# Shift from marine to plant ingredients in salmon farming

consequences for resource efficiency



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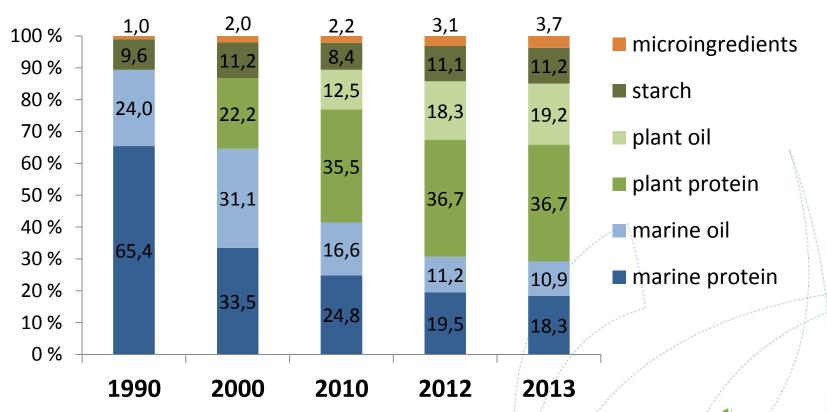


1990: 90 % marine ingredients

2013: 30 % marine ingredients

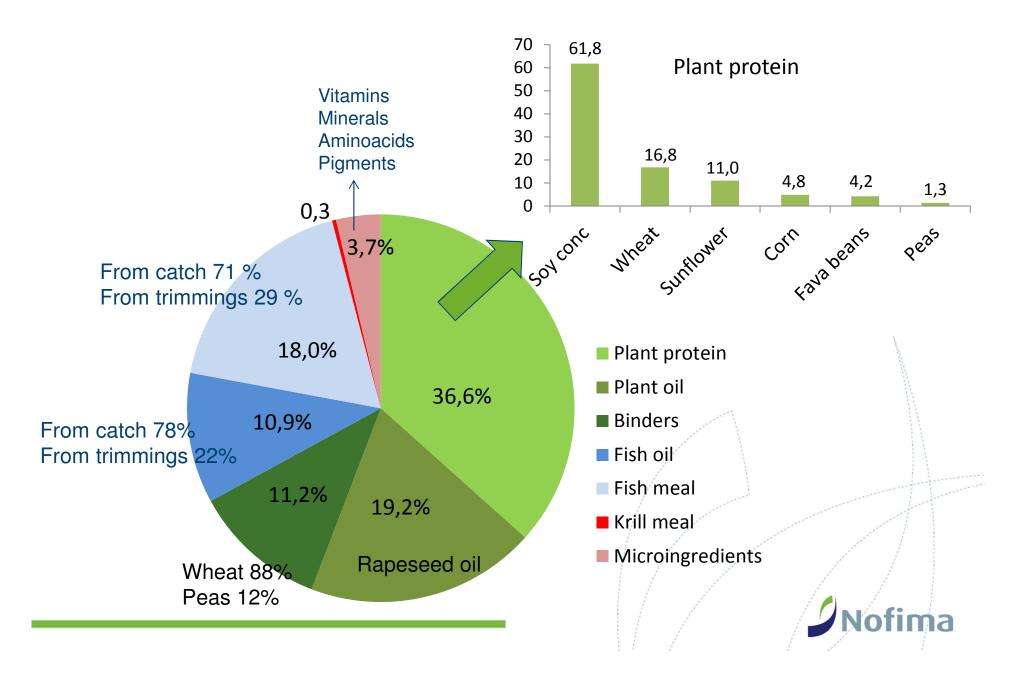
15 % reduction in marine ingredients between 2010 and 2012

#### Diet composition (%)





### Ingredients in Norwegian salmon feed



### Scope of the project

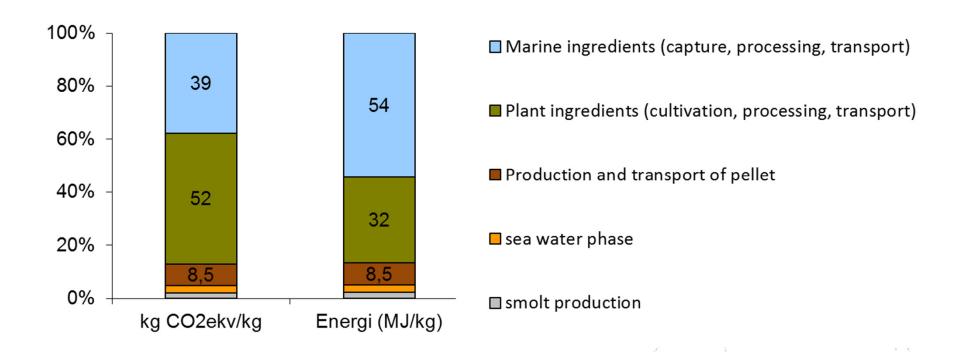
- Compare the Norwegian salmon production in 2010 and 2012 using the following indicators of sustainability:
  - Energy use
  - CO<sub>2</sub> footprint
  - Use of phosphorous and farm land

Life Cycle Asessment

- Use of marine ingredients
  - Fish-in/Fish-out ratio (FIFO)
  - Dependency of marine protein and oil
- Retention efficiency (from feed ingredents to salmon produced)
- Nutrient efficiency ratios (Protein, Lipid, Energy efficiency ratios)



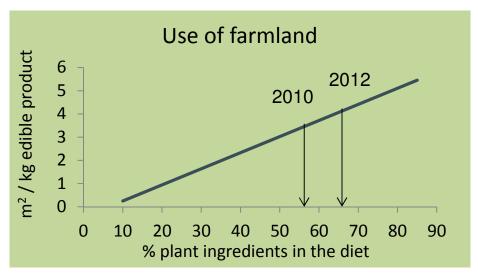
## Distribution of energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> release along the production chain

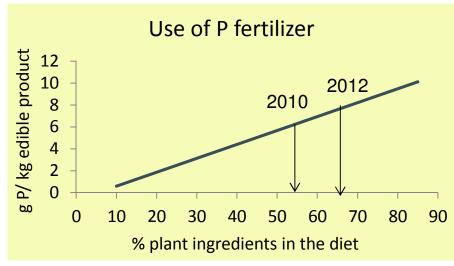


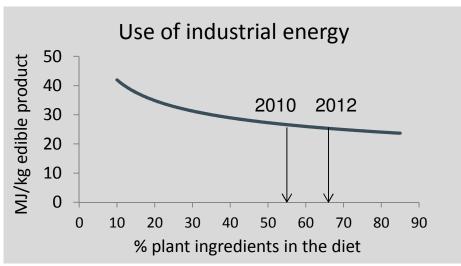
More than 90 % is related to the production and transport of feed ingredients and feed

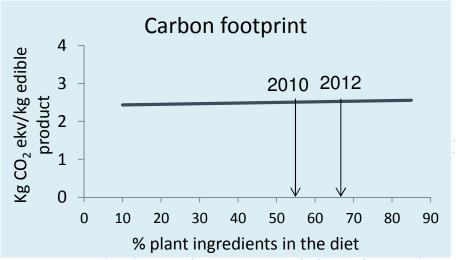


### Use of farm land, P fertilizer, energy and realease of CO<sub>2</sub> (per kg edible product)



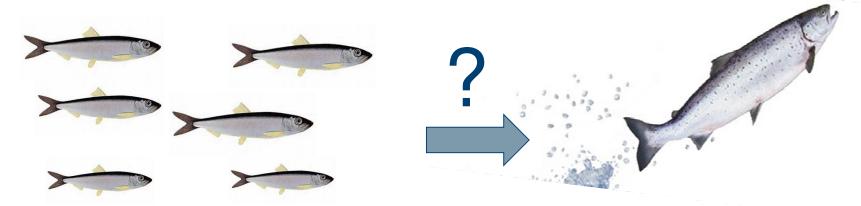






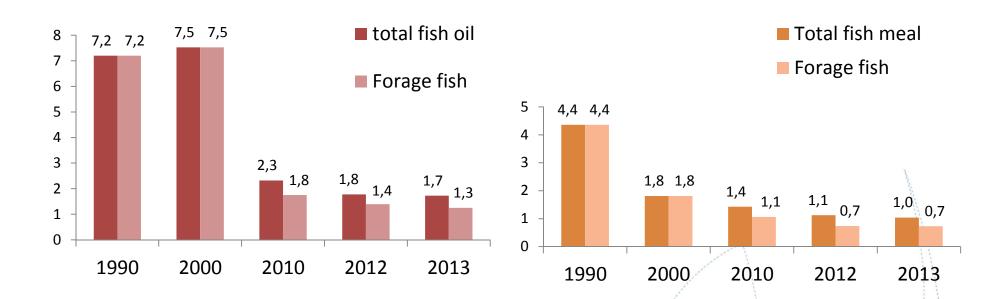


## How much wild fish is used in the production of Norwegian salmon?



- Estimated as the Fish-in/Fish-out ratio (FIFO)
- FIFO calculates <u>how many kg of forage fish that must</u> be harvested for the production of fish meal and oil used to produce <u>1 kg of salmon</u>
- 1 kg of forage fish gives on average 70 g of oil and 225 g of fish meal

## FIFO's for fish oil and meal i Norwegian salmon farming 1990-2013

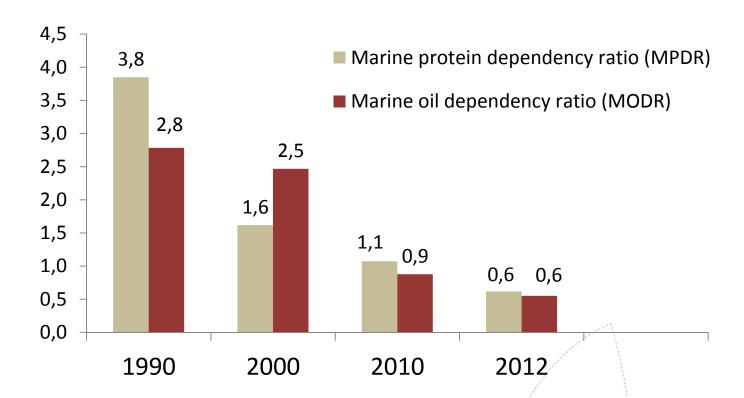


FIFO 
$$_{(FM \text{ or } FO)} = \left[ \frac{\text{Diet FM or FO } (g/kg)}{\text{FM or FO reduction efficiency } (g/kg)} + \right] \cdot \text{eFCR}$$



#### Marine protein and oil dependency ratios: (forage fish)

= marine protein and oil spent/marine protein and oil produced



Norwegian salmon has become a net producer of marine protein and lipid

$$MPDR = \frac{(\% MP \text{ in feed }) \cdot (\% \text{ protein in MP}) \cdot (kg \text{ feed eaten})}{(BW(f) \cdot \% \text{ body protein}) - (BW(i) \cdot \% \text{ body protein})}$$

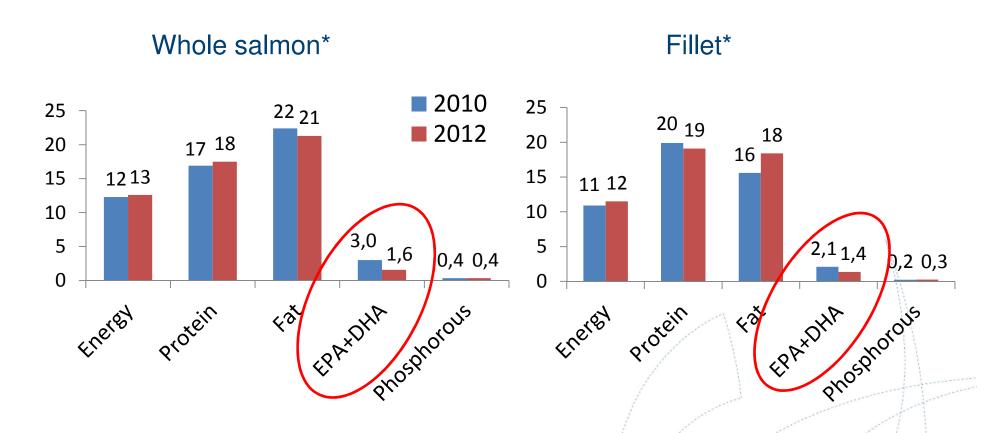
$$MODR = \frac{[\% FO \text{ in feed} + (\% FM \text{ in feed} \cdot \% \text{ fat in FM})] \cdot (kg \text{ feed eaten})}{(BW(f) \cdot \% \text{ body fat}) - (BW(i) \cdot \% \text{ body fat})}$$

### Average composition of salmon feed in 2010 and 2012

% or MJ/kg	2010*	2012*
Energy	25.0	21.6
Protein (Nx6.25)	37.3	35.4
Lipid	33.0	32.5
EPA	2.2	1.7
DHA	1.8	1.3
Phosphorus	1.0	0.90

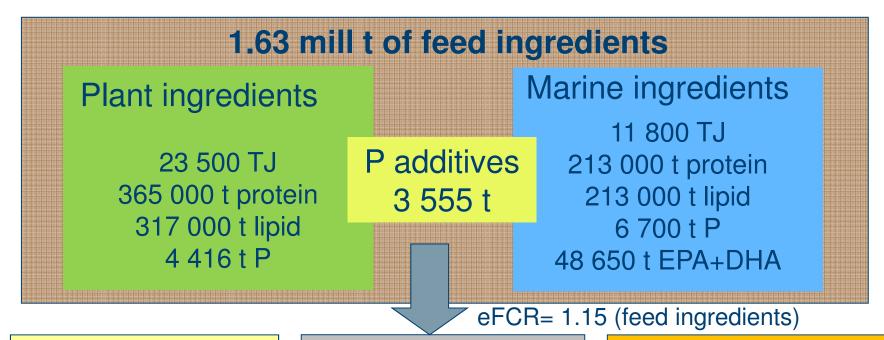
<sup>\*</sup> Information on nutrient content in feed ingredients provided by Biomar, EWOS and Skretting

### Nutrient content in salmon 2010 and 2012 (% or MJ/kg)



<sup>\*</sup> Data from bench mark trial where salmon where fed diets fro Biomar, EWOS and Skretting to a final weight of 5 kg

#### Nutrient flows in Norwegian salmon farming 2012



440 000 t trimmings

64 400 t protein 118 000 t lipid 3 300 t EPA 5 400 t DHA 2 350 t P 1.26 mill t salmon

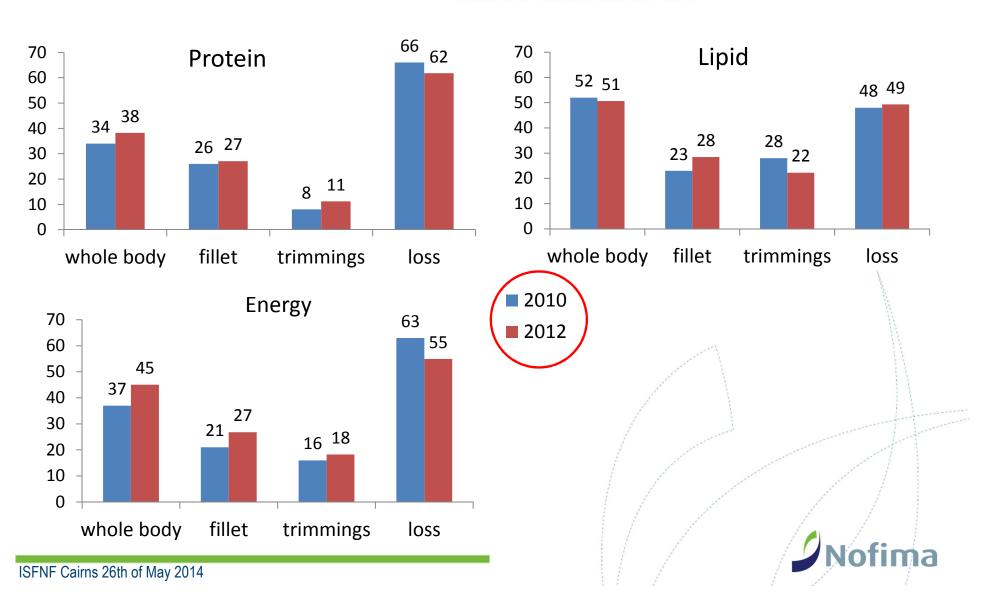
221 000 t protein 269 000 t lipid 7 520 t EPA 12 350 t DHA 4 360 t P 820 000 t fillet

156 200 t protein 151 000 t lipid 4 222 t EPA 6 940 t DHA 2000 t P

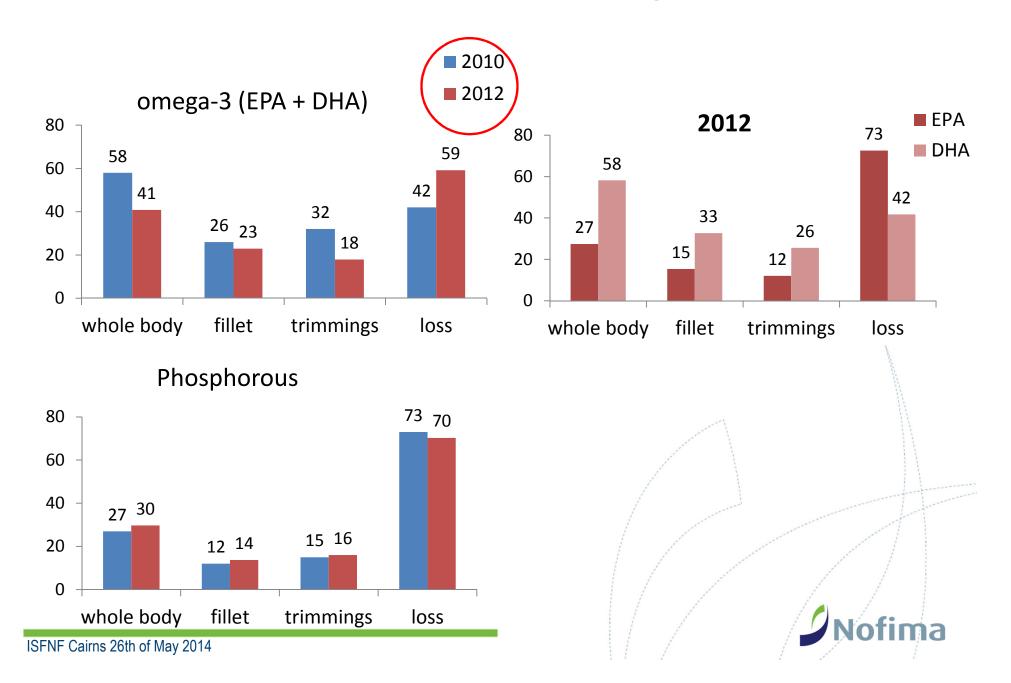
Sufficient EPA and DHA in Norwegian farmed salmon to cover the recommended daily intake for 123 million people for one year! (0.25 g/day)

### Retention of nutrients in Norwegian salmon

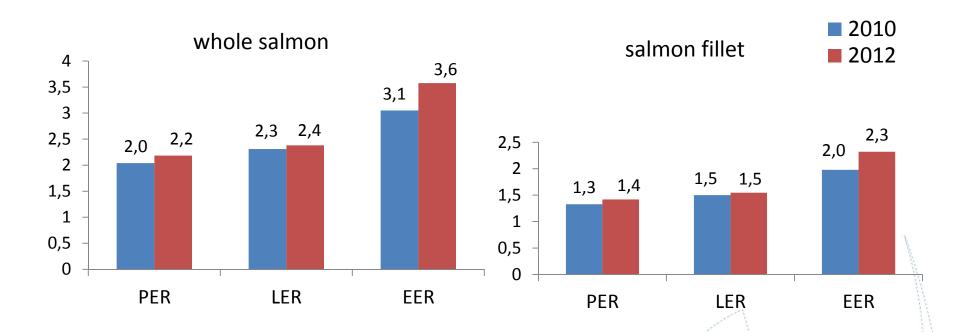
Nutrient retention (%) = 100 · Amount of nutrient or energy incorporated in animal
Amount of nutrient used in feed



### Retention of nutrients in Norwegian salmon



#### Nutrient efficiency ratios: protein, lipid and energy



NER = <u>Biomass produced (tons)</u> nutrient fed (tons) PER = Protein efficiency ratio LER = Lipid efficiency ratio EER = Energy efficiency ratio



### Summary

- Asessing sustainability is complex
- Nutrient assimilation efficiency may be the best sustainability indicator
- The 15% reduction in marine ingredients in the diet from 2010 to 2012 did not have any negative effects on the retention of energy, fat, protein and P
- The retention and content of EPA og DHA was reduced between 2010 and 2012
- Norwegian farmed salmon is still a good source of omega-3
- Norwegian salmon is a net producer of marine protein and oil

I would like to thank Biomar, EWOS, Skretting, Marine Harvest and Lerøy Seafood for providing data on nutrient composition in feed ingredients and salmon

The project was fundend by the Norwegian Seafood Research Fund (FHF)

### Thank you for your attention ©

For more information:

http://www.fhf.no/prosjektdetaljer/?projectNumber=900912

http://www.fiskerifond.no/

http://www.Nofima.no

