

sparos

I&D nutrition in  
aquaculture

Olhão, Portugal



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## High performance diets for meagre larvae and early juveniles

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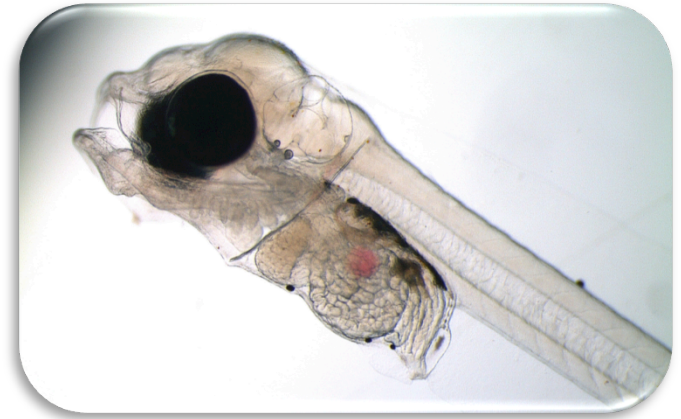
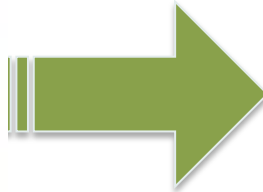
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# **HIGH PERFORMANCE LARVAL DIETS**

# INTRODUCTION



**Commercial diets**

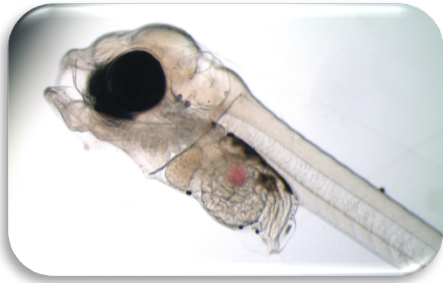


**Seabream**

- Widely farmed species
- **Low growth rates**

# INTRODUCTION

## Seabream



## Meagre



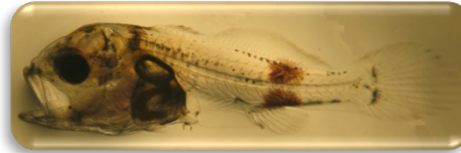
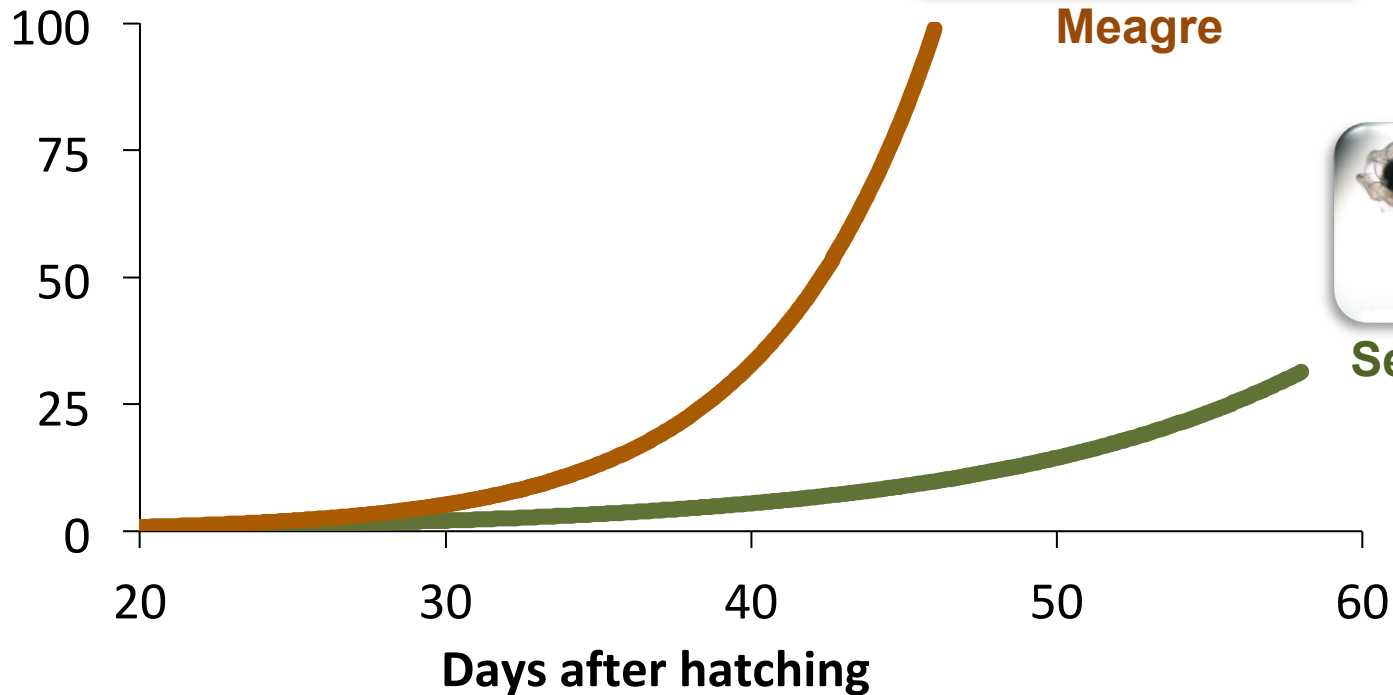
VS

- Widely farmed species
- **Lower growth rates**

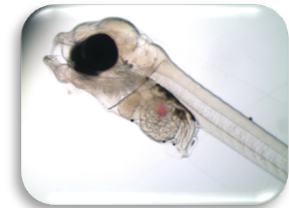
- Aquaculture diversification
- **High growth rates**

# INTRODUCTION

Weight (mg  
larvae<sup>-1</sup>)



Meagre



Seabream

# INTRODUCTION



## Meagre

**Commercial diets**

- Aquaculture diversification
- High growth rates
- **High nutrient requirements**

# INTRODUCTION



## Meagre

- **Special microdiets**
- Optimised nutrient levels
- Premium ingredients
- Novel technologies

- Aquaculture diversification
- High growth rates
- **High nutrient requirements**

# OBJECTIVES

**Project CORWIN:** determine if meagre needs specifically designed diets during the early developmental stages - larvae and juveniles

**FASTCOR:** Test two different lipid levels in high performance diets and evaluate larval growth, survival and quality in comparison to a commercial diet





## Initial rearing

Tank: **1500 L tank**  
Density: **90 larvae L<sup>-1</sup>**  
Rearing: **until 20 DAH**



## Trial conditions

**9 Tanks: 300 L**  
Density: **15 larvae L<sup>-1</sup>**  
Rearing: **From 20 to 46 DAH**  
Feeding: **Continuous**  
**(ad libitum)**

# EXPERIMENTAL DIETS

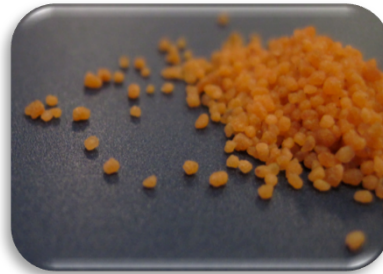


## Commercial

Protein: **62 %**

Lipids: **17 %**

Fish, krill, fish roe, soybean lecithin, brewer's yeast autolysate, microalgae, fish gelatine, squid meal, vegetable fat

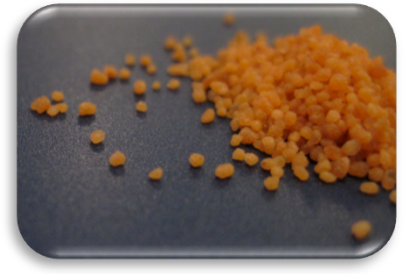


## FAST

Protein: **64 %**

Lipids: **16 %**

**Both diets:** Fishmeal, squid meal, shrimp meal, wheat gluten, fish solubles, fish oil and soy lecithin



## FAST

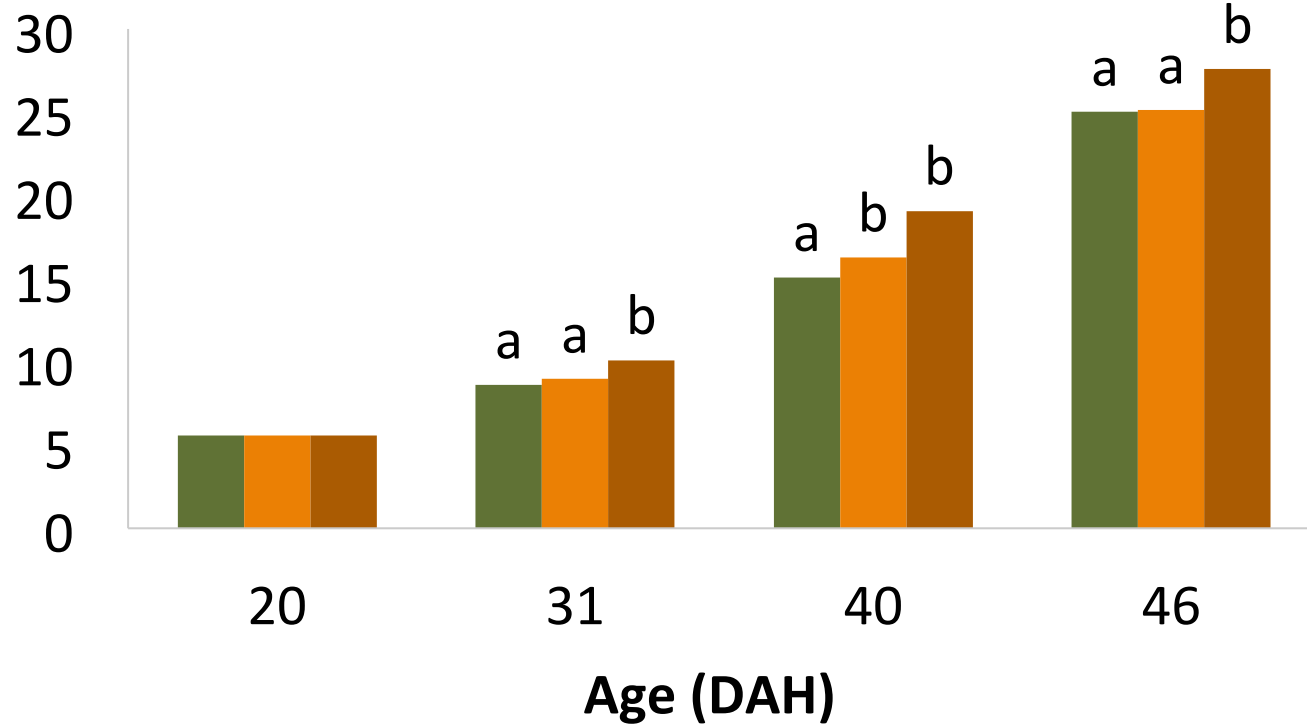
Protein: **61 %**

Lipids: **22 %**

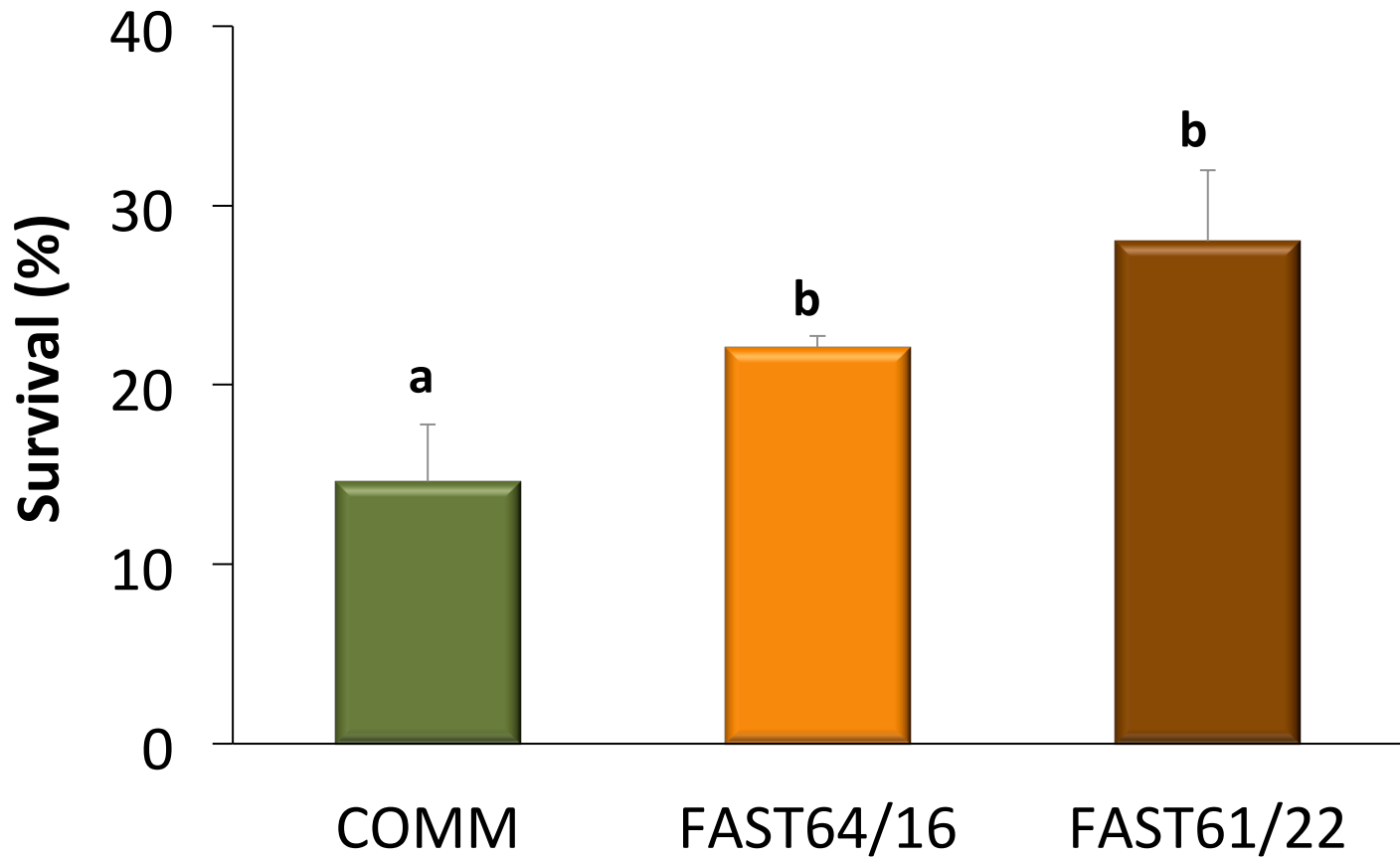
# RESULTS

■ COMM ■ FAST64/16 ■ FAST61/22

Dry Weight (mg)

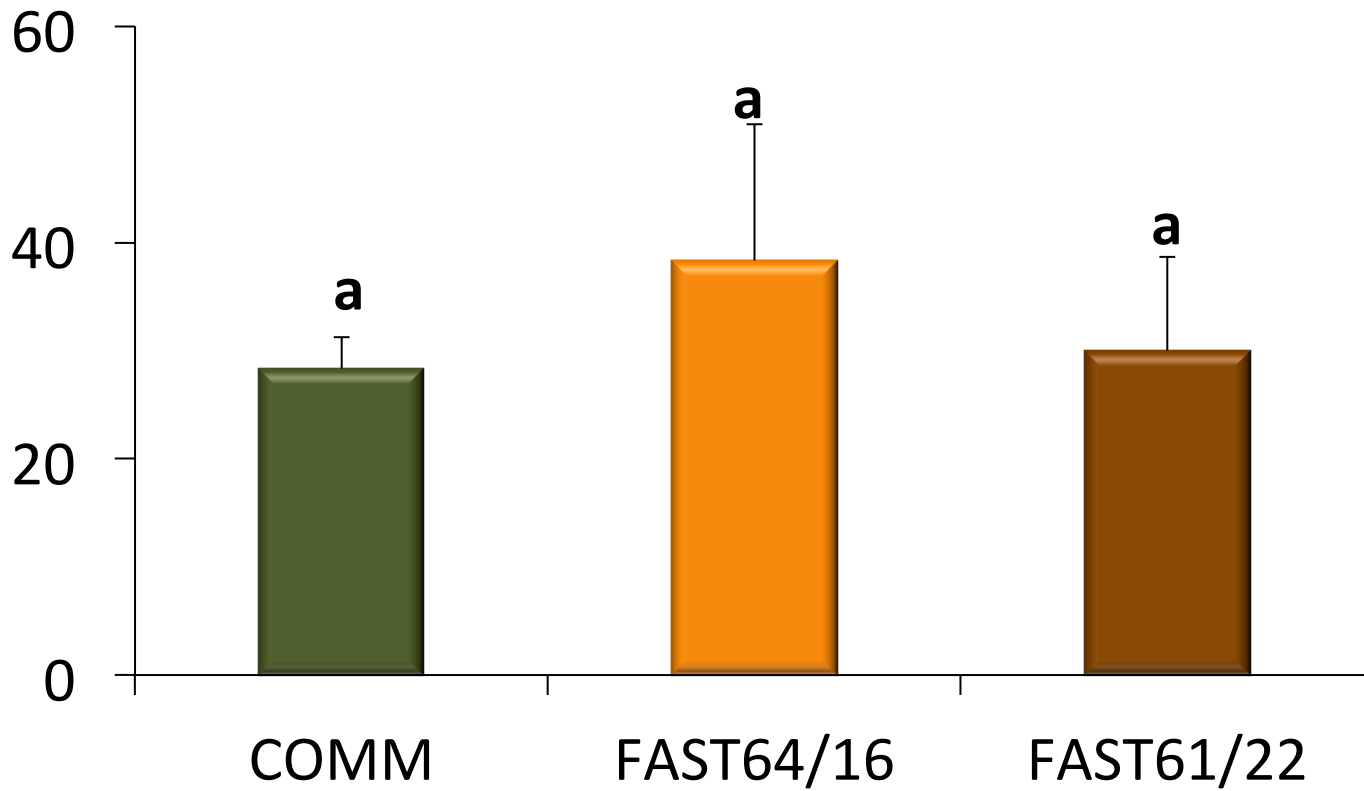


# RESULTS

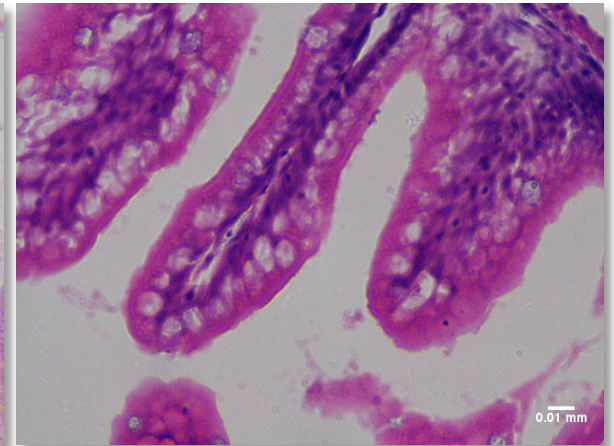
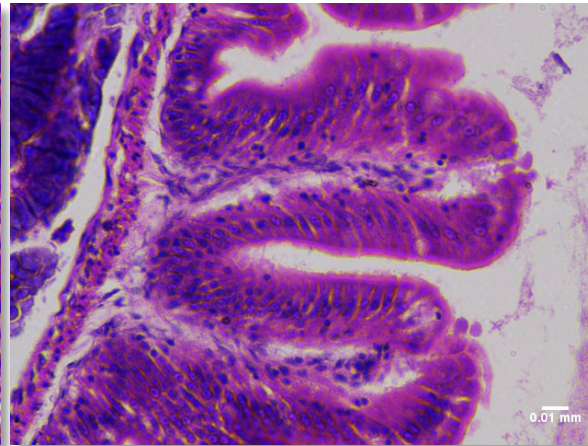
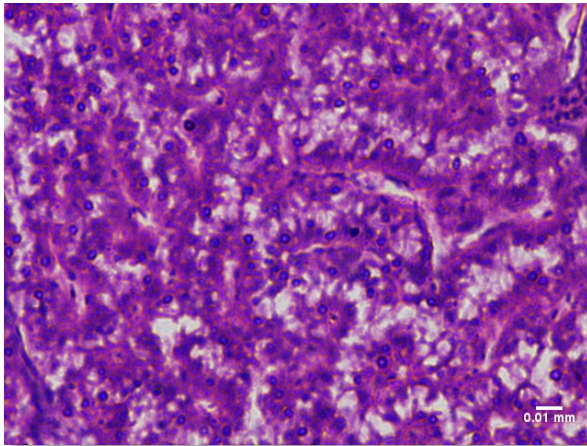


# RESULTS

## Malformed fish (%)



# RESULTS



Hepatic tissues with  
normal lipid and  
glycogen reserves

Proximal and distal intestine without  
alterations

**No significant differences observed between treatments**

## DISCUSSION

Meagre larvae seem to have higher nutritional requirements than slower growing species and may require microdiets rich in both protein and lipids (Saavedra et al., 2016).

High lipid requirements may be associated to higher requirement of DHA and/or energy production (Vallés and Estévez 2015).

This study corroborates results for greater amberjack that proposed larvae of fast growing marine fish species require specific diets (Conceição et al. 2016).

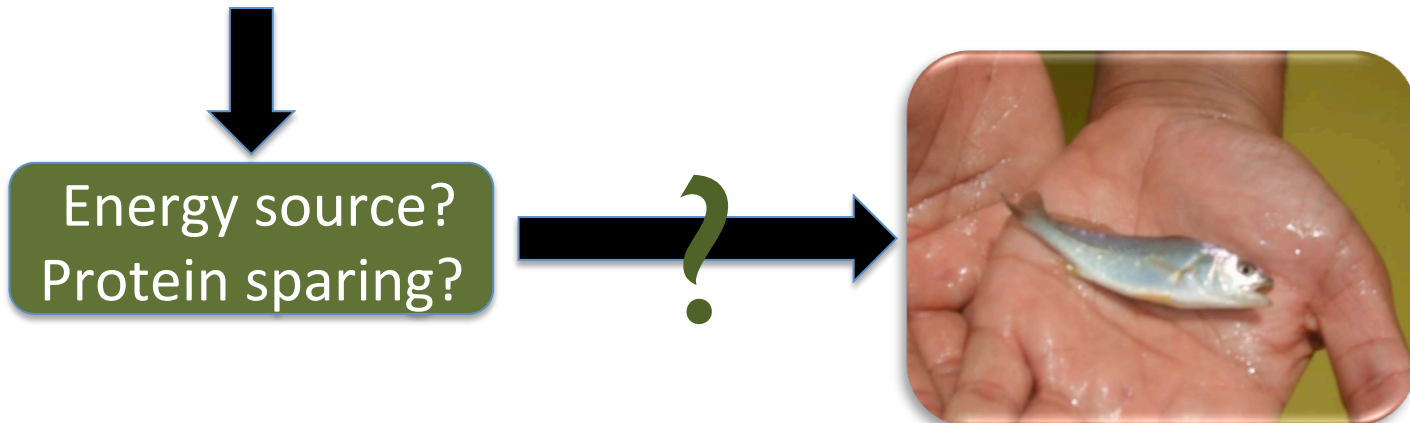
# **SUSTAINABLE DIETS FOR MEAGRE JUVENILES**



# INTRODUCTION

## Protein reduction in aquafeeds

- Lower dependency of fishmeal
- Lower nitrogen emissions
- Reduction of feeding costs
  
- Inclusion of carbohydrate sources



# OBJECTIVES

**Project CORWIN:** determine if meagre needs a specifically designed microdiet formulation during the early developmental stages - larvae and juveniles

## **SPROTCOR:**

- Assess the effect of fishmeal replacement by alternative proteins in diets for meagre early-juveniles
- Assess protein sparing by dietary starch supplementation in fish using meagre as model species

# REARING CONDITIONS



Location: **IPMA (Portugal)**

Tanks: **1500 L (triplicates)**

Density: **200 fish per tank**

Weight: **2.1 ± 0.5 g**

Duration: **58 DAH**

Feeding: **6 daily meals**

## Analysis:

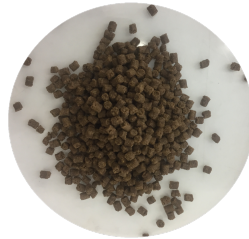
Growth performance; FCR; body composition; liver and gut histology; nutrient retention

# EXPERIMENTAL DIETS



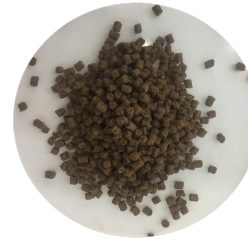
**FM 42**

Fishmeal  
Protein: **42 %**  
Lipids: **15 %**  
Carbs: **24 %**



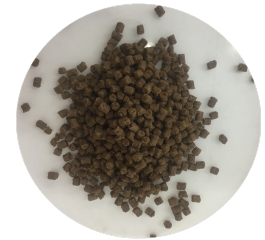
**AP 42**

Alternative  
Protein: **42 %**  
Lipids: **15 %**  
Carbs: **24 %**



**FM 52**

Fishmeal  
Protein: **52 %**  
Lipids: **15 %**  
Carbs: **7 %**



**AP 52**

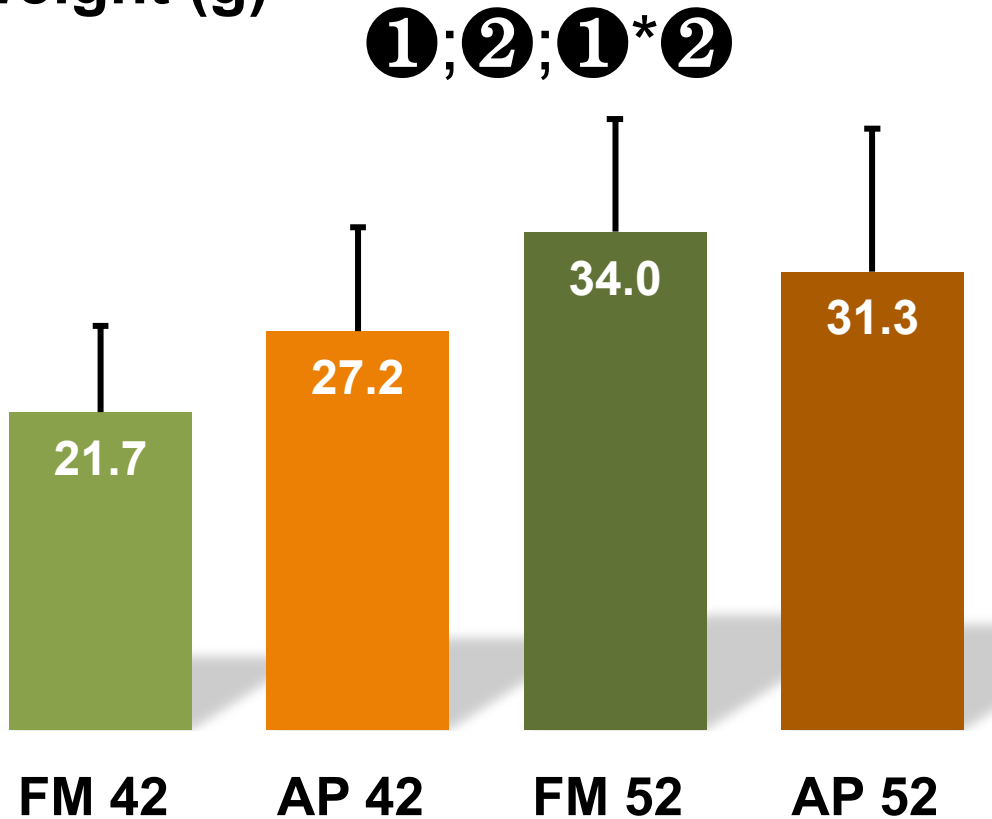
Alternative protein  
Protein: **52 %**  
Lipids: **15 %**  
Carbs: **7 %**

**FM diets:** Fishmeal, squid meal, fish solubles, fish oil, potato starch

**AP diets:** poultry meal, soy protein concentrate, wheat gluten, corn gluten, soybean meal, porcine blood meal, fish oil and potato starch

# RESULTS

Weight (g)



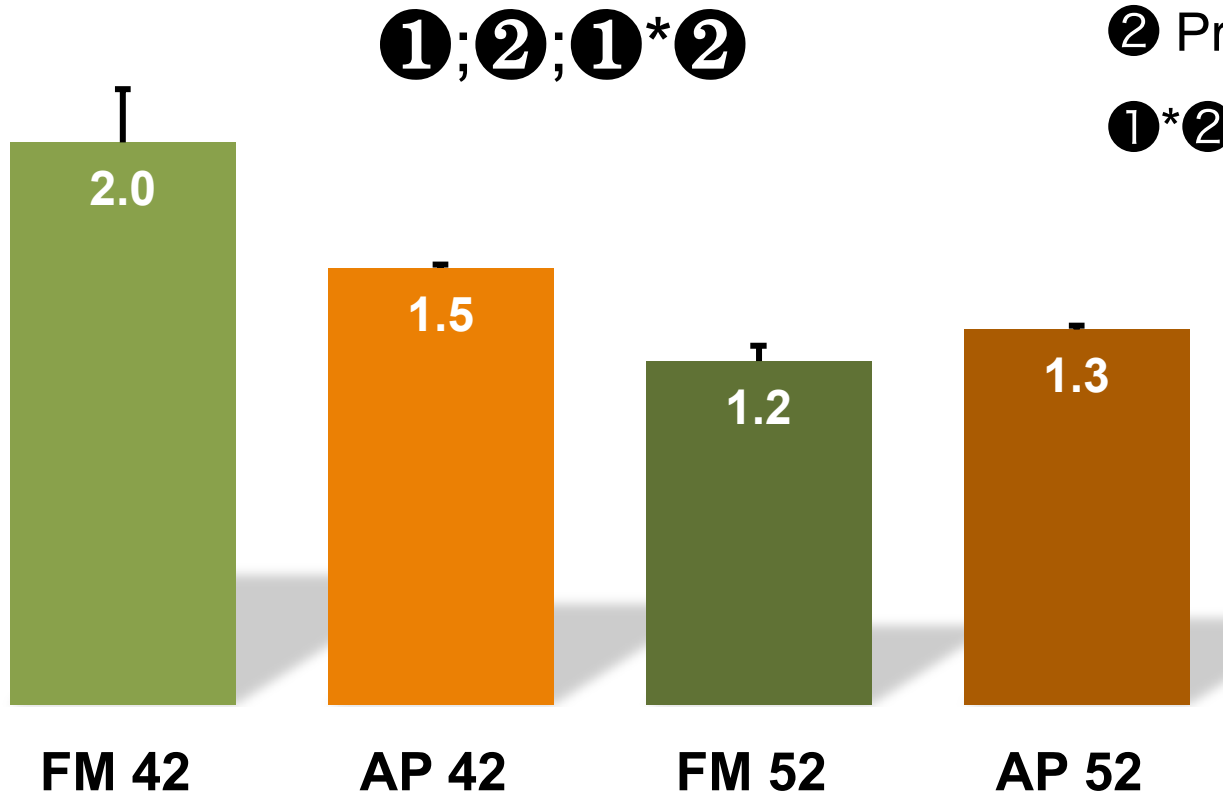
• 2-way ANOVA:

- ① Protein level
- ② Protein source
- ①\*② Interaction

- Survival: > 97 %
- 10x weight increase

# RESULTS

FCR



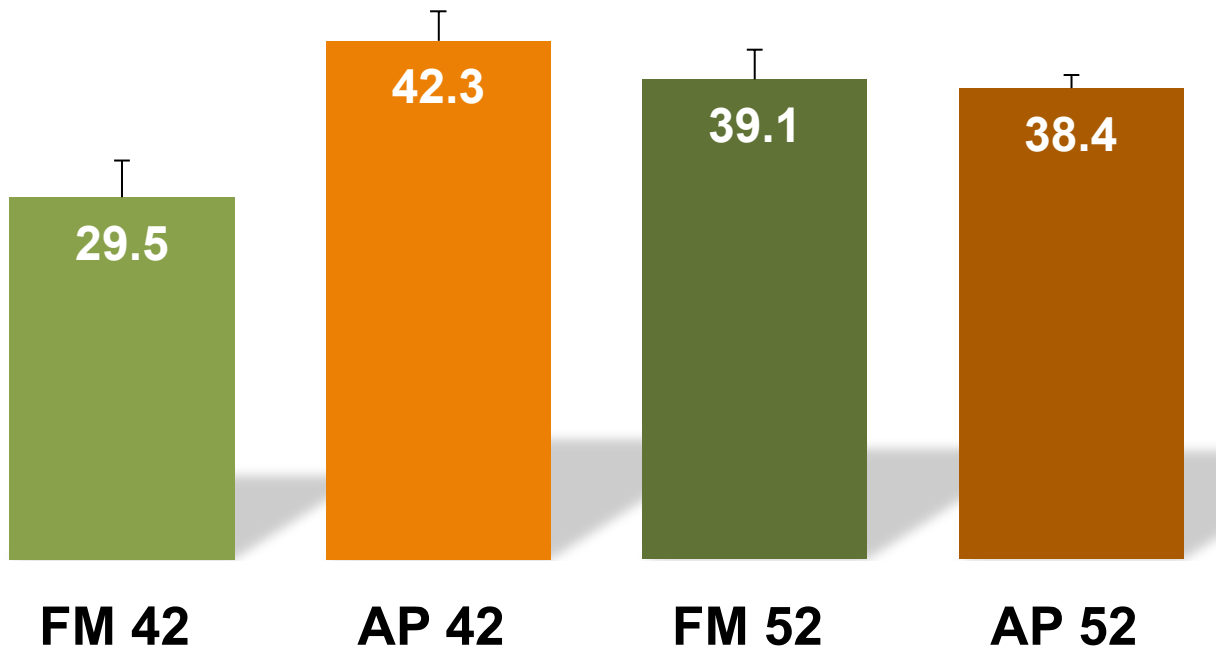
# RESULTS

## Protein retention (% intake)

② Protein source

①\*② Interaction

②; ①\*②

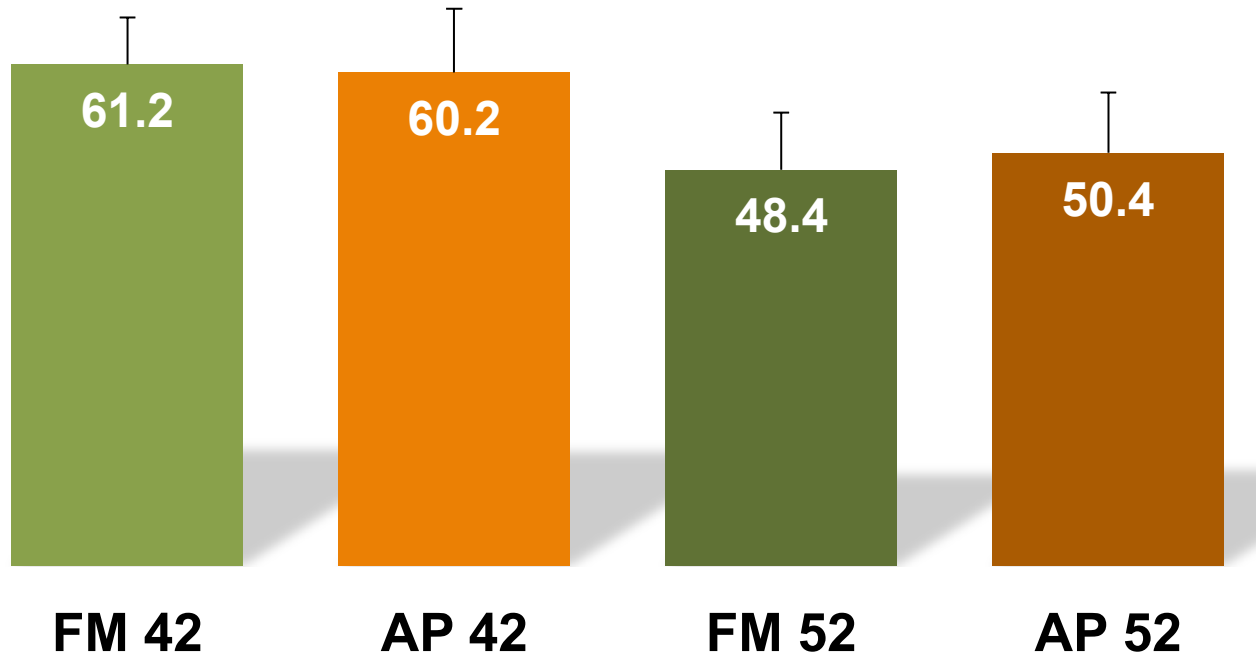


# RESULTS

Liver white area (%)

① Protein level

①





## DISCUSSION

Fish were more efficient in utilizing diets with a higher protein level than diets where protein was partially replaced by carbohydrates

**A clear protein-sparing effect was not observed in meagre juveniles**

## DISCUSSION

AP sources led to better growth and feed conversion at the lower protein level (AP42), compared to fish meal (FM42), likely due to differences in the amino acid profile of diets.

**Suggests some degree of protein sparing may be reached by manipulating dietary amino acid profile**

## TAKE HOME MESSAGES



**High protein/  
lipid diets** to  
cope with high  
nutrient  
requirements



**AP are  
promising  
nutrient sources**  
for early juveniles

# THANK YOU!

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