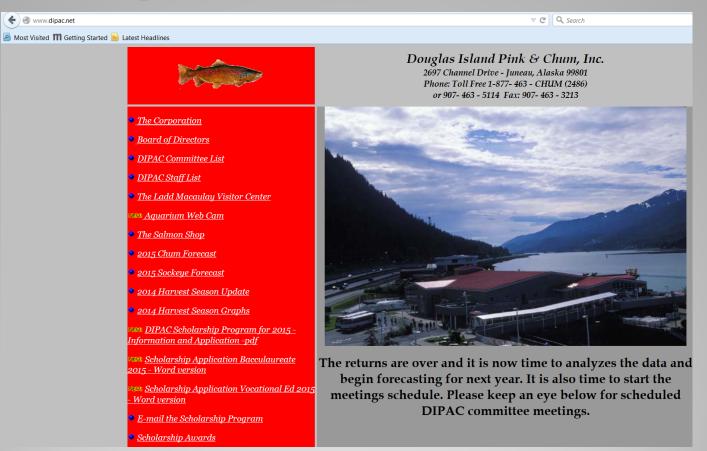


PROURE 31. Feed room at Mt. Shasta Hatchery, 1914. Dist consisted of ground beef liver, clabbered milk, and cooked wheat middlings. Bags in foreground contain wheat

Nutritional Requirements and feeding



DIPAC scholarship – deadline is this Friday!



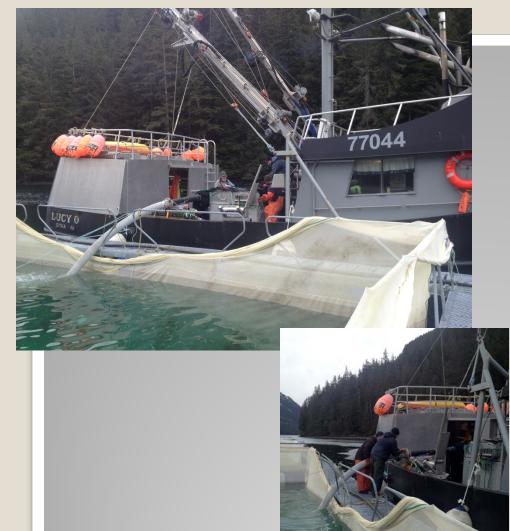
DIPAC offers two categories of scholarships in 2015

- Baccalaureate degree (BA or BS) up to a four-year grant with a total amount of \$12,000; BA/BS Program Distribution-First year -\$2,000, second and third years -\$3,000, fourth year - \$4,000.
- 2. Associate degree or vocational training up to a two-year grant totaling \$6,000 for applicants entering a hatchery technology program or other vocational training that is related to the fishing industry e.g., engine repair, welding, electronics technician, marine wood construction/repair, Associate Programs including Hatchery Technology, and other vocational education programs- First year- \$3,000, second year \$3,000.

Both categories of Ladd Macaulay Memorial Scholarships are open to all graduates of high schools in Juneau, Haines, Skagway, Hoonah, Chatham, and Kake School Districts, and graduating home school students residing in Juneau, Lynn Canal, or northern Chatham Straits area. Students pursuing BA/BS degrees in any field of study are encouraged to apply and are eligible to receive these scholarship awards. Applicants who intend to concentrate in fisheries science, natural resource conservation, and related fields will receive particularly close consideration.

Graduation from the high school programs listed in the preceding paragraph is not required of applicants for hatchery technology programs. However, applicants for the hatchery technology scholarships, if not graduates of the high school programs listed in the preceding paragraph, must have Alaska hatchery work experience or be enrolled or admitted to an accredited hatchery technology program in Southeast Alaska.

Applications for the Ladd Macaulay Memorial Scholarships will be available at the appropriate local school district offices and on-line at the DIPAC website (www.dipac.net). The two scholarship categories and disbursement amounts are guidelines and are not absolute or guaranteed. The DIPAC Board of Directors will determine the amounts each year based upon the funds available.



Chum transport to a remote rearing site









Visit to Deep Inlet / Feeding





































Enthusiasm!



Things I wish I had known before getting chickens

•The-Chicken-Chick.com

Stuff I want you to know:

- Variables that affect feed types, sizes, quanitities What fish need to be healthy Types of feeds and how they are made How feed is dispensed •
- •
- •
- •
- How to calculate how much to feed •

Nutritional Requirements of Salmon

- Nutritional needs are well known
- Cold blooded / seasonal patterns of activity
- Also recall that lifestage affects metabolism why?
- Food intake is important to:
 - Growth
 - Reproduction
 - Maintaining health
 - Meeting energy needs

What do you think affects the energy requirements in fish?



Factors Affecting Energy Requirements

- Water Temperature
- Fish Size
- Type of Feed
- Species
- Activity
- Light
- Environment



Basic Requirements

- Oxygen
- Water
- Protein
- Lipids (Fat)
- Carbohydrates
- Minerals
- Vitamins



Protein What is it used for?

Protein

- Protein is used for growth, essential for building and repairing muscle.
- Excess protein is for energy and stored as fat.
- Provides essential amino acids that can not be synthesized by the fish itself.
- Important in the production of:
 - Hormones
 - Digestive enzymes
 - Antibodies

Too much protein? No such thing.....



- Protein requirements vary based upon:
 - Quality and energy content of protein
 - Fish size and age: generally decreases as fish size increases
 - Water temperature
 - Feeding rate (of course!)
- Commercial feeds vary significantly
- The primary factor determining the amount of protein in a diet is the <u>age of the fish</u>:
 - Fry 50 55%
 - Smolt

- 50 55% 40 – 50%
- Brood Fish 40 50%

Fish feed ingredients -Protein sources

	Mar	ine	Terrestrial					
Fish	Feed fisheries	Herring	Plant	Soya	Full-fat soya			
		Anchovy			Extracted soya			
		Capelin			Soy protein concentrate			
		Norway pout		Maize	Maize meal			
		Horse mackerel			Maize gluten meal (60%)			
		Menhaden		Wheat	Wheat gluten meal			
		Sand eel		Rapeseed	Rapeseed meal			
		Blue whiting			Rapeseed concentrate			
	Food fisheries	By-product meals		Lupins	Lupin seed meal			
		Fish protein concentrates		Peas	Pea seed meal			
Crustaceans Other		Shrimp by-product meals			Pea seed concentrate			
		Krill meal		Sunflower	Sunflower seed meal			
		Krill hydrolysates		Cotton	Cotton seed meal			
			Animal	Poultry	Poultry meat meal			
					Feather meal			
				Porcine	Blood meal			
			Bio-tec	Yeasts				
				Bacteria				
				Algae				

Why is fishmeal still the main protein source in starter feeds ?

- High protein content in meal
- Ideal amino and profile for fish
- High digestibility of protein
- Supplies essential fatty acids
- High levels of available phosphorous in meal
- Highly palatable
- No anti-nutritional factors
- Excellent processing qualities

Why look for alternatives to fishmeal ?

- Uncertainty over future availability limited resource / growing need
- Further instability in cost
- Predictability of raw material quality
- Ethical considerations
- Sustainability
- Content of persistent organic pollutants

What are "lipids"? Why are they necessary?

Fish feed ingredients – Lipid and carbohydrate sources

	Lipids (fats & oils)						Carbohydrates				
Marine			Terr								
Fish	Crude fish oil	Herring Anchovy Capelin	Plant	Rapeseed Soya Linseed	Plant	Wheat	Whole wheat Wheat flour Wheat by-products				
		Menhaden Sand eel		Palm Olive		Maize Pulses	Maize starch Pea starch				
Algae Others	Krill	Refined oils Ax-rich oils	Animal	Corn Poultry fat Lard		Potato	Potato starch				

Fat sources

Fish oil

- Main source at present
- Future use is potentially restricted same reasons as fish meal

Vegetable oils

Massive potential source

Animal by-products

Beef tallow, lard, poultry fat

Biotechnological products

- Possible to tailor make oils
- Niche products for marine larval feeds (price)

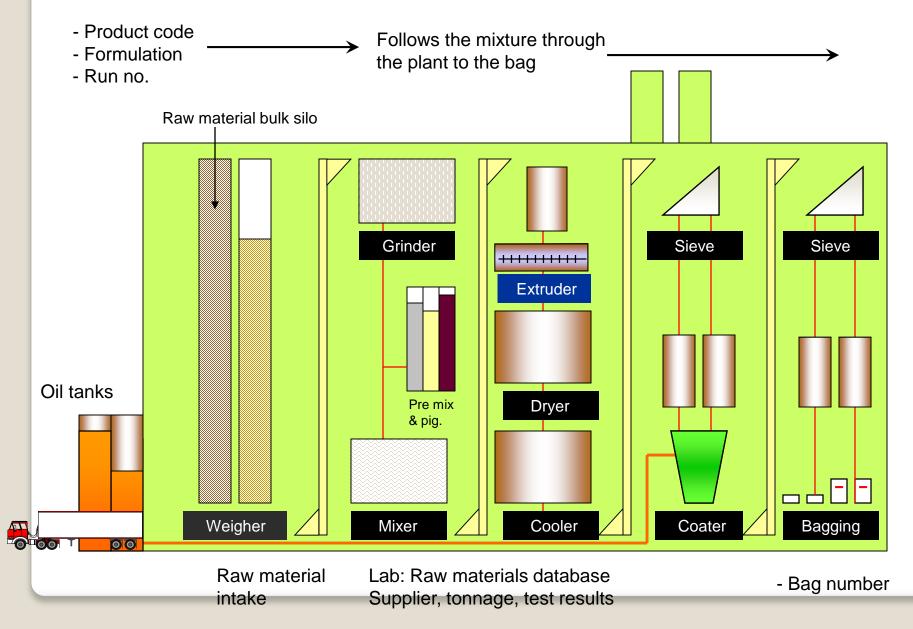
Development of Fish Feeds

Raw fish Moist Pelleted **Extruded**

Benefits of Extruded Feed

- Less dust and broken pellets
- More water stable, less leaching
- Slower sinking
- Wider range of diet composition
- Higher nutrient & energy density
- Digestible starches
- Reduces anti-nutritional factors
- Lower FCR
- Easier top-dressing (more specialized feeds)
- Sterilization by extrusion
- Less pollution

Fish feed production today



Е		DIET	Mash	# 0	#1	#2	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	6.0	9.0
Fish Feed Product Summ RY FEED STARTER FEED	EED	BioVita Starter (Extruded Crumbles)	53 18	53 18	52 20	52 20								
	STER F	BioClark's Starter (Extruded Crumbles)		53 18	52 20	52 20								
	STAF	MicroVita (Micro-Pellets)	MicroVita 0.6 micro-pellet: to #1 & #2 cru	s equivalent	0.6 mm 52 20	0.9 mm 52 20								
Feed	Δ	BioVita Fry					50 22	50 22	50 22	50 22	50 22			
Fish	FRY FEED	Bio-Olympic Fry					50 20	50 20	50 20	50 20	50 20			
LTY FEED * BROOD TROUT FEED	Ē	BioClark's Fry					47 18	47 18	47 18	47 18	47 18			
	TROUT FEED	BioTrout						47 24	47 24		47 24	45 24	43 24	40 24
	BROOD FEED	BioBrood										48 20	48 20	48 20
		BioPro 2 * (Health Promoting Diet)		53 18	52 20	52 20	50 22	50 22	50 22	50 22	50 22			
	BioSupreme * (Transfer Diet)	seasonall		ipreme are a ce orders pri deliveries.		★ Seasonal 50 20	★ Seasonal 50 20	50 20	50 20	50 20				

Fat

- The primary function of fat is to provide <u>energy</u> for use by the body.
- Primary sources are fish and vegetable oils
- Insulates and cushions organs.
- The most concentrated energy food source, more than double that of protein or carbohydrate.
- Fish that do not get enough energy from fat will use protein and carbohydrate to form fat.
- Fat aids in the absorption of fat soluble vitamins.
- Fat content in the diet of salmon should be 5 20%.

What are carbohydrates used for?

Carbohydrates

- Carbohydrates are a source of energy in the form of glucose (sugar) and glycogen
- Range in diet from 9 12% and do not provide a major source of energy.
- Excess carbs go to fat eventually







Picture No.: 46 Classification: C Subject: Liver - Fatty. "Coffee with cream color"

Fatty liver



Picture No.: 44

Classification: A

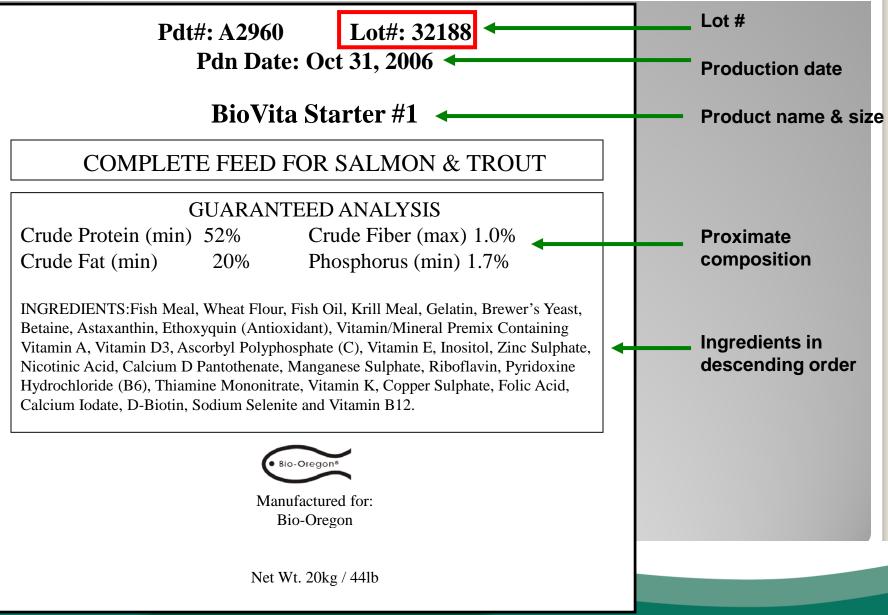
Normal liver

How about minerals? Which ones?

Minerals & Vitamins

- Two main minerals important to fish are <u>Calcium</u> and <u>Phosphorous</u>.
- Iron is considered an essential mineral
- Minerals are important for:
 - Bone formation
 - Growth
 - Osmo-regulation
- Vitamins essential for overall bodily function
- Commercial feeds provide overall good nutrition

Clear labeling - if it's in the feed it's on the label



Feed Labels – Important to read

1.2 MM

-
(g(44 lb)
is
47 %
47 / 18 %
2.4 %
8.0 %
91
07 13 %
1.1 %
5000.0 IU/kg
3000.0 IU/kg
150.0 [U/kg

INGREDIENTS: Corn Gluten Meal, Poultry Meal, Wheat Flour, Fish Meal, Canola Meal, Feather Meal, Fish Oil, Poultry Fat, Ethoxuquin (Antioxidant), A Vitamin Premix Containing: Vitamin D3, Vitamin E, Inositol, Calcium D Pantothenate. Riboflavin, Nicotinic Acid, Thiamine Mononitrate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (86), Vitamin B12, D-Biotin, Folic Acid, Ascorbyl Polyphosphate (C), A Mineral Premix containing: Manganese Sulphate, Zinc Methioning, Calcium Iodate, Copper Sulphate, Ferrous Sulphate, Sodium Selenite and Betaine.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS: Feed as sole diet to Salmonids.

Manufactured By: SKRETTING 1350 East Kent Ave. Vancouver, BC CANADA, V5X 2Y2 Product of Canada

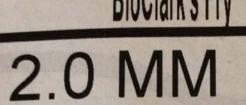
#0 CRUM

37 Pdt Code: Lot #: 12214 Pdn. Date: FEB 12/03 Net Weight: 9.5 kg(21 1b) **Guaranteed Analysis** rude Protein (min) 53 18 χ rude Fat (min) % % rude Fibre (max) 0 % sh (max) 10 0 % odium (actual) alcium (actual) % hosphorus (actua!) 1 6 % itamin A (min) 10000 0U/ka itamin D3 (min) 4000.0 IU/kg 350.0 IU/kg /itamin E (min)

INGREDIENTS: Fish Maal. Wheat Flour, Fish Oil, Soy Concentrate, Hydrolused Fish Meal, Wheat Gluten, Krill, Whey Powder, Lecithin, Betaine, Gelatin, Ethoxyquin (Antioxidant), A Vitamin Premix Containing: Vitamin D3, Vitamin E, Inositol, Calcium D Pantothenate, Riboflavin, Nicotinic Acid, Thiamine Mononitrate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (B6), Vitamin B12, D-Biotin, Folic Acid, Ascorbyl polyphosphate (C), A Mineral Premix containing: Manganese Sulphate, Zinc Sulphate, Sodium Selenite and

FEEDING DIRECTIONS: Feed as sole diet to Salmonids.

Manufactured By: SKRETTING 1350 East Kent Ave. Vancouver, BC CANADA, V5X 2Y2D Pdt #: A3059 Lot #: 623128 Pdn Date: Nov 28, 2012



Complete Feed for Salmonids

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein (min) 47 % Crude Fiber (max) 1.5 % Crude Fat (min) 18 % Phosphorus (min) 1.3 %

NGREDIENTS: Fish Meal, Wheat Flour, Poultry Meal, Feather Meal, Fish Oil, Corn Gluten Meal, Porcine Blood Meal, Krill Meal, Poultry Fat, A Vitamin Premix Containing: Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D3 Supplement Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin, Nicotinic Acid, Thiamine Mononitrate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (B6), Vitamin B12 Supplement, D-Biotin, Folic Acid, Ascorbyl Polyphosphate C, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Vitamin K); A Mineral Premix containing. Manganese Sulphate, Zinc Methionine, Calcium Iodate, Copper Sulfate, errous Sulphate, and Sodium Selenite, Choline Chloride, Guar Gum (Patent Vo: CA 2 566 485), Astaxanthin and Ethoxyquin, a preservative.



Manufactured for:

Bio-Oregon 1140 Industrial Way, Longview, WA. 98632 800-962-2001 Phone 360-425-6785 Fax

Net Wt. 20 kg/ 44 lb

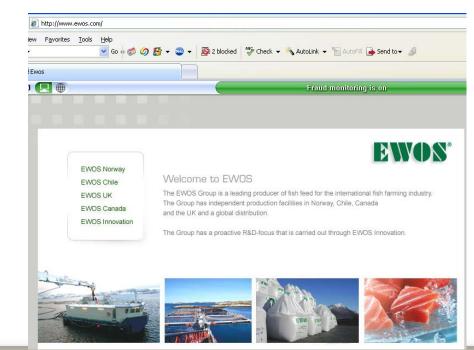
THIS PACKAGE IS TO BE SOLD AS A COMPLETE UNIT ONLY FEEDING DIRECTIONS: Feed as sole ration to salmon & trout

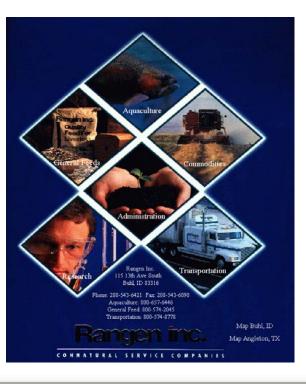
Modern Feeds

- There are essentially two types of feed manufactured today for Pacific Salmon
 - Dry
 - Semi-Moist a thing of the past!
- Dry feeds usually have a moisture content of 8-10% and are the most commonly used.
 - They are convenient to store, freezing is not required and have a long shelf life.
 - Shelf life varies between diet and moisture content but generally 6 months is easily attained with all except high moisture content feeds.
- Semi-Moist will be as high as 15-20% yet will not require freezing for storage (up to 90 days).
- Truly moist feeds are not commonly used in Pacific salmon culture, they need to be frozen – a thing of the past for Pacific Salmon.

The Players -







1 8			номі	E AB	OUT US		TEC	HNI	CAL		PR	ODU	CTS		NEV	NS	1	CON	TA
P	roduct Overview								1	7		Dow	nloa	d Ov	ervie	w		bac	k
			Species Guideline																
Fish Size		Size	(mm) Sinkina	Protein %	Fat %	Barramundi	Catfish	Blue Gill	Char	Koi	Largemouth Bass	Pacific Salmon	Perch	Steelhead	Striped Bass	Sturgeon	Tilapia	Trout	
Fry	Granulated Salmon/Trout (S)		Starter No. 1 No. 2	52%	16%			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	~	
6	Crumbled Salmon/Trout (S)		No. 3 No. 4	48%	15%		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fingerling	Extruded Salmon (S)		1.0 2.0	45%	19%				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fin	Extruded Steelhead (F&S)	1.5 2.5	1.0 2.0	45%	19%			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Production	Extruded 48 - 18 (F&S)	4.5 5.5 7.5 9.5	4.0 5.0 6.0 8.0 10.0	48%	18%	1					1								
u.	Extruded Salmon (S)		3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0 8.0	45%	19%				1		1	1		1		1		1	
	Extruded Steelhead (F&S)	3.5 4.5 5.5 7.5	3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0	45%	16%				1		1	1		1		1		1	



FISH SI7F

BioVita Starter

A Premium Starter Feed for Freshwater Fishery Applications

BioVita Starter is a premium all fish meal, all fish oil, extruded dry fish feed for rearing fry, fingerling, and juvenile salmon and trout. The primary source of protein in this feed is premium fishmeal. It is supplemented with marine fish oil while vitamins, minerals and astaxanthin are incorporated at optimal levels to help assure healthy fish. Beta-glucans are also included to stimulate the immune system and counter-act stress while palatability is enhanced with natural flavors.

- Highly digestible all fishmeal and fish oil diet promotes early growth and low FCR and excellent water quality
- Natural palatability enhancers and prime fishmeals ensure active feeding
- #0 floats well to train first feeders, sizes #1 and #2 sink progressively faster
- Optimal particle size distribution providing overlap between sizes minimizes pinheading
- BioVita contains beta-glucans and a high level of vitamins to stimulate the immune system and ensure a healthy start

Composition

								11211		
Feed Size	Particle Size (mm)	Protein Min.	Oil Min.	Moisture Max.	Fiber Max.	Ash Max.	DE MJ/kg	Grams	#Fish/LB	
Mash	0.25-0.4	53%	18%	8.5%	1.0%	12%	18.9	< 0.15	> 3000	
#0	0.3-0.6	53%	18%	8.5%	1.0%	12%	18.9	0.15-0.8	3000-570	
#1	0.4-1.0	52%	20%	8.5%	1.0%	12%	19.3	0.8-1.5	570-300	
#2	0.8-1.4	52%	20%	8.5%	1.0%	12%	19.3	1.5 - 3.0	300-150	

BioClark's Starter

A Sustainable Starter Feed for Enhancement Applications

Bio-Oregon continues the Clark legacy with the introduction of a new highly palatable starter diet, which combines traditional dietary values with an increasing requirement for sustainable fish feeds. Natural palatability enhancers, high quality prime fish meals and fish oils ensure an active feed response while an enhanced vitamin pack helps to get fish off to a healthy start. Bio-Oregon has carried out extensive research work on alternative raw materials and only the most tried and tested have been incorporated into BioClark's Starter. BioClark's Starter is ideal as a sustainable starter feed for all enhancement hatcheries and is formulated for salmonids to include Pacific Salmon, Steelhead and Trout.

- Natural palatability enhancers ensure an active first feed response
- Highly digestible premium fish meals and fish oil promote increased feed intake and growth
- Select use of alternative raw materials provides improved raw material and price stability
- BioClark's Starter contains beta-glucans and a high level of vitamins to stimulate the immune system and ensure a healthy start
- Free flowing crumbles with optimal particle size distribution and sinking profile

Composition

								11211	
Feed Size	Particle Size (mm)	Protein Min.	Oil Min.	Moisture Max.	Fiber Max.	Ash Max.	DE MJ/kg	Grams	# Fish/LB
#0	0.3 - 0.6	53%	18%	8.5%	1%	12%	18.8	0.15 - 0.8	3000-57
#1	0.4 - 1.0	52%	20%	8.5%	1%	12%	19.2	0.8 - 1.5	570-30
#2	0.8 - 1.4	52%	20%	8.5%	1%	12%	19.2	1.5 - 3.0	300 - 15

FISH SIZE

STARTER FEED FOR ENHANCEMENT HATCHERIES

EWOS enhancement starter feeds (micro and natura) are excellent feeds that allow salmonid hatchery managers to achieve optimal results, according to local production strategy and environmental conditions. The EWOS starter diets cover early stages of the freshwater production cycle for all salmonids. These diets provide an excellent start for first feeding fish.

Key features of EWOS micro crumble feeds are:

- Suitable for all pacific salmon and trout species
- Balanced amino acid profile for optimum protein utilisation
- Uses only premium marine ingredients and LT fish meal, to maximize feed digestibility
- Slow sinking crumbles with high water stability (less effort required to keep tanks clean)
- Uniform size distribution Available in sizes #0, #1, #2 crumbles and 1.2 mm pellets
- Carefully considered feed size progression ensures smooth transition between products

- Easy to integrate with EWOS transfer feeds
- Nucleotides are added as a standard in all micro feeds

Key features of EWOS natura crumble feeds are:

- Formulated specifically for pink and chum salmon
- Balanced amino acid profile for optimum protein utilisation by target species
- Uses quality fish meals and oils as well as other suitable alternative ingredients
- Slow sinking crumbles with high water stability (less effort required to keep tanks clean)
- Uniform size distribution Available in sizes #0, #1, #2 crumbles and 1.2 mm pellets
- Carefully considered feed size progression ensures smooth transition between products
- Nucleotides are added as a standard in all natura crumble feeds

GROWER FEEDS FOR FRESH WATER

EWOS fresh water grower diets (pacific, calform and vita) have been specifically formulated to address the nutritional requirements of fresh water fish. When used after the appropriate EWOS micro or transfer diets for juveniles, EWOS grower feeds provide dynamic options in feed selection to achieve the program targets set for the hatchery.

Key features of EWOS pacific are:

- · Especially suited for pacific salmonids and trout (steelhead)
- Premium ingredients and a balanced protein: energy ratio matches the biological and nutritional requirements
 ensuring excellent feed conversion and water quality
- High protein and moderate fat levels along with premium fish meal ensures good growth and excellent body conformation
- · Available as a sinking or floating feed

Key features of EWOS calform are:

- · calform delivers a slow-sinking/floating diet suitable for trout (steelhead)
- · High quality fish meal and highly digestible ingredients ensures good feed conversion and excellent water quality
- The calform formulation is based on extensive fresh water and commercial culture experience.
- Expanded pellet technology results in a slow sinking and floating pellet. This allows the fish culturist to monitor feeding response and to minimize waste
- · Floatation increases with pellet size.

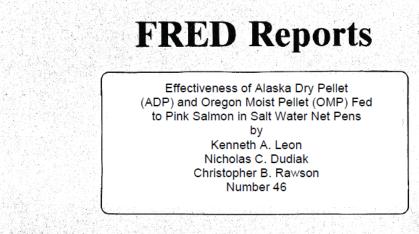
Key features of EWOS vita are:

- · Especially suited for bass and sturgeon
- · Contains a balanced protein: energy ratio to match biological and nutritional requirements
- Provides moderately high protein, low fat levels and a moderately high level of fish meal substitution

All fresh water grower feeds are available in sizes 4, 5, 7, and 9 mm pellets.

Moist Feeds – a thing of the past

- Up to 35% water do we need to ship water to AK?
- The more "fluff" in food, the less digestible nutrition
- Had to keep frozen



BioDry 1000 Low Phosphorus

• Feeds are formulated to:

- Be <u>nutritionally complete</u>
- Provide <u>optimum growth</u>
- Produce <u>healthy fish</u> fit to compete in the wild
- Minimize <u>unusable fines</u> that degrade water quality
- Minimize <u>excess nutrients</u> released to the environment
- <u>Stable during storage</u> to prevent rancidity from oxidation of oils in the feed.
- To sink at varying rates of speed (or float!)



Description

BioDry 1000LP (Low Phos phosphorus & low-pollutio formulated to reduce the a discharged into the aquati feed contains less than 19 is popular with certain stat hatcheries where phospho Phosphorus) is also ideal concern.

Feed Size

1.2 mm Pellet

1.5 mm Pellet



STARTER FEED FOR ENHANCEMENT HATCHERIES

EWOS enhancement starter feeds (micro and natura) are excellent feeds that allow salmonid hatchery managers to achieve optimal results, according to local production strategy and environmental conditions. The EWOS starter diets cover early stages of the freshwater production cycle for all salmonids. These diets provide an excellent start for first feeding fish.

Key features of EWOS micro crumble feeds are:

- Suitable for all pacific salmon and trout species
- Balanced amino acid profile for optimum protein utilisation
- Uses only premium marine ingredients and LT fish meal, to maximize feed digestibility
- Slow sinking crumbles with high water stability (less effort required to keep tanks clean)
- Uniform size distribution Available in sizes #0, #1, #2 crumbles and 1.2 mm pellets
- Carefully considered feed size progression ensures smooth transition between products
- Easy to integrate with EWOS transfer feeds
- Nucleotides are added as a standard in all micro feeds

Key features of EWOS natura crumble feeds are:

- Formulated specifically for pink and chum salmon
- · Balanced amino acid profile for optimum protein utilisation by target species
- Uses quality fish meals and oils as well as other suitable alternative ingredients
- Slow sinking crumbles with high water stability (less effort required to keep tanks clean)
- Uniform size distribution Available in sizes #0, #1, #2 crumbles and 1.2 mm pellets
- · Carefully considered feed size progression ensures smooth transition between products
- Nucleotides are added as a standard in all natura crumble feeds

Feed Storage and Handling

- Minimize handling
- Cool, dry, up off the ground mold!
- Protect from rain, moisture during the day
- Do not exceed the manufacturers recommended shelf life (check labels!)
- In the old days: moist and semi-moist diets had limited shelf life

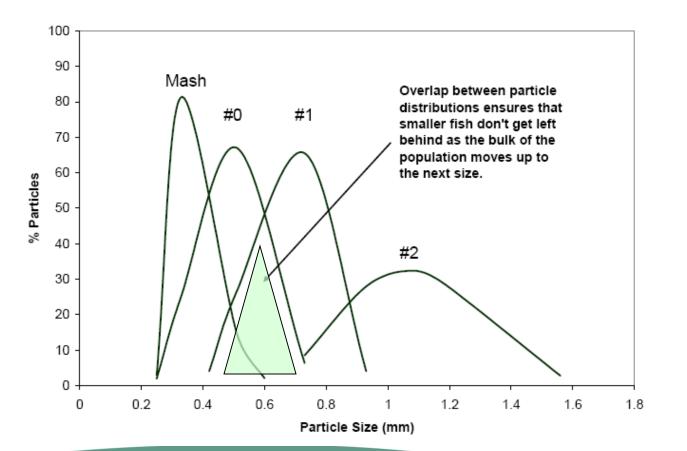
Feed Sizes

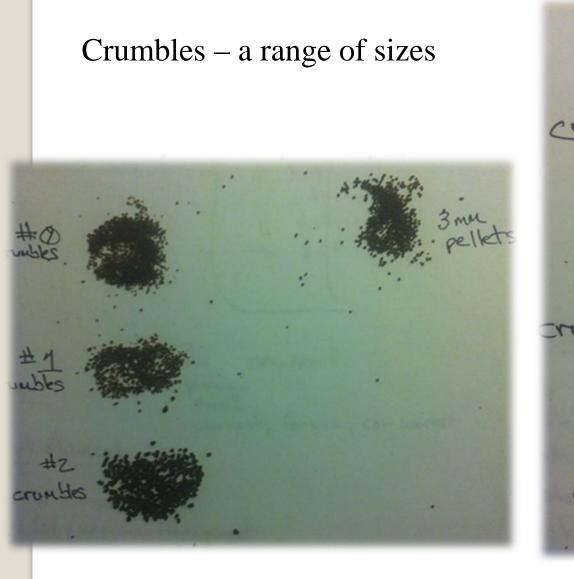
- As fish increase in size, pellet size increases.
- Pellet size can ace out smaller fish
- Follow mfgr guidelines but observation by fish culturists is the key
- Starter feeds or crumbles are crushed and sifted
- Starter feeds are usually fed to fish 1.0 gram or smaller.



Bio-Oregon Starter Feed

- Sizing and density are carefully controlled to promote maximum feed intake.
- Each particle size is designed to have an overlap in distribution







Watch for

- Feed sizing
- Feed types there are many!
- Feed guidelines



Tour of feed brochures – watch the YouTube videos – they're awesome!!



Feeding Methods

Hand

- No equipment required
- Easy to observe response
- Little waste if done properly
 - Labor intensive
 - Workday only

Auto

- Saves labor, unmanned
- Feed often and longer
- Can be used to supplement hand feeding
 - No observed response
 - Can be wasteful if not properly managed

Demand

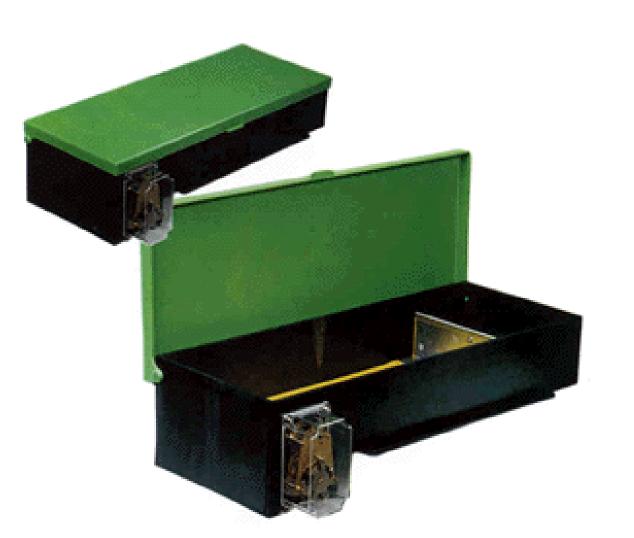
- Little wasted food
- Longer feeding day
- Can be used to supplement hand feeding
- Easier on oxygen demand and does not disturb fish
 - Promotes size variation in the raceway
 - No observed response











http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDxNQUYSOhI

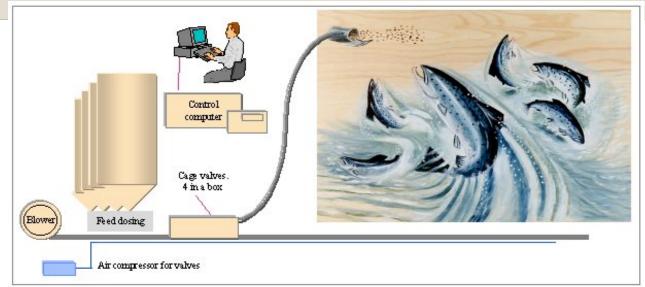












The Arvotec Pipe Feeding System is designed for high capacity feeding at ponds, tanks and cages. The single pipeline system is simple and reliable.

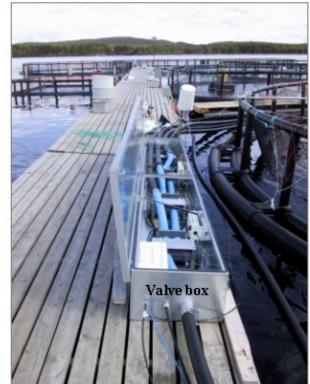
Technical Specifications:

Standard blower - 5.5 kW, 3 phase
Up to 4 different feed types
Max. pipe length - 300 m with std. blower
32 cages in each standard system
Feeding rates up to 4200 kg/12h with standard system

Op tions:

Feeding related to temperature and oxygen
 System can be doubled or tripled for large farms

Sensors for malfunctions and low silo levels
High capacity dosing units available to increase feeding speed
High capacity blowers available to enable high feeding rates





GaelForce Marine Technology

Specialists in Centralised Feed Systems

Feeders for:

- salmon farms
- trout farms
- seabream/seabass farms
- halibut/turbot farms
- hatcheries

ew!

Industrial Design Unique software with Ethernet network

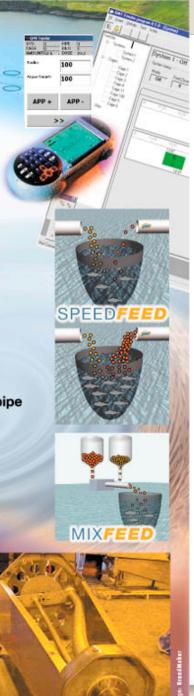
- SPEED FEED Automatic speed of feed control
 - VARIFEED Variable speed of feed control
 - MIXFEED Mix from two silos into one feed pipe

GMT AS offers a newly developed feed system for all kinds of fish farms. With feeding capacities in a range of 10 KGs to 10 tons per hour, the automatic system can cover most needs in modern fish farming.

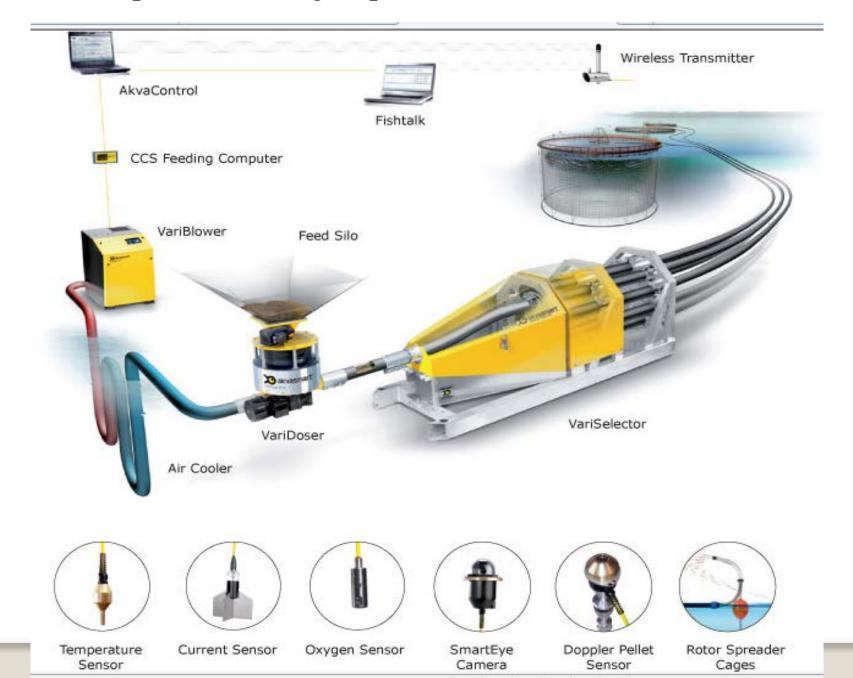
The GMT feed system is designed to perform reliably and consistent over many years and is therefore built of industrial components throughout. The software is unique and offers new features that will help you feeding the fish better.

Ask us for a quotation or contact us to discuss your feed system requirements.





http://www.akvagroup.com/index.cfm?id=202635





Feed Rates and Calculations

Feed The Gain!

Coho	240,000 @	13 gram	RV = 15	50m3					
Previous p	eriod samp	le data D	SGR=1.	5% FCR=	1.5:1				
	Fish	Amt to	Feed			Fish	Amt to	Feed	
Date	Size gm	Feed	Size	Temp. C	Date	Size	Feed	Size	Temp. C
1-Apr	13.0			7.2	23-Apr				7.8
2-Apr				7.2	24-Apr				7.8
3-Apr				7.2	25-Apr				7.8
4-Apr				7.2	26-Apr				11
5-Apr				7.2	27-Apr				11
6-Apr				7.2	28-Apr				11
7-Apr				7.2	29-Apr				11
8-Apr				7.2	30-Apr				11
9-Apr				7.2	1-May				12
10-Apr				7.2	2-May				12
11-Apr				7.2	3-May				12
12-Apr				7.2	4-May				12
13-Apr				7.2	5-May				12
14-Apr				7.2	6-May				12
15-Apr				7.2	7-May				12
16-Apr				7.2	8-May				12
17-Apr				7.2	9-May				12
18-Apr				7.8	10-May				13
19-Apr				7.8	11-May				13
20-Apr				7.8	12-May				13
21-Apr				7.8	13-May				13
22-Apr				7.8	14-May				13

Notes - 4/26 transferred to Saltwater Net pen

Calculated amt to based on manufacturers chart plus past experience. Or other parameters. Feed size - manufacturer recommendation

Feeding Guide 1

Water Temperature

We suggest using this guide to select feed size and calculate daily amounts to feed. Departure from our recommendations may be necessary, but should not be considered until experience indicates results will be satisfactory.

							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Fish S	Size	Crumble	F35.6	39.2	42.8	46.4	50.0	53.6	57.2	60.8
Weight (g)	Fish/lb	Size 1 (mm)	C 2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.0
1.0-1.4	454-324	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.0
1.4-2.4	324-189	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.8
2.4-5.0	189-91	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.6
5.0-8.5	91-53	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.4
8.5-12.5	53-36	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.2
12.5-20.0	36-23	3.0	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.1
20.0-30.0	23-15	3.0	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.9
30.0-45.0	15-12	4.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.6
45.0-75.0	12-6.5	4.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.4

1 % to feed: kg (lbs)feed per 100 kg (lbs)fish per day.

EWOS Canada Ltd.

Recommended Feeding for Pacific Salmonids

EWOS micro, transfer, smolt, alpha, pacific and vita

Enh - Pacific 02-00

		F	eeding ra	tes (% bi	omass / o	day) for fis	h size range	s (in grams a	and fish p	per poun	d) as foll	ows				
EWOS Fe	ed		EV	VOS mie	cro	micro, smolt& pacific	bit& EWOS transfer, smolt, alpha, pacific and							a*		
Feed Size			#0	#1	#2	1.2 mm	1.5 mm short-cut	15mm 2.0mm				3.0mm				
Min. Fish Weiş	ght grams		0	0.2	1.5	3	5	12	25	40	50	80	80 110 150 200			
Minimum fish				2270	302	151	91	38	18	11	9	6	4	3	2.5	
Max. Fish Wei			0.2	1.5	3	5	12	25	40	50	80	110	150	200	250	
Maximum fish			2270	302	151	91	38	18	11	9	6	4	3	2.5	2	
	1-2	34-36	1.07	1.03	0.99	0.95	0.79	0.72	0.67	0.64	0.61	0.44	0.25	0.18	0.14	
eit	2 - 3	36-37	1.30	1.19	1.12	1.08	1.02	0.93	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.56	0.37	0.24	0.22	
U R he	3 - 4	37-39	1.70	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.23	1.12	1.00	0.96	0.94	0.72	0.49	0.35	0.29	
	4 - 5	39-41	1.85	1.49	1.38	1.34	1.32	1.26	1.14	1.11	1.09	0.89	0.62	0.43	0.36	
< o	5-6	41-43	2.00	1.62	1.51	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.23	1.20	1.19	0.98	0.71	0.52	0.43	
Hr. H	6 - 7	43-45	2.11	1.72	1.56	1.49	1.44	1.39	1.28	1.28	1.23	1.06	0.80	0.62	0.54	
аЫ	7 - 8	45-46	2.22	1.86	1.64	1.56	1.51	1.44	1.36	1.33	1.28	1.14	0.95	0.77	0.65	
ΣĽ	8-9	46-48	2.41	2.11	1.80	1.64	1.60	1.48	1.44	1.38	1.36	1.22	1.05	0.84	0.72	
പംര	9 - 10	48-50	2.61	2.40	1.94	1.73	1.67	1.56	1.50	1.44	1.41	1.28	1.14	0.88	0.78	
L s	10 - 11	50-52	2.78	2.59	2.06	1.84	1.76	1.63	1.56	1.48	1.46	1.33	1.24	0.94	0.86	
i. ER	11 - 12	52-54	2.93	2.78	2.23	1.95	1.85	1.71	1.61	1.54	1.51	1.44	1.30	1.03	0.93	
L S	12 - 13	54-55	3.13	2.97	2.40	2.16	2.01	1.80	1.67	1.58	1.53	1.50	1.36	1.12	1.02	
e N.	13 - 14	55-57	3.29	3.16	2.58	2.38	2.18	1.83	1.72	1.64	1.58	1.53	1.42	1.14	1.03	
≥ິບັ	14 - 15	57-59	3.45	3.35	2.84	2.59	2.43	1.95	1.78	1.73	1.69	1.56	1.48	1.15	1.05	
	15 - 16	59-61	3.56	3.49	2.96	2.72	2.44	1.95	1.78	1.71	1.64	1.53	1.48	1.11	0.99	
	16 - 17	61-63	3.07	3.03	2.49	2.30	2.10	1.77	1.62	1.55	1.49	1.43	1.29	0.93	0.83	

The above figures are meant as a recommendation only, actual feeding rates will vary by site and species.

EWOS Canada

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Let's do some calculations!!!!!

- Fish avg wt = 2g
- 3,000,000 fish
- Biomass = ?
- Feed rate = 1% body weight per day
- How much to feed each day?

- Fish avg wt = 12g
- 220,000 fish
- Biomass = ?
- Feed rate = 2.25%
- How much to feed per day?