

Development and technology transfer of new technology for marine juvenile production

Methods, models and instrumentation developed at NTNU and SINTEF.

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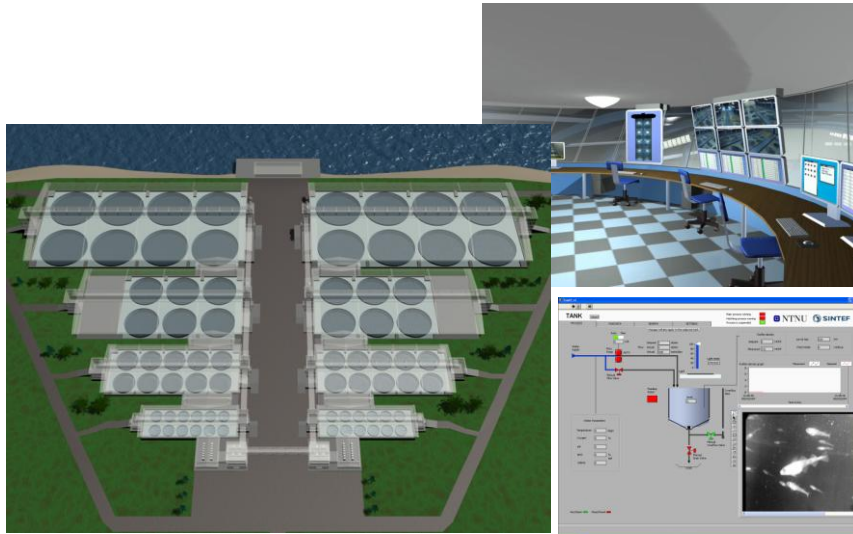
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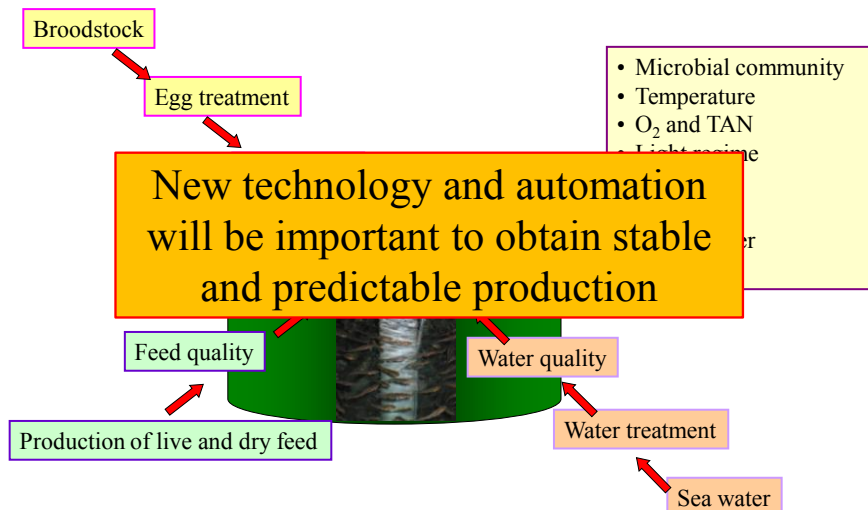
Overview

- Why automation?
- The next generation hatchery
 - Examples of new technology
 - Feeding system for livefeed
 - Intensive copepod production
 - Automatic feeding and monitoring system in fish tanks
 - Cleaning system for livefeed and fish tanks
 - Challenges with technology transfer to the industry

The Next Generation Hatchery



Production technology for marine juveniles



Why automation?

Some of the challenges faced by the Norwegian cod hatcheries:

- Variation in survival, malformation and growth
- Low stability in rotifer cultures
- High production costs

New technology and automation addresses all three issues through:

- Predictability and stability in the production
- Optimization
- Less manual work

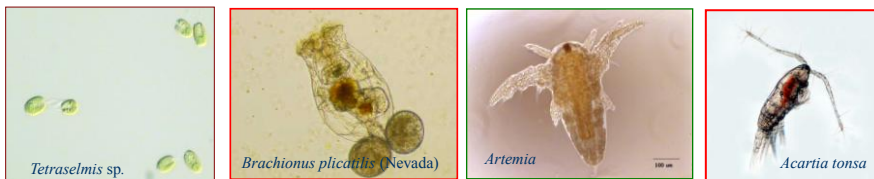
Why is automation challenging in marine hatcheries?

- **Marine larval production involves complicated biological processes:**
 - Variation in egg-, livefeed - or water quality results in different growth rates
 - Knowledge sometimes limits model development
- **Monitoring and control require accurate measurements:**
 - Need specialized instrumentation
 - Is it possible to estimate what we cannot measure?
 - Are the measurement methods cost effective?
- **The processes consist of live organisms:**
 - Special demands with regard to handling
 - Equipment and tubes must be kept clean
- **Seawater is a very corrosive agent:**
 - Electronic devices must be protected
 - Choice of materials is very important

Livefeed in marine juvenile production

Marine fishlarvae need livefeed 10-40 days after hatching.

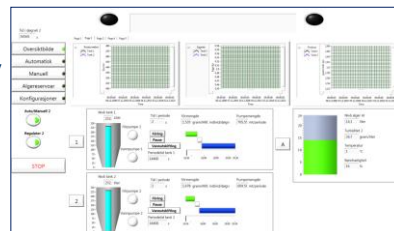
- Microalgae are used as “green water” or as food for the livefeed
- Normally rotifer are used in the first period, and then *Artemia*
- Different cultivation procedures and different diets are used
- We work with new technology and automation of this production



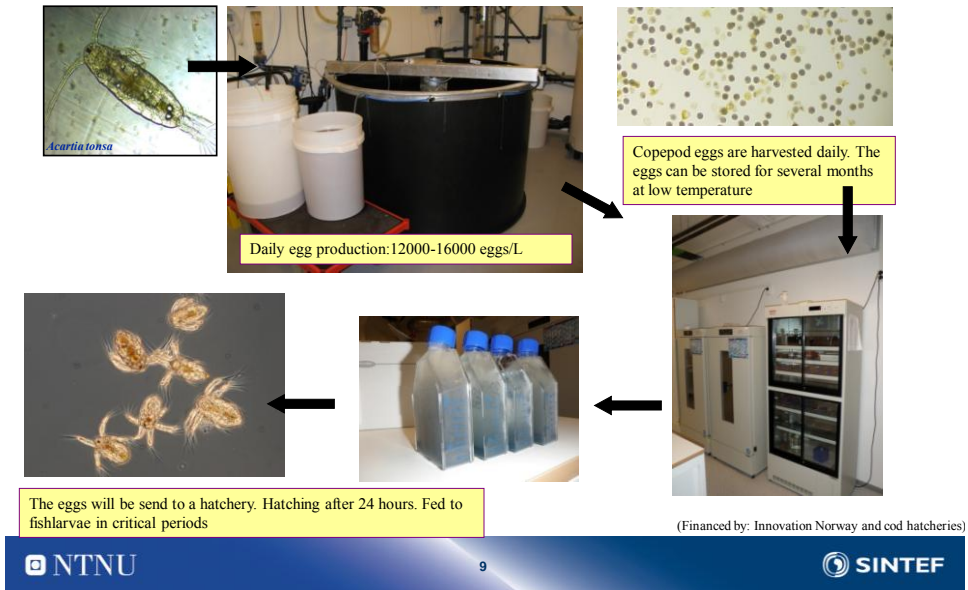
Automation in rotifer production

Advantages in process automation:

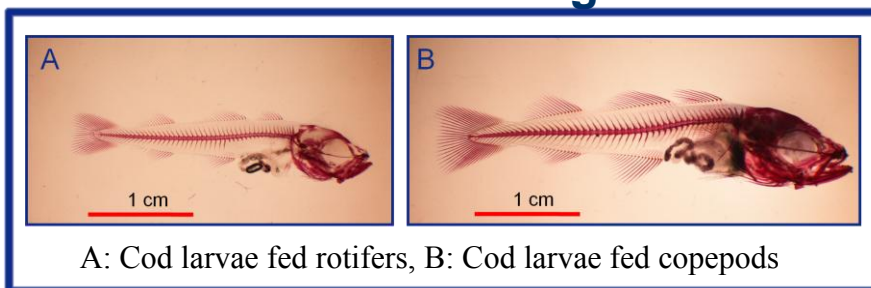
- Increased quality and stability
 - Increased stability in critical processes
 - Active suppression of disturbance
- Optimal control of processes
 - Effective inspection of process conditions
 - Good operator interface
- Improved basis for production planning, logistics and effective production
 - Consequence analysis of operation conditions by simulations
- Cost effective
 - Correct feed doses
 - Less manual work



Production of copepod eggs



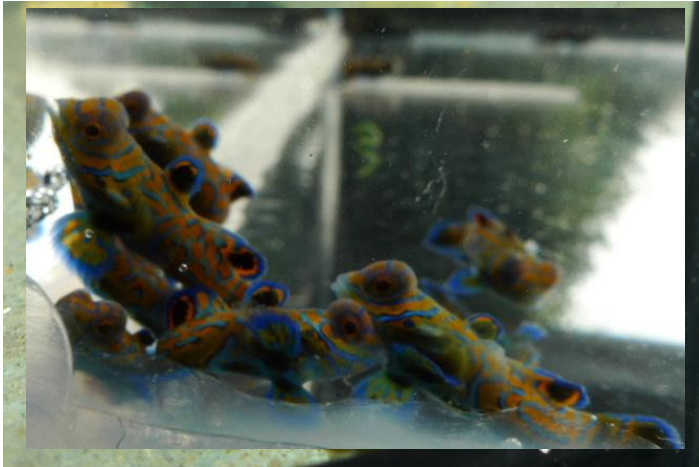
Cod larvae (bone stained) 60 days after hatching



Use of copepods as livefeed results in less malformation, higher survival, better growth and higher stress tolerance

Foto: Marit Hansen

Mandarin fish (*Pterosynchiropus splendidus*) feed copepod naupii (*Acartia tonsa*)



New technology in firstfeeding tanks

- Appetite Controlled Feeding
- Cameras for visual observation in each fish tank
- Cleaning systems for fish tanks

Appetite Controlled Feeding

Feeding robot from Storvik Aqua AS linked with rotifer density counter in order to control feed density in first feeding tanks



Example: Cameras for visual observation in each fish tank



Online images from larval tanks can be accessed over the network



Cleaning inside livefeed-or fish tanks



Technology transfer from the research project to the equipment industry

- Hard to find a equipment company to cooperate with
 - Small market in Norway for marine juveniles
 - Few companies are working with this equipments
 - Insufficient contact between the researcher and the industry
- Unfortunately, this mismatch results in new technology in our laboratory, but not in to the hatchery industry