

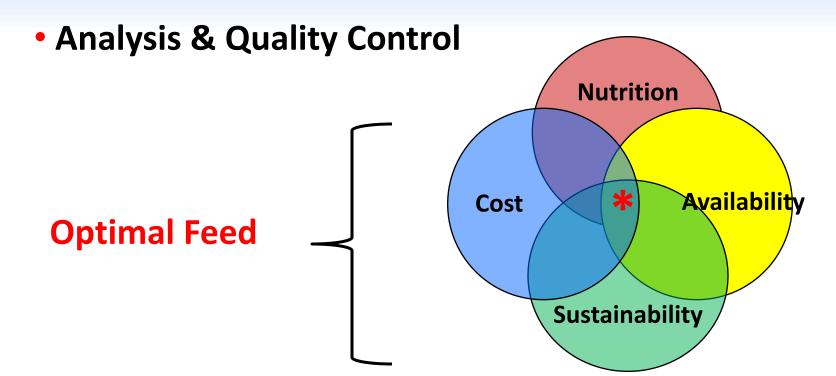
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Acknowledgements

- Agricultural Research Service, United States
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- National Institute of Food and Agriculture,
 United States Department of Agriculture

Optimal Feed for Sustainable Aquaculture

- Nutritional Studies
- Feed Processing Technology





Sea Urchin



Opihi

Nutritional Studies

- ---Nutrient requirement
- ---Alternative ingredients



Pacific Threadfin (Moi)



Pacific White Shrimp



Abalone



Palatability

Digestibility



Growth

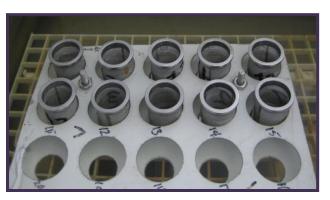


Feed Processing Technology



Physical quality of pellets





Water stability



Pellet durability



Particle distribution

Quality Control Lab

- Ingredients
- Feeds
- Products



Analysis

- Proximate composition (moisture, ash, crude protein and lipid)
- Gross energy
- Amino acids
- Fatty acids
- Vitamins and minerals
- Pigments



Selection Criteria for an Ingredient

- 1. Chemical composition
- 2. Effect on pellet physical quality
- 3. Effects on attractiveness and palatability
- 4. Effect on digestibility and growth performance
- 5. Effect on product quality
- 6. Availability and sustainability of production

Agriculture By-Product











Coconut

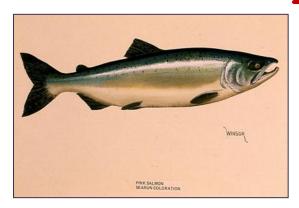
Macadamia Nut

Papaya

Fishery By-Products

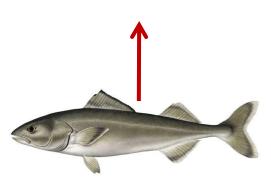


Pollock



Pink salmon

Head
Skin
Bone
Milt
Visceral
Carapace



Arrowtooth flounder



Tanner crab

Black cod

www.afsc.noaa.gov

www.adfg.alaska.gov

Biofuel By-Products

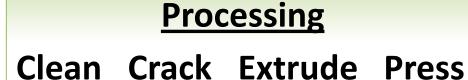


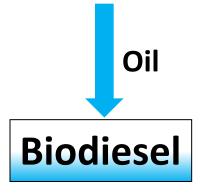


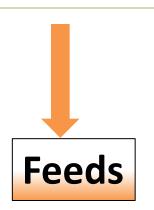


Oil Seeds and Nuts

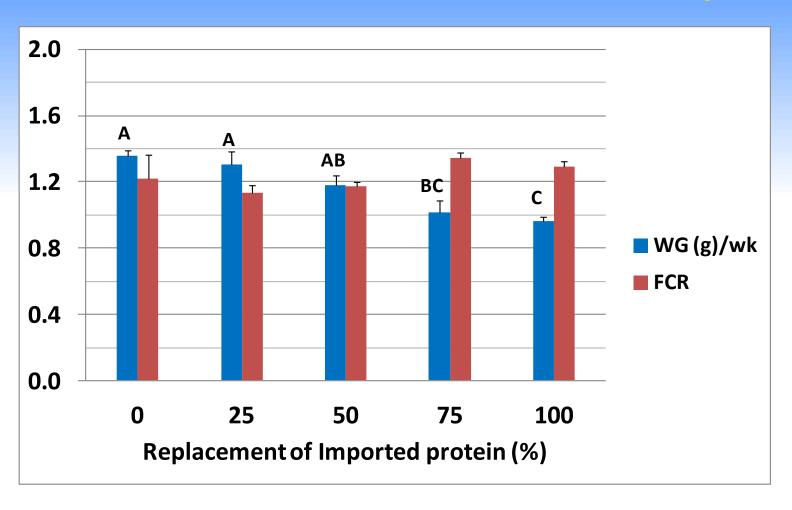
Algae, Coconut, Jatropha, Rapeseed, Camelina







Effect of Papaya Yeast on Growth Performance of Pacific White Shrimp



Proximate Compositions of Fishery By-Products

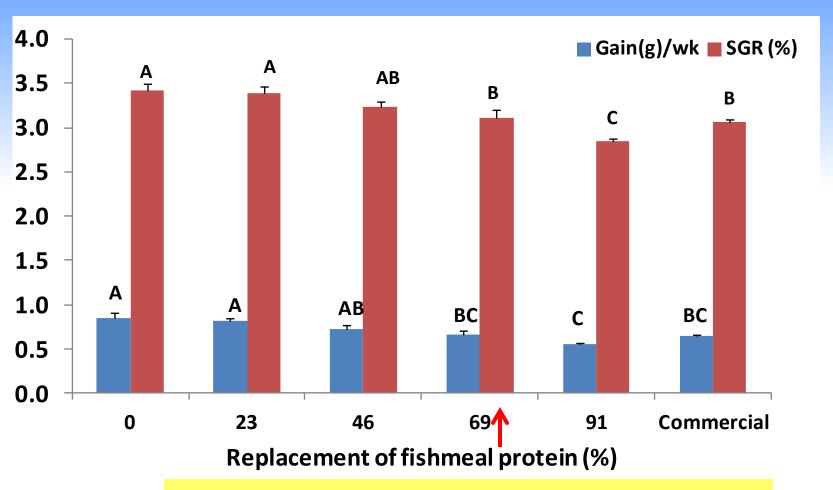
Ingredient	Moisture	Protein	Lipid	Ash
	%			
Menhaden meal	8.0	64.5	9.3	20.6
Soybean meal	6.7	48.3	1.9	7.2
Pollock Bone	12.8	38.1	4.1	41.2 <mark></mark>
Tanner Crab Carapace	4.9	35.9	8.7	28.2 <mark></mark>
Pink Salmon Livers	10.3	68.6	10.2	4.1
Pink Salmon Milt	8.5	86	3.0	12.5
Arrowtooth Heads & Viscera	11.3	33.0	37.1	10.5
Black Cod Viscera	29.3	36.6	19.8	3.5 <mark></mark>
Dried Skate	7.2	87.6	1.8	11.8 <mark></mark>
Smoked Salmon Heads	3.0	57.6	27.6	10.9

Effect of Different By-Products on Palatability of Pacific White Shrimp

Ingredients	Stimulate Feeding	
Pollock Bone	X	
Tanner Crab Carapace	X	
Pink Salmon Livers	√	
Pink Salmon Milt	√	
Arrowtooth Heads & Viscera	√	
Black Cod Viscera	√	
Dried Skate	√	
Smoked Fermented Salmon Heads	√	
Smoked Salmon Heads	X	

Basal diet: 75% soybean meal+25% wheat flour; test ingredient: 3-5%

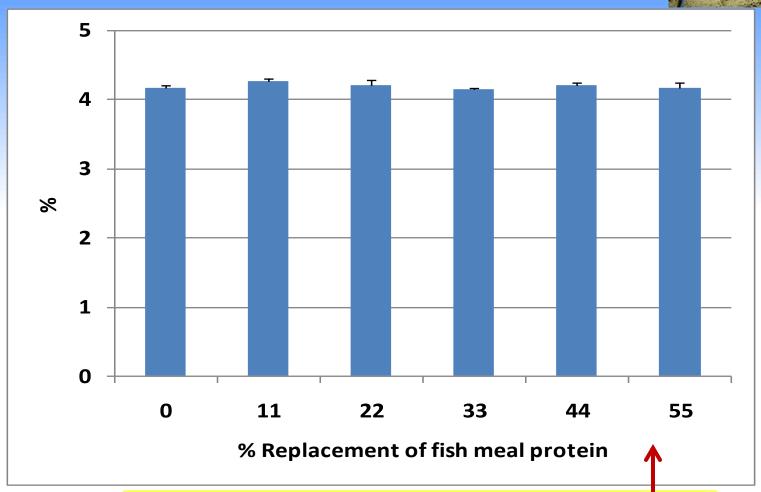
Effect of Salmon Milt on Growth Rate of Pacific White Shrimp



7.5% salmon milt +4.5% fishmeal+25% soybean meal

Effect of Salmon Milt on Specific Growth Rate of Moi



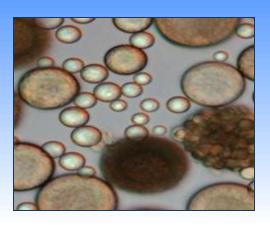


15% salmon milt +15% fishmeal+25% soybean meal

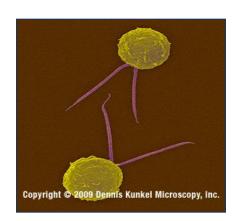
Sources of Lipid/Long Chain PUFA



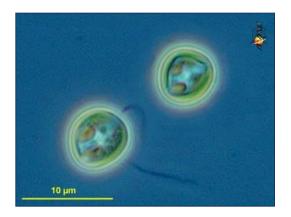
Dinoflagellate alga (Crypthecodinium Cohnii)



Thraustochytrids (schizochytrium)



Isochrysis galbana



Pavlova lutheru



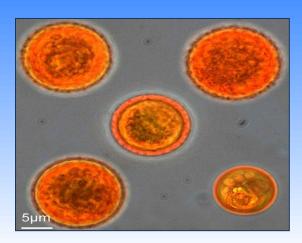
Nannochloropsis occulata

Fatty Acids Profiles of Different Ingredients (% of Total Fatty Acids)

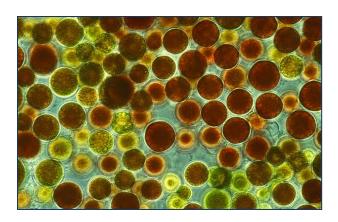
Ingredients	18:2n-6	18:3n-3	20:4n-6	20:5n-3	22:6n-3	Chol.
Menhaden oil	1.3	0.3	0.2	11	9.1	0.52
Cod liver oil	1.4	0.6	1.6	11.2	12.6	0.57
Tallow oil	3.1	0.6				0.1
Soybean oil	51	6.8				
Corn oil	58	0.7				
Chaetoceros sp	1	0.4	3	16.7	0.8	
Pavlova lutheri	2.1	2.1	0.5	28.3	15.5	
Isochrysis galbana	8.6	4.5		0.9	19.4	
Cryptomonas sp	0.6	25.1	0.2	12	6.6	
Rhodomonas sp	1.9	25.2		8.7	4.6	
Schizochytrium sp	0.7	0.11	2.9	0.6	31.4	

Chol, cholesterol, % of diet

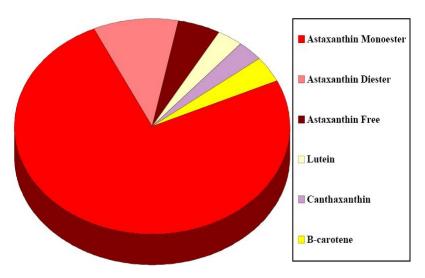
Nutritional Pigments



Dunaliella Salina produces β-carotene



Chlorella produces lutin and astaxanthin



Haematococus produces mixed carotenoids

Astaxanthin Improves Pigmentation in Shrimp



Application of By-Products in Aquatic Feeds

Opportunities

- Substitute imported protein ingredients
- Enhance feed utilization as feed additives
- Improve product quality

Concerns

- Levels of nutrients and toxins
- Effect on final product quality
- Production and cost of a by-product
- Optimal processing methods

Toxicology Study

Application of Organic Compounds From Biodiesel Co-Product To Control Apple Snail (*P. Canaliculata*) On Wetland Taro

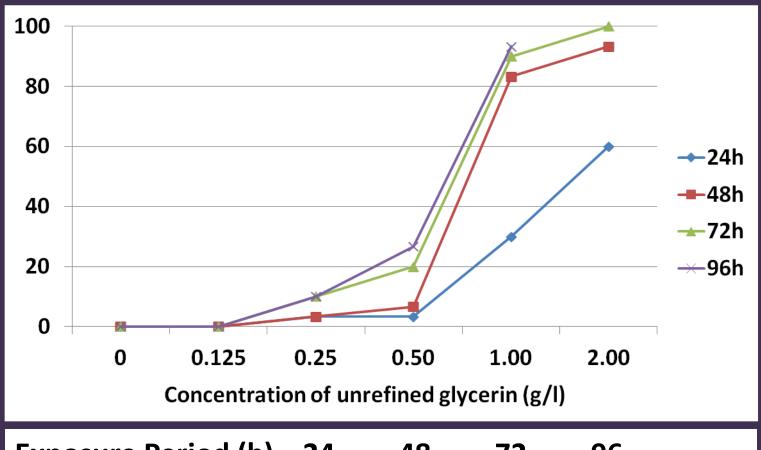
Pacific Biodiesel, Inc. Kahului, HI 96732
Oceanic Institute
Pacific Biodiesel Technologies, LLC.
Hawaii Land Restoration Institute
Taro Farmers







Mortality of Apple Snail Exposed to the Unrefined Co-Product



Exposure Period (h) 24 48 72 96 LC50 (g/l) 1.59 0.77 0.62 0.60

Future Studies

- Identify other active compounds in the co-product;
- Investigate effect of the active compounds on nontarget species;
- Determine effective concentration of the coproduct in field trials





MAHALO!





Comparison of Ingredient Costs

Ingredient	Crude protein (%)	Cost (\$)/ Mt	Cost (\$)/kg protein
Fishmeal	68	1500	2.21
Soybean meal	48	400	0.83
Corn gluten meal	60	635	1.06
Pork blood meal	90	880	0.98
Pork meat and bone meal	50	435	0.87
Cotton seed meal	41	374	0.94
Canola meal	36	253	0.70

Identification of the Active Compounds in the Unrefined Co-Product

