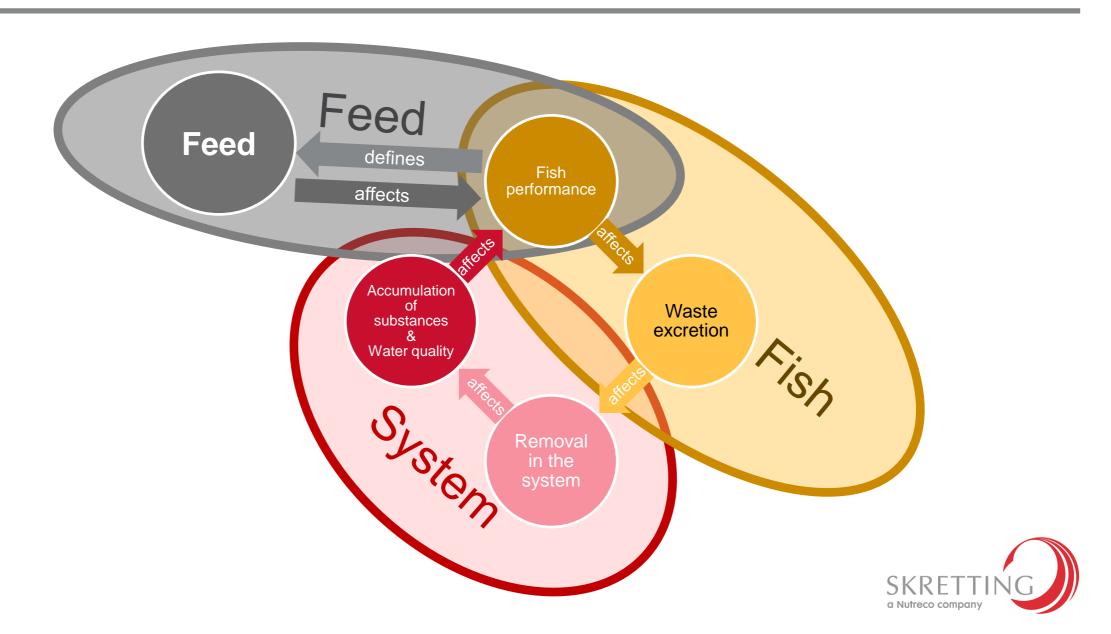


Optimizing Atlantic salmon and steelhead/trout feeds for closed containment systems

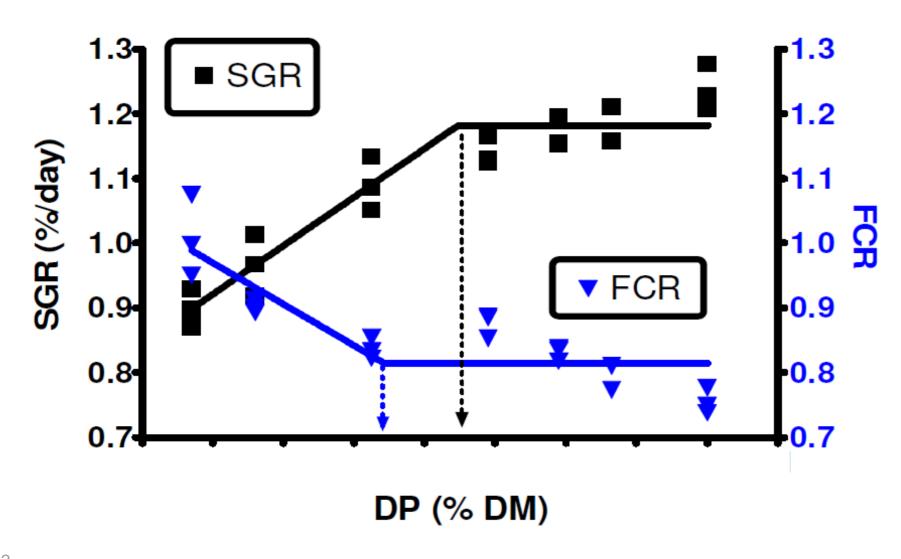
Roar Sandvik
30th of November 2017, Vancouver



Feed-Fish-System interactions: the RAS approach



DP requirement studies



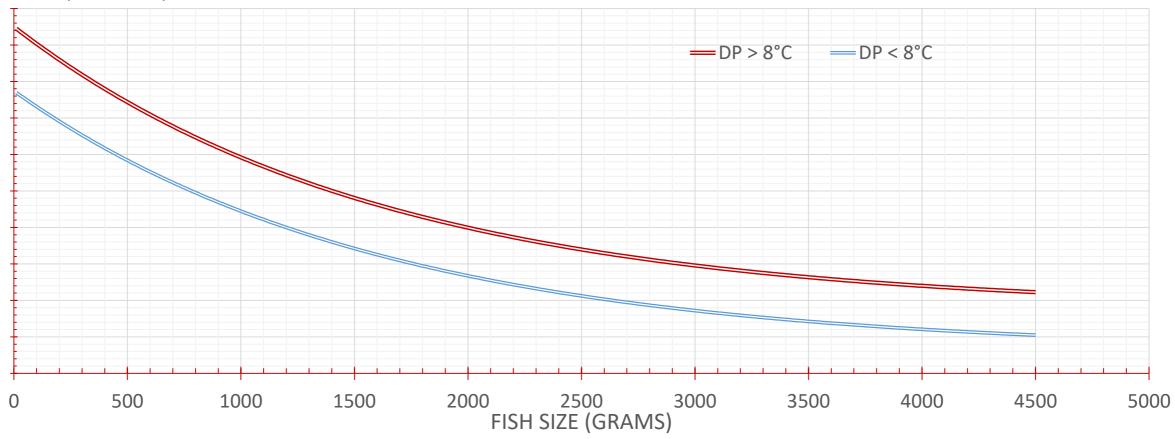
Depending of:

- Size
- Species
- Temperature



DP as a function of size and temperature

DIGESTIBLE PROTEIN (% OF DM)



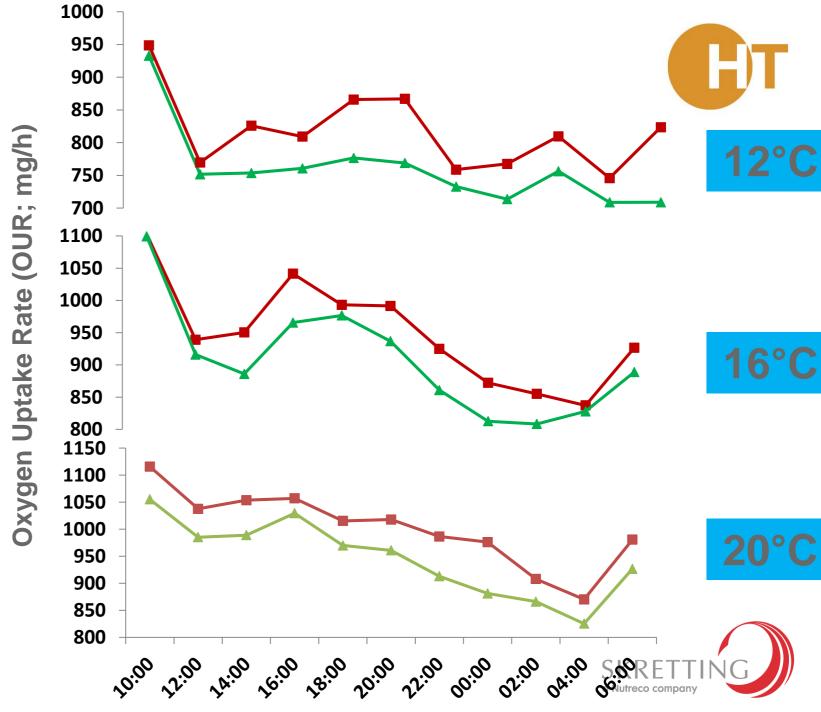


Oxygen consumption at different temperatures with high or low protein diets

High Protein (49%) Low Protein (42%)

(DE equal between diets)





Feed Ingredient choice

North American	Norway
Fish Meal	Fish Meal
Corn Gluten	Wheat Gluten
Corn Protein Concentrate	Wheat
Wheat Gluten	Fish Oil
Wheat	Rapeseed Oil
Poultry Oil	Soy Bean Meal / Soy Protein Concentrate
Poultry Meal	Corn Protein Concentrate
Feather Meal	
Soy Bean Meal / Soy Protein Concentrate	
Fish Oil	
Canola Oil	
Blood Meal	

Ingredient source by location Internatio nal 25% British Columbia 38% USA 10% Rest of Canada 27%

Water stability methods-Description

Dry matter loss









35°C, 100 RPM, 240 min.

16h, 101°C

Turbidity







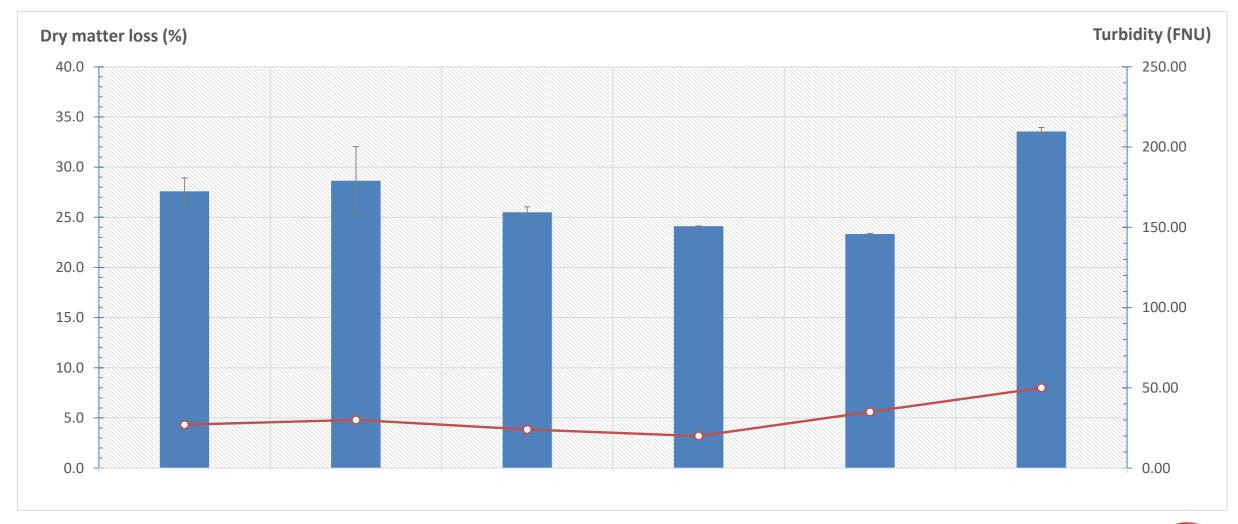






15 minutes, 450 rpm, 20±5°C

Results – tubidity & dry matter loss







Trial design



- Rainbow trout; start weight of 225 g
- 25 fish per tank
- Fed 17 diets in 2 weeks
- Sampling
 - Turbidity measured after mixing
 - Sedimentation columns





Turbidity



- Faeces collected from 1day of feeding
- Water + faeces volume adjusted to 500 ml
- Placed in 1L non transparent dark brown bottles
- Mixing 1 turn and sedimentation for 10 min
- Turbidity reading 2 cm below surface
- Repeated for 3 days



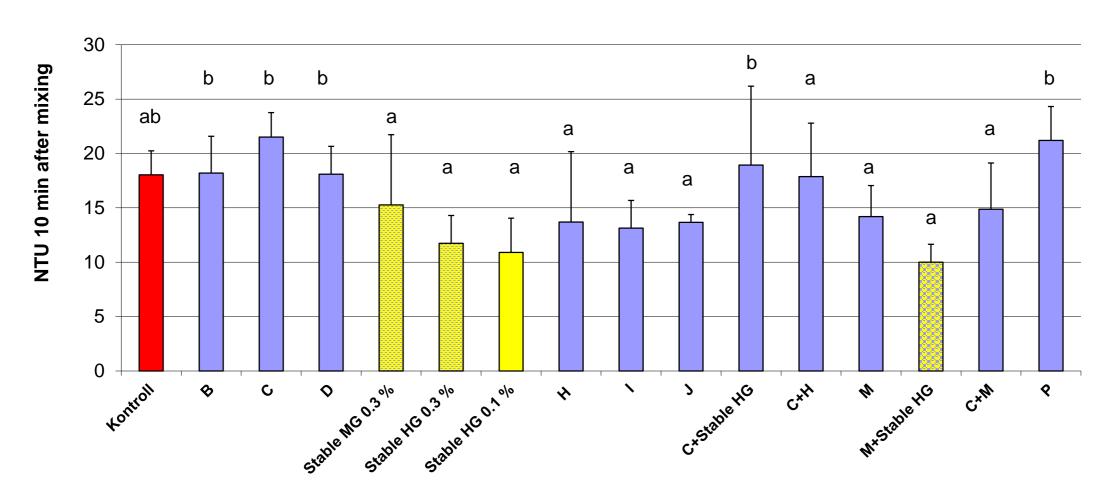




Turbidity (NTU - nephelometric turbidity unit)



Mean and SD after 3 days sampling

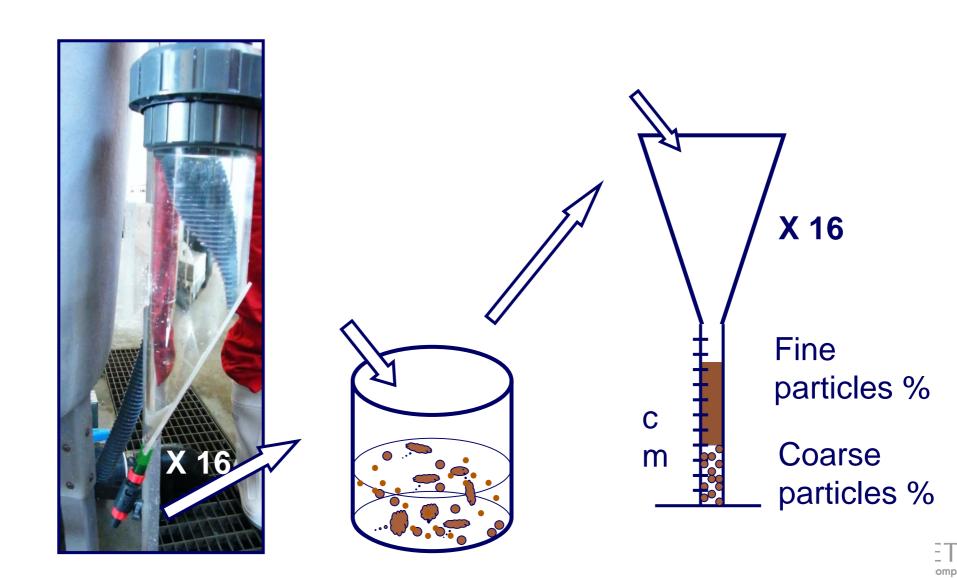




Evaluation of faeces quality

Sedimentation columns



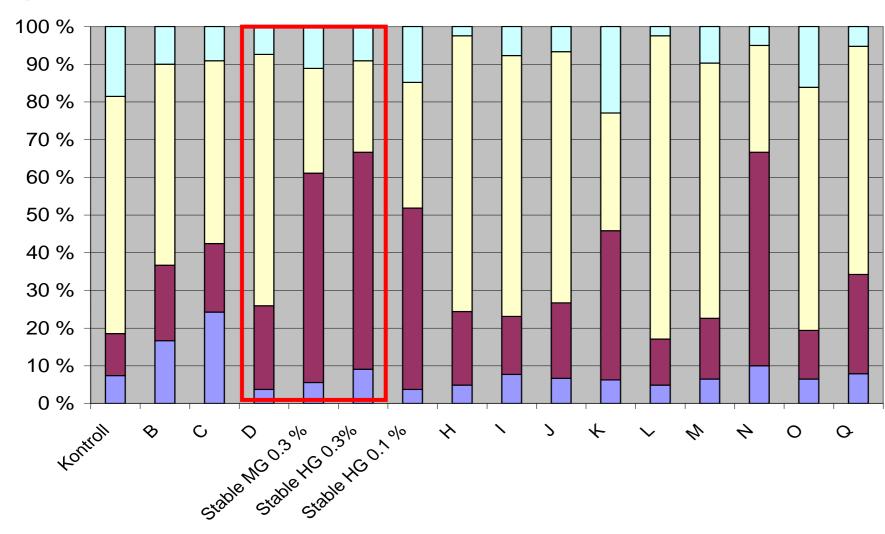


Faeces column data

Data collected over 4 days



Share



- Small faeces
- Small-medium faeces
- Medium-Large faeces
- Large faeces



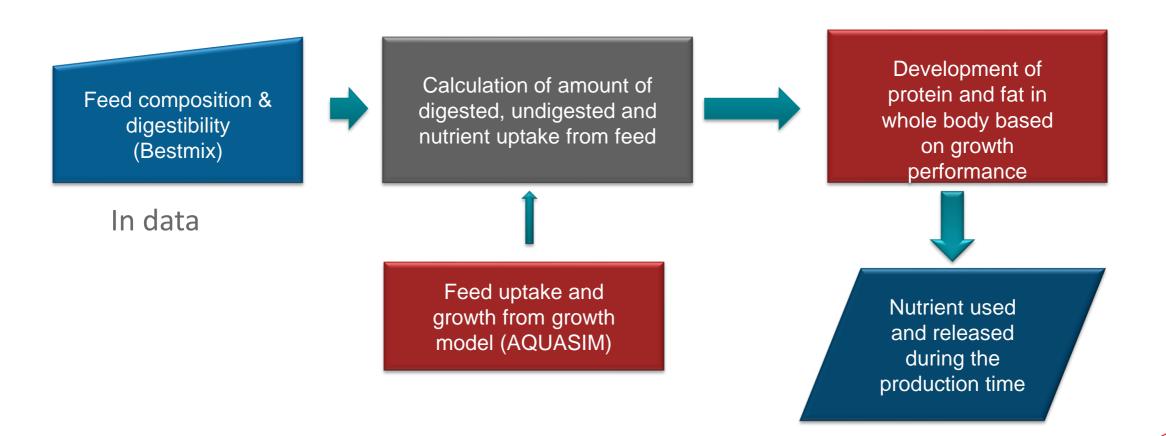




Model steps



Out data



An example



- 1 million fish from 0.18 gram to 80 gram
- Temperature 12°C
- Feed conversion of 0.7 vs. 1.0





Different feeding regimes



FCR 0.7	Nitrogen	Carbon	Phosphorus	FCR 1.0	Nitrogen	Carbon	Phosphorus
	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)		(kg)	(kg)	(kg)
Faeces	715	5980	492	Faeces	910	7591	625
Filterable faeces	500	4186	343	Filterable faeces	636	5313	436
Dissolved	2239	9428	112	Dissolved	3366	15284	219
Total	2954	15408	604	Total	4276	22875	844
Return after filtration	2454	11222	261	Return after filtration	3640	17562	408

 Δ nitrogen = +1186 kg

 Δ carbon = +6340 kg

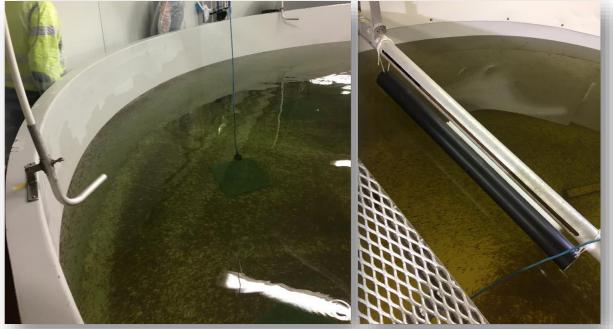
 Δ phosphorus = +147 kg



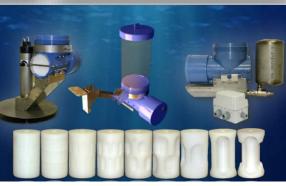
Feed availability/coverage is about:



- Sinking speed of feed
- Feeding intensity
- Spread from feeder\feeding system
- Speed of current in tank
- Tank depth









Different feed regimes



Standard	Nitrogen	Carbon	Phosphorus
	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)
Faeces	715	5980	492
Filterable feces	500	4186	343
Dissolved	2239	9428	112
Total	2954	15408	604
Return after filtration	2454	11222	261

RC	Nitrogen	Carbon	Phosphorus
	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)
Faeces	714	5988	492
Filterable faeces	624	5237	429
Dissolved	2241	9430	112
Total	2955	15418	604
Return after filtration	2331	10181	175



 Δ nitrogen = - 123 kg

 Δ carbon = -1041 kg

 Δ phosphorus = -86 kg



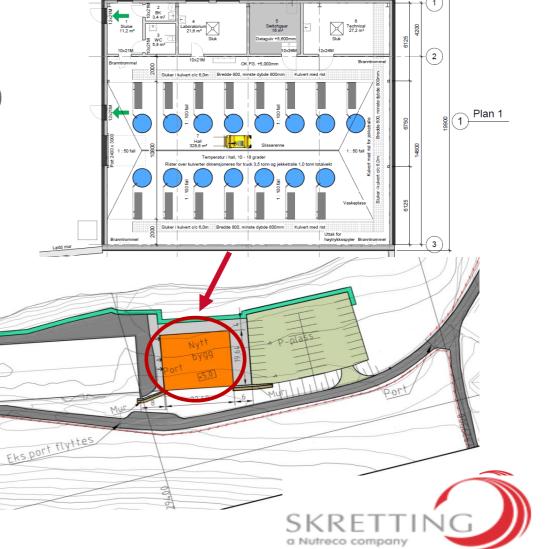




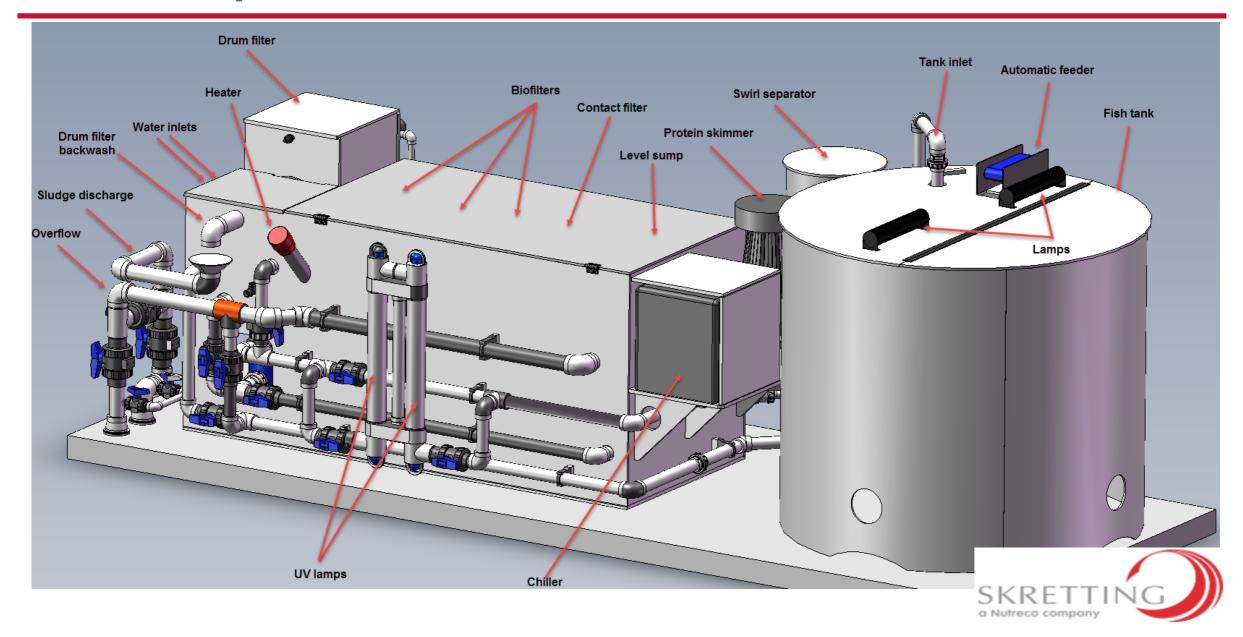


Expansion at Lerang

- 12 independent, «modular», 1.5 m³ RAS
- Laboratory for water analysis
- Operational from Q3 2017
- Freshwater and full salinity range, 20-1000 g fish
- Alarm and control system for O₂, CO₂, pH, temp., salinity, tank+system level



Mikroflex possibilities



Sludge handling

Pilot project between Marine Harvest, Scanship, Ivar, Høst and Skretting







