

Zebrfish Dry Diet



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PhD in Aquaculture Nutrition



**Tailoring
your feeds**



sparos
I&D nutrition in
aquaculture

**New products and tailored nutritional
solutions for the aquaculture market**

sparos
I&D nutrition in
aquaculture

Business Units

Industrial R&D Services

- Customized R&D feeds
- Nutrition trials with fish & shrimp
- Feed technology tests

Own Products & Services



Markets

Additives
Ingredients
Feeds
Farmers
R&D Institutes

National & European
Projects

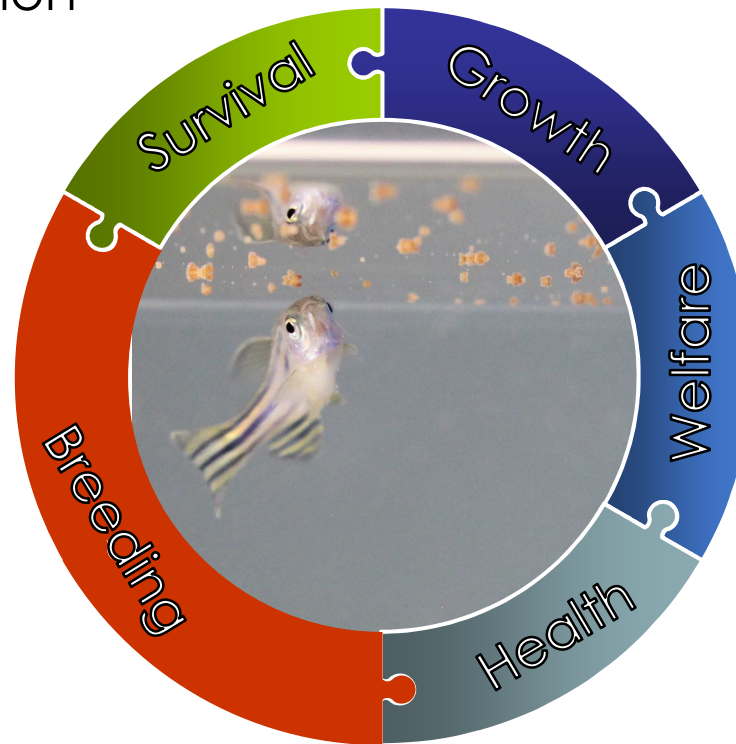
Developing a Zebrafish diet

Optimal nutrition is key...

Metabolic pathways
Gene expression

Water quality

Physiological/Metabolic status



Fertility
Fecundity
Egg quality

Stress response
Disease resistance
Skeletal deformities

Challenges in zebrafish nutrition

Limited knowledge on nutritional requirements

- Robustness of the species

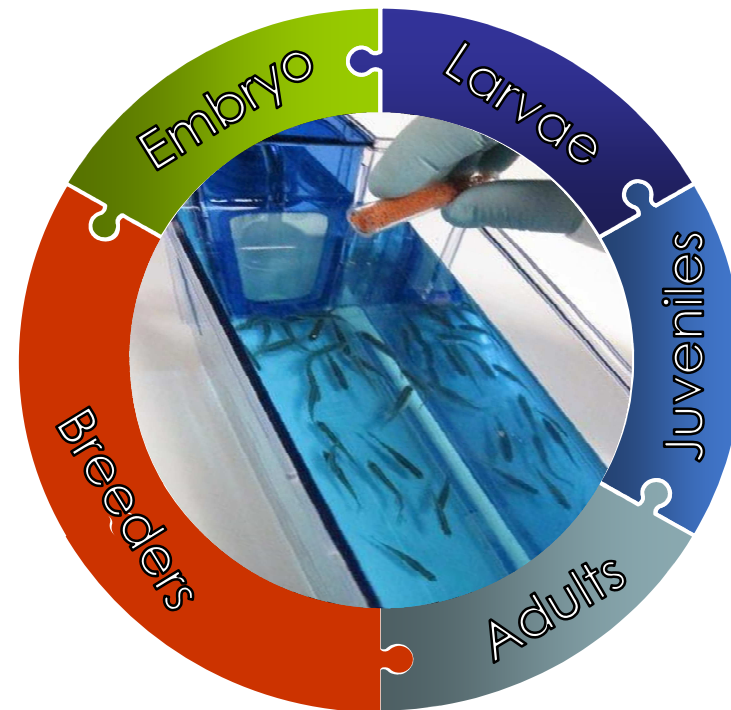
Largest feed particle: ≈ 600 micron

- Technology issues

Variable feeding regimes

Same targets

- Breeding performance
- Survival
- Fast growth
- Water quality



Development of a ZEBRAFISH diet

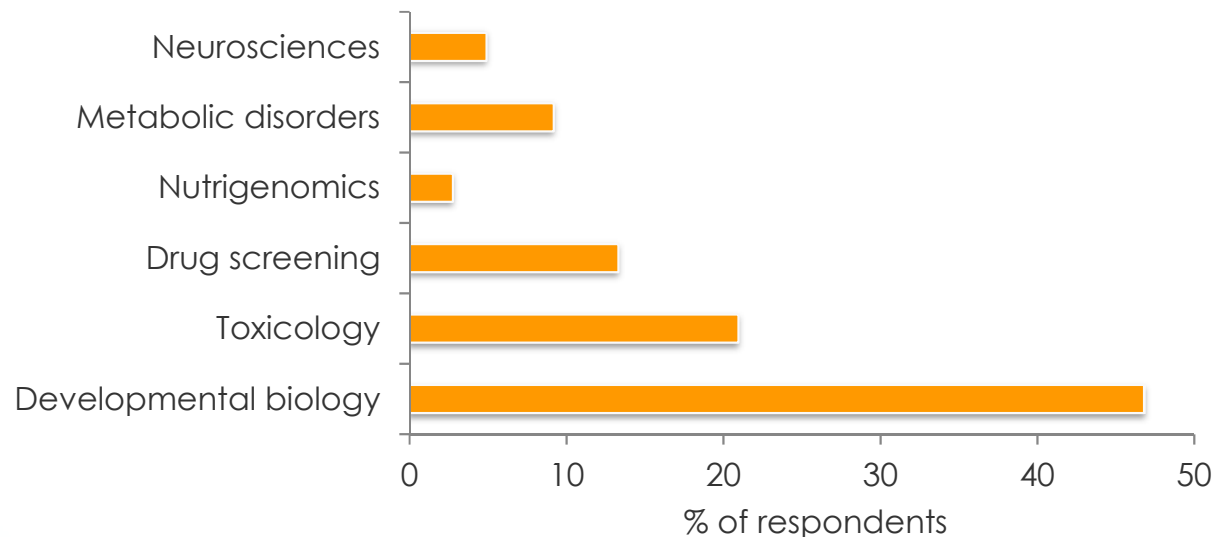
ZEBRAFEED Project

3-year R&D project between SPAROS &
Center of Marine Sciences of Algarve



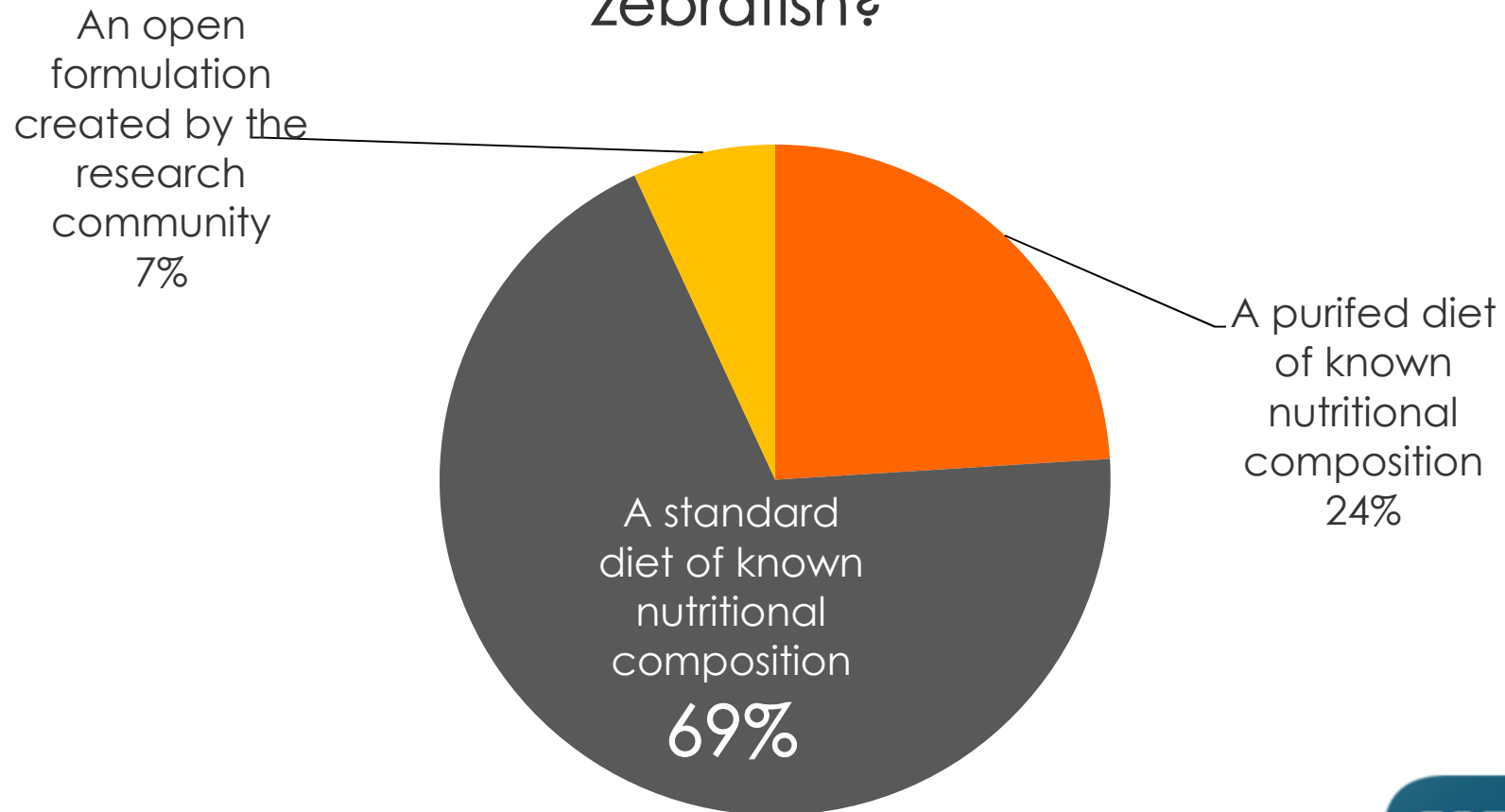
We started the project by identifying the needs of the ZF community...
September 2013: online survey with 654 validated responses

Main area of research with zebrafish



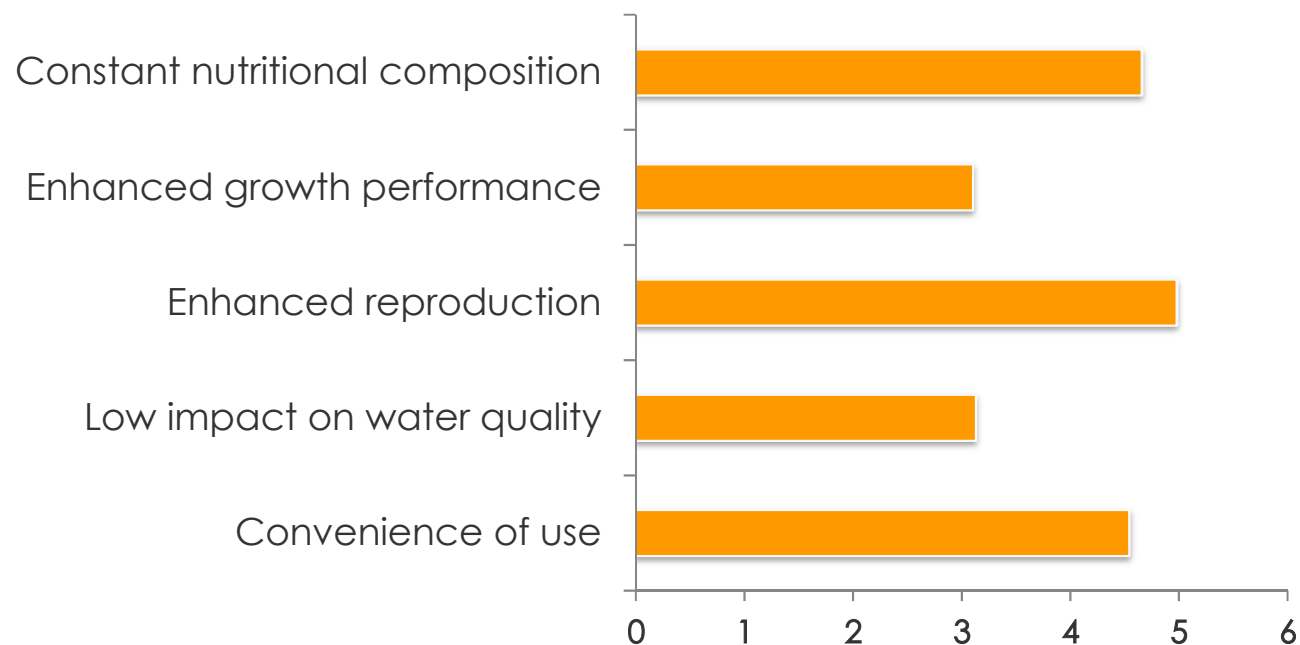
What “you” told us

How to reach a Reference Diet for zebrafish?



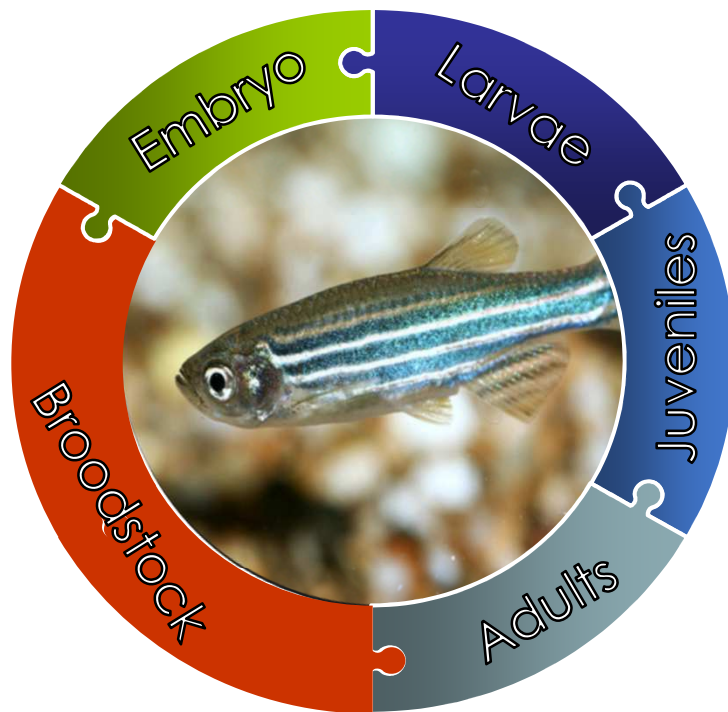
What “you” told us

Most valuable characteristics of a feed



You helped us define our targets

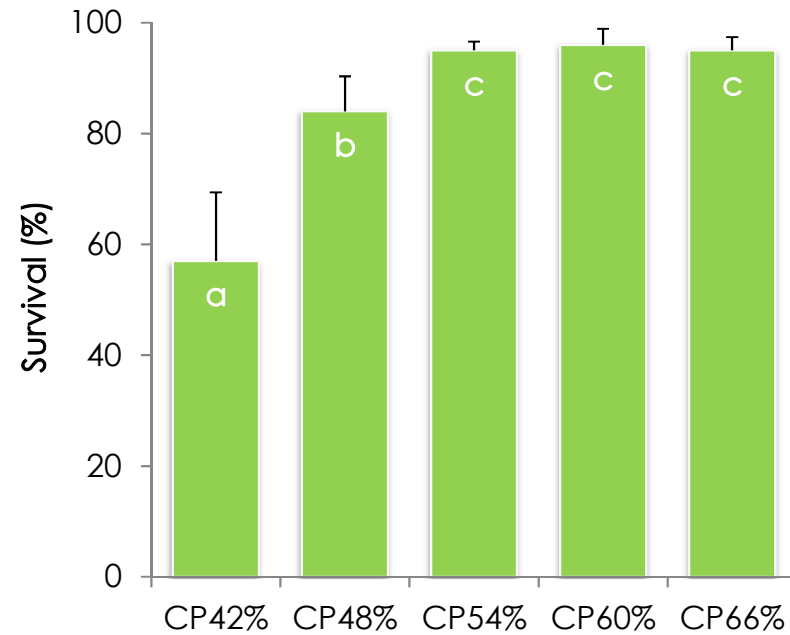
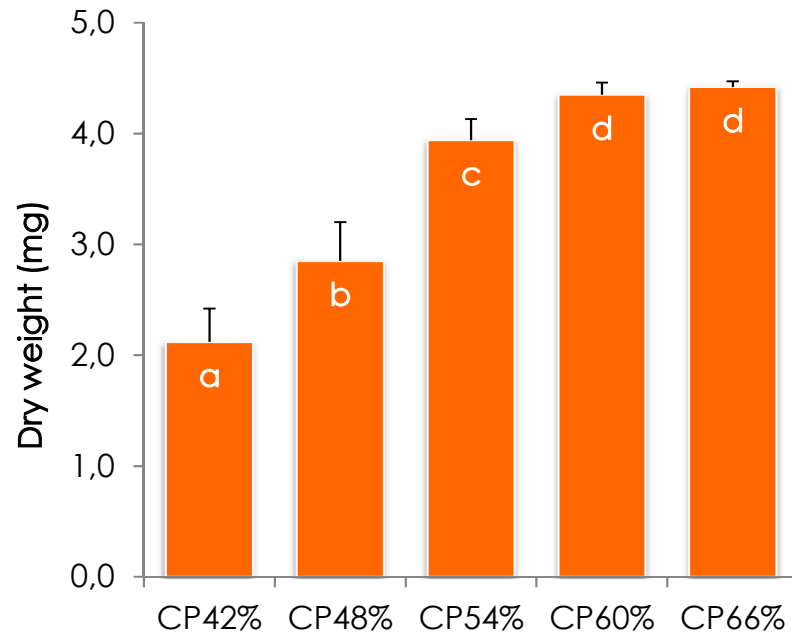
High survival and growth from larvae stages
Enhanced reproductive performance



High welfare standard
Low-impact on water quality
Constant nutritional
composition

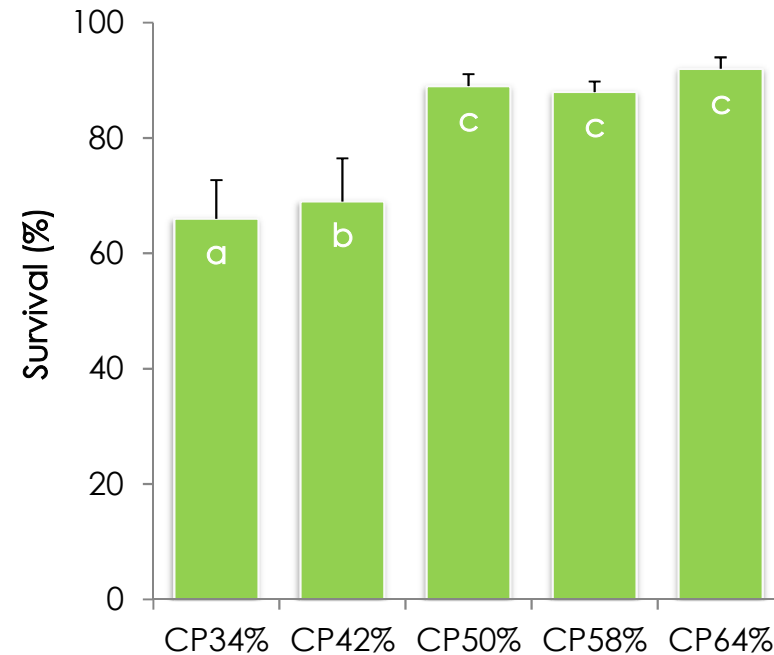
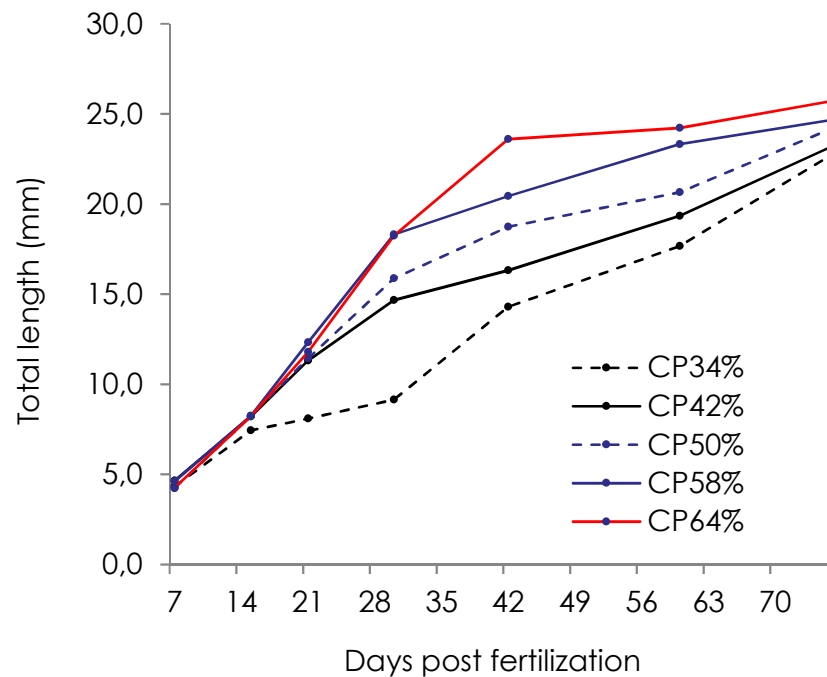
Nutritional requirements of zebrafish

Protein requirements in larvae



Key message
Optimal dietary crude protein level for larval stages
(until 30 dpf) is 62%

Protein requirements in juveniles/adults



Key message
Adult zebrafish (70 dpf) only need 38-42% crude protein

...but higher protein levels (58-64%) improve survival,
condition factor and reproduction



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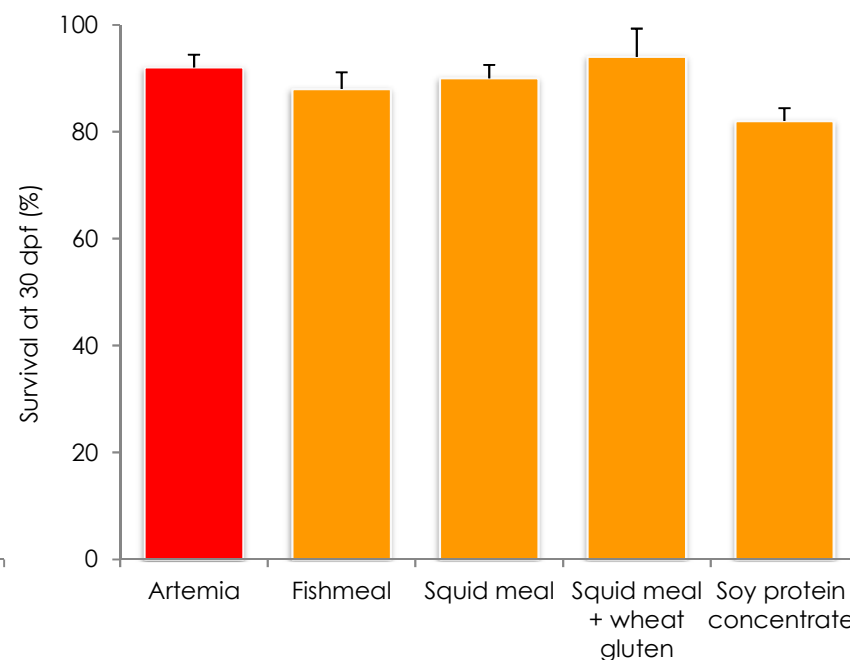
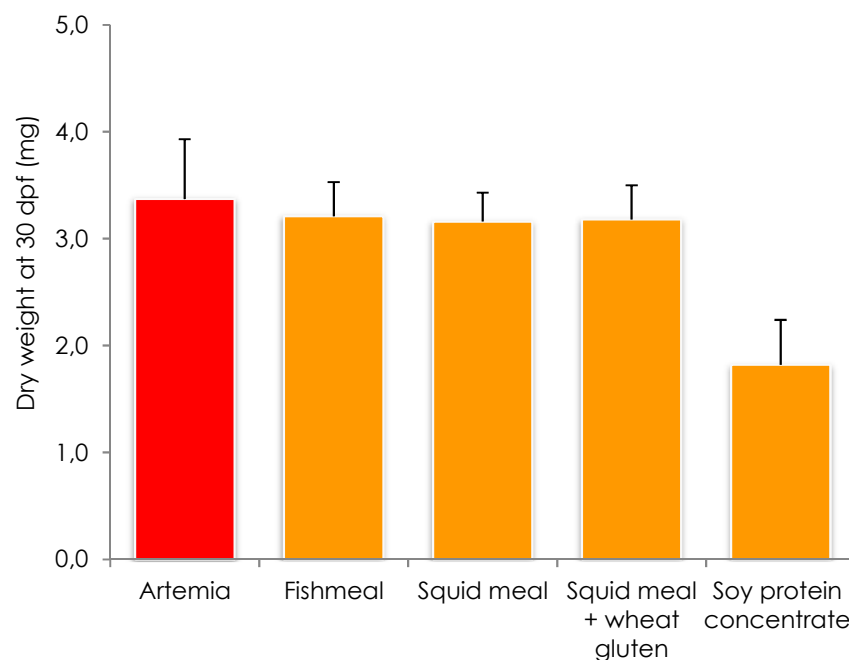
Fish Haus

Dietary Protein Requirement During Juvenile Growth of Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*)

Helena Fernandes,¹ Helena Peres,² and António Paulo Carvalho^{1,2}

“Based on dose–response models, the dietary protein requirement of zebrafish juvenile was estimated at **37.6% and 44.8%** for maximum weight gain and maximum protein retention”

Quality of protein sources



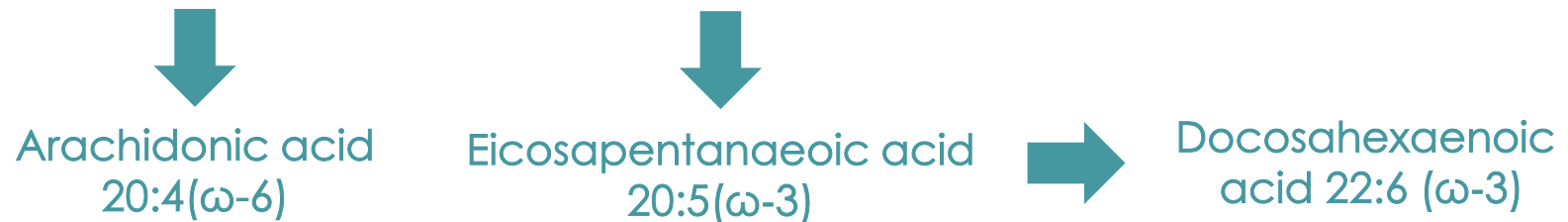
Key message

Good performance with marine ingredients and high quality vegetable proteins (wheat gluten)

But lower performance with soy protein concentrate

Essential fatty acids and lipid level

As all freshwater teleost, zebrafish show a strict dietary need for the essential PUFAs linoleic (18:2n-6) and α -linolenic (18:3n-3) (Tocher et al., 2001).



Essential fatty acids and lipid level

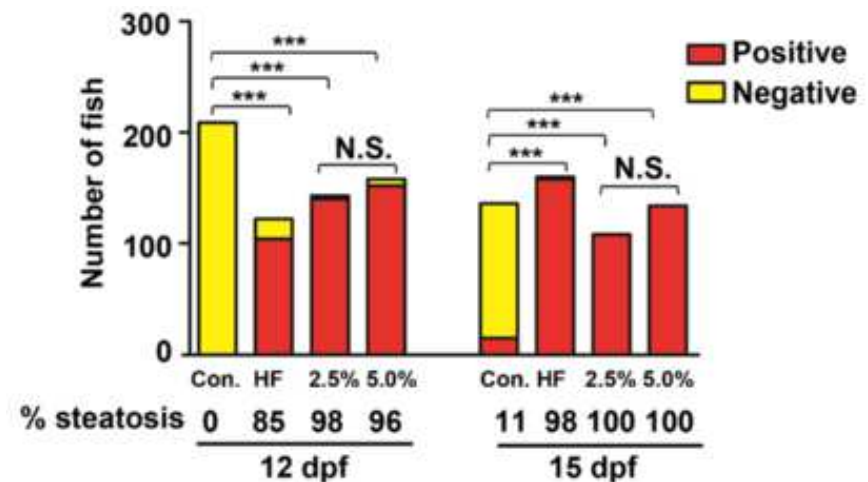
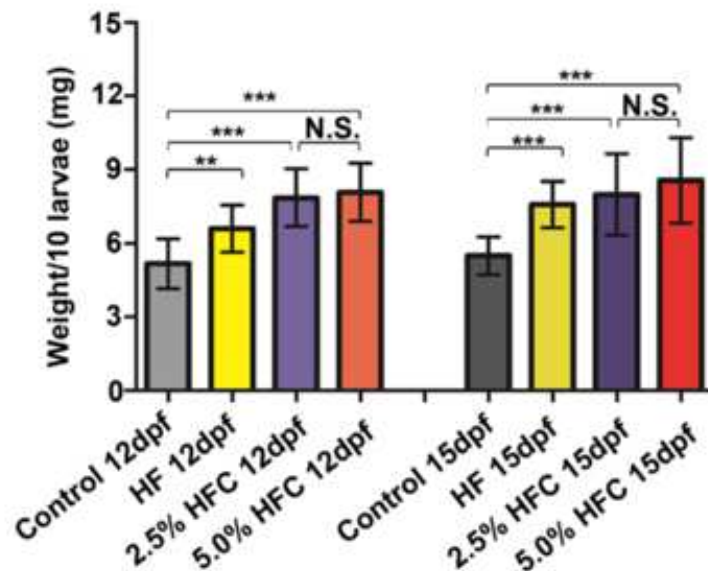
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Dai et al. 2015

Control (Protein: 50 %, Fat: 12 %)

High Fat (Protein: 50 %, Fat: 24 %)

High Fat + Cholesterol at 2.5 % and 5.0 %.

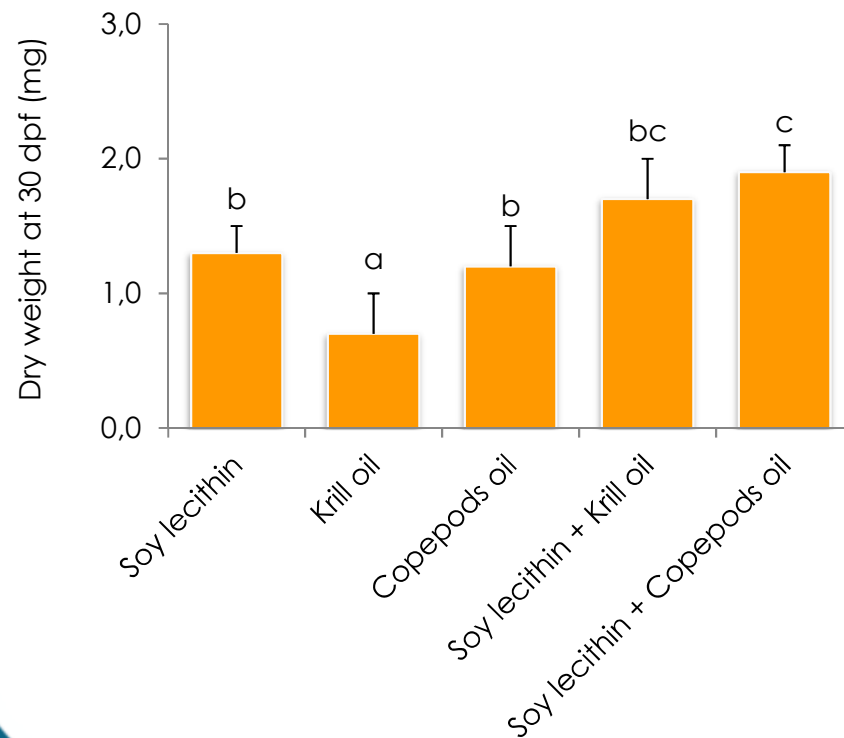


Key message
Zebrafish diets should have moderate lipid levels 14-16%

Phospholipids are also essential to fish larvae

The essentiality of phospholipids (PLs) in fish larvae nutrition is clearly established (Cahu et al., 2009).

PLs can be of vegetable (soy, rapeseed and sunflower lecithin) and marine (copepods and krill oil) origin.



Key message
The origin of dietary
phospholipids influences
zebrafish growth

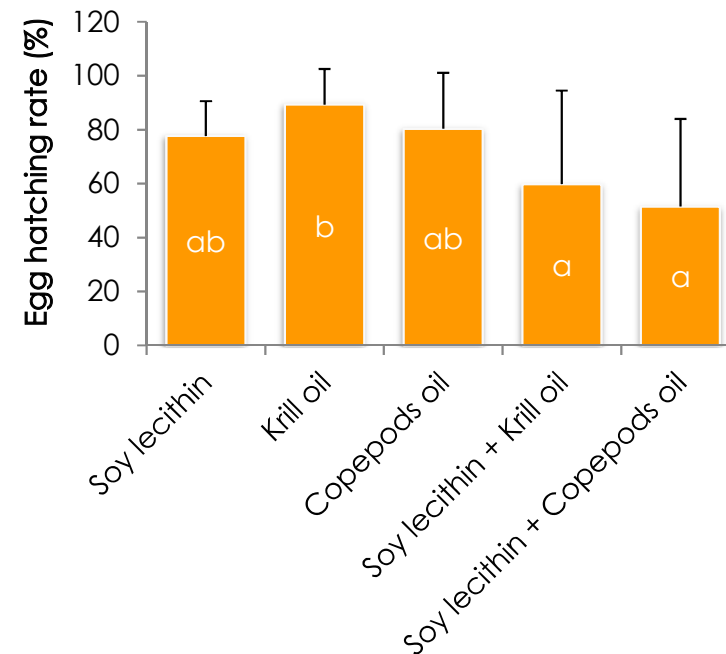
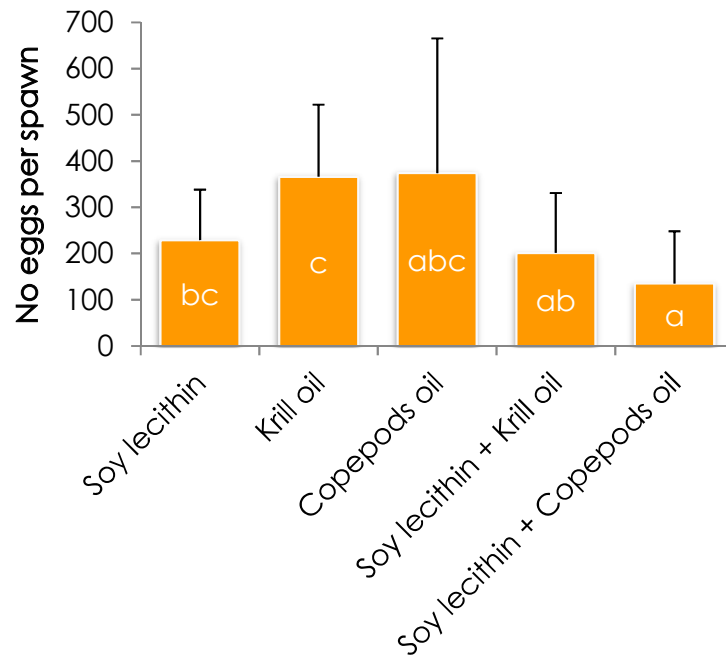
Best combination seems to be
a blend on soy lecithin and
marine phospholipids

Other benefits...

Broodstock performance

Phospholipids play a key role in reproductive performance

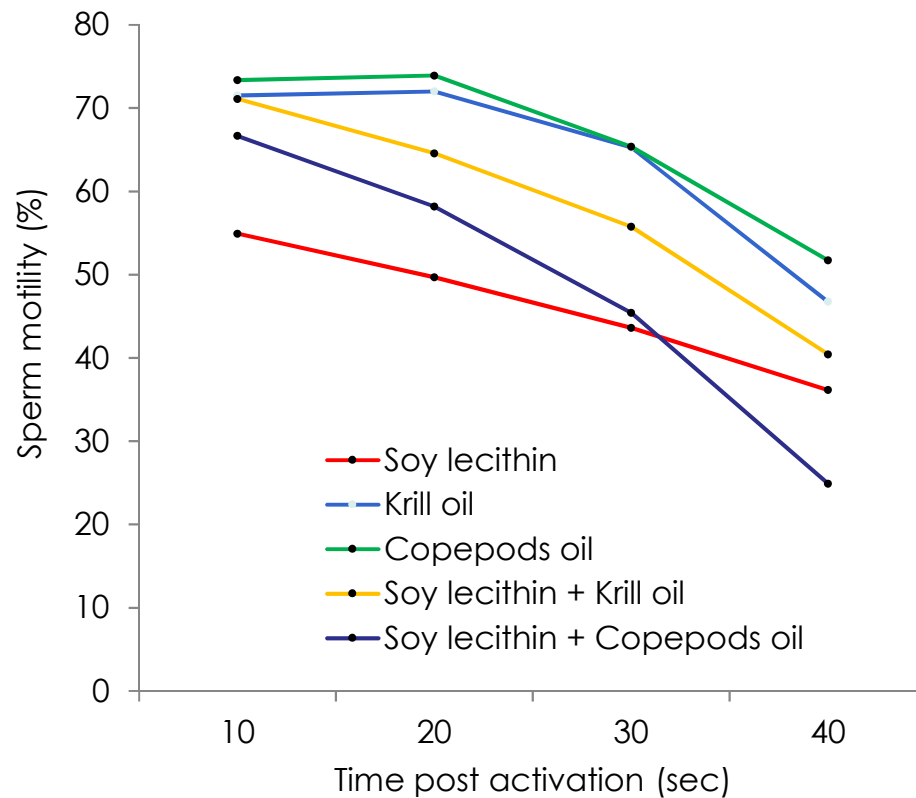
The same diets were used until fish reached the broodstock stage.
A series of mating trials (n=6) were performed to assess reproductive criteria:



Key message
Marine phospholipids have a beneficial
effect on spawning performance

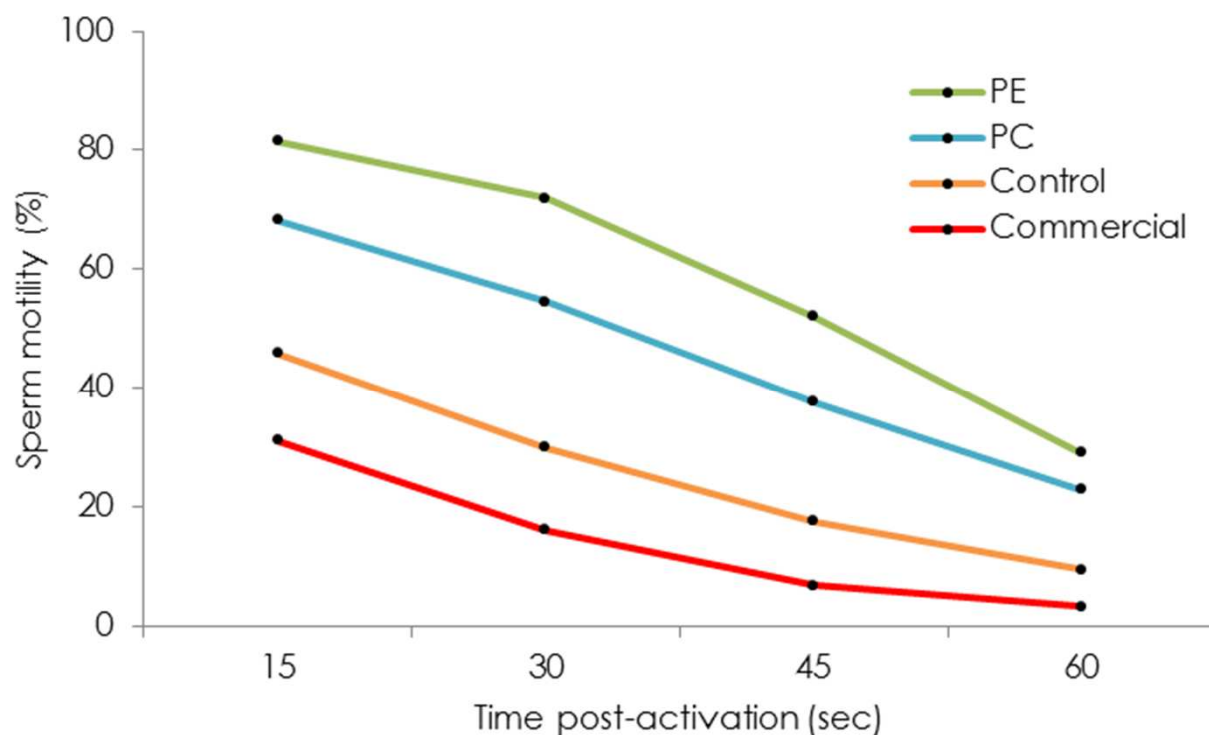
Phospholipids play a key role in reproductive performance

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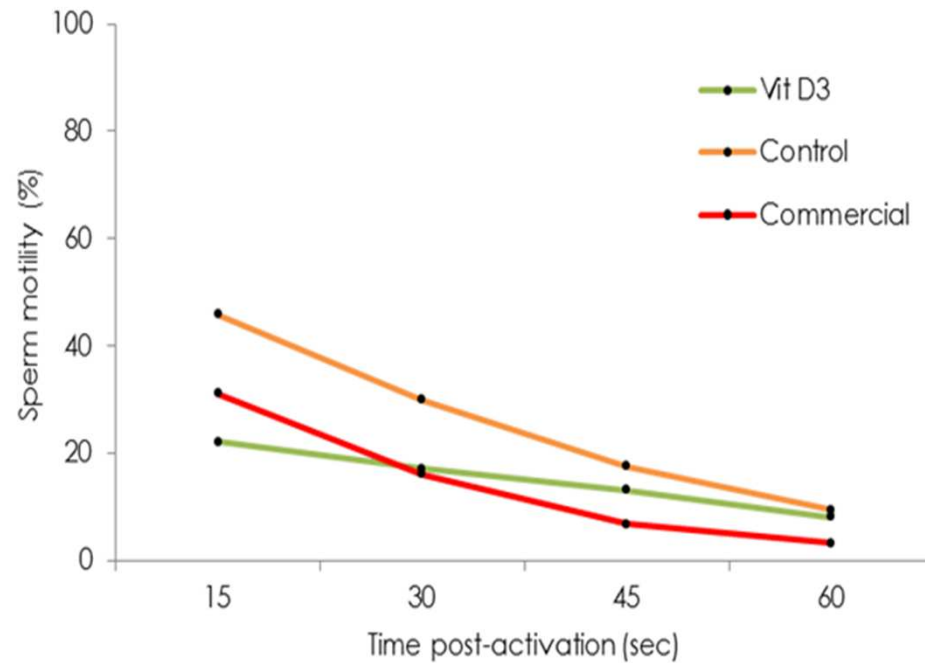
Key message
Phospholipids from krill
and copepods oil
enhanced sperm motility

Enhancing reproductive performance



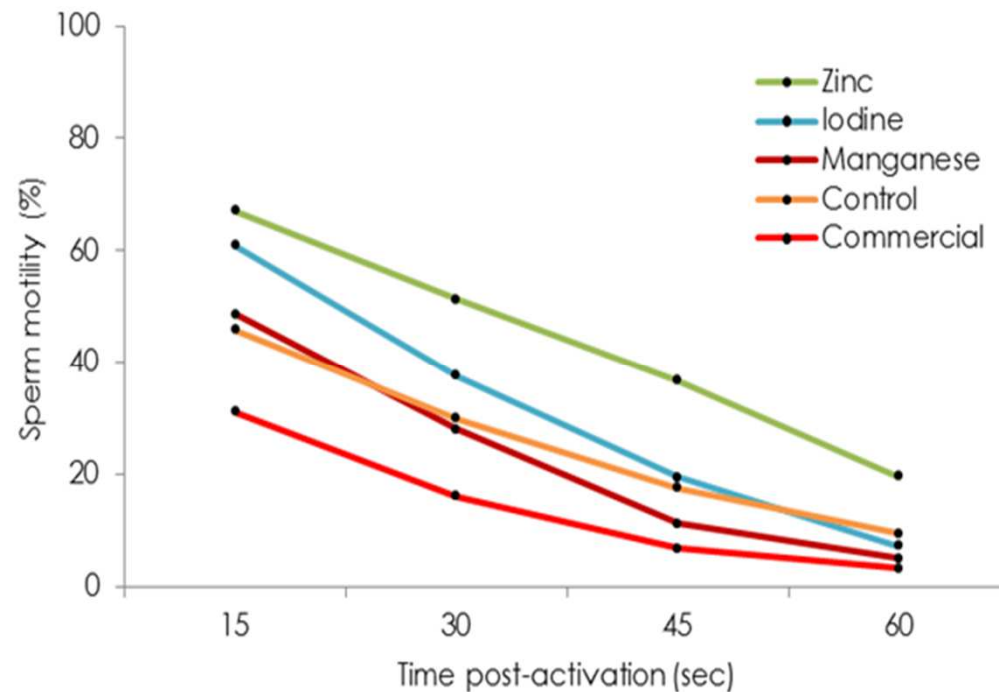
Key message
Supplemental phosphatidylethanolamine (PE at 0.5 g/kg feed) and to a lesser extent phosphatidylcholine (PC) enhanced sperm motility

Enhancing reproductive performance



Key message
Supplemental vitamin D3
(as cholecalciferol) at a
dose of 4000 IU/kg feed led
to a strong inhibition of
sperm motility in zebrafish

Enhancing reproductive performance



Key message

Zinc (750 mg/kg) had
a positive effect on
sperm mobility

Iodine (20 mg/kg) and
Manganese (1 mg/kg)
did not affect sperm
mobility

Feed Technology

Feed technology is critical

Technological challenges and solutions:

To guarantee the homogeneity of nutrients in each particle (sizes from 50 to 600 μm)

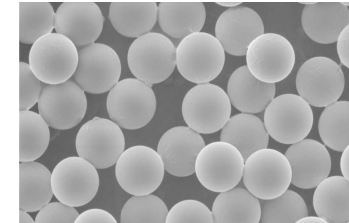
- Ultrafine grinding (pulverization)

To guarantee a high palatability and enhance the water stability of the feed

- Cold-extrusion

To reduce the leaching of highly soluble nutrients (e.g. protein hydrolysates)

- Microencapsulation





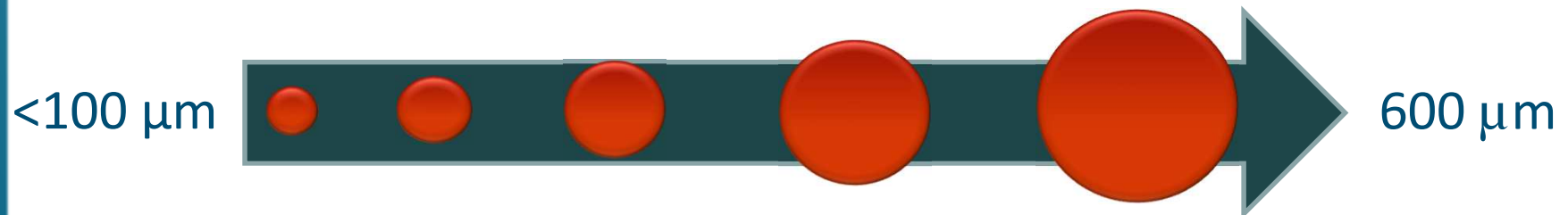
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Microdiet production



Extrusion following:

- Crumbling
- Spheronization



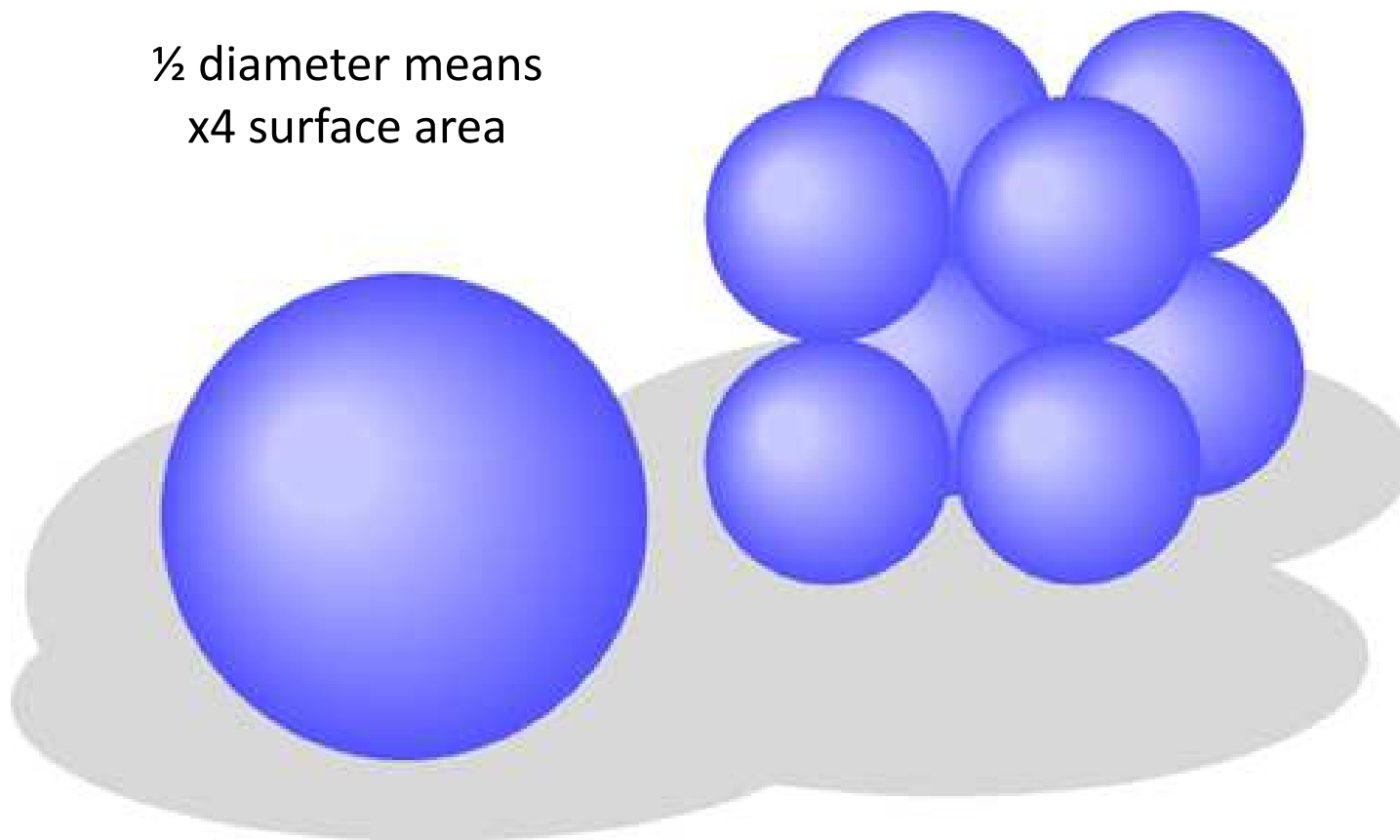
Including: Protein, lipids, minerals, vitamins...



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THE PROBLEM...

$\frac{1}{2}$ diameter means
x4 surface area



Increase of surface-to-volume ratio



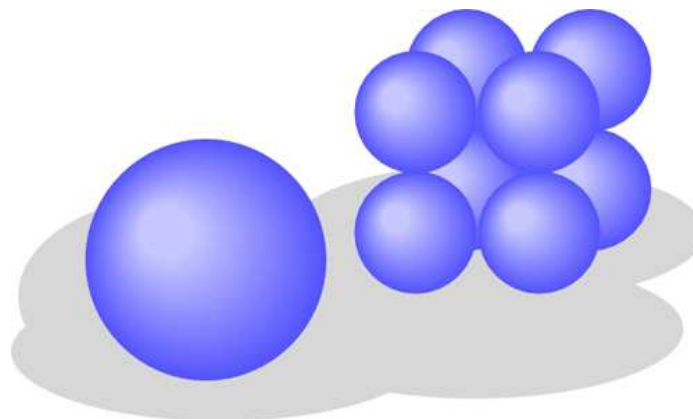
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Nutrient leaching

Increase of surface-to-volume ratio



Leaching of water-soluble
nutrients



- Loss of nutritional value 
- Deterioration of water quality 
- Attractability 



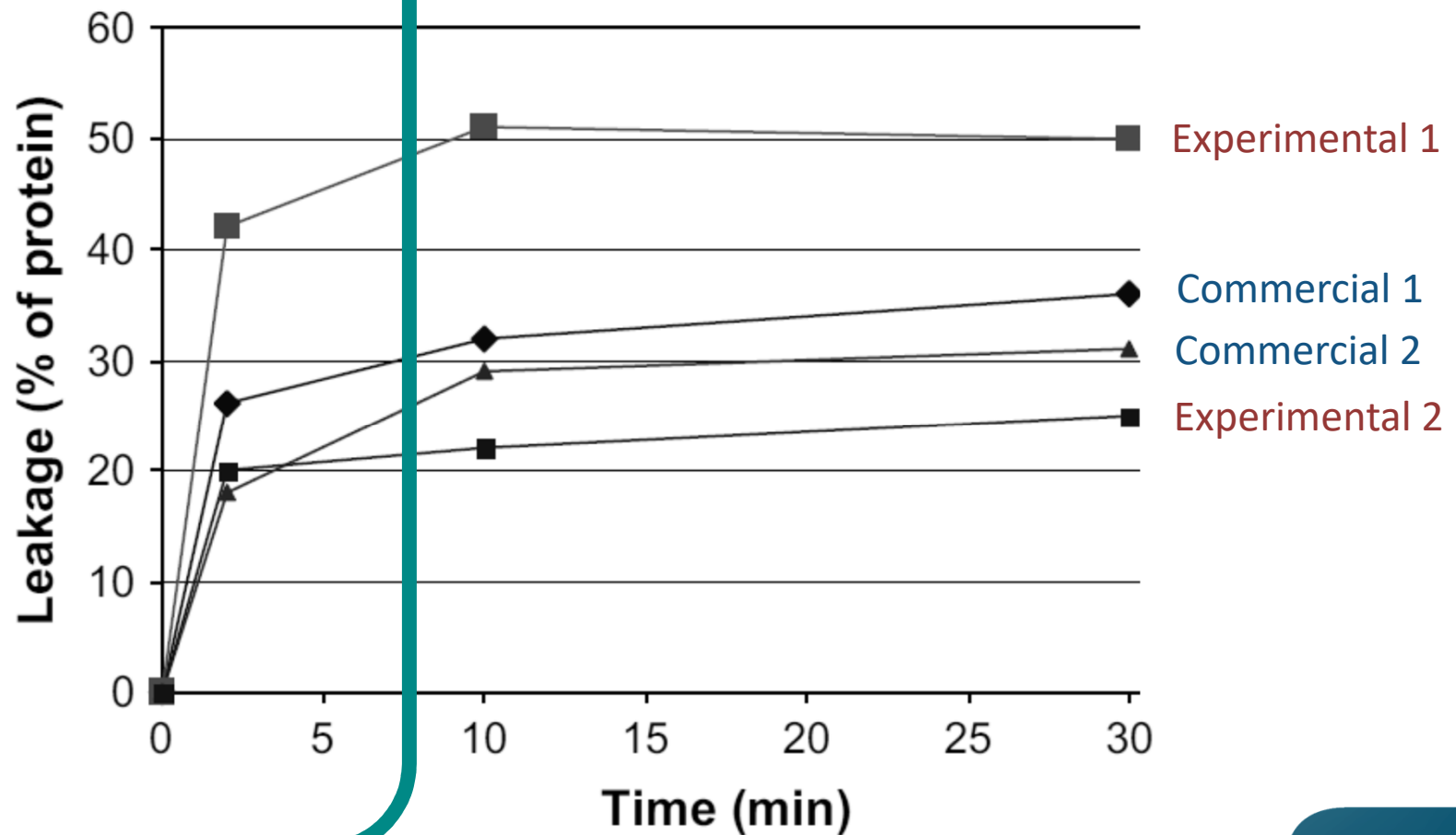
Nutrient leaching

Depends on microdiet:

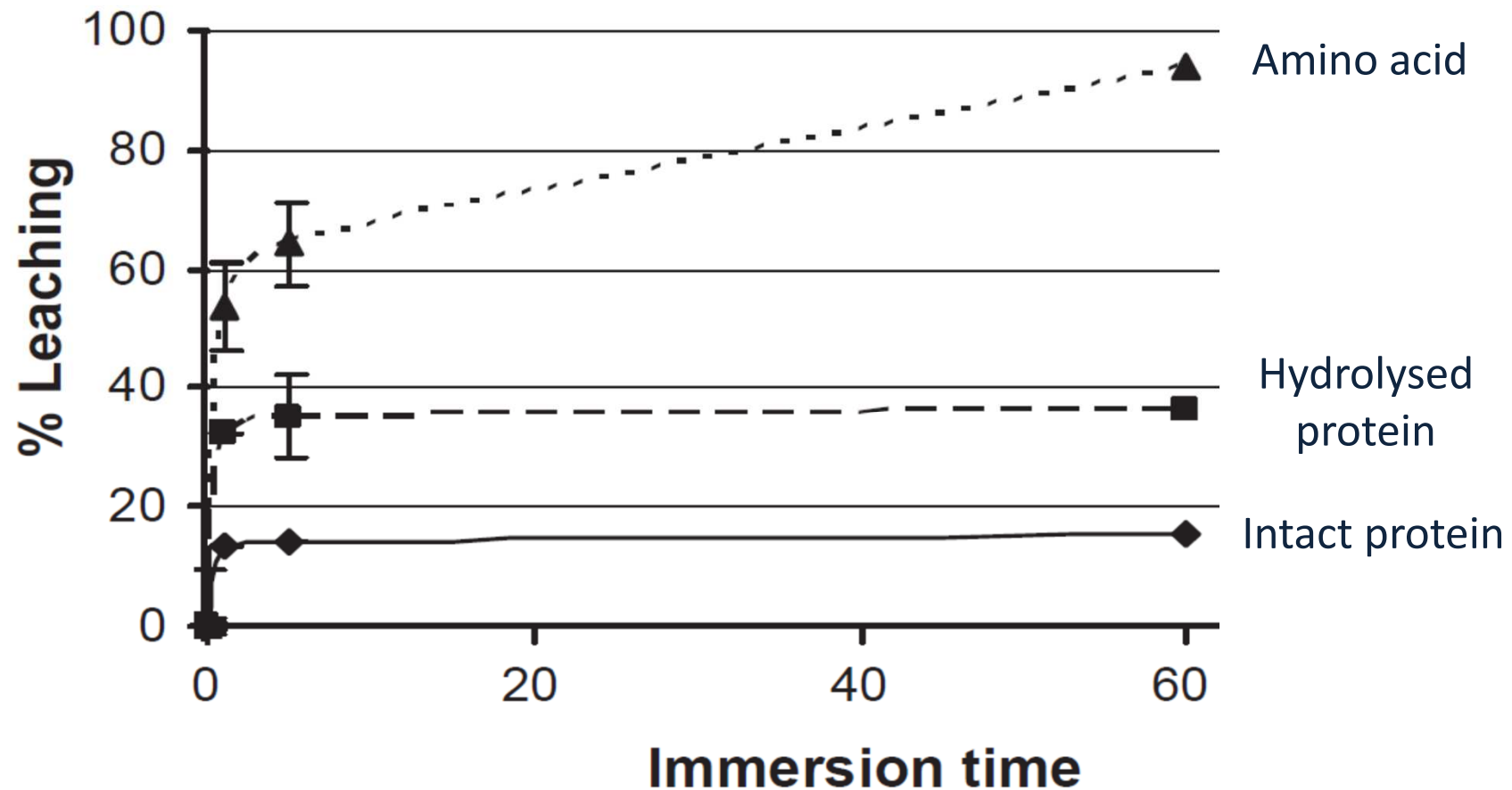
- Production technology (**extrusion**)
- Binder type and concentration
- Nutritional composition
- Size

How BIG/FAST IS OUR PROBLEM?!?

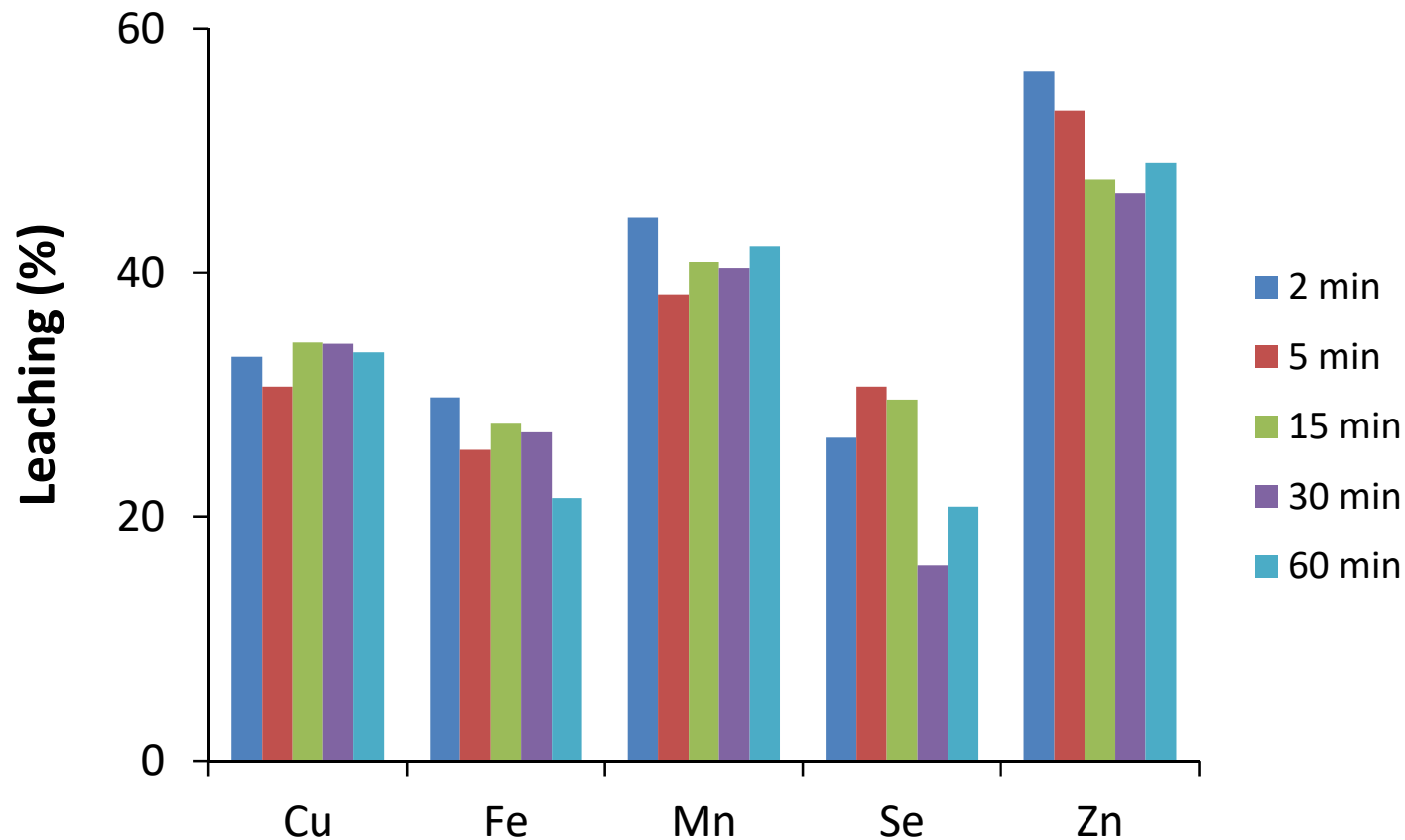
Nutrient leaching - Protein



Nutrient leaching - Protein



Nutrient leaching – Trace minerals



90 % of water-soluble vitamins leach within
5 min of immersion

ENCAPSULATION (Micro)

“Process of surrounding or enveloping one ingredient or a mixture of ingredients within a polymer”

Chemistry

Printing and recording, adhesives,
pigments and fillers, catalysts

Agriculture

Fungicides/herbicides, insect repellent,
biopesticides

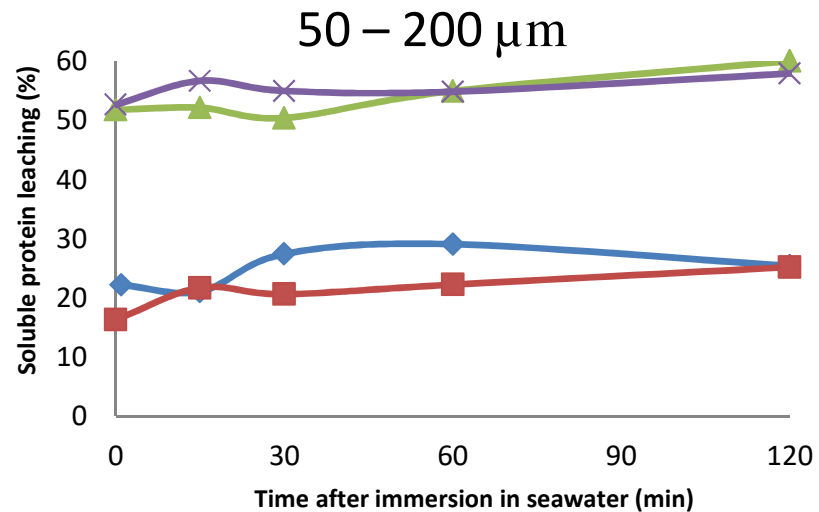
Food & feed

Aromas, probiotics, enzyme
processing, amino acid protection

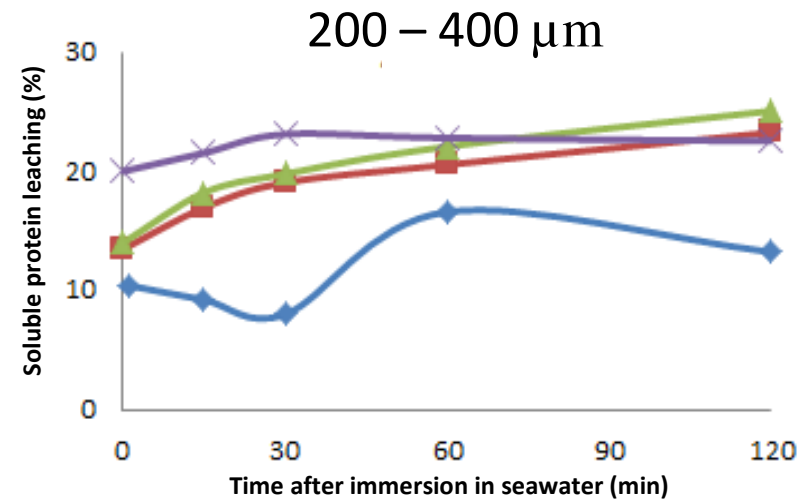
Medicine/Pharmacy/Veterinary

Controlled release, taste masking
vectorisation, single dose treatment

Microencapsulation vs extrusion



Encapsulated prototype 1
Encapsulated prototype 2



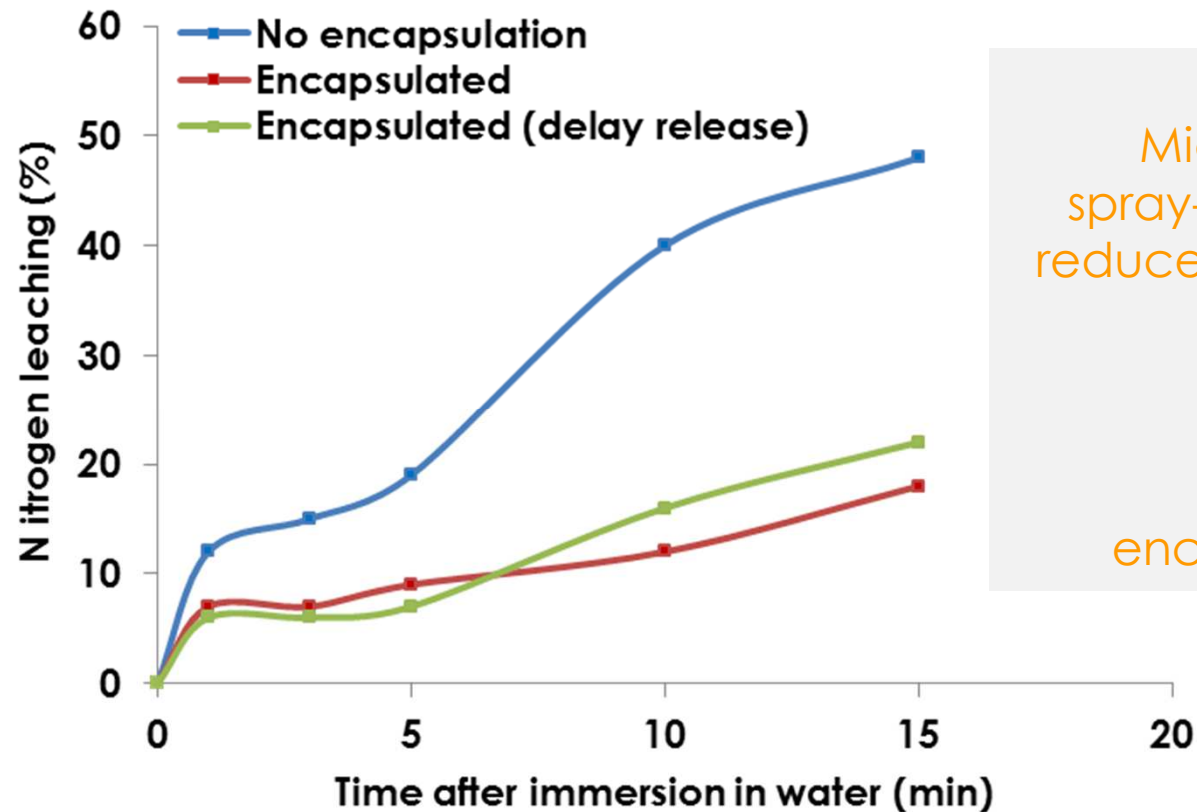
Extruded prototype 1
Extruded prototype 2

Technology and
particle size



Large influence on
product properties

Microencapsulation of protein hydrolysates and amino acids



Key message
Microencapsulation by spray-drying is effective to reduce N leaching losses of the feed

However...
Do they digest the encapsulated nutrients?



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Microencapsulation Processes

Physico-Chemical processes

Coacervation (2-1200 μm)
Solvent evaporation (0.5 – 1000 μm)
Supercritical fluids
Polyelectrolyte multilayer (0.02 – 20 μm)
Hydrogel microspheres
Phase inversion (0.5 – 5 μm)
Hot melt (1 to 1000 μm)

Physico-mechanical processes

Spray drying (5 – 5000 μm)
Fluid-bed technology (20 – 1500 μm)
Pan Coating (600 – 5000 μm)
Spinning disk (5 – 1500 μm)
Co-extrusion (250 -2500 μm)

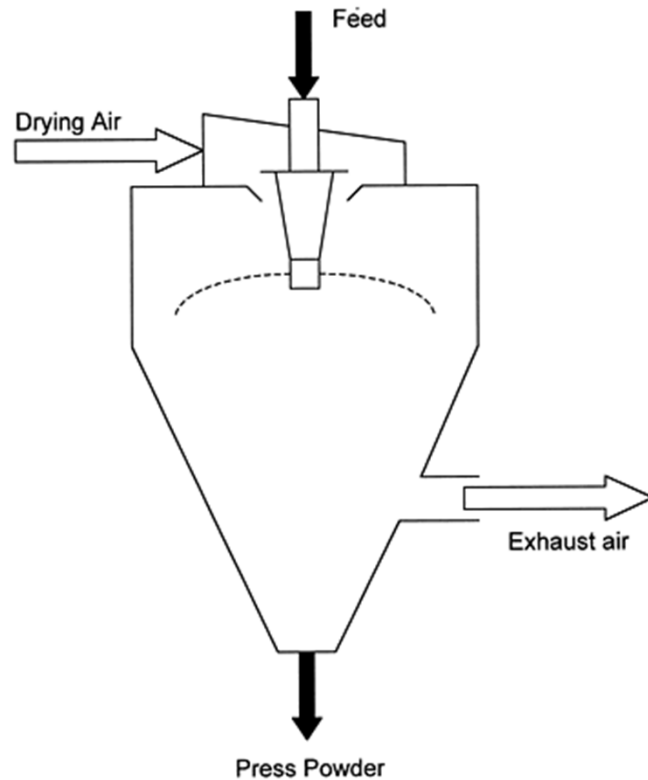
Chemical processes

Interfacial polymerization (0.5 – 1000 μm)
In situ polymerization (0.5 – 1100 μm)

Many: technologies, terms
and classifications

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Microencapsulation: Spray drying



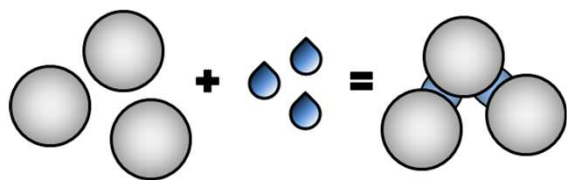
Possible for thermo-sensitive molecules



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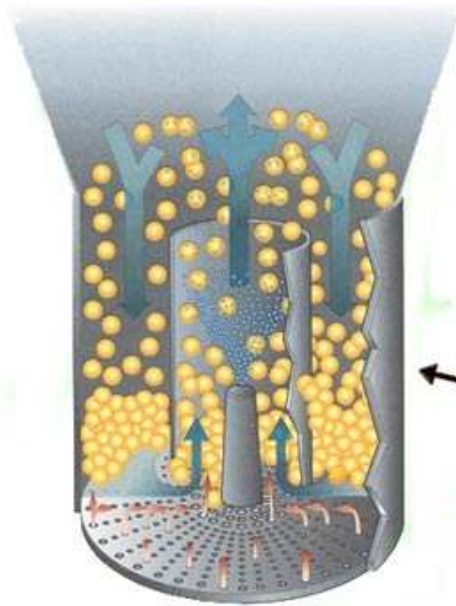
Microencapsulation: Fluid-bed agglomeration

Top spray

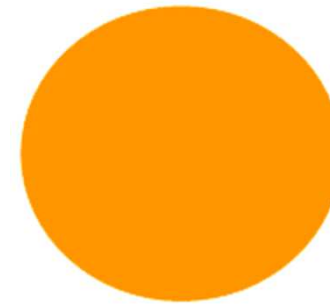
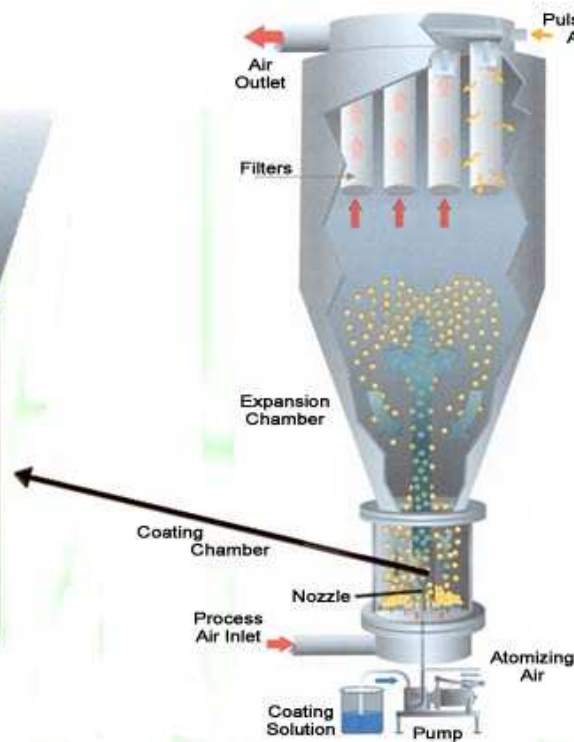


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Microencapsulation: Fluid-bed coating



Bottom spray



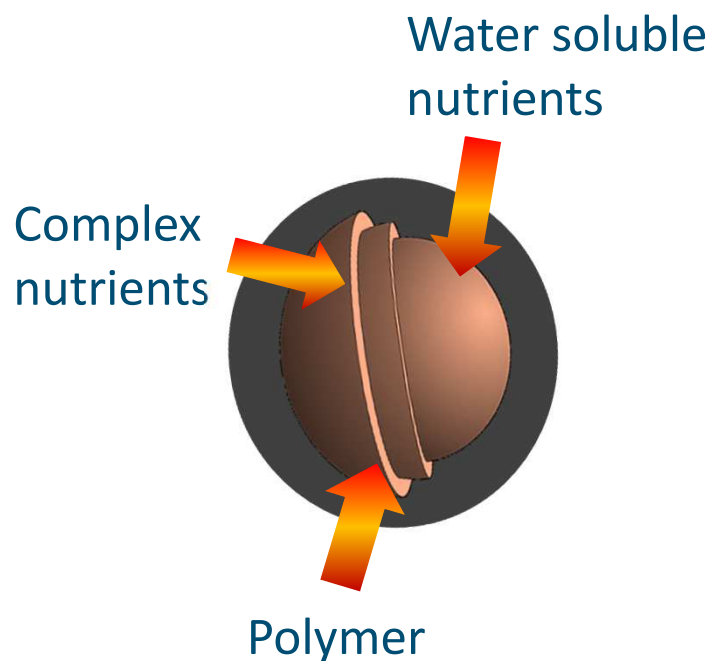
Extrusion particles
+
Gradual coating deposition



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SPAROS approach...

Association of extrusion and microencapsulation:



Advantages

- Complete nutrition
- Low nutrient leaching
- Delivery of attractants/supplements

Disadvantages

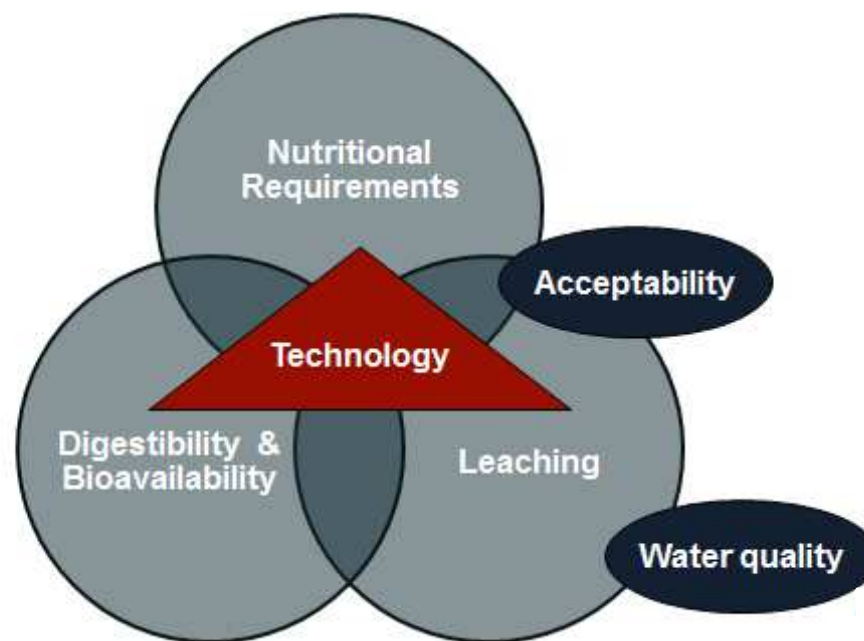
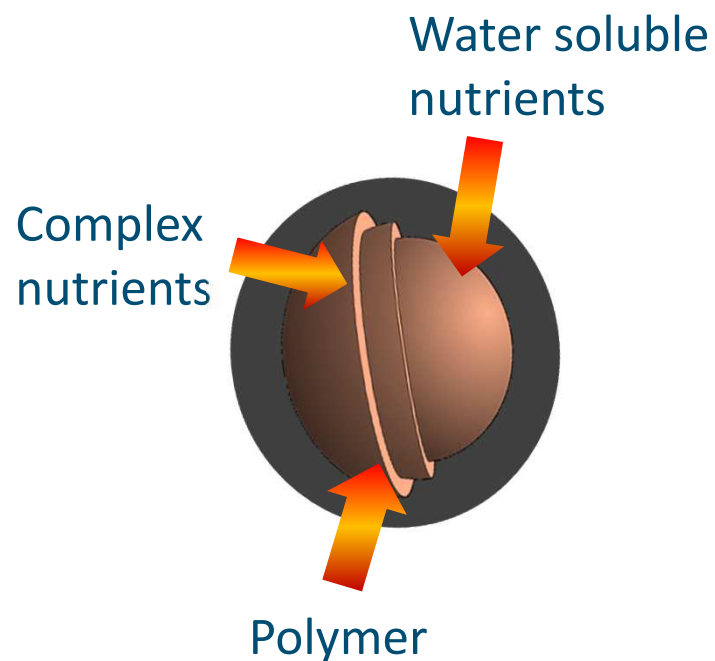
- Two step process



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SPAROS approach...

Association of extrusion and microencapsulation:



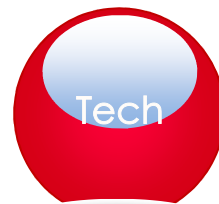
What have we learned...



Recommended protein level: 58-62%
Premium marine proteins: squid meal, LT fishmeal, krill meal
High quality plant proteins: wheat gluten, pea protein concentrate
Part of protein must be hydrolysed: fish protein hydrolysate



Recommended fat level: 14-16%
Lipid sources: a blend of marine and vegetable oils
High level of phospholipids: blend of soy lecithin and krill oil



Hydrolysates and selected amino acids should be encapsulated
Cold-extrusion is key to preserve nutrients and enhance water stability of the feed (low pollution)
Adequate dispersion in the water column

Key message
A correct balance all these elements should
result in an optimal diet for zebrafish

Feed tailoring



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Custom-made zebrafish diets

Controlled changes of specific nutrients

- Additives (probiotics, bioactive extracts)
- Compounds for drug screening
- High fat/cholesterol diets

Purified diets

Others:



Tagging with fluorescent markers



Thank you

www.sparos.pt