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# FEEDING SEABREAM IN SUBSTITUING FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL BY FRESH MUSSEL AND FEED BASED ON VEGETAL RESOURCES

Christophe Jaeger, Geneviève Corraze, Vincent Gayet, Frédéric Terrier, Joël Aubin

SIMTAP project: PRIMA Grant (coordinated by Univ. Of Pisa, Italy)









#### INTRODUCTION



- SIMTAP objectives :
  - **Based on IMTA approach** 
    - 1. To reduce the waste emissions
    - 2. To reduce the use of resources (energy, water, fishmeal, fish oil, soybean) => to develop sustainable feed based on local resources
  - Experiments carried out in Charente-Maritime = oyster and mussel production area
  - > Gilthead seabream (Sparus aurata) target species
- ⇒ Keeping growth performances similar to delivery of commercial feed with FM and FO?
- ⇒ Consequences on body composition? for fry and for marketable fish?





## **FEED STRATEGY**



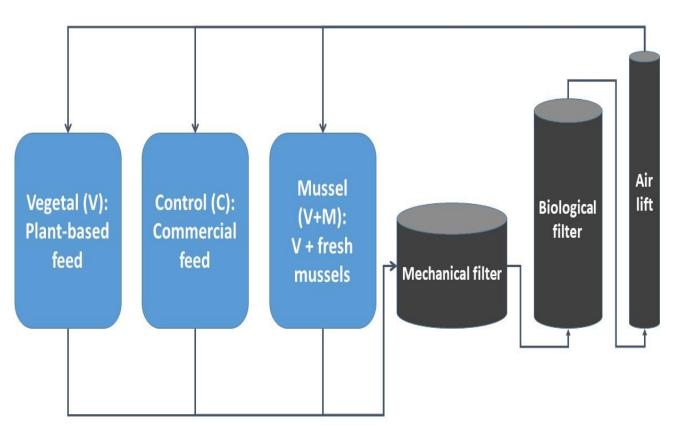
- Experimental feed formulated based on:
  - 1. Absence of marine ingredients
  - 2. Use of plant ingredients only from European area
  - 3. Limited use of synthetic amino acids
  - 4. Protein/fat rate similar to the commercial feed of reference
  - 5. Use of an attractive compound to foster fish consumption
- Mussel as source of protein (11%) and LC-PUFA (Fat = 3.7%) and available for free with the use of discarded mussels
- Plant-based pelleted feed delivered 5/6 days and mussel 1/6 day





# Fry: Experimental design





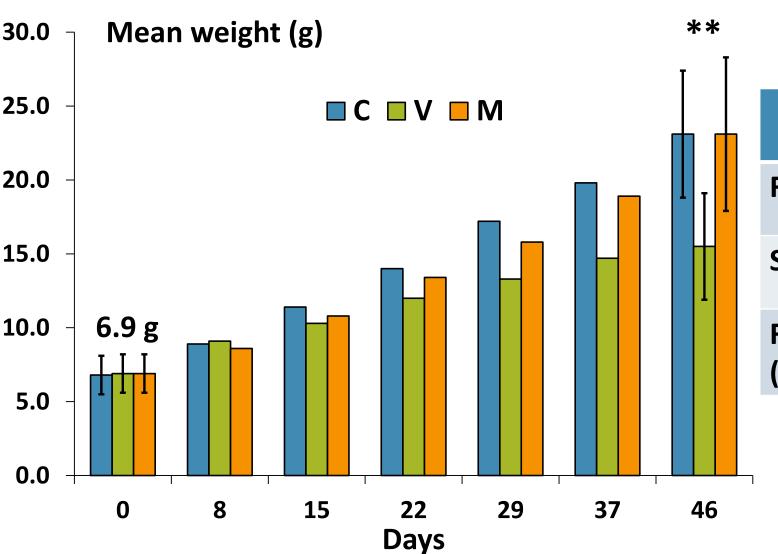
- > RAS with 3 tanks of 1.6 m<sup>3</sup>
- >3 treatments:
  - (C) Commercial feed
  - (V) Plant-based feed
  - (M) Plant-based feed + flesh of mussel (delivered without the shell)
  - Feeding rate: 3% BW/day
- Initial body weight: 6.9 g
  Initial Stock density = 1.5 kg/m³
- > Experimentation lasted 6 weeks
- > Constant temperature = 21 ± 1°C





# Fry: growth performances





	С	V	M
Final weight (g)	23.1ª	15.5 <sup>b</sup>	23.1 <sup>a</sup>
Survival rate (%)	99	98	99
FCR (eq. Form. Feed)	1.00	2.35	1.26



# Fry: body composition



	stocking	harvesting		
treatment		С	V	M
DM (%)	24.3	27.8	28.9	30.7
Crude protein (%)	15.5	15.8	15.4	16.0
Crude fat (%)	6.1	9.4	11.9	12.2
Protein retention (%)		30	16	29
Fat retention (%)		69	45	70

- Protein content similar among treatments
- Fat content 7, more in V and M due to use of plant oil
- Protein and fat retention similar between C and M, > V





# Fry: Fatty acids composition



Fatty acids (%)	stocking	ha	arvestii	ng	□ Effect of the plant based food.
		C	V	M	☐ Effect of the plant-based feed:
Saturated					• FD4 DUA 16.0. M • • • • · · ·
16:0	16.6	18.0	11.2	11.4	• EPA, DHA, 16:0: M and V < C
Monounsaturated					⇒¥ at harvesting
18:1	17.5	17.2	29.4	28.8	
n-3 polyunsaturated					• 18:1, 18:3 n-3, 18:2 n-6: M and V > C
18:3 n-3	1.3	1.1	19.0	19.4	⇒ <b>7</b> at harvesting
20:5 n-3 (EPA)	7.9	9.2	1.3	1.8	
22:6 n-3 (DHA)	10.7	10.8	2.1	2.2	• n-3/n-6: Total n-6 <b>७</b> => <b>अ</b> for V and M
EPA + DHA (g/100 g fish)	1.05	1.74	0.38	0.46	
n-6 polyunsaturated					□ EDA   DHA (a/100a fich) ->   170/ in N/ vc
18:2 n-6	7.7	5.9	20.0	19.0	☐ EPA+DHA (g/100g fish) => +17% in M vs
Total n-3	25.3	26.8	24.9	26.0	V
Total n-6	10.0	7.8	21.6	20.7	
n-3/n-6	2.5	3.4	1.1	1.3	

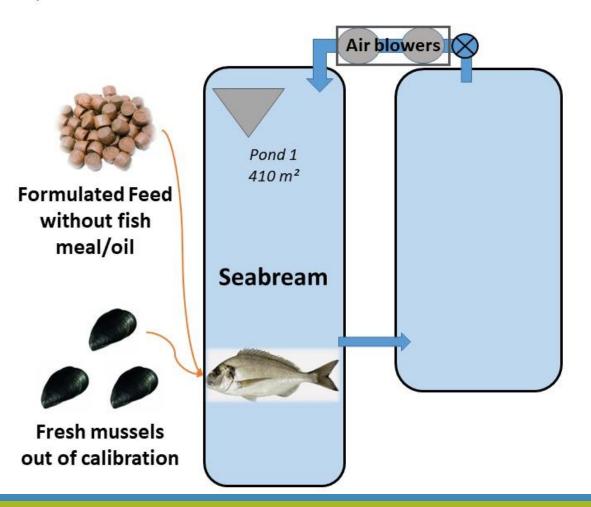


## Marketable fish: Experimental design









- > Fish reared in an outside pond
- > Fish from RAS
- > Full mussels delivered (with shell)
- ➤ Initial mean body weight: 200 g
- ➤ Initial fish stock density = 0.65 kg/m²
- ➤ Experimentation carried out in 2020 and in 2021, from June to October

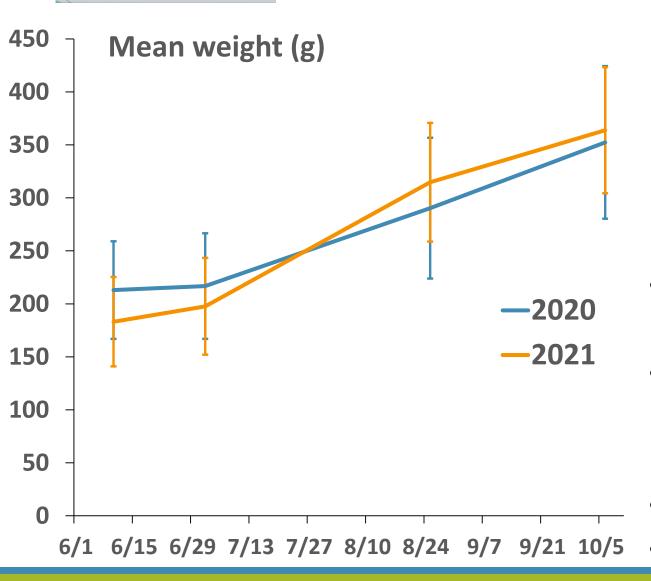




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#### Marketable fish growth performances







- Mean weight increased less than 2fold
- Good growth except during the first month due to the adaptation of fish to feed and their new environment
- Survival rate: 90-95%
- FCR: 2.0-2.3 (in eq. form. feed)



SIMTAP



# Marketable fish: body composition



	stocking	harvesting
DM (%)	35.1	37.3
Crude protein (%)	17.6	17.3
Crude fat (%)	14.9	17.3
Protein retention (%)		16
Fat retention (%)		56

- between the beginning and the end:
  - ☐ Protein similar
  - ☐ Fat **7**, as observed for fry





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# **INRA©** Marketable fish: fatty acids composition



Effect of th	harvesting	stocking	Fatty acids (%)
pronounce			Saturated
·	12.0	12.4	16:0
•16:0 => ha			Monounsaturated
	36.2	32.4	18:1
•EPA and D			n-3 polyunsaturated
	12.3	4.0	18:3 n-3
	1.3	3.4	20:5 n-3 (EPA)
•18:1, 18:3	2.8	6.8	22:6 n-3 (DHA)
stocking			n-6 polyunsaturated
J	18.9	15.5	18:2 n-6
	12.9	18.4	Total n-3
•Total n-3	20.2	17.0	Total n-6
=> n-3/n-6	0.9	1.1	n-3/n-6
•			

he plant-based feed less ed:

arvesting ≈ stocking

DHA: harvesting < stocking

3 n-3, 18:2 n-6: harvesting >

→ and total n-6 → 5 2



#### Conclusion



- Body lipid content increased due to plant-based feed
- >Addition of mussel to the plant-based diet:
  - Maintain growth performances similar to usual fish feed
  - Improved protein retention
  - Improved FA profile of fish, especially 7 EPA and DHA
- ➤ Differences in FA composition between stocking and harvesting are less pronounced for marketable fish than for fry



## Conclusion



- The use of a plant-based feed and local discarded mussels seems promising on growth and FA aspects
- ⇒ to insure supply in protein and promote this kind of feeding, need to explore additional available resources on the area
- ⇒ use of discarded oysters?













