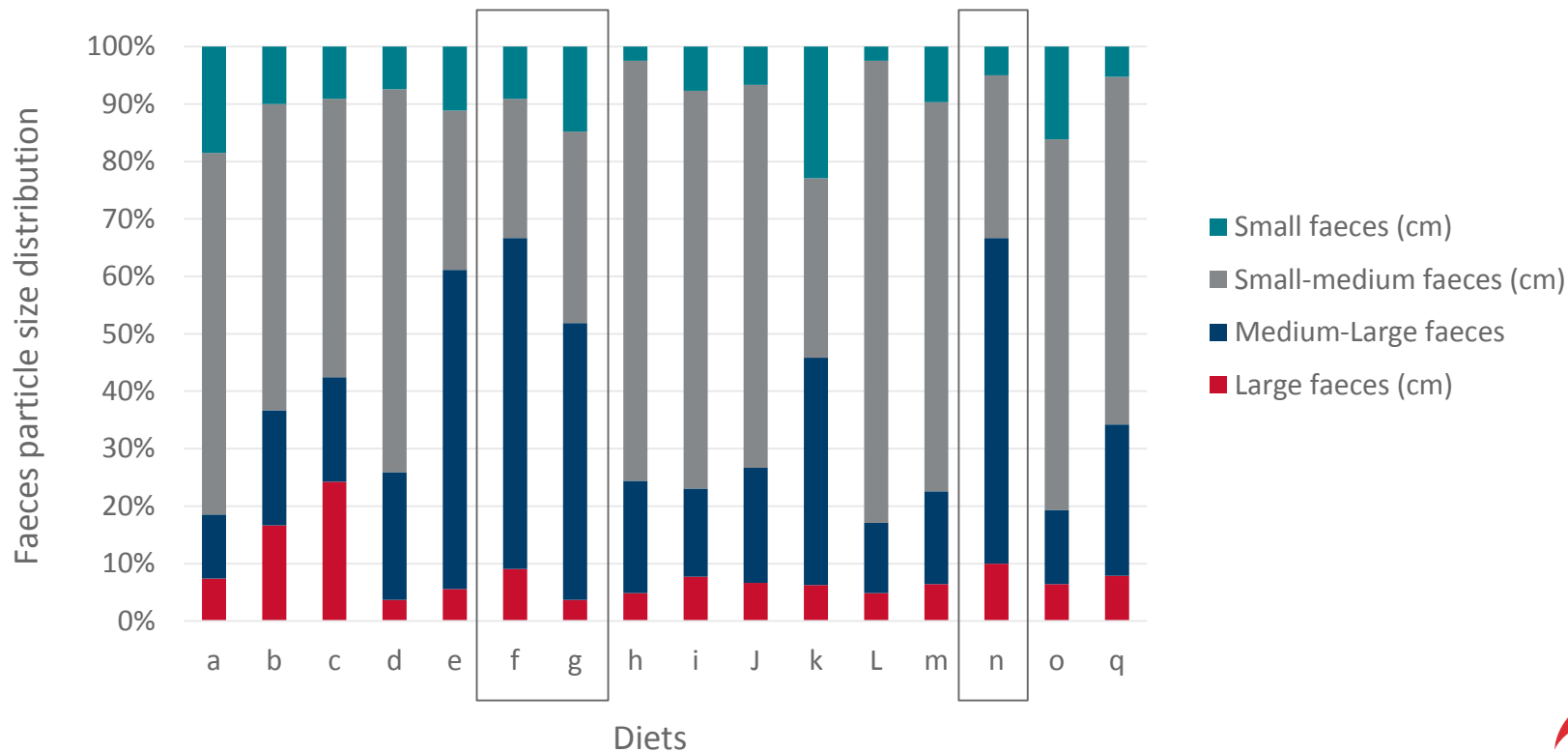
Reduced turbidity



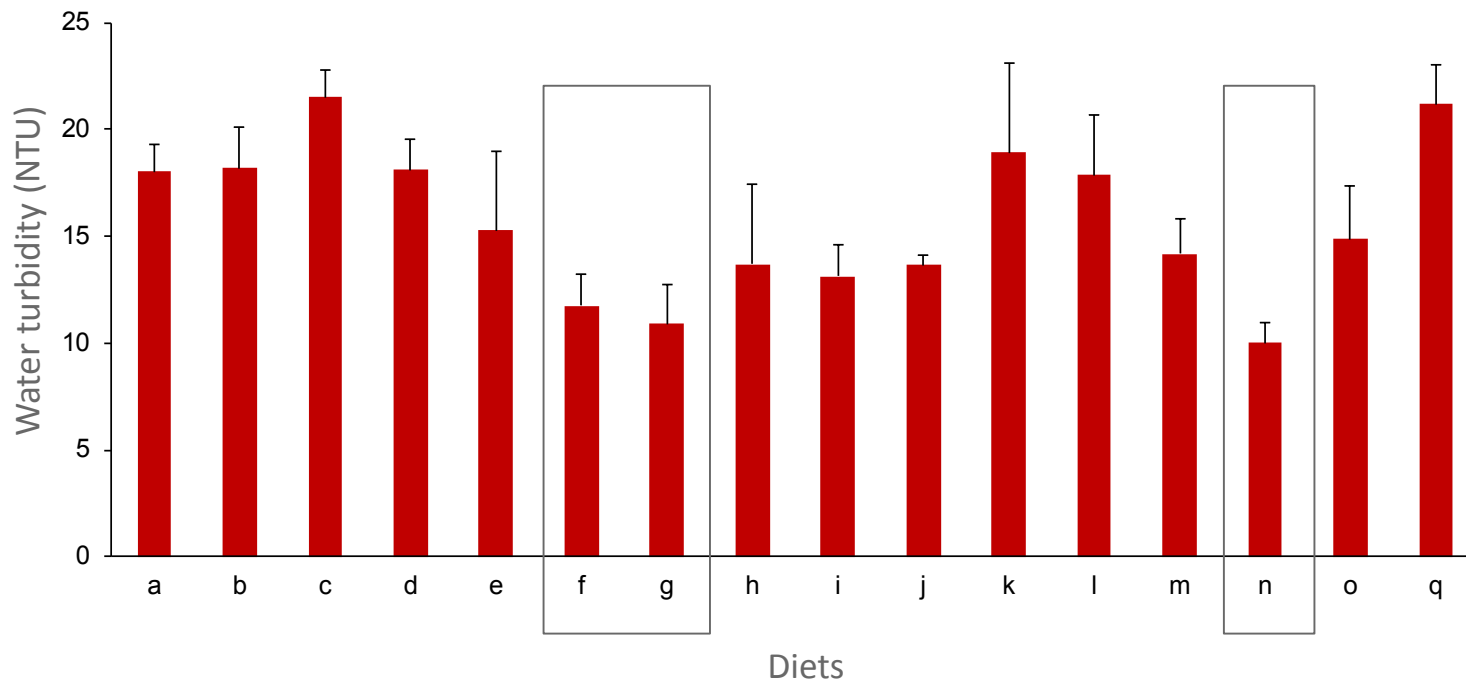
Faeces scoring of diets with different ingredients



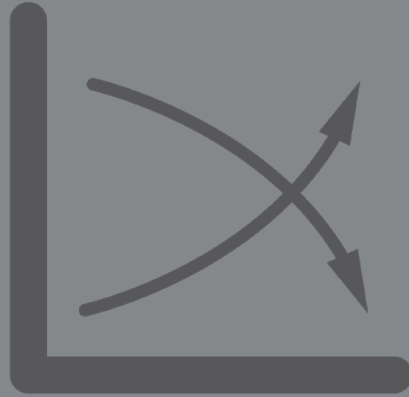
Faeces particle size distribution with different ingredients



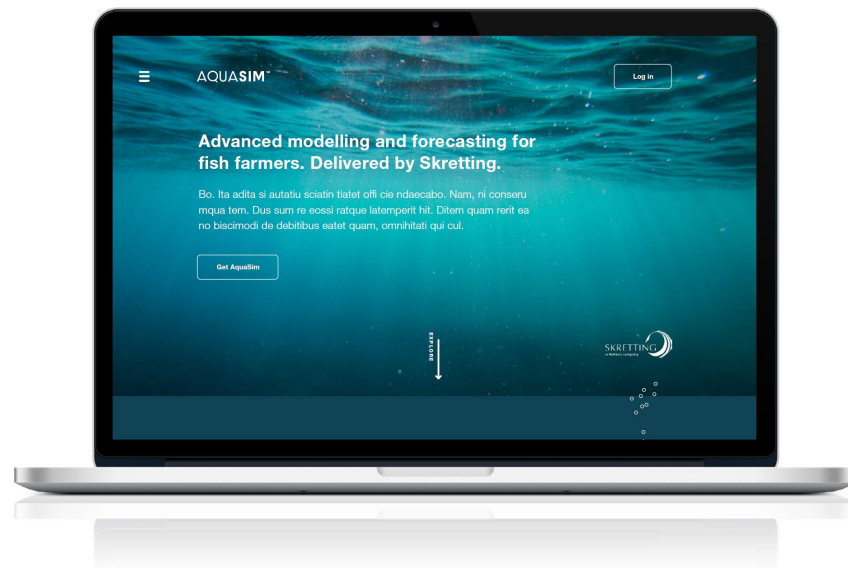
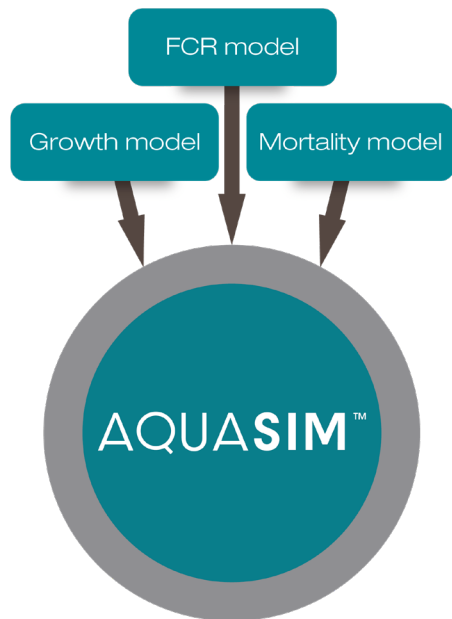
Water turbidity with different ingredients



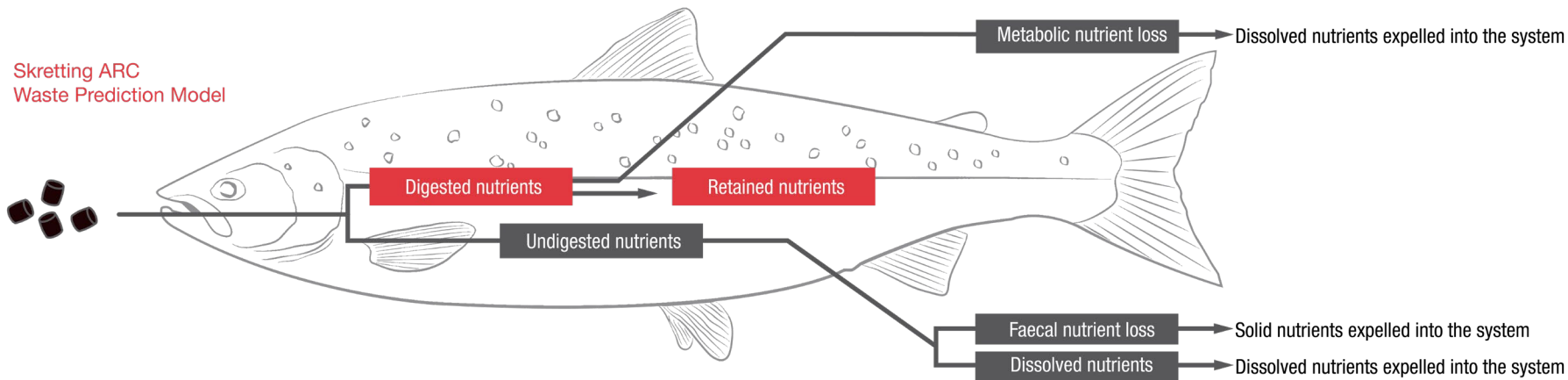
Growth & waste prediction models



Growth and waste prediction models



Growth and waste prediction models



Efficiency Model: Fresh Water

Step 1 *Enter the feeding regime*Step 2 **Refresh**

Start weight, g	<u>10</u>	Start date	<u>01/02/18</u>
End weight, g	<u>150</u>	End date	<u>05/09/18</u>
No. of fish	<u>10000</u>	No of days	<u>216</u>
FCR, %day ⁻¹	<u>0.81</u>	SGR, %day ⁻¹	<u>1.26</u>
		Total feed, kg	<u>1134</u>

☐ Feed composition, %☐ Growth and feed consumption

Total Discharge from production

	Nitrogen	Carbon	Phosphorous	
	<i>kg</i>	<i>kg</i>	<i>kg</i>	
Fecal	12	106	8	
Particle bound fecal matter*	8	75	6	as % of total fecal nutrients : N -67 , C - 71 , P - 72
Dissolved	40	162	2	
Total	53	268	11	

[CopyResults](#)☐ Discharge per diet

Retention Efficiency, %

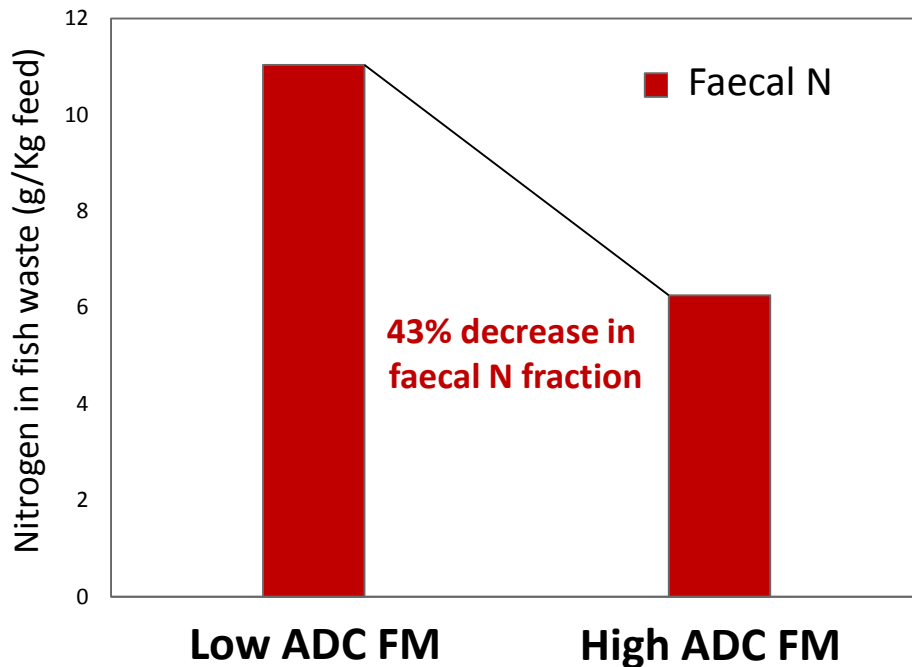
	Nitrogen	Carbon	Phosphorous
Overall	42	47	34

☐ Efficiency per diet

Fish meal digestibility on faecal nutrient content

With the AquaSim excretion model we can estimate the effect on faecal N excretion of two diets formulated with two different fish meals with low and high protein digestibility

SW efficiency model	Low ADC FM	High ADC FM
Initial weight (g)	150	150
Target weight (g)	500	500
No. of fish initial	10000	10000
Pellet size (mm)	4	4





Thank you



Feed
solutions



Growth & waste
prediction models



Fish & system
health



Nutrient
recycling

