Tailoring your feeds

 \bigcirc

0 。

AQUA 2024 - Blue Food, Green Solutions; 26–30 August 2024, Copenhagen, Denmark

Alternative microdiets sustain good performance of Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua) larvae

INTRODUCTION

Wilson Pinto¹ Joana Pedro² Manuel Monteiro² João Henriques¹ Katerina Loufi³ Maria Bergvik⁴ Nils Tokle ⁵ Luís Conceição^{1*}

*Email: luisconceicao@sparos.pt

Atlantic cod larviculture protocols need optimization:

Recent progress:

- Variability in growth and survival
 Incidence of skeletal deformities
 - use of alternative live prey (e.g., cryopreserved barnacle nauplii)
- microdiet technology and species-tailored formulations

¹ SPAROS, Lda Olhão, Portugal

² CIIMAR University of Porto, Matosinhos, Portugal

³ Univ. Patras Patras, Greece

⁴ Ode, AS Stadsbygd, Norway

⁵ Planktonic, AS Trondheim, Norway



<u>Objective</u>: Evaluate the impact of two innovative microdiets combined with rotifers, plankton eggs and barnacle nauplii, on growth performance and skeletal anomalies in Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) larvae

CONCLUSIONS

- The two innovative microdiets bring very good growth performance in cod larvae and reduce the incidence of skeletal deformities
- Feeding regime can have a strong impact on skeletal deformities incidence, and hence juvenile quality

METHODS

3 feeding regimes, with 3 replicates:





Husbandry: 400 L tanks; 8.0 to 10.0°C: 24h light regime

Cod larvae: fed from 3 days post-hatch (dph) to 67 dph (trial end)

Live feed protocol: enriched rotifers, followed by PLANKTONICS's plankton eggs (Cryo-µ), small & large barnacle nauplii (Cryo-S & Cryo-L)

Microdiets: CTRL - commercial diet; D3 and D4 diets - experimental prototypes by SPAROS

Analyzed parameters: Dry Weight (DW), Standard Length (SL), and Skeletal Deformities detected by staining with alizarin red S.

planktonic

Acknowledgments:

This work is part of project E!219 EarlyCOD_17205, supported by EUROSTARS-3 program, and by Portugal and the European Union through ERDF, Algarve 2030, and COMPETE 2030, in the framework of Portugal 2030



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Fig. 1. Dry Weight (Left and standard length (Right) in Atlantic cod at 67 dph, fed a commercial microdiet (CTRL), and two experimental microdiet prototypes diets (D3 and D4). Means ± SD (n=3).



Fig. 2. Incidence (%) of skeletal anomalies detected by staining with alizarin red S, in Atlantic cod at 67 dph. Means + SD (n=25).

- The 3 microdiets tested brought high growth in Atlantic cod larvae
- Control diet had a higher incidence of skeletal deformities, in particular in number of Atlantic cod with scoliosis
- Mortality rate between 15 and 67 dph was identical among treatments ~19%