

Plant, Poultry By-Product Proteins Tested in Shrimp Diets



Tests in ponds and tanks found that in well-formulated commercial feeds, poultry by-product meal can be successfully replaced with soybean and corn gluten meals as the primary protein sources without affecting the productivity of *L. vannamei*.

Summary:

A study examined the replacement of poultry by-product meal with plant proteins and low levels of squid meal in shrimp feeds. Production results for shrimp raised in ponds showed no significant difference in final weight, yield, FCR and survival among the four treatments with varied levels of poultry meal. Shrimp raised in tanks had similar results with no significant performance differences. The reference diet resulted in larger shrimp, but overall yields were equivalent.

Given that feeds typically contribute 40 to 60% of the production cost of intensively reared shrimp, reducing the investment in feeds without compromising production output is a critical tool to reduce costs. One mechanism to reduce feed expenditures is reducing the cost of protein sources. In recent years, the replacement of fishmeal in diets has been gaining momentum due to increased demand and limited supply, which are driving up the cost of feed.

The idea of replacing fishmeal with animal by-product meals, such as meat and bone meal, blood meal, feather meal and poultry by-product meal in practical diets for Pacific white shrimp has been widely investigated. Replacing animal protein meals with plant proteins in well-formulated diets can reduce dependence on the animal protein industry and provide alternative choices when formulating feeds.

Studies by the authors examined the replacement of poultry by-product meal using a combination of plant protein sources

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and low levels of squid meal in feeds formulated for *Litopenaeus vannamei*.

Pond Study

In the demonstration, conducted at the Claude Petet Mariculture Center in Gulf Shores, Alabama, USA, two growth trials were conducted in parallel utilizing 0.1-ha production ponds and 800-L outdoor tanks. Four diets were commercially formulated to contain 35% protein, 8% lipid and varying levels (15, 10, 5, 0%) of poultry by-product meal replaced by a combination of solvent-extracted soybean meal, distillers grain soluble and a low level of squid meal (Table 1). A commercial reference diet with 35% protein and 8% lipid was utilized as a reference in the outdoor tank system.

L. vannamei postlarvae were obtained from a commercial hatchery in Florida, USA. At the conclusion of a 21-day nursery phase, juveniles were pooled and stocked into 16, 0.1-ha grow-out ponds at a density of 34 shrimp/m². Culture water was only exchanged to stimulate phytoplankton regrowth after an algae dieoff or to top off ponds due to evaporation. To maintain minimal dissolved-oxygen levels greater than 2.5 ppt, each pond was provided with a base aeration capacity of 10 hp/ha (1 hp/pond) and additional emergency aeration throughout the growout phase.

Table 1. Composition (g/100 g) of practical diets for *L. vannamei* used to evaluate the replacement of animal proteins with plant protein sources.

Ingredient	15% PBM	10% PBM	5% PBM	0% PBM
Soybean meal	40.85	46.54	52.32	58.02
Sorghum	29.83	25.18	19.99	14.85
Poultry by-product meal	15.01	10.01	5.00	—
Corn gluten	4.84	4.84	4.83	4.83
Distillers grain solubles	—	3.34	6.66	10.00
Menhaden fish oil	4.72	5.09	5.47	5.82
CaP-dibasic	2.65	2.90	3.13	3.38
Bentonite	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Squid liver	—	—	0.50	1.00
Mold inhibitor	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Vitamin/mineral premix	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45

PBM = Poultry by-product meal

Shrimp were fed daily in the morning and late afternoon following a predetermined feeding protocol. During the first four weeks of pond culture, the shrimp received 10, 15, 30 and 60 kg feed/ha daily. Thereafter, feed amounts were calculated based on an expected weekly weight gain of 1.5 g, a feed-conversion ratio (FCR) of 1.2:1 and expected mortality of 1.8%/week from stocking to harvest for approximately 70% survival.

During the initial two weeks of pond culture, a commercial shrimp diet with 35% protein and 8% lipid was fed. The experimental diets were fed starting the third week of the growout phase, when shrimp had reached an average weight of 2.3 g. Maximum daily feeding rates were set at 71.0 kg feed/ha during the fifth week. Harvest took place after 115 days of pond culture.

Tank Trial

Paralleling the pond trial, an outdoor tank trial was conducted. Juvenile shrimp with a mean weight of 2.32 ± 0.02 g from the production ponds were stocked at a density of 37.5 shrimp/m² (30 shrimp/tank). To mimic pond conditions, the system's make-up water was exchanged daily with water from one of the shrimp production ponds, with 100% replacement every six days.

Four test diets and one commercial 35%-protein, 8%-lipid diet were offered to shrimp maintained in four replicate tanks per treatment throughout the 79-day culture period. The volume of feed offered was calculated using an expected growth of 1.5 g/week and expected FCR of 1.2:1.

Pond Results

Production results for the pond study demonstrated no significant difference in mean final weight, yield, weekly weight gain, FCR and survival among the four experimental diets for *L. vannamei* (Table 2). Hence, there was no difference in performance as poultry by-product meal was replaced with soybean meal and distillers grain soluble. The low 0.9 to 1.1 FCR results were particularly interesting and demonstrated the presence of natural food and good feed management.

The low FCRs observed in this study are of great interest, as they lead to reduced feed-related costs. The low values observed reflect well-managed feeding protocols as well as the ability of the shrimp to utilize natural food items in a pond setting. Although studies have estimated the contribution of natural



In the pond testing harvest took place after 115 days of culture.

foods ranges from 25 to 47% of the carbon uptake by shrimp, many farmers encourage higher feed inputs to "load" nutrients into production ponds in hopes of higher yields. However, over-feeding leads to increased pollution loading of the system, and the feed inputs must be matched to nutrient requirements.

Tank Results

The pond study results were supported by the tank trial results, which also had no significant difference among the four replacement diets. The reference diet did result in larger shrimp, but overall yields were equivalent. The higher weight may have been due in part to the reduced survival, which could have led to enhanced growth due to reduced density.

Regardless of the differences in survival, FCR and mean final weight of the shrimp given the reference and experimental diets, the mean final yields in all treatments were not significantly different at around 0.6 kg/tank.

Table 2. Performance of *L. vannamei* reared in ponds over 17 weeks and fed diets with varying levels of PBM and plant protein. Value differences are not statistically significant.

Treatment	Final Weight (g)	Final Yield (kg shrimp/ha)	Weight Gain (g/week)	Feed-Conversion Ratio	Survival (%)
15% PBM	23.9	6,216	1.4	1.05	78.9
10% PBM	22.0	6,451	1.3	1.00	82.2
5% PBM	21.9	6,093	1.3	1.09	80.1
0% PBM	24.2	6,943	1.5	0.94	80.9
P value	0.5605	0.7901	0.5605	0.7272	0.9337

PBM = Poultry by-product meal

Table 3. Performance of *L. vannamei* reared in tanks over 79 days and fed diets with varying levels of PBM. Value differences are not statistically significant.

Treatment	Initial Weight (g)	Final Weight (g)	Final Yield (kg shrimp/tank)	Weight Gain (g/week)	Feed-Conversion Ratio ^a	Survival (%)
15% PBM	2.30	19.9	0.56	1.56	1.13	94.2
10% PBM	2.30	20.3	0.57	1.60	1.11	94.2
5% PBM	2.32	20.1	0.58	1.58	1.12	96.7
0% PBM	2.32	20.5	0.60	1.61	1.10	96.7
P value	0.483	0.465	0.407	0.452	0.588	0.588

PBM = Poultry by-product meal