

# Elevating aquatic feed sustainability: Unveiling the role of unicellular organisms



Dejan D. Miladinovic, PhD  
NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY OF LIVE SCIENCES



# More Protein Will be Needed Until 2050



- An adult person needs to consume 60 g of protein per day;
- Over 800 million tones of protein will be required to feed people in 2050; That is >50% of today's production;
- Example: Beef cattle need about 100 kg of feed to produce 5 kg of body-mass, which could be interpreted as 1.3 kg of pure protein
- Is this calculation possible to achieve?

**Yes, with sustainable  
aquaculture!**



# Feed materials through 2 generations

- Generation 1:
  - Commercially available but in direct competition with human food supply. These depend on vast resources of arable land, irrigation and fertilizers;
- Generation 2:
  - Less competitive with human food and not based on arable land and irrigation. Based on microbes and insects.

# Bring Nutritionally Optimal Diet With Competitive Prices



[ep-briquette-machine.com/](http://ep-briquette-machine.com/)

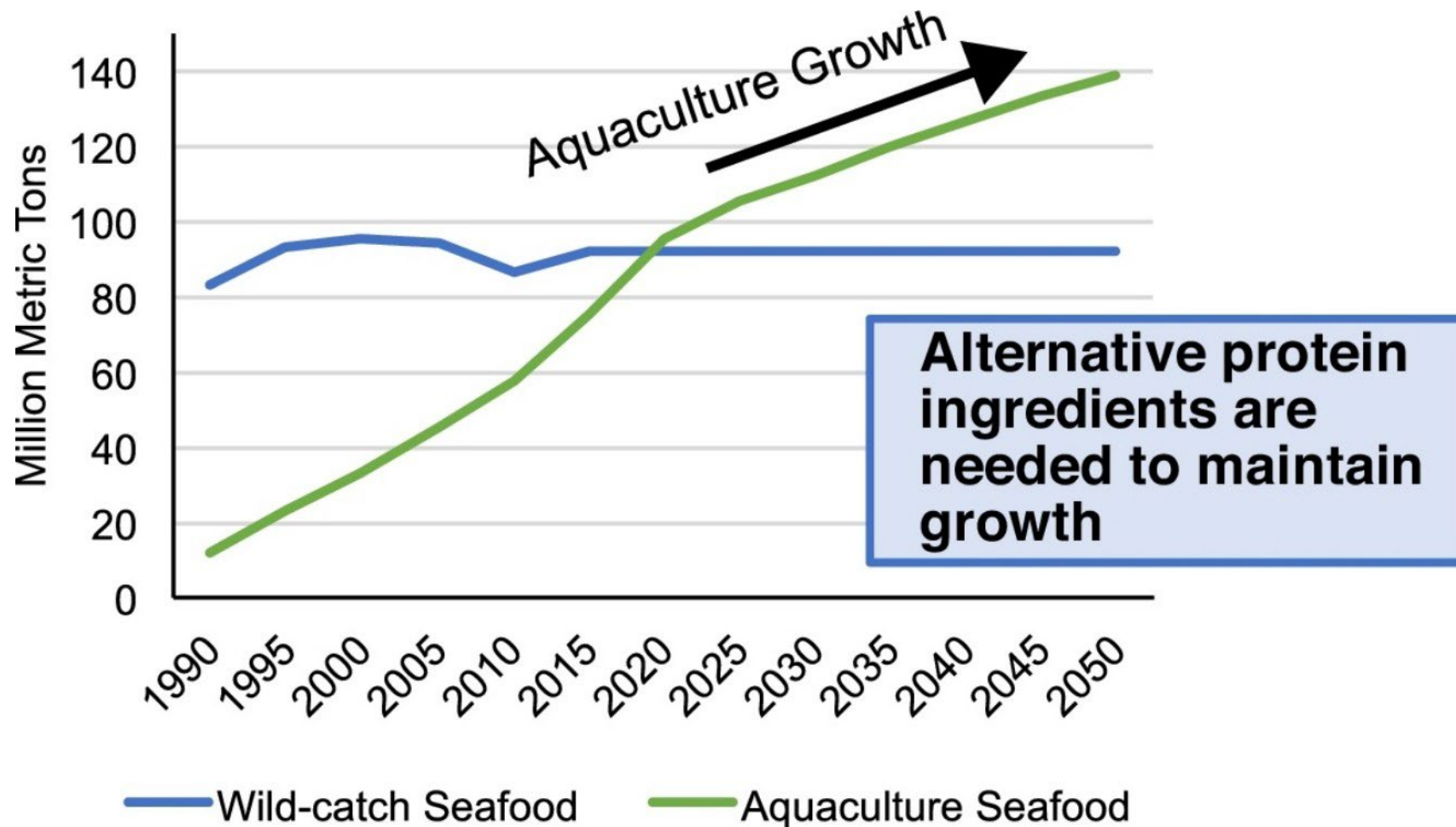


# The Importance of Aquatic Feed Sustainability

- Aquaculture is the fastest-growing subset of agriculture!
- Overfishing, habitat destruction, and inefficient feed practices are the important topics!



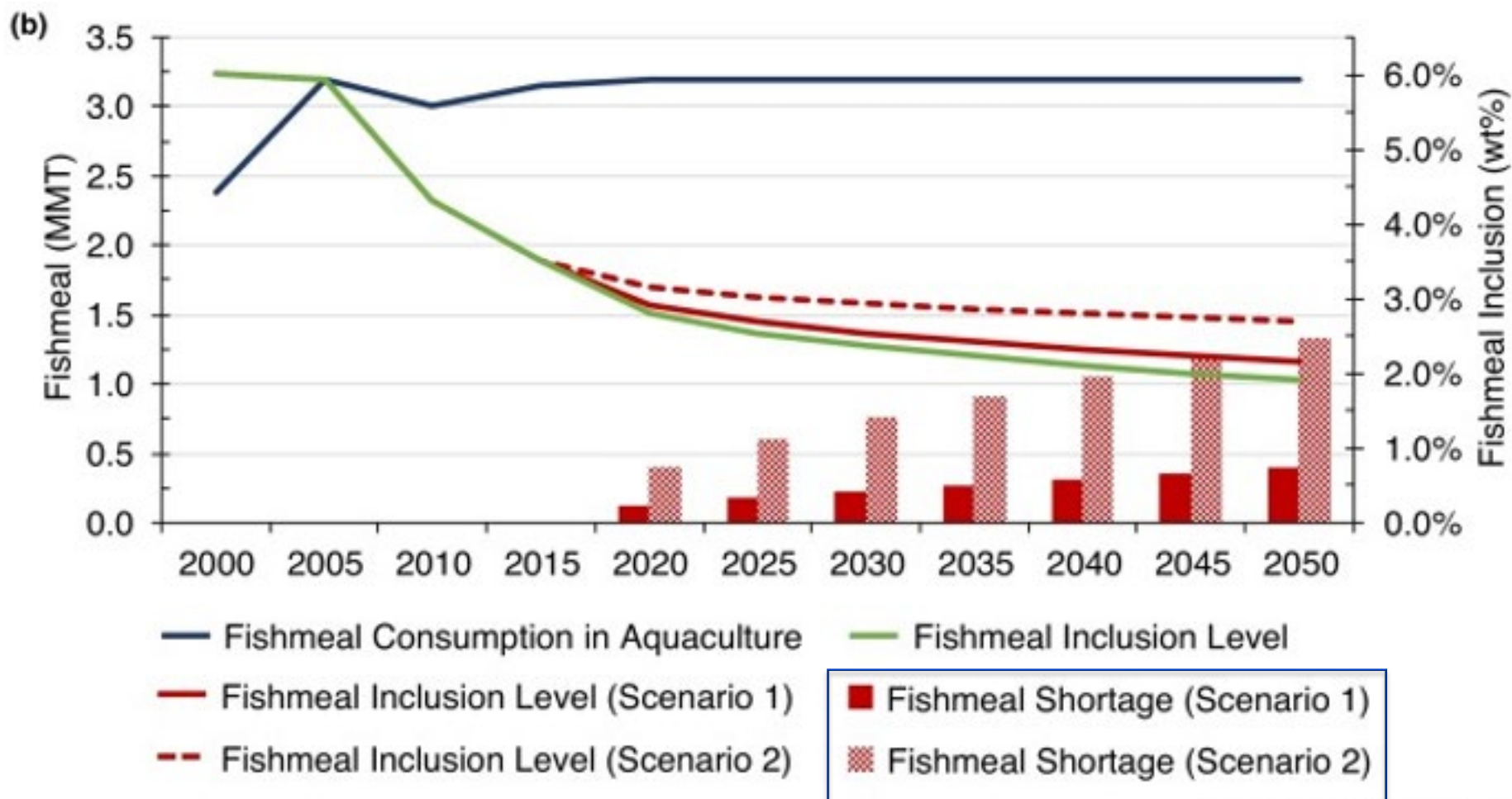
# Aquacultural Growth Requires Alternative Protein Sources



Jones *et al.*, 2020



# Potential Shortage of the Fishmeal (2025–2050)



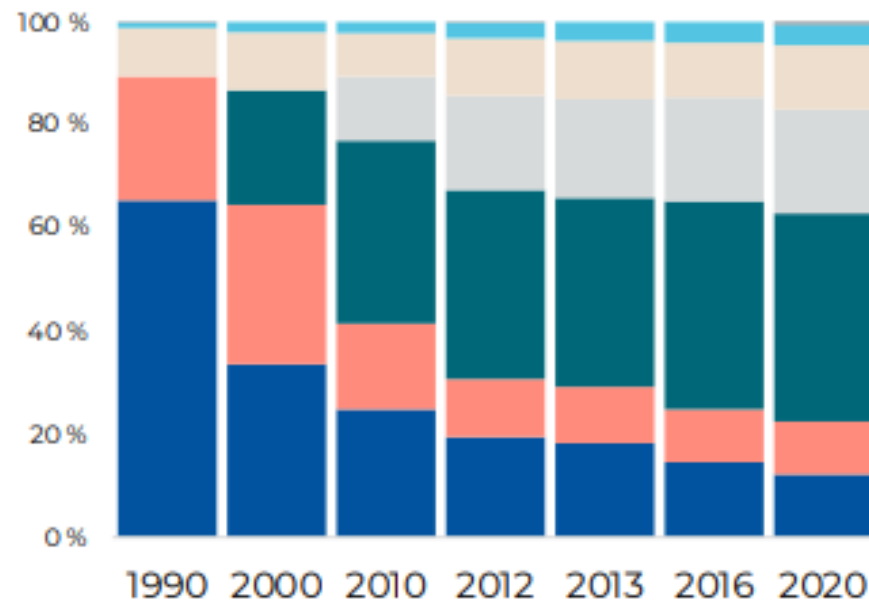
Current Opinion in Biotechnology

Jones *et al.*, 2020

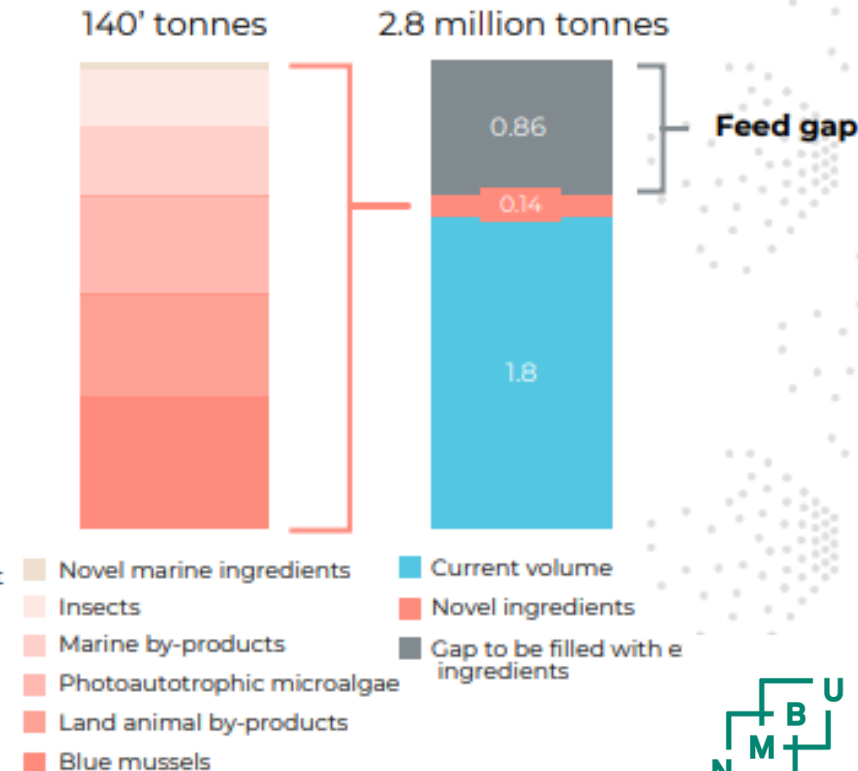
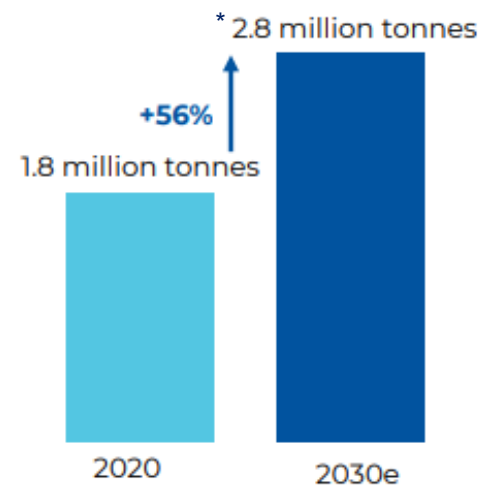
# Feed Gap and Solutions to Bottlenecks in Norway

Critical situation – to meet the demand for sustainable feed, the production of novel feed ingredients must be industrialized!

Only 0.4% of Norwegian salmon feed consists of novel ingredients, and none are produced in Norway!



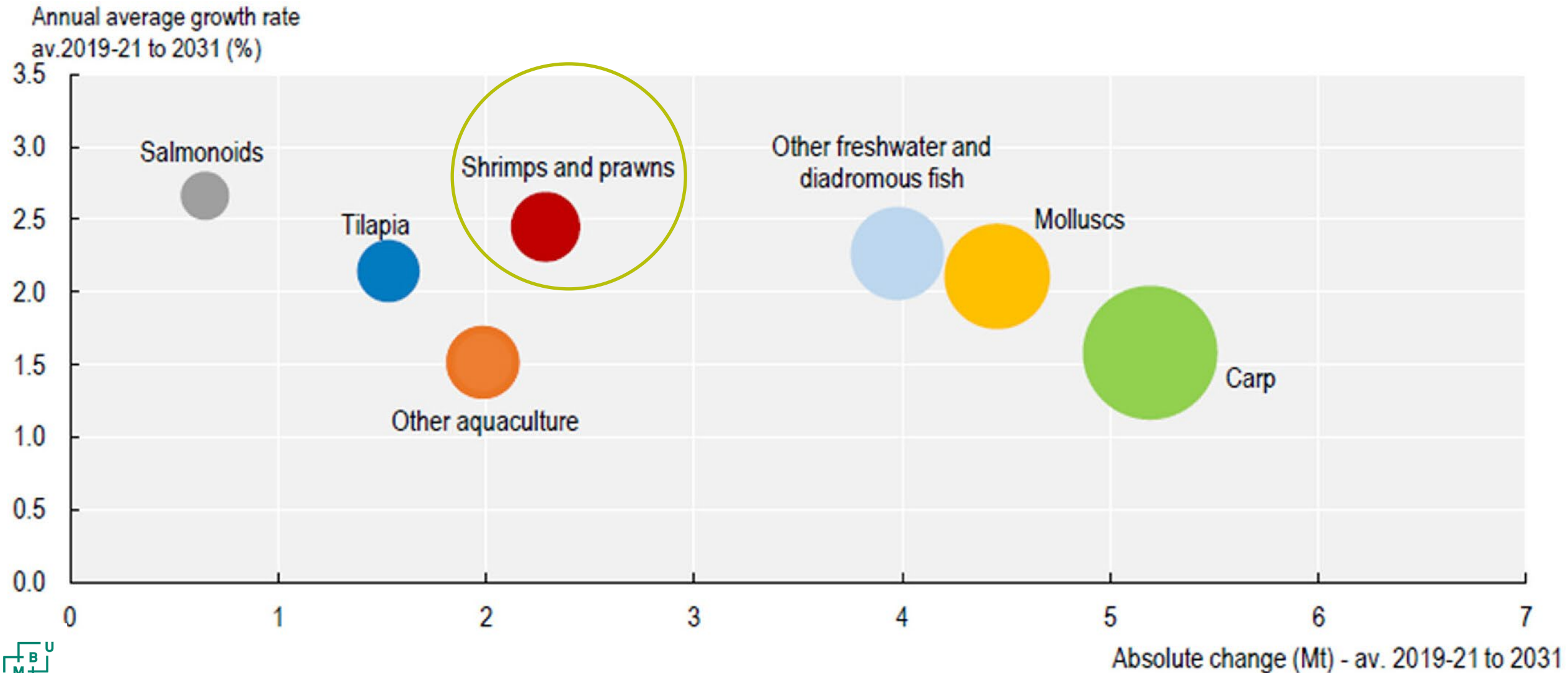
\* based on current feed conversion ratio (FCR) measured in dry weight



- Fish meal
- Fish oil
- Vegetable protein sources
- Vegetable oils
- Carbohydrates
- Vitamins and minerals
- Novel Ingredients



# Projected Demand for Fish Meal in Fed-Aquaculture Diets from 2019 to 2031



# Alternative Proteins



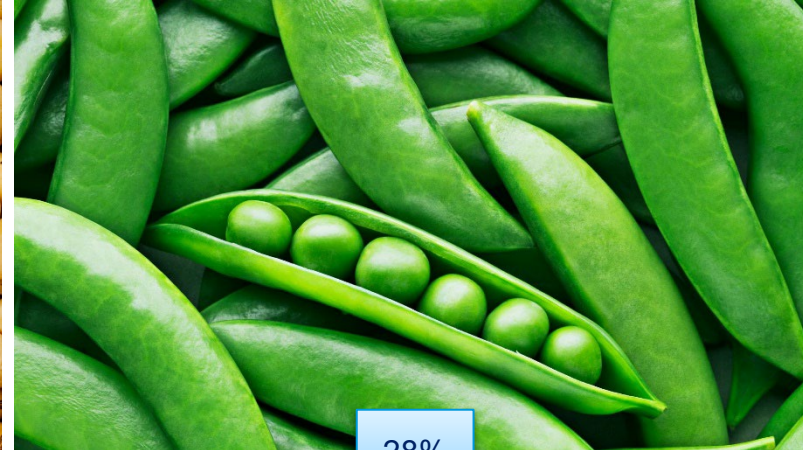
27%

- Whey proteins
- Caseins

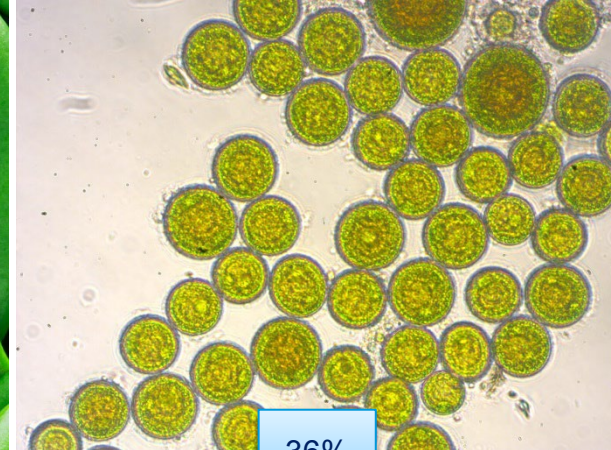


41%

- Storage proteins:  
\* Glycinin &  $\beta$ -conglycinin



28%



36%

Light harvesting  
complexes and their  
photosynthetic  
functions

**Novel feed materials for greater impact on sustainable  
aquaculture**



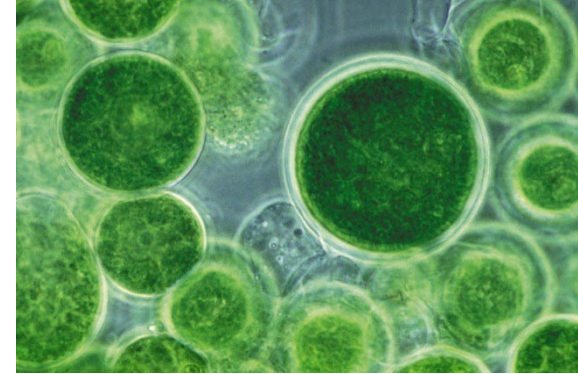
# From Forest to Aquatic Farm





# Growth Rate of Unicellular Organisms

Microalgae - once a day



*Chlorella vulgaris*

Yeast - every 2 hours



*Cyberlindnera jadinii*

Bacteria - every 20 minutes



*Methylococcus capsulatus*

# Bacterial meal VS Soy



|   | <i>Methylococcus capsulatus</i> | BPM   | SBM   |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Metabolizable energy (MJ kg <sup>-1</sup> ) |                                 | 15.89 | 14.15 |
| Dry matter                                  |                                 | 949   | 885   |
| Crude protein ( $N \times 6.25$ )           |                                 | 657   | 461   |
| Crude fat                                   |                                 | 120   | 21    |
| Ash   |                                 | 70    | 56    |
| Amino acids                                 |                                 |       |       |
| Aspartic acid                               |                                 | 8.3   | 11.8  |
| Threonine                                   |                                 | 4.2   | 3.9   |
| Serine                                      |                                 | 3.5   | 5.5   |
| Glutamic acid                               |                                 | 11.2  | 19.9  |
| Proline                                     |                                 | 3.8   | 5.1   |
| Glycine                                     |                                 | 5.0   | 4.3   |
| Alanine                                     |                                 | 6.9   | 4.4   |
| Cysteine <sup>a</sup>                       |                                 | 0.6   | 1.4   |
| Valine                                      |                                 | 5.9   | 5.2   |
| Methionine                                  |                                 | 2.5   | 1.3   |
| Isoleucine                                  |                                 | 4.4   | 5.0   |
| Leucine                                     |                                 | 7.5   | 7.8   |
| Tyrosine                                    |                                 | 4.0   | 4.5   |
| Phenylalanine                               |                                 | 4.0   | 5.1   |
| Histidine                                   |                                 | 2.3   | 2.8   |
| Lysine                                      |                                 | 5.4   | 6.3   |
| Arginine                                    |                                 | 6.4   | 7.7   |
| Tryptophan                                  |                                 | 3.3   | 1.4   |

<sup>a</sup> Cystine and cysteine.



Diane Labombarbe/Getty Images

# Metahantroph Bacteria Meal Feed to Shrimps

- No significant differences in survival and growth performance (weight, weight gain, growth rate, FCR) in 6-week feeding trial!

Jintasataporn *et al.*, 2021

Front. Mar. Sci., Sec. Marine Fisheries, Aquaculture and Living Resources





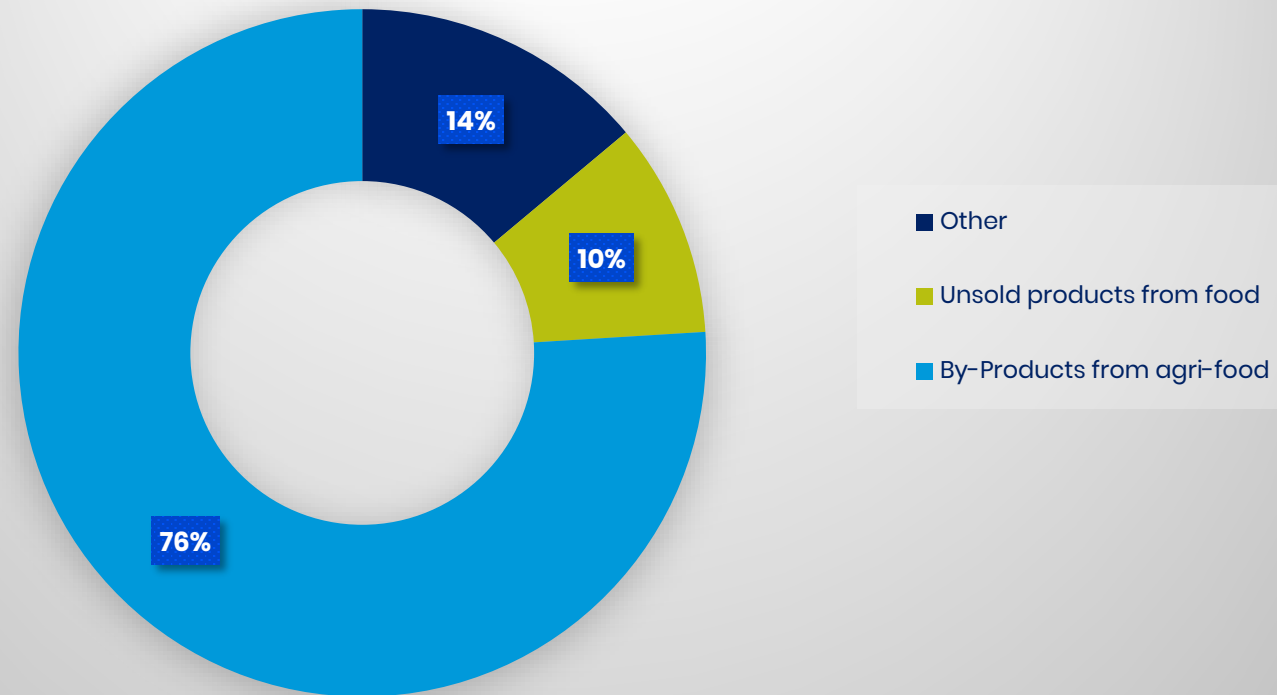
# Insect meal – an alternative that should not be rejected

- Feed conversion and the growth of insects is high!
  - About 2 kg of organic byproducts is needed to make 1 kg of insect-based protein with a required space of 1m<sup>2</sup>
- Insect meal has a protein similar to fishmeal!
  - Contain high-grade fatty acids
  - About 30% of fishmeal can be successfully replaced by insect meal for small fish diets
- In the feed for whiteleg shrimp (*L. vannamei*) 50% of fishmeal could be replaced with insect meal.
- Up to 100% of the fish protein can be replaced in salmon diets with no adverse effects on fish growth or later on the peculiar taste of fish fillets!

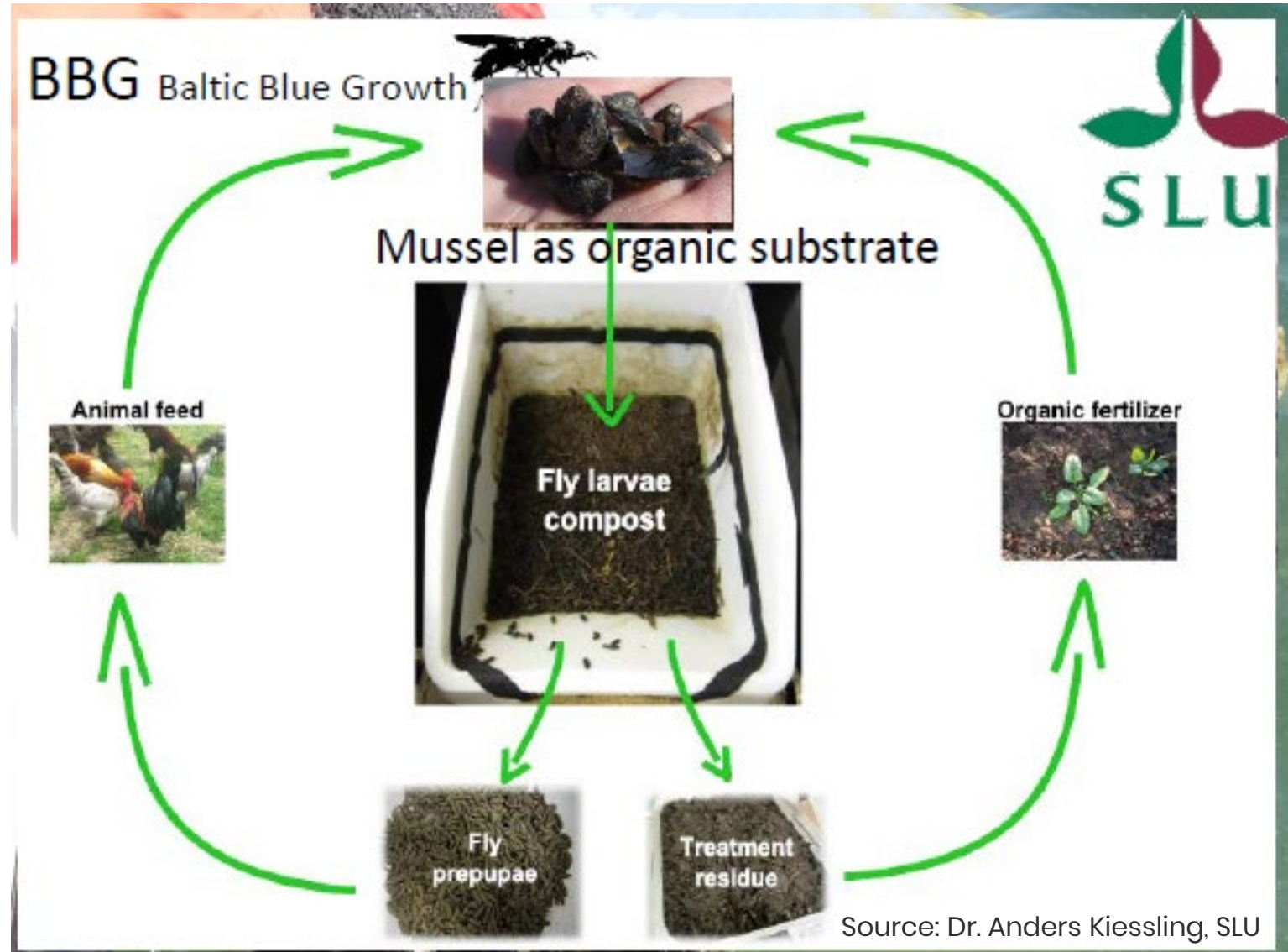


# What do Insects Feed On?

**Substrate used by insect farmers**



# Insect Growing on Blue Mussel as Substrate





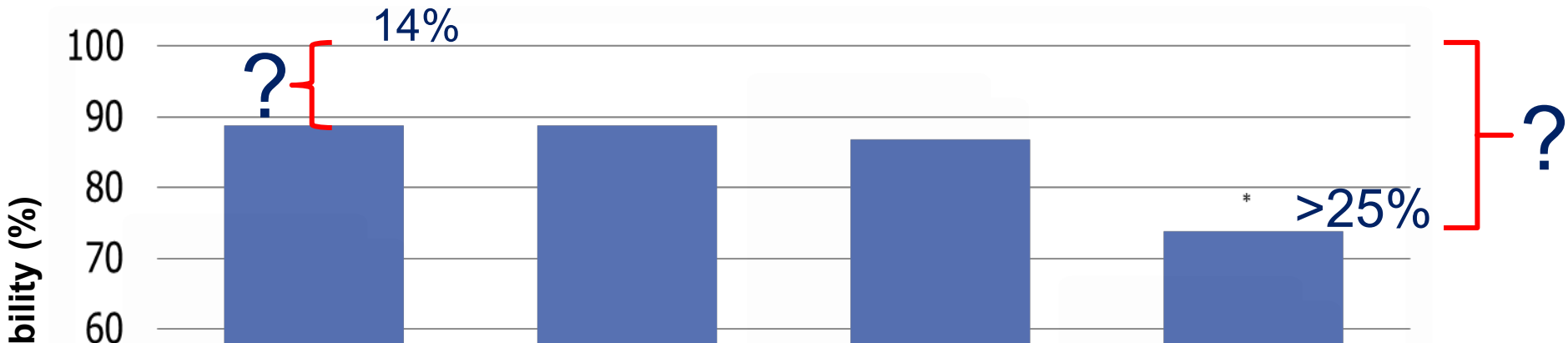
Yeast represents sustainable ingredients in aquatic feeds due to its ability to convert low value biomass into high value feed.

- Annually 10 mg of yeast can produce 150 tonnes of the yeast cell biomass;
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala (SLU) showed that the yeast species level in the diets did not affect gut microbiota;
- Yeast species found in feed diets were not found in the fish gut – full digestibility of the yeast materials;
- *Cyberlindnera jadinii* and *Kluyveromyces marxianus* may possibly replace up to 40% of protein from high-quality fishmeal, without any harmful effect on fish growth performance, digestibility or nutrient retention.

# Yeast – Similar AA Composition to FM & SBM

| Essential AA (%) | Yeast | FM (LT70) | SBM 48% |
|------------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Arg              | 3.4   | 3.7       | 3.0     |
| His              | 1.1   | 1.4       | 1.0     |
| Ile              | 2.1   | 2.5       | 1.8     |
| Leu              | 3.45  | 4.5       | 3.0     |
| Lys              | 3.6   | 4.7       | 2.4     |
| Thr              | 2.1   | 2.5       | 1.6     |
| Trp              | 0.57  | 0.7       | 0.5     |
| Val              | 2.5   | 2.7       | 1.9     |
| Met              | 0.2   | 1.8       | 0.6     |
| Cys              | 0.05  | 0.4       | 0.6     |
| Phe              | 2.2   | 2.4       | 2.0     |
| Tyr              | 1.8   | 1.9       | 1.4     |

# Cyberlindnera jadinii and Kluyveromyces marxianus



| Amino Acid | FM   | Torula | Milk yeast | Bakers yeast |
|------------|------|--------|------------|--------------|
| Lysine     | 87 % | 87 %   | 84 %       | 68 %         |
| Methionine | 86 % | 83 %   | 79.5%      | 74 %         |
| Agrinine   | 89 % | 89 %   | 87 %       | 75 %         |
| Leucine    | 88 % | 89 %   | 81 %       | 67 %         |

Fish meal

Candida utilis

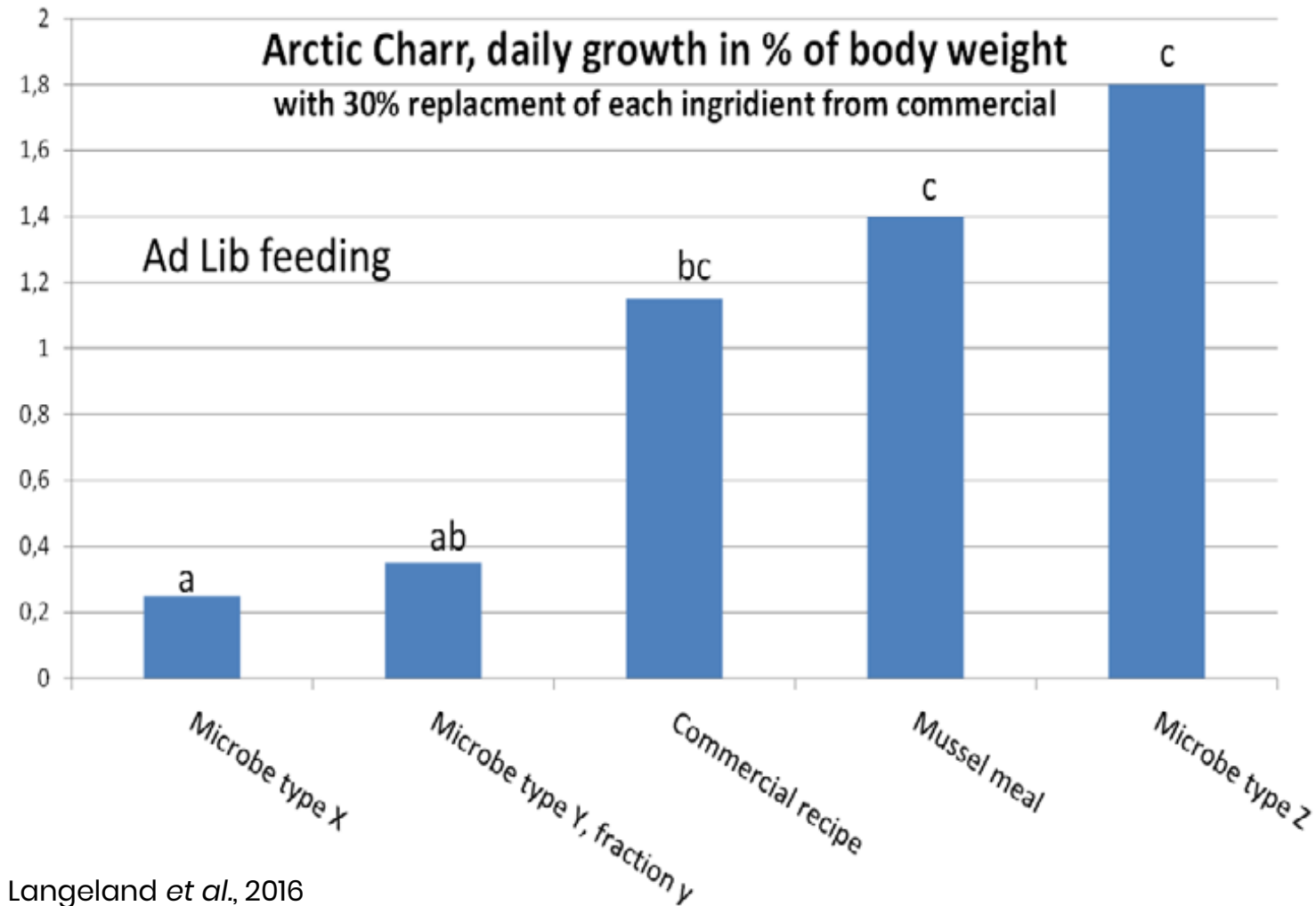
Kluyveromyces  
marxianus

Saccharomyces  
cerevisiae

Source: Øverland et al., 2013, Aquaculture



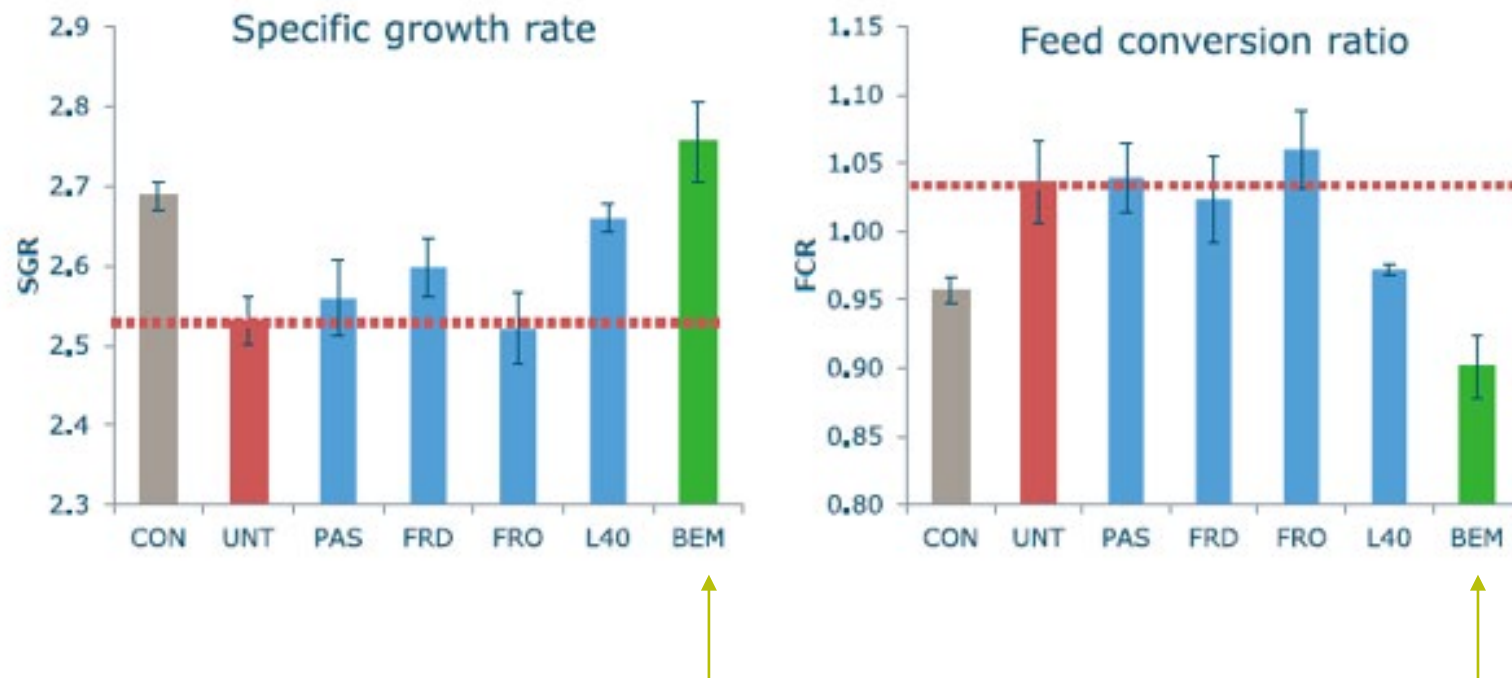
# Mussel Meal and Yeasts – Good Alternative for Fish



Langeland *et al.*, 2016

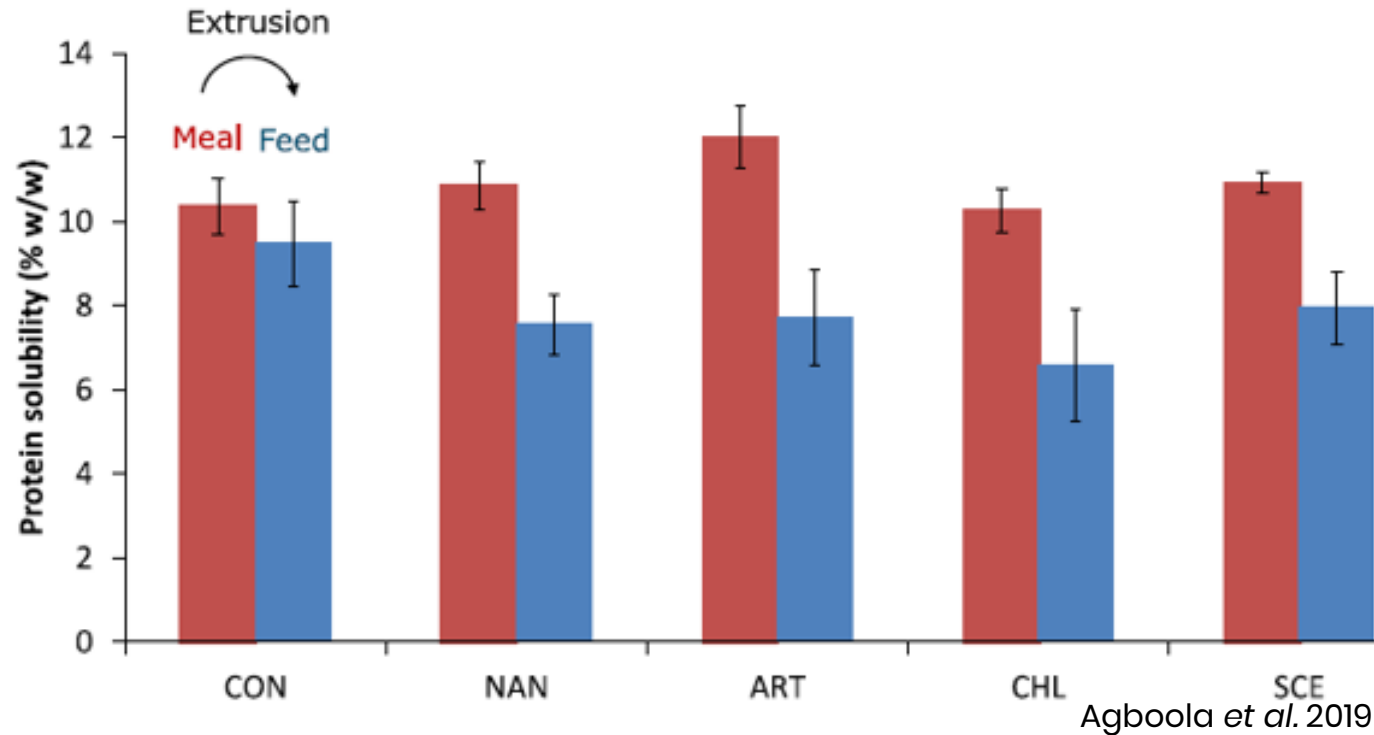
# 30 % of Nannochloropsis g. – Alternative for High Fish Performance

- Juvenile Nile tilapia fed with bead milled (BEM) diet performed better than the control group;



Teuling *et al.* 2018

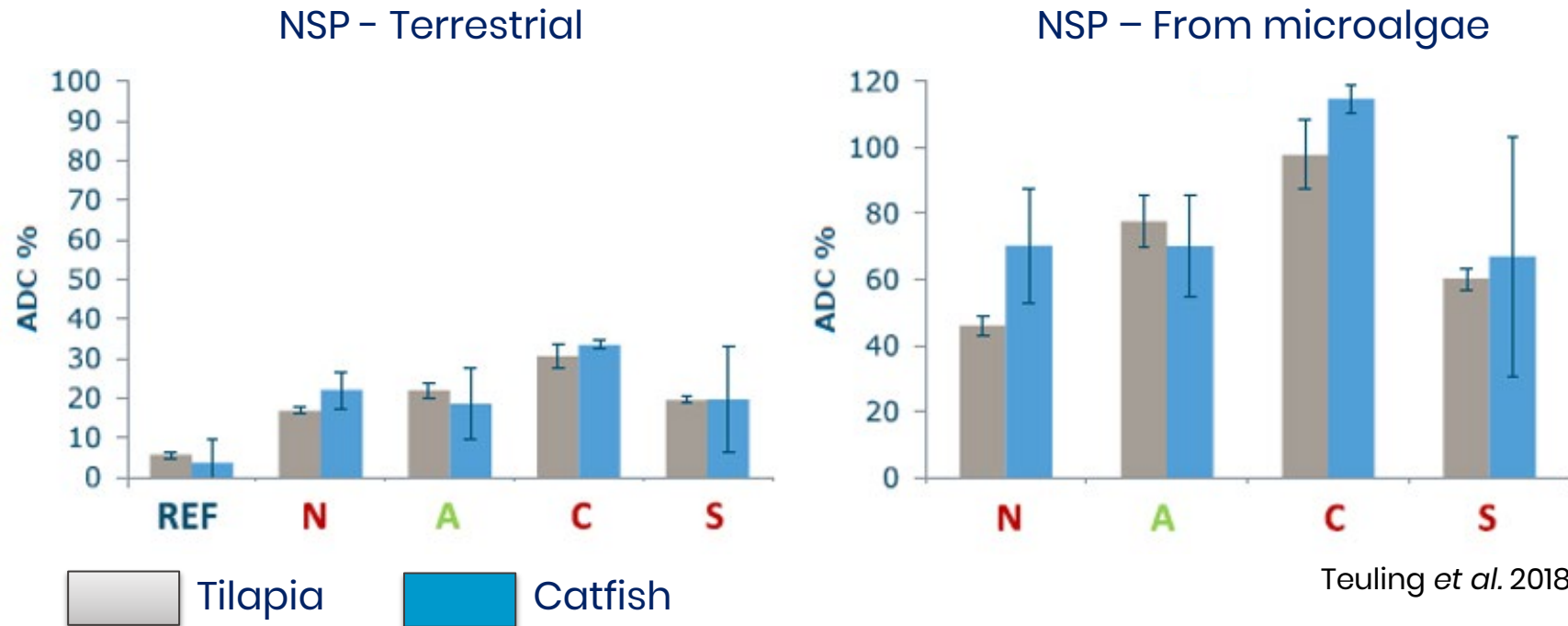
# Effect of Extrusion on Cell Integrity for Protein Solubility



No indication of loss of algae cell wall integrity during processing

# NSP from Microalgae is NOT a Problem for the Fish!

## NSP – Apparent digestibility coefficients (ADC%)



- NSP from terrestrial sourced (REF) not digested (<30%)
- NSP from microalgae digested (>40% ADC)

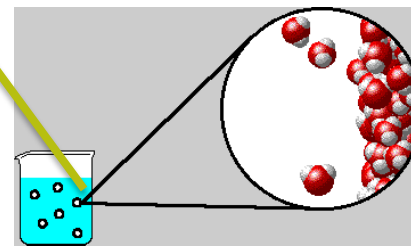


# Challenges and Characteristics of Novel SCP

| SCP sources | Protein content | Special characteristic                    | Example of specific                              | Challenges                           |
|-------------|-----------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Microalgae  | 60–70%          | Phototrophic growth                       | <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>                        | Economical scale-up                  |
|             |                 | Production of omega-3 fatty acids         | <i>Desmodesmus</i> sp.                           | Cell disruption to release nutrients |
| Yeasts      | 30–50%          | Use of a variety of feedstocks            | <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>                  | Improve protein and EAA content      |
|             |                 | Production of vitamins and micronutrients | <i>Cyberlinderna jjadini</i>                     |                                      |
| Bacteria    | 50–80%          | High protein<br>Growth on C1              | <i>Methylococcus</i><br><i>Cupravidus nectar</i> | Palatability issues                  |

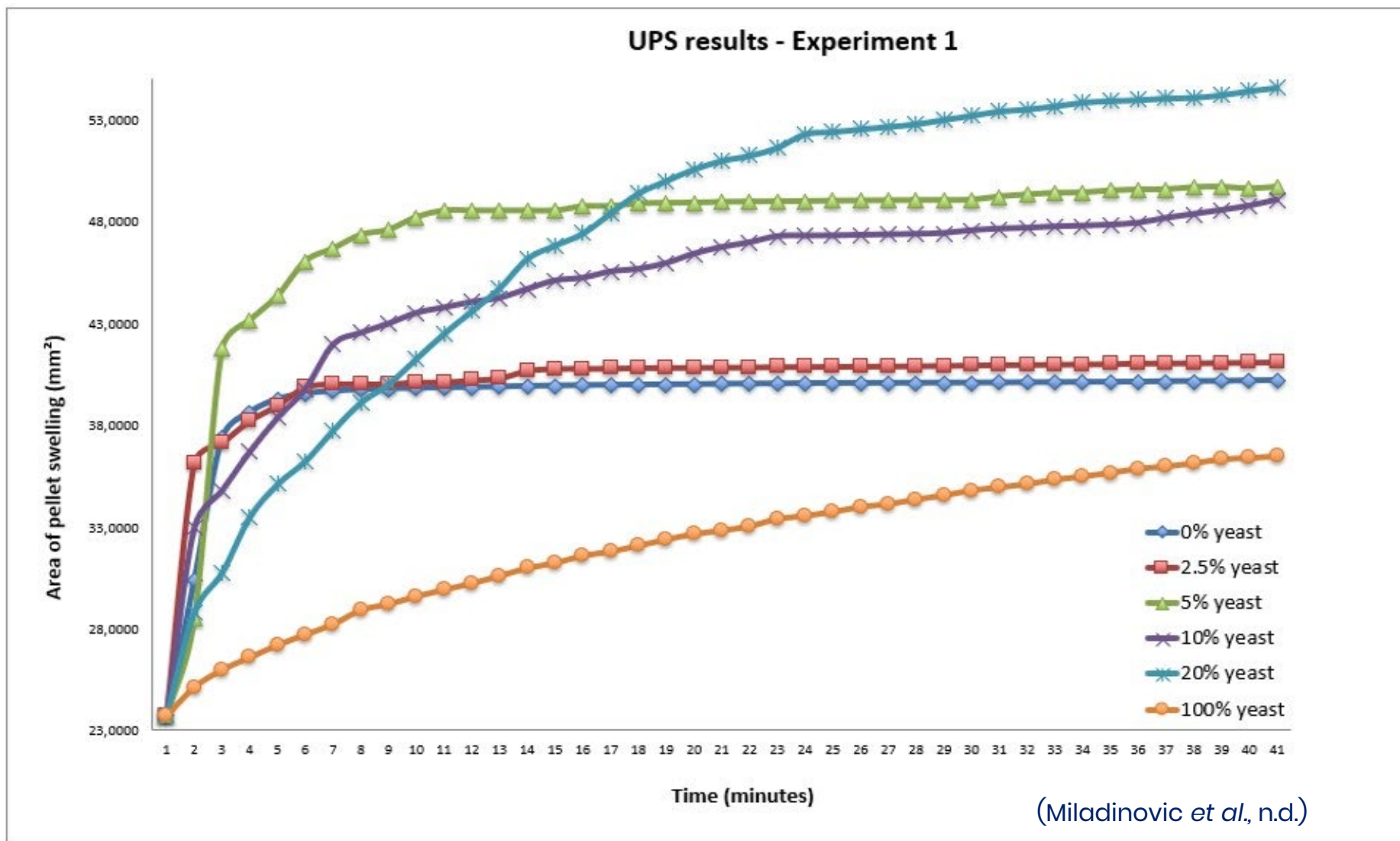
Sustainable ingredients are undoubtedly the most important **challenge** for the **aquaculture** industry

## Physical quality – aquatic feeding



# Challenge – Water Stability (swelling)

## Pellets With 20% Torula Yeast Swell Significantly Faster Underwater

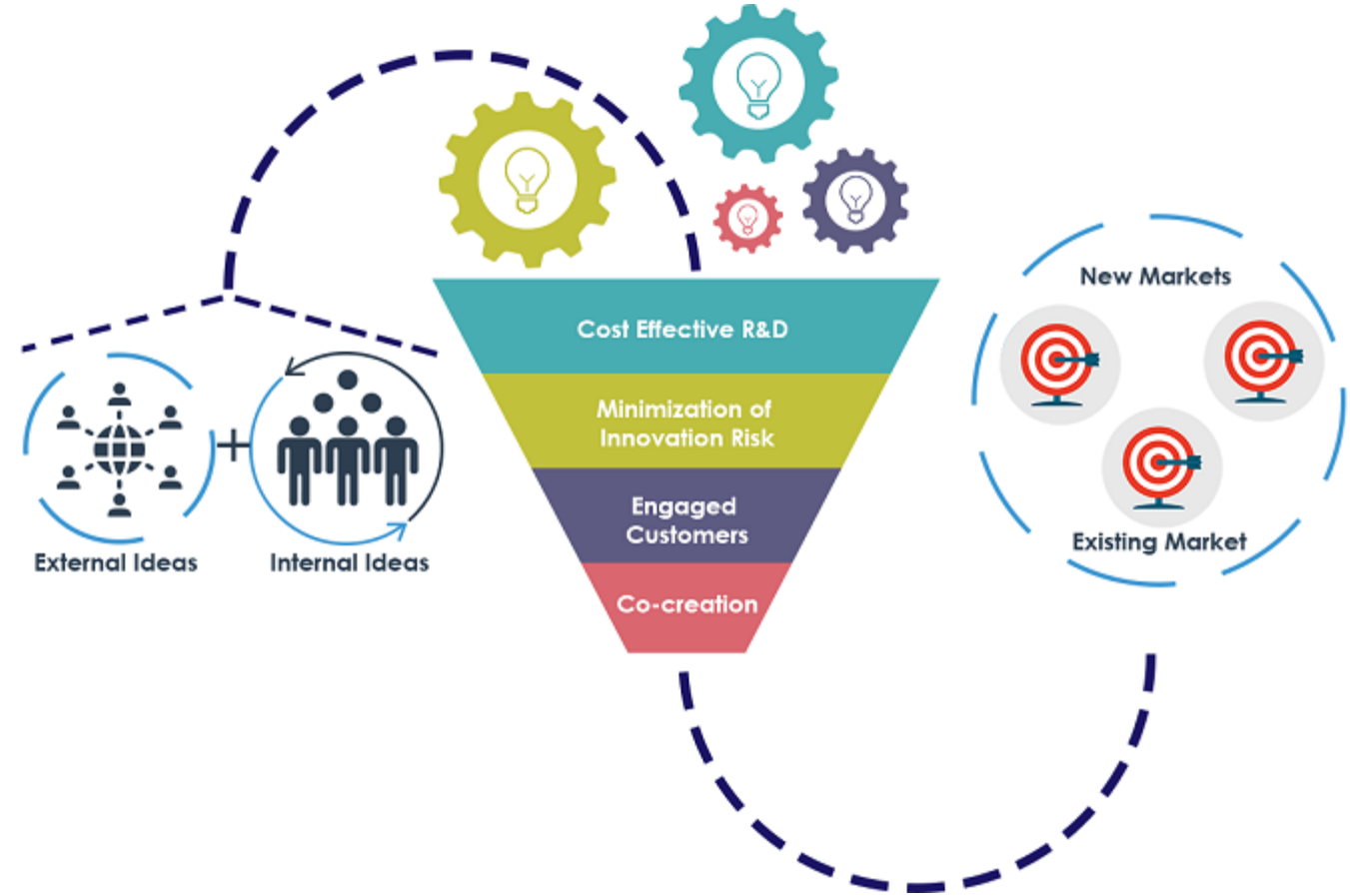


- Scaling up production (must meet the demands of commercial aquaculture);
- Cost-effectiveness (optimization to ensure competitiveness with conventional feed ingredients)
- Research and innovation (strain selection, cultivation techniques, and feed formulation)
- Regulatory considerations (politics must evolve to support the integration of unicellular organisms into aquafeed while ensuring safety and sustainability)



# Conclusion

- The aquatic feed industry can move towards stable and sustainable production by leveraging the nutritional value of the novel feed ingredients, their rapid growth, and resource efficiency;
- Collaboration between researchers, industry, and policymakers through OPEN INNOVATION may bring the full potential of unicellular organisms in aquafeed.



**Thank you!**

**[dmilad@nmbu.no](mailto:dmilad@nmbu.no)**