

# Evaluating tilapia processing silage in Pacific white shrimp diets

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## Up to 6% inclusion possible without affecting shrimp growth, survival



Results of this study showed that inclusion of tilapia processing silage at up to 6 percent of the diet did not affect shrimp performance and survival. Photos by Cesar Alceste.

The replacement or reduction of fishmeal in aquafeeds using alternative ingredients is of great interest to the aquaculture industry, but there are some issues including deficiency of some essential amino acids, the presence of anti-nutritional factors, palatability and digestibility. Many cases of successful replacement have been reported in Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*), including by plant protein sources, also supported by relevant mineral supplementation.

Fish silage – which can be produced using fisheries and aquaculture processing waste – is an alternative protein source to fishmeal and can be produced through simple and inexpensive techniques. The potential use of fish silage as a substitute for protein ingredients in aquafeeds could also help with environmental and sanitary issues related to the inadequate disposition of fish residues. And it could also help reduce the cost of feeds and consequently production costs since feeds represent around 60 percent of production costs for many cultured species.

Various authors have shown positive results using tilapia silage incorporated into diets for other species. This article – adapted and summarized from the **original publication** (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aaf.2019.04.005>) – evaluated the inclusion of tilapia processing waste silage (TPWS) in diets for *L. vannamei* juveniles reared under clear-water and biofloc conditions.

## Study setup

The study was carried out at the Universidade Federal Rural do Semi-Árido (UFERSA, RN) in Brazil. Two individual systems were set-up according to Emerenciano et al. (2007): a biofloc system (BS) and a clear-water system (CWS). The trial was initiated stocking *L. vannamei* juveniles ( $1.43 \pm 0.33$  grams) brought in at PL20 from a commercial hatchery and grown in the lab in forty (20 + 20) 40-liter rectangular plastic bins (27 × 37 × 54 cm) in a density of 63 shrimp per square meter (12 juveniles per bin).

The animals were stocked following a factorial, completely randomized experimental design (water type and percent tilapia waste silage inclusion as the main factors) and reared for 45 days. Four replicate tanks were randomly assigned to each treatment. The treatments were based on the percentage of TPWS inclusion (0 or control, 1.5 percent, 3.0 percent, 4.5 percent and 6.0 percent inclusion) in BS or CWS system, totalizing 10 treatments.

**"With byproducts, getting more from – and for – fish ([https://www.aquaculturealliance.org/advocate/with-byproducts-getting-more-from-and-for-fish/?hstc=189156916.bd649f0b04f572242c2e014fa214072b.1674154187329.1674154187329.1674154187329.1&\\_hssc=189156916.1.1674154187330&\\_hs](https://www.aquaculturealliance.org/advocate/with-byproducts-getting-more-from-and-for-fish/?hstc=189156916.bd649f0b04f572242c2e014fa214072b.1674154187329.1674154187329.1674154187329.1&_hssc=189156916.1.1674154187330&_hs))"**

The TPWS used in this study was produced in the Laboratory of Seafood Technology and Quality Control (LAPESC/UFERSA) using filet residues of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) processing including head, bones, skin, fins and viscera. Five experimental diets were formulated to be isocaloric and isoproteic and to attend the nutritional requirements of the species. The TPWS inclusion ranged from zero to 6 percent of the diet. The overall low level of inclusion was due to the high level of crude lipid presented in the silage (37.4 percent).

For detailed information on the experimental design and culture conditions; fish silage production; diet formulation and feeding; and statistical analyses, refer to the original publication.

## Results and discussion

Regarding its proximate analysis, TPWS contained 83.8 percent dry matter, 33.7 percent crude protein, 37.4 percent crude lipid, and 21.5 percent ash based on dry matter. And for shrimp growth performance, no interactions between system and diet were observed. Survival was not affected by system or diet and averaged over 85 percent in all treatments.

Feed conversion rates (FCR) had significantly lower values (1.35) in the BFT treatment compared to the CWS treatment (1.65). Following the same trend, mean final weight and SGR were statistically influenced by the system but not by the diet, with the BS treatment having higher values (7.17 grams and 2.01 percent daily) compared to the CWS treatment (6.35 grams and 1.82 percent daily).

### Neto, tilapia silage, Table 1

Diet (% inclusion tilapia silage)	SGR (%/day)	Mean final weight (g)	Survival (%)	FCR
0	1.86 ± 0.20ns	6.51 ± 0.76ns	85.29 ± 17.18ns	1.59 ± 0.37ns
1.5	1.90 ± 0.14ns	6.62 ± 0.60ns	90.15 ± 6.27ns	1.56 ± 0.10ns
3	1.93 ± 0.18ns	6.79 ± 0.80ns	92.93 ± 9.74ns	1.38 ± 0.29ns
4.5	1.83 ± 0.23ns	6.43 ± 0.94ns	94.32 ± 4.30ns	1.61 ± 0.15ns
6	2.07 ± 0.11ns	7.46 ± 0.56ns	88.88 ± 13.94ns	1.35 ± 0.23ns
System: Clear water	1.82 ± 0.20b	6.35 ± 0.54b	87.50 ± 12.12ns	1.65 ± 0.23b
System: Biofloc	2.01 ± 0.12a	7.17 ± 0.79a	94.23 ± 6.25ns	1.35 ± 0.18a

Table 1. Growth performance of *L. vannamei* fed experimental diets with increasing percentages of tilapia processing waste silage (TPWS) in clear-water and biofloc systems for 45 days.

No interactions were observed ( $P > 0.05$ ). Values are means ( $\pm$  standard error) of treatments (diets or system); Different letters in columns denote significant differences between experimental systems with  $\alpha = 0.05$  level by Tukey's HSD multiple range test; NS: not statistically different ( $P > 0.05$ ); SGR: specific growth rate; FCR: feed conversion ratio.

Under the experimental conditions of our study – both biofloc (BS) and clear-water (CWS) systems – the tilapia processing waste silage (TPWS) could be included at the highest level (6.0 percent) without losses in growth performance and survival. On the other hand, in BS conditions, shrimp had better performance compared to CWS, probably due to the continuous availability of natural food. This natural productivity is normally present as bacteria, microalgae, protozoa, nematodes, copepods and rotifers, all rich sources of lipids, vitamins and essential amino acids, as well as highly diverse “native protein.”

The concept of “native protein” is related to protein sources without any previous treatment, mainly live feeds. Is important to note that bacterial protein sources play an important role in the equilibrium and re-ingestion of particulate organic matter, and shrimp faeces are a form of constant food supply through coprophagia. The colonization of the shrimp gut by bacteria has been shown to have positive effects, including improvements of the activity of shrimp digestive enzymes and also the increase of the availability of extracellular enzymes acting as “natural probiotics.”

We found no literature references related to the use of TPWS in *L. vannamei* diets under biofloc condition. Although low levels of silage were included in the diets due to the high lipid content in the fish silage, our highest inclusion level of 6 percent still could represent a significant cost reduction in shrimp formulations. In a study with *L. vannamei* juveniles using clear water, some authors evaluated feeds containing (i) fish waste silage, (ii) fish waste silage with soybean meal and (iii) fish waste meal as a protein source. These authors reported that shrimp fed with diets containing fish waste silage combined with soybean meal gained 0.7 grams per week higher than those fed with fish waste silage or fish waste meal (0.3 grams per week).

It is important to note that these reported values are lower than observed in our study (e.g. with biofloc conditions, at 0.9 grams per week). Additionally, in our study the FCR values were 1.3 and 1.6 for BS and CWS, respectively, lower than the FCR values of 2.8 and 2.5 observed by other authors using soy protein-based diets and low protein content diets, respectively, both in biofloc conditions for *L. vannamei*.

In contrast with our work, other authors evaluated shrimp silage in juvenile tilapia (*O. niloticus*) diets and concluded that it is possible to include 2.75 percent of shrimp silage, reducing the diets costs by 3.3 percent without losses in fish performance. Similarly, other researchers tested shrimp head silage (approximately 40 percent protein) as a substitute for fishmeal in tilapia diets at 0, 33.3 percent, 66.6 percent and 100 percent dietary levels. Their results indicate that shrimp silage could replace 100 percent of the fishmeal, with economic advantages and without sacrificing feed quality.

## Perspectives

Our results under the experimental conditions tested showed that the inclusion of tilapia processing waste silage (TPWS) in *L. vannamei* diets was possible up to 6 percent without compromising shrimp performance and survival. In addition, shrimp raised in BS had better growth performance as compared to CWS.

*References available from original article.*

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