

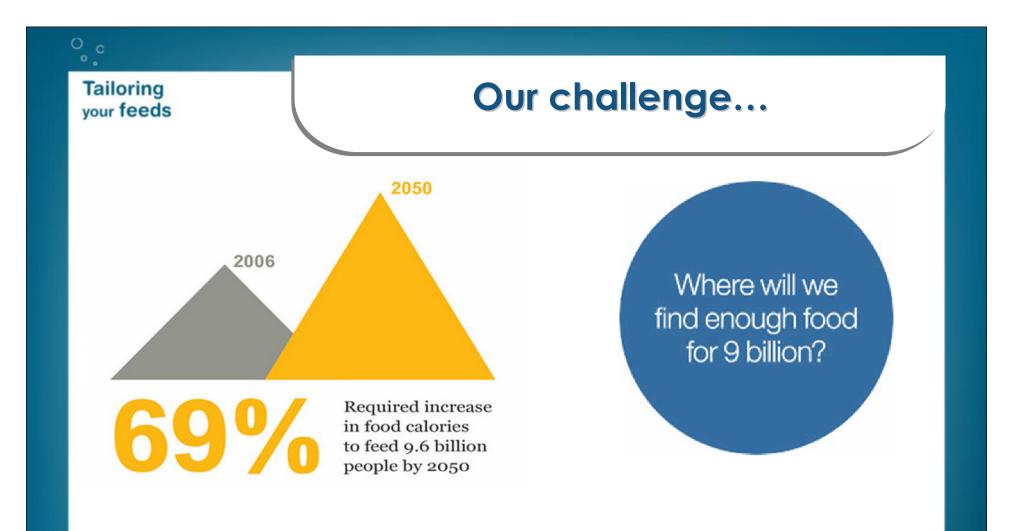
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Importância dos subprodutos de pescado para a indústria da alimentação animal

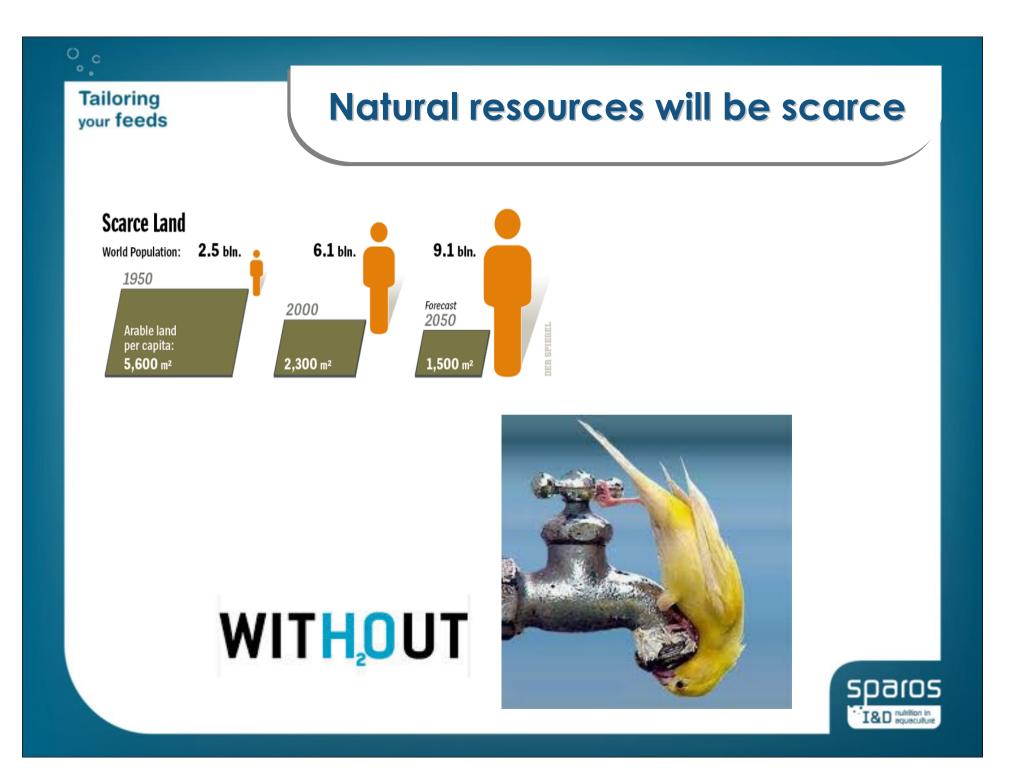
### **Jorge Dias**

IPMA Lx - December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2014 Project SECUREFISH Workshop Valorização de Pescado e Subprodutos: Tecnologias Alternativas e Garantia da Qualidade



- BAU will lead to >70% of allowable emissions by 2050
- 70 % of world's population will be urban (today, 49%)
- Increased scarcity of natural resources





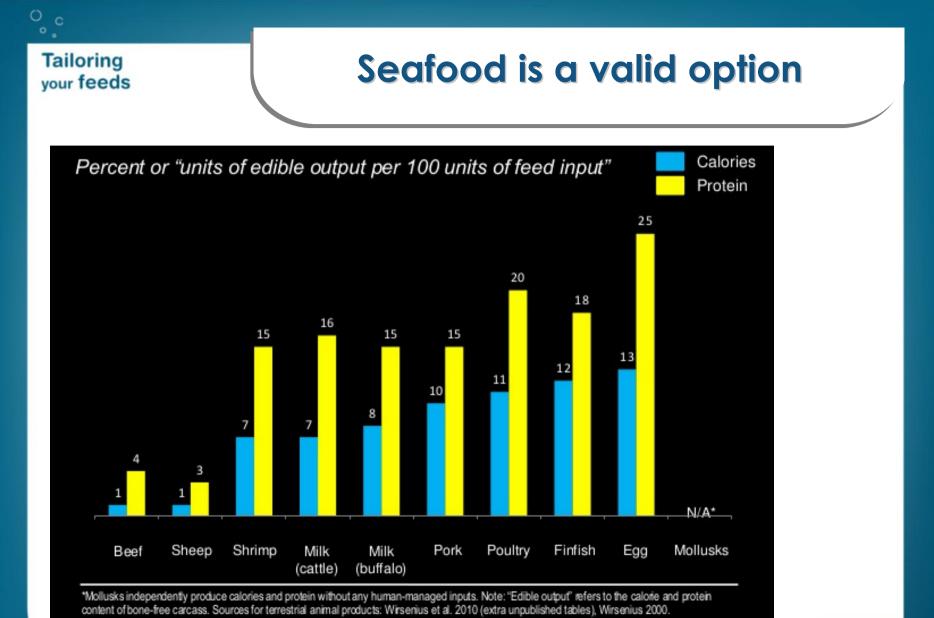
## Limited land & freshwater....

# We have to go marine...

Fish are among the most efficient farm animals in converting feed nutrients into edible meat

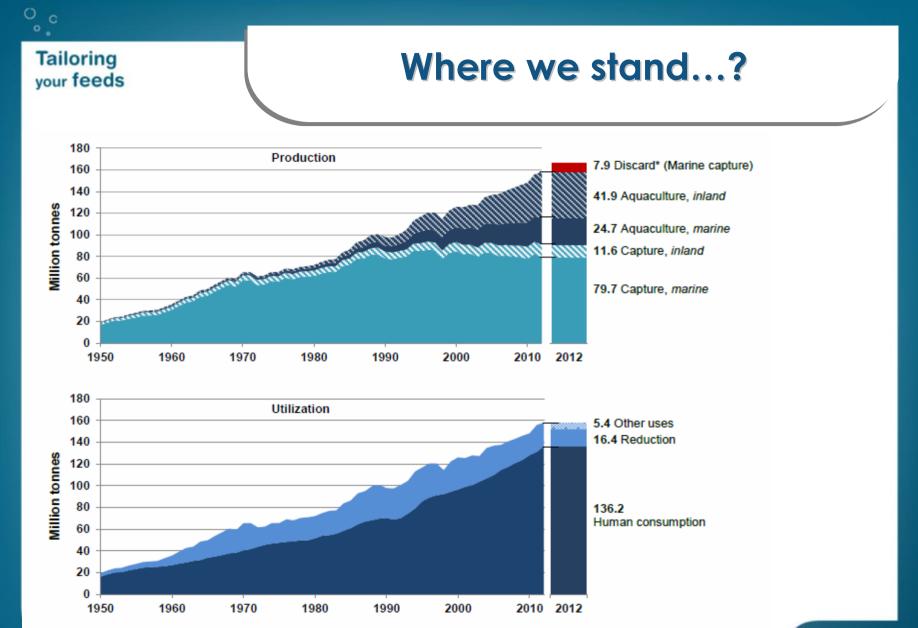






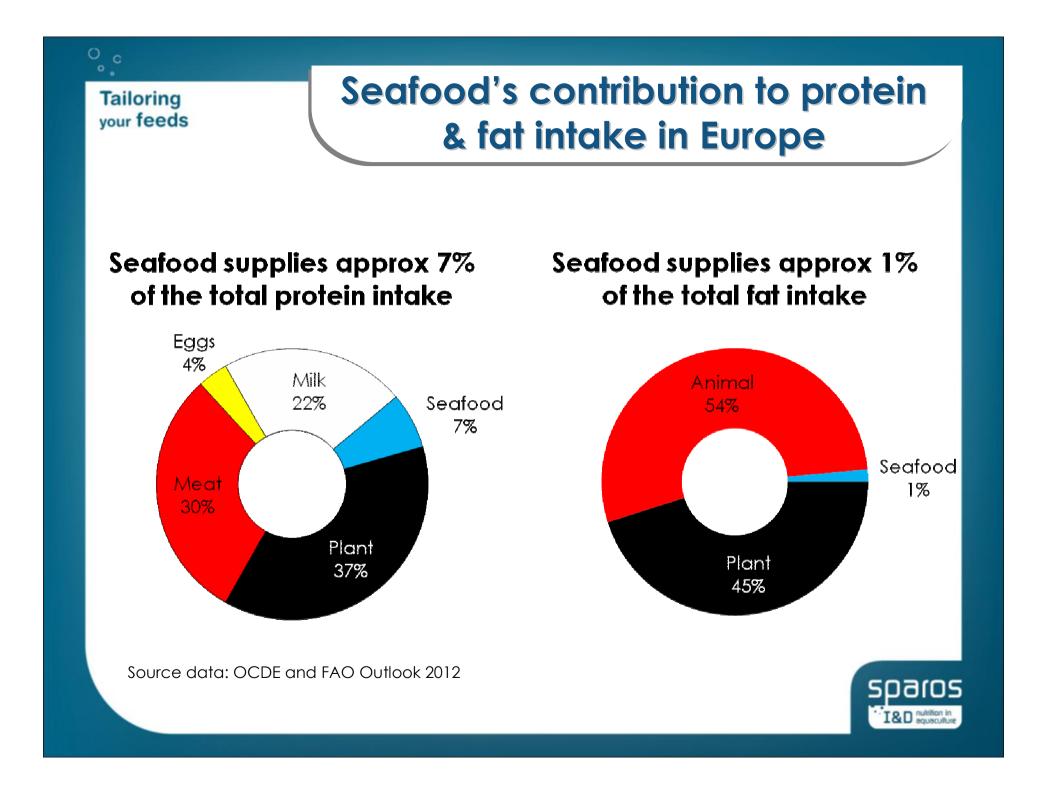
Sources for finfish and shrimp: WRI author calculations based on USDA 2013, NRC 2011, Tacon and Metian 2008, Wirsenius 2000, and FAO 1989.

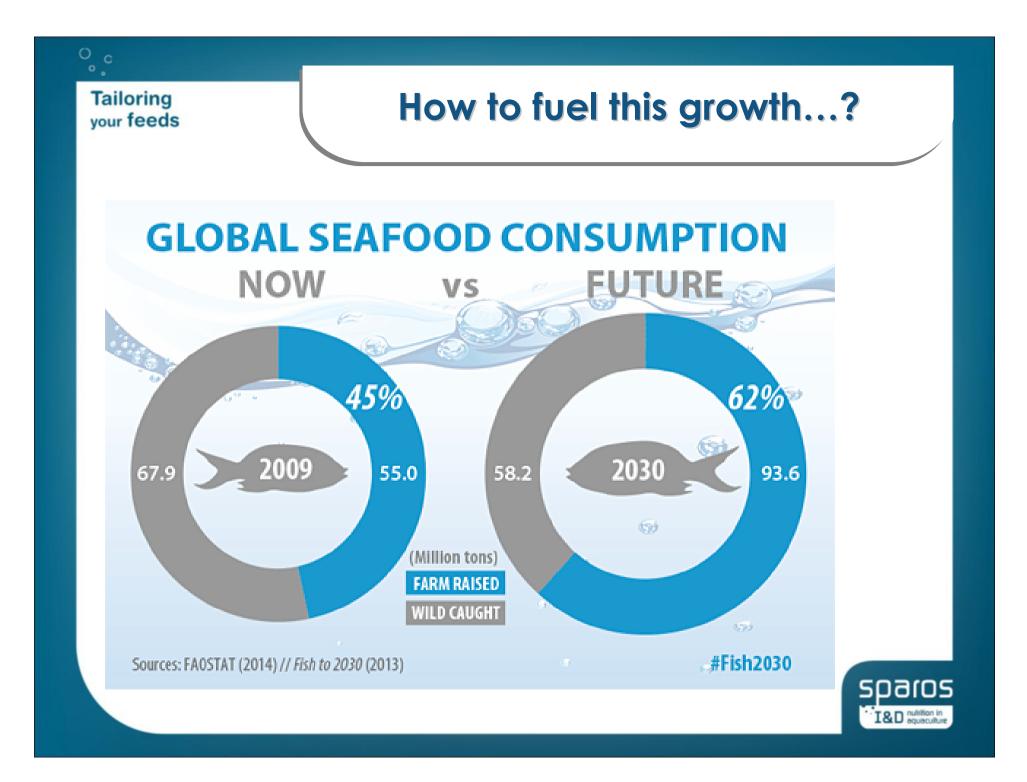


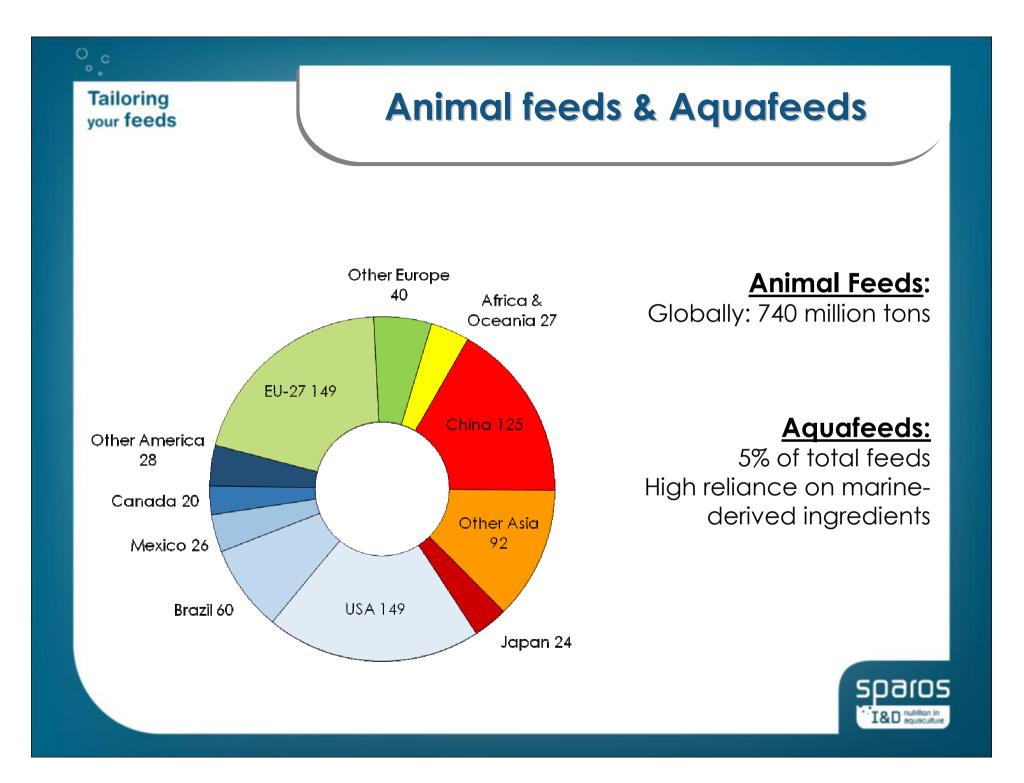


Source: FAO Statistics and Information Branch of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. \*Discard is a calculation based on the 8% estimate on capture as in Kelleher, 2005. All mass numbers are expressed in live weight equivalent, including non-edible parts, as shell of molluscs, head part of fish, etc., and without accounting for post-harvest losses.









## Ingredients used in fish feeds

#### **Protein sources**

- Fishmeal
- Marine hydrolisates (fish, squid, krill)
- Vegetable meals and concentrates
- Animal processed by-products

#### Lipid sources

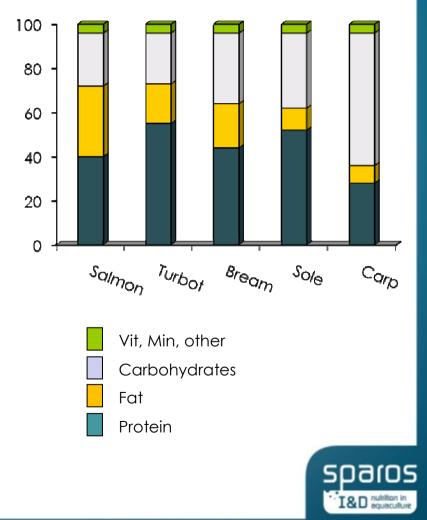
- Marine oils: fish, krill, copepods
- Vegetable oils: rapeseed, soy, palm, linseed
- Animal fats

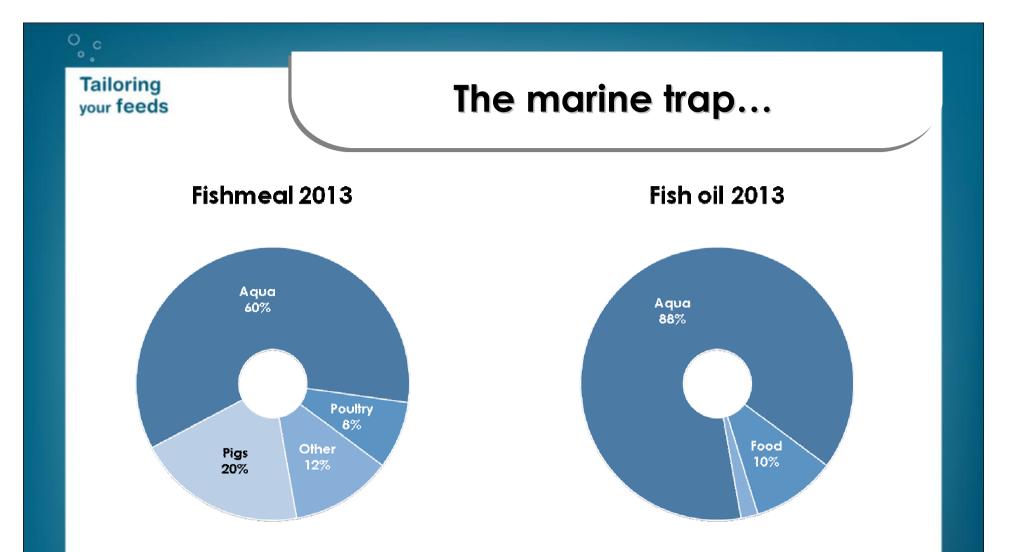
### Carbohydrates

• Cereals, starches (wheat, corn, peas)

### Vitamins & Minerals

Additives: additional functionalities





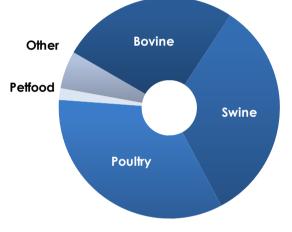
Too high dependency on marine ingredients For now we went towards vegetarian fish



## Urgent need for protein sources

### EU27 2012 : Animal compound feeds = 150 Million Ton

| Crop        | Use in EU animal feeds<br>(x1000 Ton/year) | EU self-<br>sufficiency |
|-------------|--|-------------------------|
| Soja        | 17823                                      | 2%                      |
| Sunflower   | 1246                                       | 63%                     |
| Corn gluten | 611  | 81%                     |
| Fishmeal    | 559  | 55%                     |
| Other       | 217  | <b>29</b> %             |
| Rapeseed    | 3932                                       | 93%                     |
| Forage      | 789  | 106%                    |
| Legumes     | 413  | 104%                    |



EU market has a protein deficit of -73%

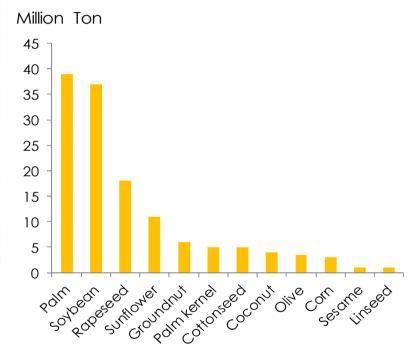




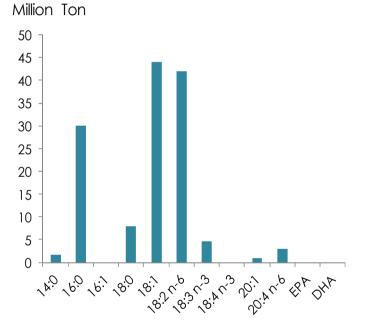
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## **Desperate for LC n-3 PUFA sources**

Global avalability of oil sources



### Global availability of fatty acids



Fish oil ≈ 1 Mton EPA & DHA are ESSENTIAL to marine fish We need alternative sources n-3 HUFA (microalgae, yeasts, GMO-plants)



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## The upgrade of existing resources

### Besides traditional fishmeal and fish oil... Marine by-products currently used in our feeds at SPAROS

Fish meal from industrial by-products •Multi or mono-species (salmon, tilapia, tuna, sardine)

Fish solubles concentrates

Protein hydrolisates: •Fish •Krill

•Shrimp

Salmon oil, tuna oil n-3 HUFA-rich oils Concentrated phospholipids

Other: •Fish bones •Shrimp shells meal •Fish gelatin •Macroalgae



| Tailoring<br>your feeds Protein sources: fishmeals |  |    |                  |   |  |
|--|--|----|------------------|---|--|
| Fishmeals  | Benefits                                     |    |                  | Contraints  |  |
| Multi-species                                      | >35% of traded fishmeal<br>Lower costs       |    | tr<br>(Ic        | ower quality than a<br>raditional fish meal<br>ower protein, higher<br>ash, less free AA) |  |
| Mono-species                                       | Higher standardization of composition        |    | Ν                | Low volu<br>o intra-spe   |  |
| Product  |  | €/ | 'ton             | Use   |  |
| Fishmeal 70 LT                                     |  | 2, | 200              | General   |  |
| Fishmeal FAQ                                       |  | 1, | 900              | General   |  |
| Fishmeal Super Prime                               |  | 1, | 500              | General   |  |
| Fishmeal 60 (multi species by-products)            |  |    | 900              | General   |  |
| MicroNorse (with st                                | MicroNorse (with stick-water and micronized) |    | $\cap \cap \cap$ | Larvae  |  |

MicroNorse (with stick-water and micronized)20,000LarvaeFishmeal Tuna (mono-species by-products)1,800General



## Protein sources: hydrolisates

| Hydrolisates            | Benefits                                    | Contraints                          |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Fish<br>Krill<br>Shrimp | High nutritional value<br>High palatability | High cost<br>Higroscopic properties |

| Product                                  | €/ton | Use               |
|--|-------|-------------------|
| Krill meal (60% protein)                 | 3,200 | Young stages, <5% |
| Squid meal (80% protein)                 | 2,700 | Young stages, <5% |
| Fish hydrolisate (CPSP 90) (85% protein) | 2,700 | Young stages, <5% |
| Fish hydrolisate (CPSP G) (72% protein)  | 2,500 | Young stages, <5% |
| Shrimp hydrolisate (65% protein)         | 3,500 | Young stages, <5% |
| Krill hydrolisate (73% protein)          | 3,800 | Young stages, <5% |



| Lipid sources: oils  |   |         |                     |                  |
|--|---|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| Oils   | Ben   | efits   |                     | Contraints       |
| Fish oil<br>Krill oil<br>n-3 PUFA concentrated oils<br>Copepod phospholipids | High nutritional value<br>High LC n-3 PUFAS |         |                     | High cost        |
| Product  |   | €/ton   |                     | Use              |
| Fish oil (Southern hemisphere)   |   | 1,900   |                     | General          |
| Salmon oil (by-product from farr   | 2,200                                       | General |                     |                  |
| Tuna oil (refined, 18% DHA)  |   | 23,000  | Larvae / Broodstock |                  |
| Krill oil (high phospholipids)   |   | 150,000 | Larvae / Broodstock |                  |
| EPA/DHA-rich fish oil (50% DHA+EPA)  |   | 110,000 | Larvae / Broodstock |                  |
| DHA-rich tuna oil (70% DHA)  |   | 300,000 | Larvae / Broodstock |                  |
| PhosphoNorse (copepod phospholipids)   |   | 260,000 | lar                 | vae / Broodstock |



| Tailoring<br>your feeds |                           | Other produ                         | <b>JCts</b>                    |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                         | Oils                      | Benefits                            | Contraints                     |
|                         | Fish bones (waste)        | New source of P                     | High cost                      |
|                         | Fish gelatin              | Good protein / Binder               | High cost                      |
|                         | Shrimp shell meal (waste) | Astaxanthin                         | Low nutritional value (chitin) |
|                         | Macroalgae                | Minerals / Binder /<br>Bromophenols | Low protein                    |

| Product                            | €/ton  | Use             |
|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Fish bone meal                     | 11,000 | General         |
| Fish gelatin                       | 12,000 | Larvae          |
| Shrimp shell meal                  | 2,100  | Ornamental fish |
| Macroalgae mix                     | 2,200  | General         |
| Laminaria (iodine-rich macroalgae) | 12,000 | As an additive  |



Tailoring

## Conclusions

The feed market:

- Needs new sources of protein
- Is desperate for n-3 LC PUFAs
- Be careful with misleading messages



Very little of dietary a-linolenic acid (18:3 w3) is converted into EPA or DHA

Seafood remains the unique source

The feed market:

- Requires large volumes LOW cost
- If associated to a functionality MEDIUM cost



Thank you for your attention

Jorge Dias Email: jorgedias@sparos.pt

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