

Olive Flounder Production Performance on Diets with Empyreal⁷⁵ or Animal Protein

BACKGROUND: Olive Flounder (*Paralichthys olivaceus*) is an important aquaculture species in Asia. Its nutritional requirements and tolerance to alternative proteins are not well known. Over half of a typical commercial diet for this species is comprised of fishmeal, making it cost prohibitive and not sustainable. Understanding how Olive Flounder grows on sustainable proteins, such as Empyreal⁷⁵, is a first step on learning more about this species.

OBJECTIVE: Assess the growth performance of Olive Flounder fed diets with fishmeal, and Empyreal⁷⁵ or poultry meal. Evaluate the economic impact of using alternative proteins.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- Research was conducted at Jeju University, South Korea.
- A reference diet (60% fishmeal – 54% protein, 20% lipid), a diet with Empyreal⁷⁵ (30% fishmeal/30% Empyreal⁷⁵ – 53% protein, 13% lipids), and a diet with poultry meal (45% fishmeal/15% poultry meal – 47% protein, 10% lipid) were fed twice daily. A direct substitution of ingredients was done — diets were not further balanced for nutrients.
- Animals were weighed and the cost of production was evaluated at the end of 12 weeks (three replicates per treatment).

RESULTS:

- Considering the diets not being isonitrogenous, isolipidic nor isocaloric, the animals exhibited no statistical differences in production performance among the fishmeal (control) and the Empyreal⁷⁵ diets.
- Diets with poultry meal had significantly decreased ($P \leq 0.05$) performance in comparison to the control diet.
- Diets Including Empyreal⁷⁵ had the highest investment savings (USD 154.20/metric ton of fish) and larger percentage difference in investment from the control group (29.1%).
- The overall animal performance and health of the animals were excellent.

TABLE 1. Essential amino acid content on a protein basis of Empyreal⁷⁵ and canola meal

	FBW ¹ (g)	WG ² (%)	SGR ³ (%)	FCR ⁴	PER ⁵	FI ⁶	Surv (%)	USD savings from control	% savings from control
Control	750 ^a	62.8 ^a	0.54 ^a	1.53 ^a	1.21	442	100	–	–
Empyreal ⁷⁵ 50%	716 ^{ab}	56.0 ^{ab}	0.49 ^{ab}	1.64 ^{ab}	1.17	418	98.3	\$154.20	29.1%
PBM 30%	696 ^b	50.8 ^b	0.46 ^b	1.92 ^b	1.13	446	98.3	\$88.86	16.8%

Values are mean of triplicate groups and presented as mean \pm S.D. Values with different superscripts in the same column are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

¹FBW: final body weight (g)

²Weight gain (%) = $100 \times (\text{final mean body weight} - \text{initial mean body weight}) / \text{initial mean body weight}$

³Specific growth ratio (% day⁻¹) = $[(\log_e \text{ final body weight} - \log_e \text{ initial body weight}) / \text{days}] \times 100$

⁴Feed conversion ratio = dry feed fed (g) / wet weight gain (g)

⁵Protein efficiency ratio = wet weight gain / total protein given

⁶Feed intake = dry feed consumed (g) / fish

CONCLUSIONS:

- Substituting fishmeal — a scarce, costly and unsustainable ingredient — by Empyreal⁷⁵ is well accepted by Olive Flounder.
- At least 50% of the fishmeal in common Olive Flounder diets can be replaced with Empyreal⁷⁵, while still maintaining performance.
- Investing in Empyreal⁷⁵ as part of the nutrition program for Olive Flounder can significantly provide for an improved ROI.
- Feeding Olive Flounder diets made with Empyreal⁷⁵ helps ensure a consistent, high-performing diet to maintain growth, giving the farmer peace of mind, and making your feed mill their partner of choice.