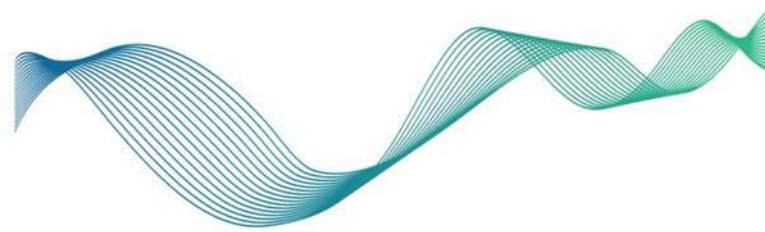


MarineBiotech



MARBi FEED

Enhanced biorefining methods for the production of marine biotoxins and microalgae fish feed

Jane Kilcoyne, Stephen Burrell, Rafael Salas, Joe Silke, Fidel Delgado, Ignacio Albert, Maria Canga, Pearse McCarron, Francisco Rodríguez Hernández, Beatriz Reguera, Ingunn Samdal, Morten Sandvik, Christopher O. Miles.

ERA-MBT 1st Transnational Joint Call: Biorefinery processes

21st November 2017



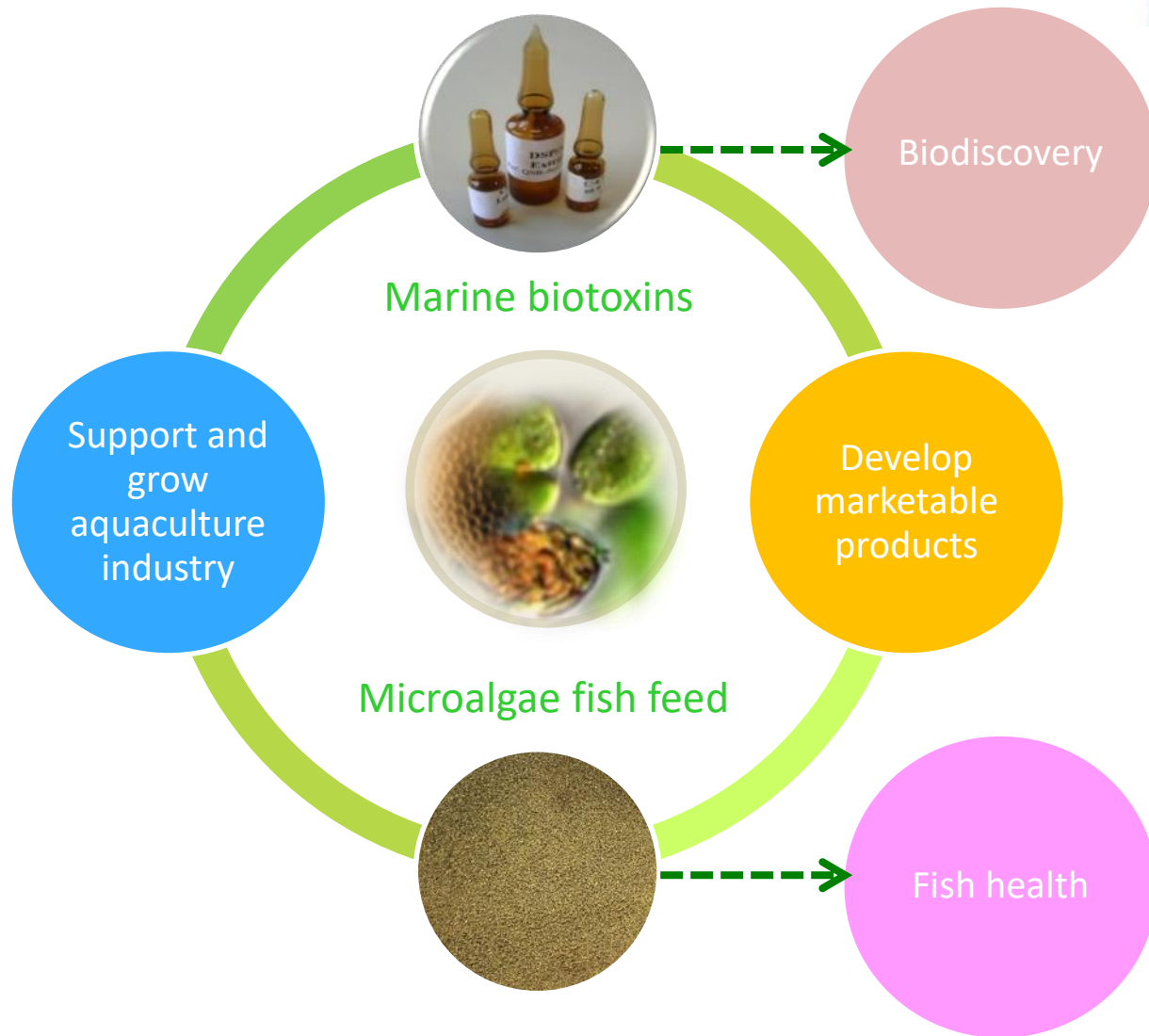
Marine Biotechnology ERA-NET (ERA-MBT) is funded under the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme. Grant Agreement Number 604814
December 2013 - November 2017

THE CONSORTIUM

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Jane Kilcoyne	Marine Institute	Ireland
Stephen Burrell	Marine Institute	Ireland
Rafael Salas	Marine Institute	Ireland
Joe Silke	Marine Institute	Ireland
Beatriz Reguera	Instituto Español de Oceanografía	Spain
Francisco Rodríguez Hernández	Instituto Español de Oceanografía	Spain
Ingunn Samdal	Norwegian Veterinary Institute	Norway
Morten Sandvik	Norwegian Veterinary Institute	Norway
Christopher O. Miles	National Research Council	Canada
Pearse McCarron	National Research Council	Canada
Fidel Delgado	Neoalgae	Spain

Project period: March 2016 to March 2019

MARBiFEED



- Worth €3.4 billion (Europe) in 2012
- Employs >85,000 (EU)
- Important sector for coastal/rural communities
- Fastest growing food sector globally (5% to 50% fish since 1980s)
- Huge growth potential for Europe in the production of sustainable and high quality food for growing populations



Top species produced in EU:

1. Mussel
2. Trout
3. Salmon
4. Oyster
5. Carp
6. Sea Bream
7. Sea Bass



**Guardian
sustainable
business**

Why oysters, mussels and clams could hold the key to more ethical fish farming

Jennifer Jacquet

Aquaculture is fast becoming unsustainable and unnecessarily cruel. It's time to look to bivalves, the most environmentally sound animal species to farm

Contact author

 @jenniferjacquet

Monday 23 January 2017
21.14 GMT



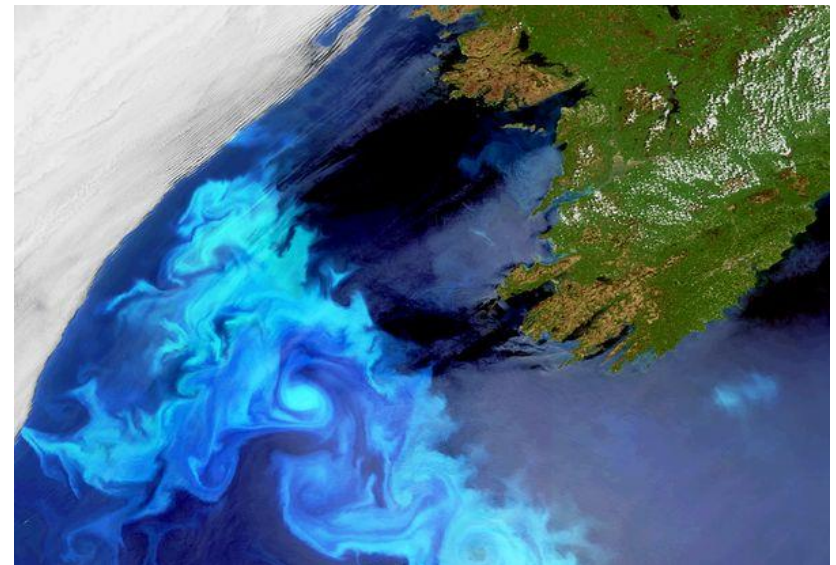
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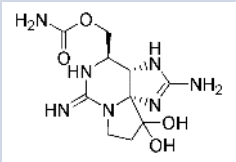
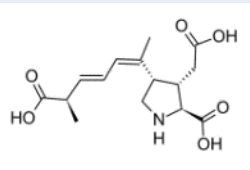
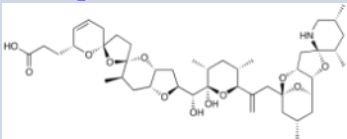
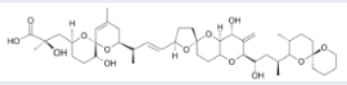
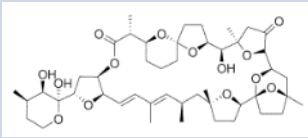
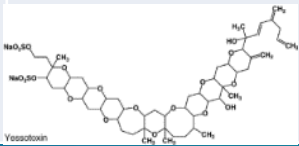


Shellfish Industry and Harmful Algal Blooms

- Shellfish are filter feeders
- At certain times of the year phytoplankton blooms can produce biotoxins which can accumulate in shellfish
- Impact on mussel aquaculture (EU): ~ €23.2 M per annum*

*ECOARM, 2003.



Classification	EU Regulated toxin	Causative organism(s)	Poisoning syndromes	Regulatory detection methods
Hydrophilic	Saxitoxins 	<i>Alexandrium</i> spp., <i>Gymnodinium catenatum</i> , <i>Pyrodinium bahamense</i> , certain cyanobacteria	Paralytic shellfish poisoning – potent neurotoxin	LC-FD
	Domoic Acid 	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia</i> spp., benthic diatoms	Amnesiac shellfish poisoning - neurotoxin	LC-PDA
Lipophilic	Azaspiracids 	<i>Azadinium</i> spp. <i>Amphidoma languida</i>	Azaspiracid shellfish poisoning	LC-MS/MS
	Okadaic acid group 	<i>Dinophysis</i> spp. and <i>Prorocentrum</i> spp.	Diarrhetic shellfish poisoning – neurotoxic, immunotoxic and embryotoxic	LC-MS/MS
	Pectenotoxin 2 	<i>Dinophysis</i> spp. and <i>Protoperidinium</i> spp.	Diarrhetic shellfish poisoning – toxic by i.p. but not orally	LC-MS/MS
	Yessotoxin 	<i>Lingulodinium polyedrum</i> , <i>Protoceratium reticulatum</i>	Diarrhetic shellfish poisoning – toxic by i.p. but not orally	LC-MS/MS

Why isolate?

- Calibration standards (for accurate quantitation and detection)
 - Implementation of EU regulations
 - Protect human health
 - Supporting the shellfish industry (limiting losses, safe product)
- Other research – mitigation, pharmacology assay development, etc
- Marketable products (RMs and CRMs)
- Limited supplies



CRM	Cost (€) per μg
AZA1	120
AZA2	127
AZA3	144
OA	16
DTX1	25
DTX2	55
DA	1

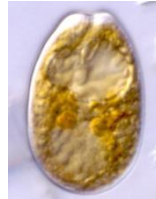
Toxin sources?



Microalgae culturing



Dinophysis acuta (OA, DTX2)



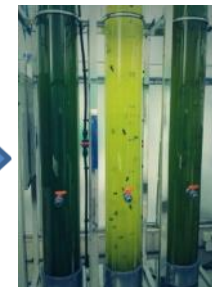
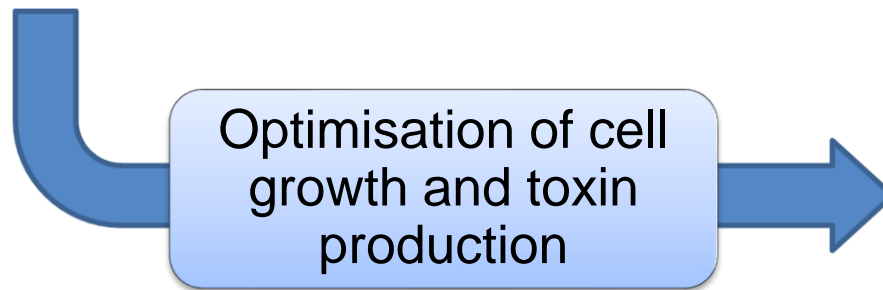
Prorocentrum lima (OA and DTX1)



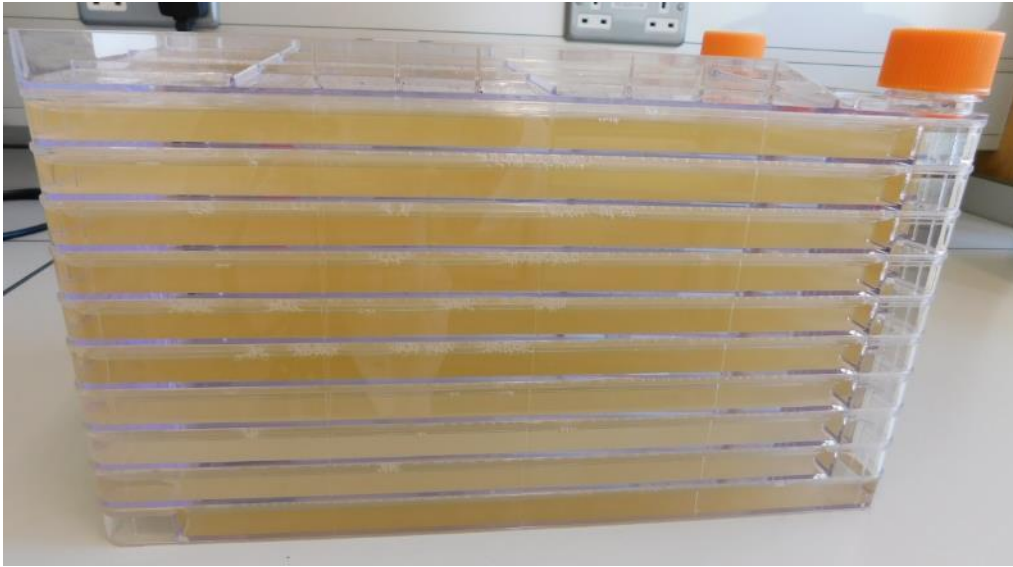
Azadinium spinosum (AZA1 and AZA2)



Pseudo-nitzschia australis (DA)



Microalgae culturing

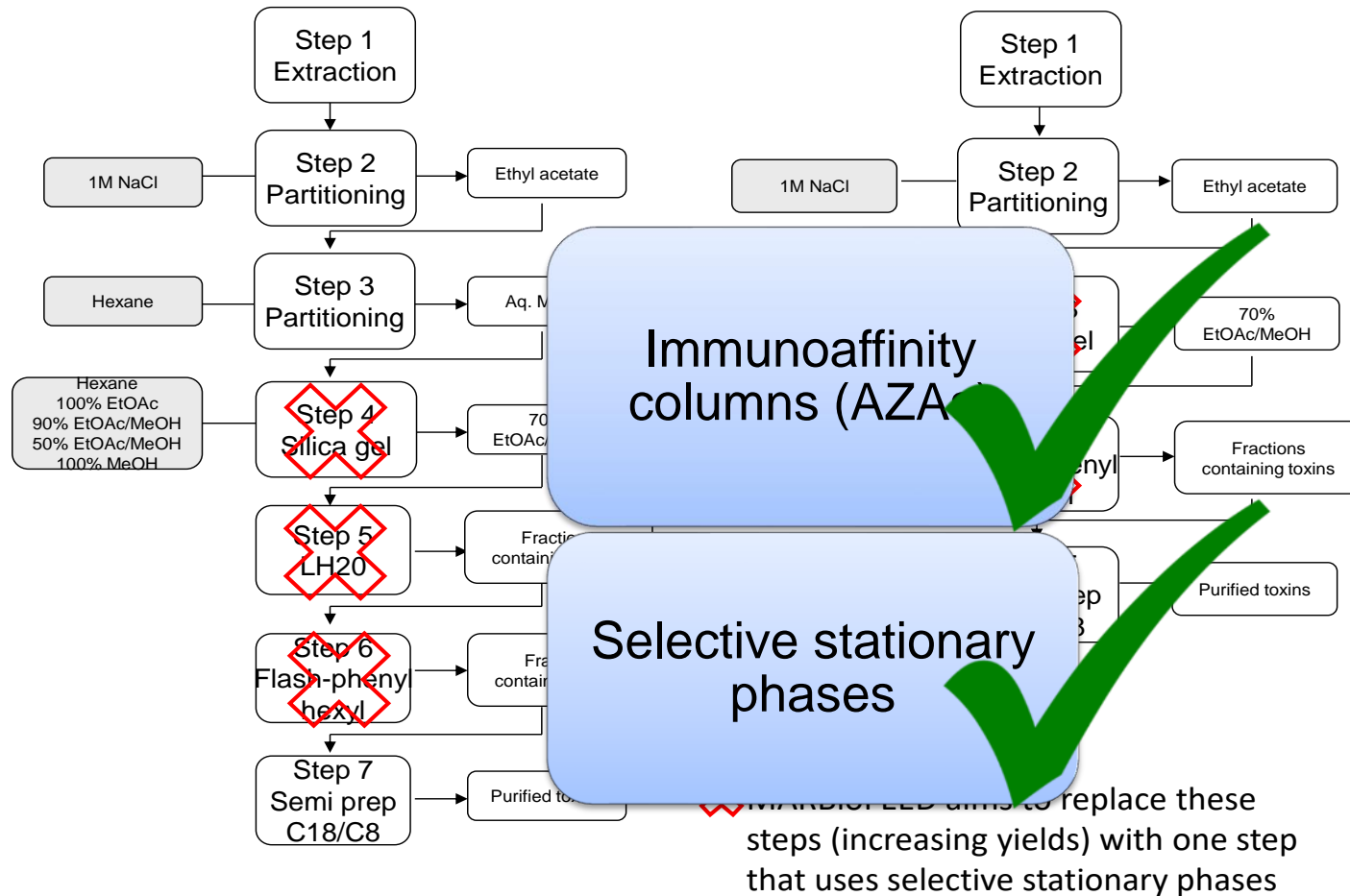


- Light
- Temperature
- CO₂
- Nutrients



*Shellfish method

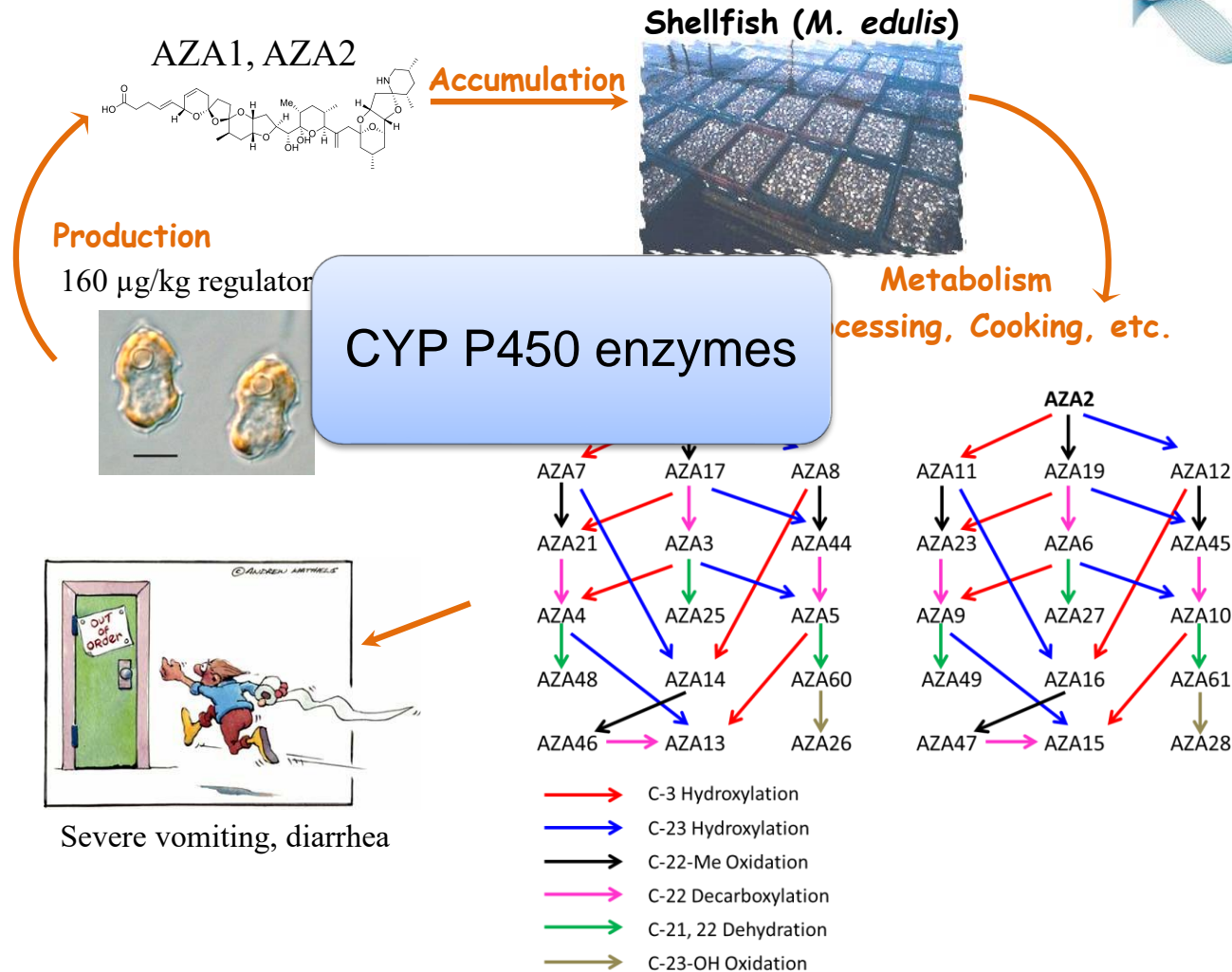
^Microalgae method



*Kilcoyne, J., Keogh, A., Clancy, G., LeBlanc, P., Burton, I., Quilliam, M. A., Hess, P., and Miles, C. O. (2012) *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 60, 2447–2455.

^Jauffrais, T., Kilcoyne, J., Séchet, V., Herrenknecht, C., Truquet, P., Hervé, F., Bérard, J. B., Nulty, C., Taylor, S., Tillmann, U., Miles, C. O., and Hess, P. (2012) *Mar. Drugs* 10, 1360–1382.

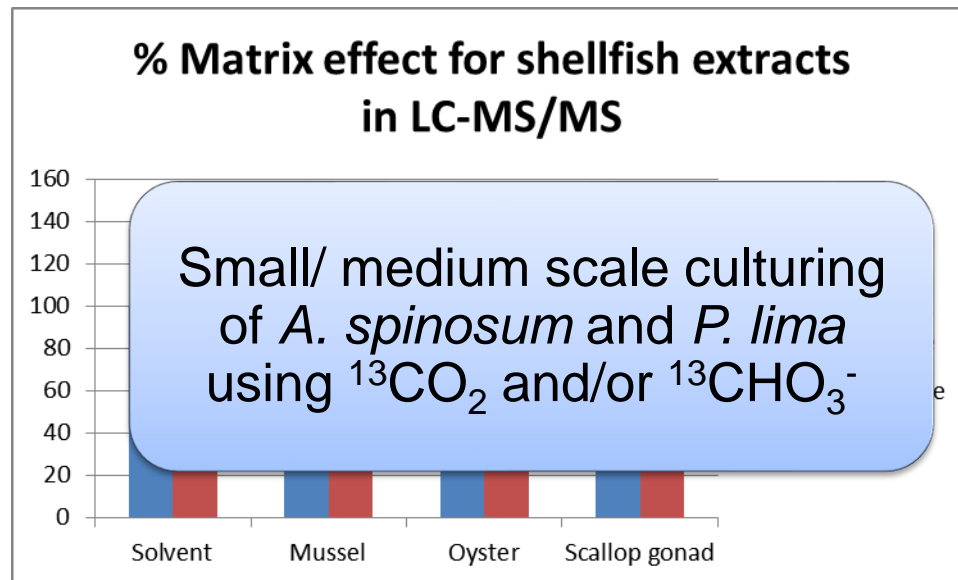
In vitro production of metabolites



McCarron, P., Kilcoyne, J., Miles, C. O., and Hess, P. (2009) Formation of azaspiracids-3, -4, -6, and -9 via decarboxylation of carboxyazaspiracid metabolites from shellfish. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 57, 160–169.

Kilcoyne, J., McCarron, P., Hess, P., and Miles, C. O. (2015) Effects of heating on proportions of azaspiracids 1–10 in mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) and identification of carboxylated precursors for azaspiracids 5, 10, 13 and 15. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 63, 10980–10987.

- Regulatory method of analysis (LC-MS) is hindered by matrix interferences (analysis of crude samples)



- Use of isotopically labelled standards would correct for the inaccuracies caused by these interferences
- No supplies for isotopically labelled marine biotoxins (DA, AZAs and OA group) available

Marine life

Fish to shrink by up to a quarter due to climate change, study reveals

Scientists predict 14-24% reduction in fish size by 2050 as ocean temperatures increase

Damian Carrington

 @dpcarrington

Sunday 30 September 2012 18.00 BST



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← → ↻ <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/mar/25/treating-soil-like-dirt-fatal-mistake-human-life>

Soil
Opinion

We're treating soil like dirt. It's a fatal mistake, as our lives depend on it

George Monbiot

War, pestilence, even climate change, are trifles by comparison. Destroy the soil and we all starve

- Population expected to increase to 9.1 billion by 2050
- 6 m hectares new farmland required each year to meet demand
- 12 m hectares lost each year – soil degradation





- Terrestrial and marine sourced ingredients
- Marine sourced ingredients typically include small fish e.g. sardines, anchovies and herring that are rich in nutrients such as omega-3 fatty acids
- Issues with long term sustainability and rising costs.



PERSPECTIVE

Does aquaculture add resilience to the global food system?

Max Troell^{a,b,1}, Rosamond L. Naylor^c, Marc Metian^b, Malcolm Beveridge^d, Peter H. Tyedmers^e, Carl Folke^{a,b}, Kenneth J. Arrow^f, Scott Barrett^g, Anne-Sophie Crépin^a, Paul R. Ehrlich^h, Åsa Gren^a, Nils Kautsky^j, Simon A. Levinⁱ, Karine Nyborg^k, Henrik Österblom^b, Stephen Polasky^j, Marten Scheffer^{l,m}, Brian H. Walkerⁿ, Tasos Xepapadeas^o, and Aart de Zeeuw^p

^aBeijer Institute of Ecological Economics, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, SE-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden; ^bStockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden; ^cCenter on Food Security and the Environment, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; ^dThe Worldfish Center, Penang, Malaysia; ^eSchool for Resource and Environmental Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada B3H 3J5; ^fEconomics Department, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; ^gEarth Institute and School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; ^hDepartment of Biology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; ⁱDepartment of Ecology, Environment and Plant Sciences, Stockholm University, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden; ^jDepartment of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; ^kDepartment of Economics, University of Oslo, Blindern, NO-0317 Oslo, Norway; ^lDepartment of Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108; ^mDepartment of Environmental Sciences, Wageningen University, 6700 DD, Wageningen, The Netherlands; ⁿThe Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Sustainable Ecosystems, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia; ^oDepartment of International and European Economic Studies, Athens University of Economics and Business, GR10434 Athens, Greece; and ^pCenter for Economic Research and Tilburg Sustainability Center, Tilburg University, 5000 LE, Tilburg, The Netherlands

Edited by Bonnie J. McCay, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Brunswick, NJ, and approved July 23, 2014 (received for review March 13, 2014)



JRC SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY REPORTS

Microalgae-based products for the food and feed sector: an outlook for Europe

Authors: Christien Enzing, Matthias Ploeg, Maria Barbosa, Lolke Sijtsma

Editors: Mauro Vigani, Claudia Parisi, Emilio Rodríguez Cerezo

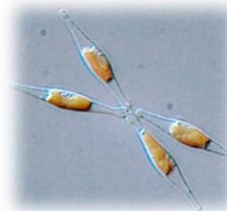
2014

- Microalgae great source of nutritious compounds e.g. fatty acids, proteins and vitamins
- Microalgae products (Europe) only ~ 5% of global market
- Sector is in its infancy
- Requirement for more research – increasing scale and reducing costs

Microalgae Fish Feed

neo
ALGAE

micro seaweed products



Phaeodactylum



Nannochloropsis



Tetraselmis

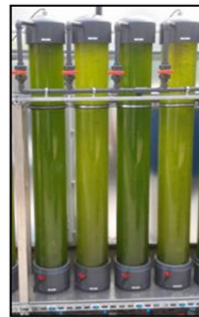
Water preparation



Small/Medium
volume cultures



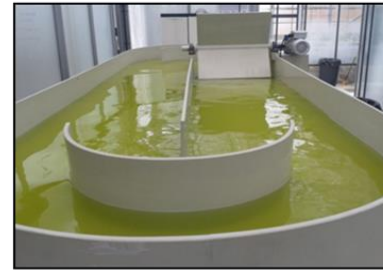
Inoculate in PBR



Harvesting



Scaling-up



Processing biomass



Fish feed





Fish feed enriched with microalgae

Home » Shop » Aquaculture » Fish feed enriched with microalgae

Nutritional composition

Crude protein	57%
Crude fat	11%
Crude ash	12%
Crude fiber	1,10%



Fish feed enriched with microalgae

Select available options

Weight



Presentation

Powder

Price

29,75 €

Share in:



Thanks for listening!



This project is supported by the First Call for Transnational Research Projects within the Marine Biotechnology ERA-NET