





Hydrolyzed fish: Alternative ingredient for aquafeeds

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Recovered fishery byproducts could replace attractants



After initial production, fish digest is refined and distributed as a stabilized liquid raw ingredient.

The commercial production of various aquatic species relies heavily on the use of fishmeal and fish oil because of their amino acid and fatty acid profiles. The proportion of global fishmeal and fish oil production utilized in aquafeeds has increased substantially over the past decade and is predicted to reach 40 percent by 2010.

Fishmeal and fish oil are mainly produced from fish caught in the wild. However, global fishmeal production from wild-catch sources has reached a plateau, and further increases are unlikely, as wild stocks have already reached their maximum biological limits. Thus, viable commercial alternatives must be developed and implemented for the long-term sustainability of the aquaculture industry.

Hydrolyzed fish byproducts

One simple and feasible alternative is the production of fish hydrolysate or digest at the location where fish offal is generated. This results in the recovery of protein, fish oil, and other nutrients by transforming them into a high-quality feed ingredient for use in compounded feeds for chickens, pigs, and other aquaculture species.

The recovery technology is especially attractive to fish farms and processing plants located in remote areas, where appropriate disposal of fish offal to avoid environmental and health issues can result in significant costs. An important consideration is to always avoid feeding fish byproducts from a species back to the same species.

The production of hydrolyzed fish byproducts involves a biochemical transformation of the fresh fishery byproduct into a biosecure form stabilized by enzymatic action, reducing the pH of the mixture to a value around 4.0. The fish product is then further refined to meet the needs of individual applications and distributed to feed mills as a stabilized liquid raw ingredient for general animal feed production.



After initial production, fish digest is refined and distributed as a stabilized liquid raw ingredient.

Beneficial attractant

Besides the nutritional profile of fish digest as a significant source of amino acids, fatty acids, and energy – with protein digestibility values over 97 percent and very low 0.01 percent total volatile nitrogen scores, hydrolysate produced via bacterial fermentation may also function as an immunostimulant or probiotic for aquatic species.

Fishery digest could play an increasing role as a feed ingredient in the future, as the variety and quantity of plant proteins with bland or off-flavor characteristics increase in aquafeeds. Moreover, in the feed industry for shrimp and many carnivorous fish species, as well as medicated feed, attractants are included at a rate of 2 to 8 percent of the total diet, which may well be successfully replaced by recovered fishery byproducts.

Application

Depending on the feed mill equipment and capabilities, fish digest can be included directly in mixers and extruder barrels, and/or sprayed as a final top coating. Very satisfactory results (Table 1) have been reported for salmonid, tilapia, and shrimp feeds with increasing levels of fish digest when compared to feed without the hydrolysate.

Negret, Representative data of recovery process, Table 1

Inclusion Level	0%	4%	7%
Water demand (kg/hour)	500	Reduced to 60%	Reduced to 40%
Extrusion (mt/hour)	4	25% increase	37.5% increase

Drying temperature (° C)	120	Same	Reduced to 83%
Engine amperage	220	Reduced to 82%	Reduced to 77%

Table 1. Representative data of recovery process.

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