

The search for a noble crayfish diet

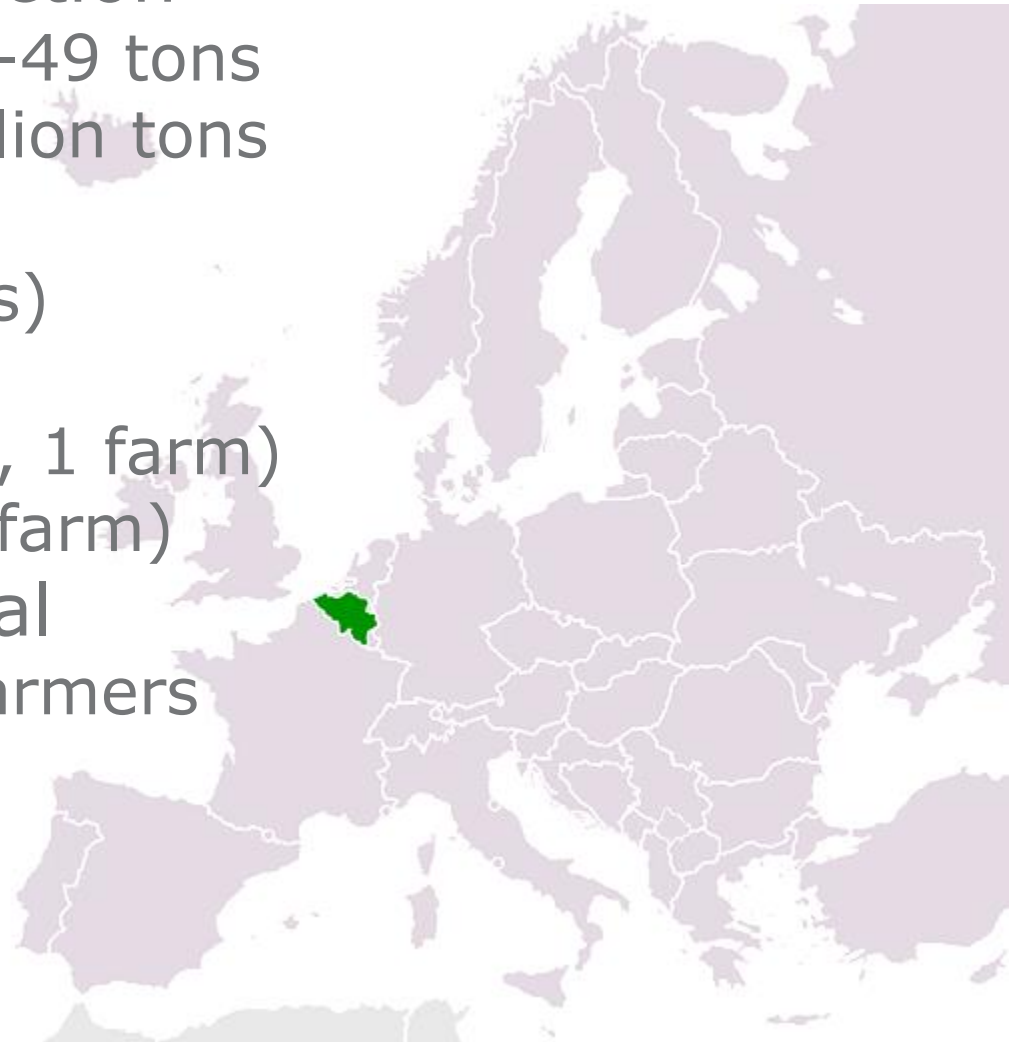
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Content

- Introduction
 - Aquaculture in Belgium
 - Astaciculture: opportunities & challenges
- Feed trial
 - M&M
 - Results
 - Discussion
 - Conclusion

Aquaculture in Belgium

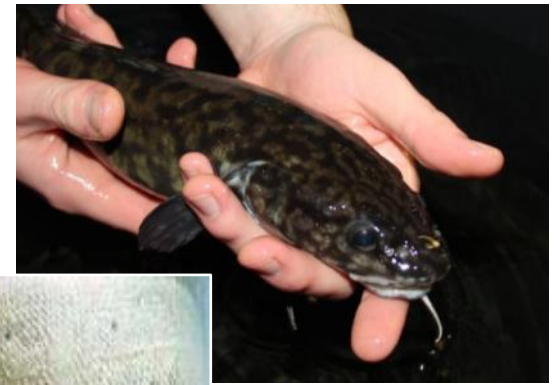
- No significant production
 - 2011: Belgium: 36-49 tons
 - EU: 1.25 million tons
- Cultured species
 - Carp & eel (Flanders)
 - Trout (Wallonia)
 - Sturgeon (Turnhout, 1 farm)
 - Oysters (Ostend, 1 farm)
- Aquaculture potential
 - Diversification for farmers
 - RAS, Aquaponics





Aquaculture in Belgium

- Research on “new species”
 - Burbot
 - Omega perch
 - Noble crayfish
 - ...



Aquaculture in Belgium

- Sustainable aquaculture species?
 - Indigenous/temperate
 - Low trophic level
 - High market value
 - Marketability

Opportunities for crayfish culture

- Sustainable aquaculture species?
 - Indigenous/temperate
 - Local product, less food miles
 - Low water temperature
 - Low trophic level
 - Polytrophic species
 - High market value
 - €25-45/kg
 - Marketability
 - Interest among top chefs
 - Culinary history

Challenges for crayfish culture

- Culture conditions/feeding
 - Majority of studies focus on juvenile culture
 - Crayfish older than 6 months?
- Reduce cannibalism
- Disease control

Feed trial

Objectives:

- find a basic diet for *A. astacus* culture
 - Practical (sinking, stability in water)
 - Existing commercial feed, readily available
 - Affordable price
- find a supplemental vegetable feed
 - Commonly available (at farms)
 - Sinking material
 - Low cost

Materials and methods

- Crayfish: 420 two-summer-old
A. astacus ($6,18 \pm 1,95g$)
- System: 21 tanks ($0,5m^2$), RAS
- Density: 40 crayfish/ m^2
- Shelter: Filtration bristles
- Temperature: $21^{\circ}C$ ($70^{\circ}F$)
- Duration: 83 days



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Materials and methods

Commercial pellets

- Shrimp feed
- Marine fish feed
- Carp feed

Materials and methods

Vegetable diets

- Alfalfa pellets
- Potato scrap
- Soy / rapeseed mixture
- Fodder beet tailings



Materials and methods

Nutritional analysis

	Shrimp	Marine	Carp	Alfalfa	Potato	Soy/ rapeseed	Beet
Crude protein (%)	34,64	52,00	35,60	16,22	1,65	41,27	1,17
Crude fat (%)	8,58	14,20	10,74	2,62	0,15	2,97	0,15
Carbohydrates (%)	36,62	16,69	32,92	34,37	24,57	28,41	6,28
Ash (%)	7,92	7,82	6,87	12,46	0,53	7,88	1,58
Crude fiber (%)	3,40	0,88	3,09	22,75	1,32	7,41	1,66
Moisture (%)	8,84	8,41	10,78	11,58	71,78	12,06	89,16

Results

- Feed had a significant effect on:
 - Growth ($p=0.005$)
 - Cheliped loss ($p=0.028$)
 - Survival rate ($p=0.006$)

Results

Commercial feeds

	Shrimp	Marine	Carp
SGR (%.day ⁻¹)	0.20±0.04	0.31±0.05	0.34±0.03
Chel. loss (%)	20.11±10.85	13.70±15.17	6.93±8.07
Survival rate (%)	91.67±10.41	96.67±5.77	96.67±2.89

(Mean value ± st. dev.)

Results

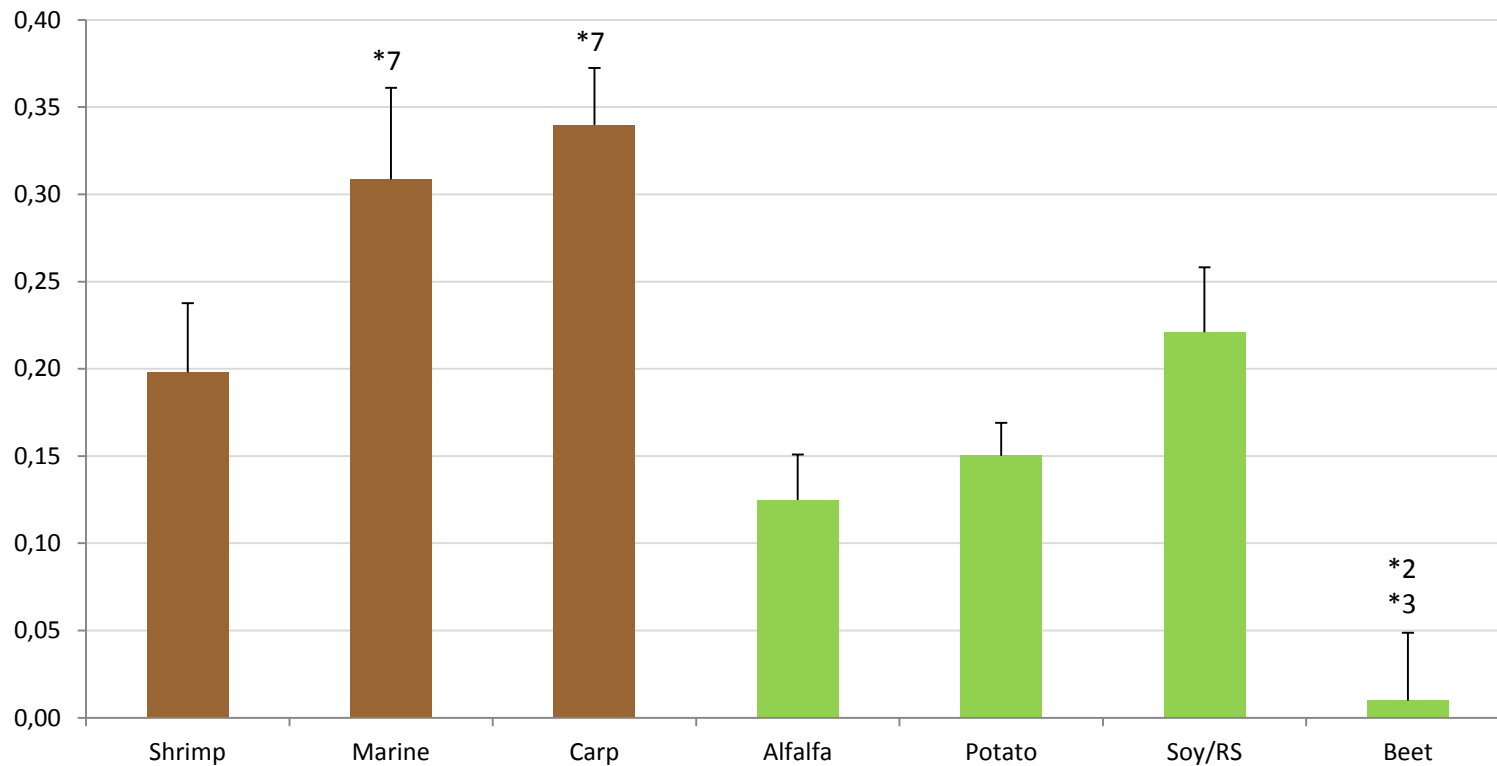
Vegetable feeds

	Alfalfa	Potato	Soy/ Rapeseed	Beet
SGR (%.day ⁻¹)	0.12±0.03	0.15±0.02	0.22±0.04	0.01±0.04
Chel. Loss (%)	27.94±13.03	33.43±7.67	9.26±8.49	8.70±4.85
Survival rate (%)	80.00±10.00	80.00±5.00	85.00±8.66	80.00±10.00

(Mean value ± st. dev.)

Results

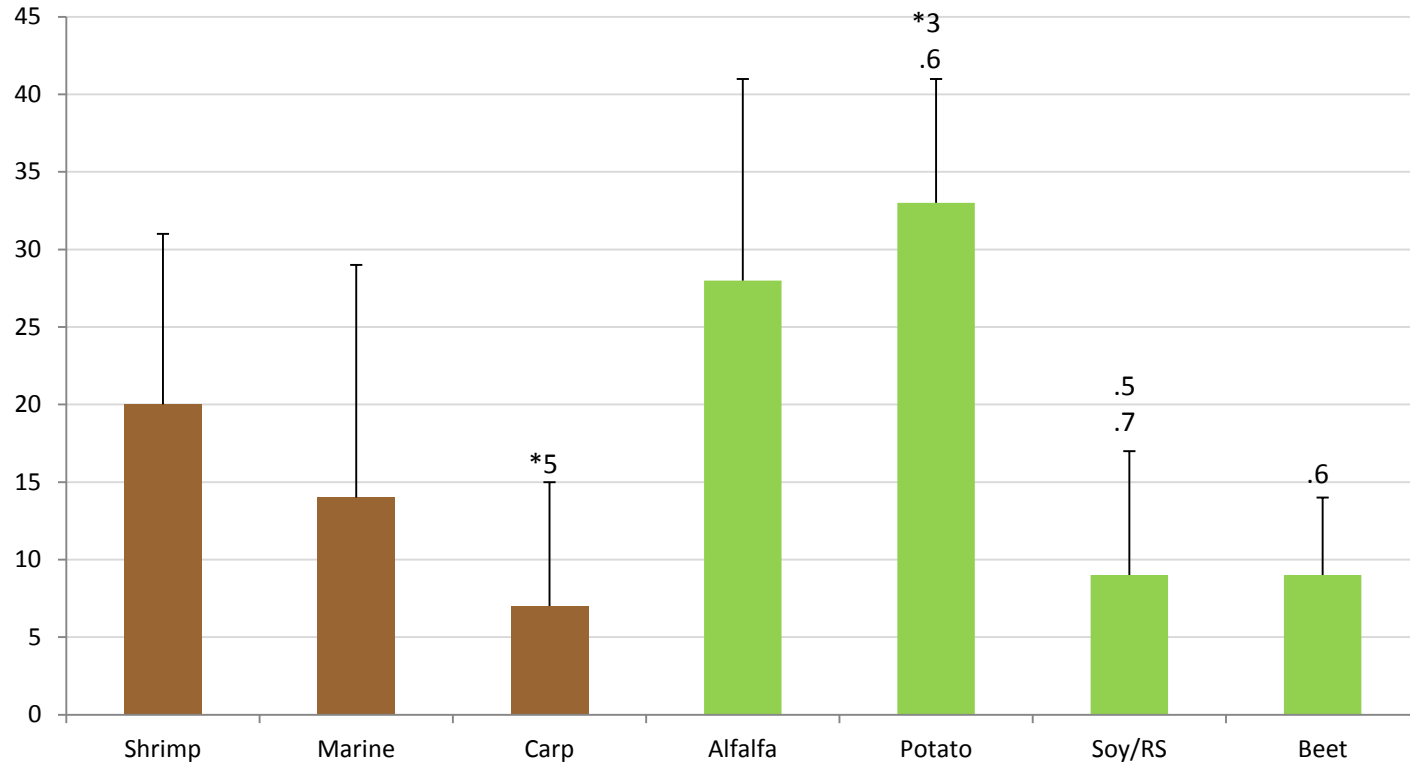
Specific Growth Rate (%.day⁻¹)



* significant ($p < 0.05$)

Results

Cheliped loss (%)

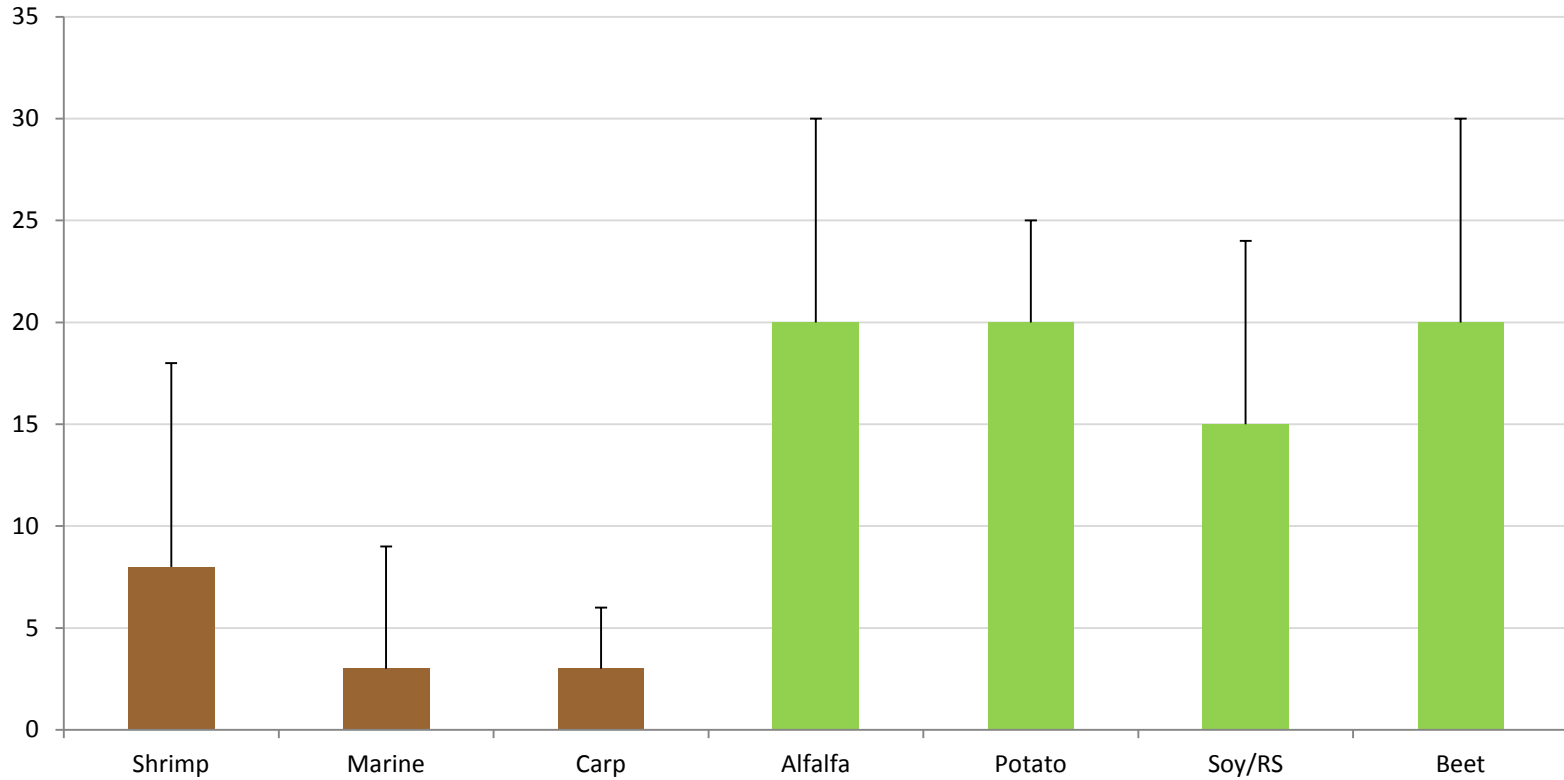


* significant ($p < 0.05$)

. tendency ($p < 0.10$)

Results

Mortality (%)



Discussion

- Carp & marine fish feed
 - best performance
- Vegetable feeds:
 - High mortality
 - Soy/rapeseed: acceptable growth

Conclusion

Feed prices

	Price/kg	
Marine	€ 2,18	¥ 298,78
Shrimp	€ 1,50	¥ 205,58
Carp	€ 1,20	¥ 164,46
Soy/rapeseed	€ 0,40	¥ 54,82
Potato	€ 0,05	¥ 6,85
Beet	€ 0,03	¥ 4,11
Alfalfa	€ 0,48	¥ 65,79

Conclusion

- Carp feed advantages:
 - Economic: relatively low price
 - Ecologic: low fishmeal content (10% vs. 60% in Marine feed)
 - Production:
 - High survival rates
 - High growth
 - Less cheliped loss/aggressive behaviour

Conclusion

- Vegetable feeds
 - Avoid high moisture content in fresh feeds
 - Preferable high protein content
 - Limited ash/fibre content
- Combination comm. + veg. feed ?
 - lower feeding costs
 - sustainability



Thank you for your attention!