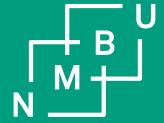


# FOODS OF NORWAY



## The BIOFEED project

Sustainable feed resources from land and ocean

SIG Seaweed workshop IV April 4, 2017

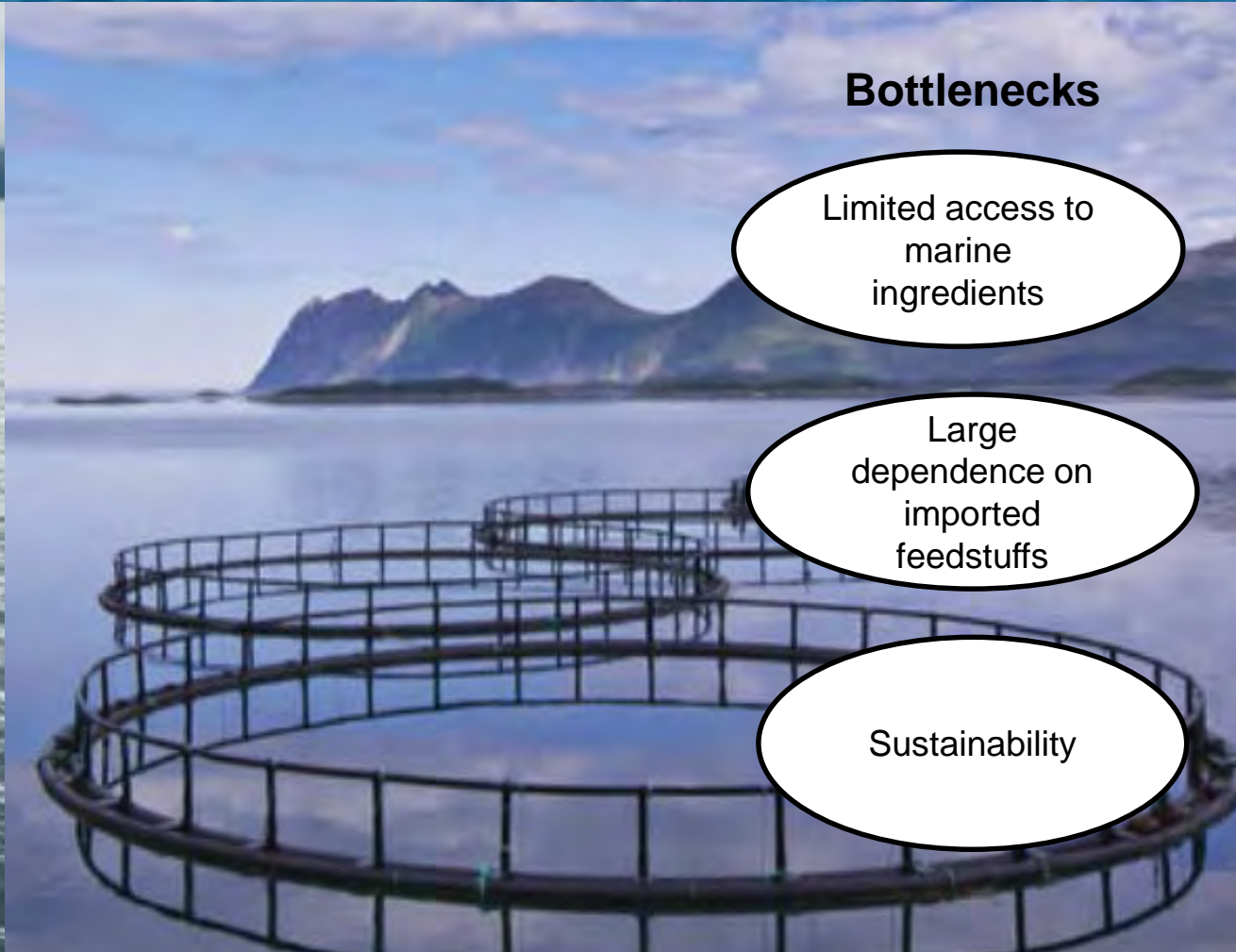


Norges forskningsråd





# Aquaculture is expanding to meet world's fish demand



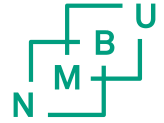
## Bottlenecks

Limited access to marine ingredients

Large dependence on imported feedstuffs

Sustainability

# Food security

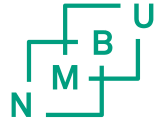


- Challenges:
  - Climatic changes,
  - Limited agricultural land,
  - Over reliance of imported feed resources

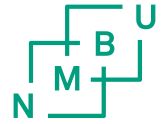




# Feed from ocean and land



# The Bioeconomy



*Value creation based on renewable natural resources*



Foods of Norway aims to feed fish and farm animals using amazing new ingredients

Three faculties at NMBU:

- **Biosciences**
  - **Dept. of Animal and Aquacultural Sciences**
- **Chemistry, Biotechnology and Food Science**
- **Veterinary Medicine**



# The industrial and innovation partners



Norwegian University  
of Life Sciences



UNIVERSITY OF  
COPENHAGEN



AARHUS  
UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
Driven to Discover™



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA



USDA



agrifirm



ANIMALIA



AquaGen



Borregaard



Felleskjøpet



geno



norilia



Norsvin



Nortura



TINE



VIKEN  
SKOG



SEAWEED  
ENERGY  
SOLUTIONS AS



YARA



Innovation  
Norway



NHO  
Mat og Drikke



NORSK  
LANDBRUKSSAMVIRKE

NORGES BONDELAG

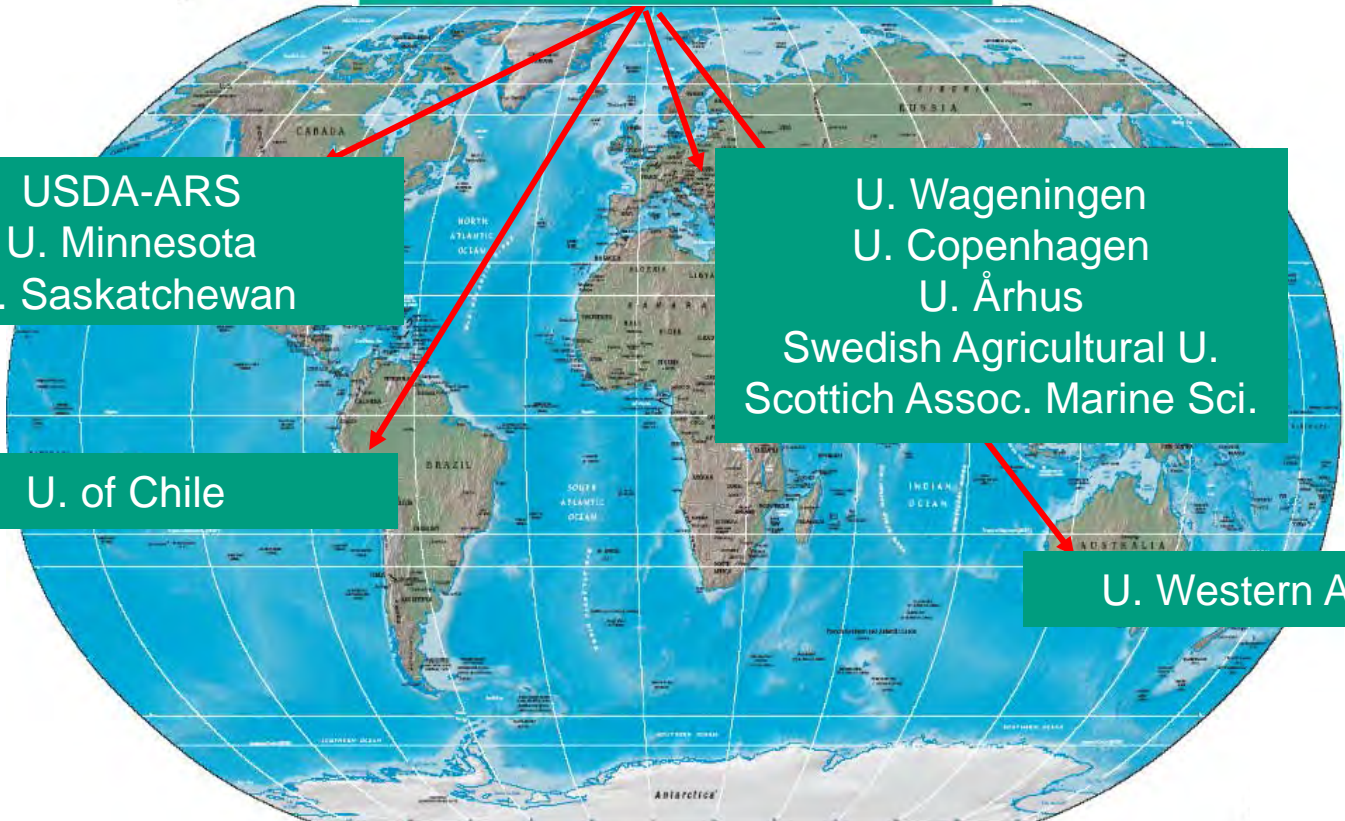


Norges Bondelag

# International collaboration

Ongoing activities with universities and research institutes

## FOODS OF NORWAY



USDA-ARS  
U. Minnesota  
U. Saskatchewan

U. of Chile

U. Wageningen  
U. Copenhagen  
U. Århus  
Swedish Agricultural U.  
Scottish Assoc. Marine Sci.

U. Western Australia



# Trees – as a feed resource

Norwegian forest is our largest bioresource

- ✓ ~ 43% of Norwegian land area
- ✓ Standing biomass: ~ 912 mill. m<sup>3</sup>

# Process: Feed from tree biomass

Tree biomass



Seaweed

Animal co-products

1. Tree biomass

2. Mechanical pre-treatment

3. Enzymatic hydrolysis

4. Sugar

5. Fermentation with yeast



Result: Yeast for feed



30 L fermentor at NMBU



# Yeast from trees: A high-quality feed resource



## Review



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Published online in Wiley Online Library:

(wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI 10.1002/jsfa.8007

## Yeast derived from lignocellulosic biomass as a sustainable feed resource for use in aquaculture

Margareth Øverland\* and Anders Skrede

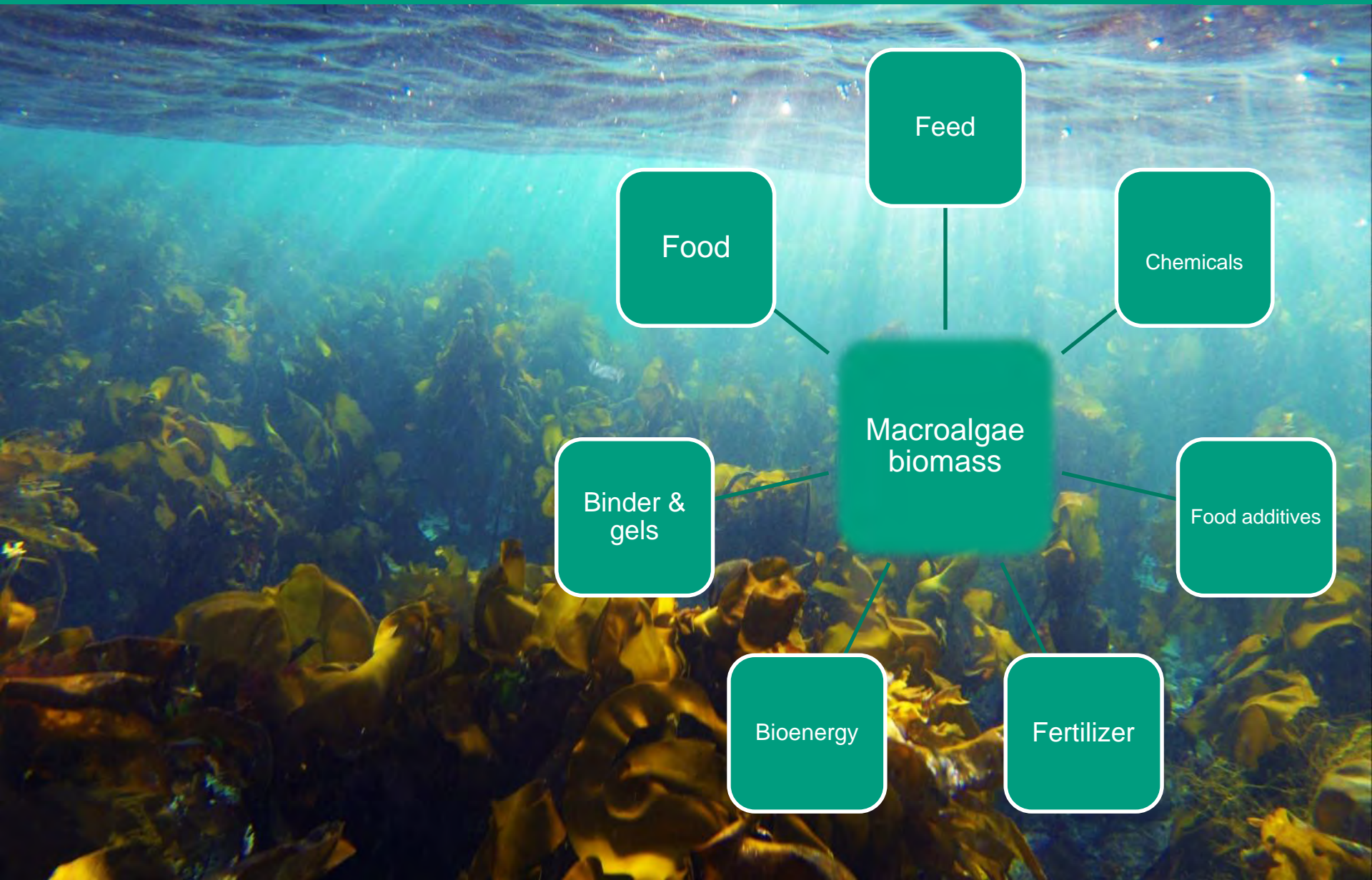
# Marine macroalgae as a feed resource

An underwater photograph showing a dense field of brown and green seaweed in the foreground. In the background, several small fish are swimming in clear, blue-green water.

- Seaweed as a protein source:
  - Large biomass production,
  - Don't require any agricultural land, fertilizers, or fresh water
  - Can be cultivated in sea water



# Seaweeds – as a feed resource



Feed

Food

Chemicals

Macroalgae  
biomass

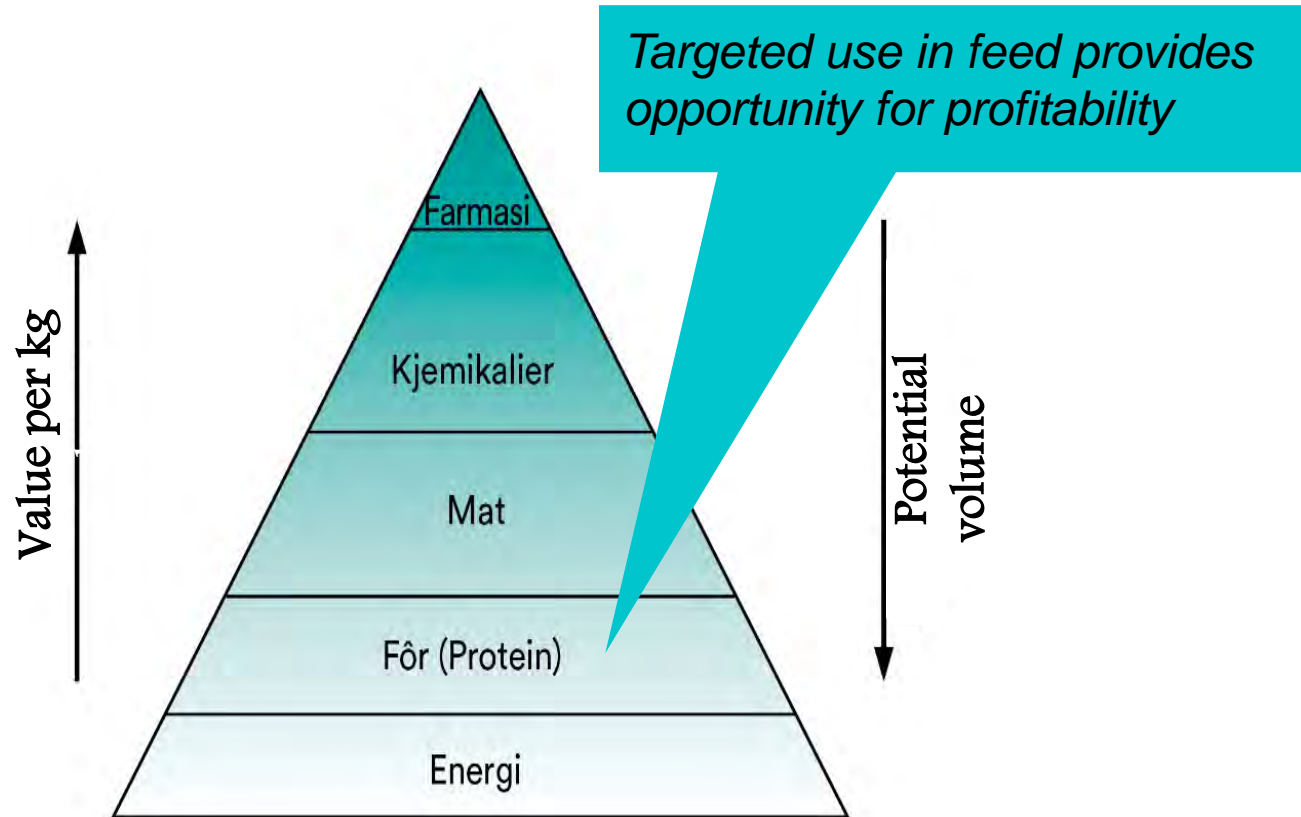
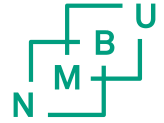
Binder &  
gels

Food additives

Bioenergy

Fertilizer

# Value creation and volume potential of different macroalgae applications





# Historical perspective - Seaweed as a feed resource

## Ancient Greeks

Seaweeds were used as feed resource during feed scarcity

## Europe/Norway

Local farmers used kelp to keep their animal alive during the winter

## Proximate analyses & scientific studies

More scientific approach was used to access the nutritional value

## Premix

Use of dried kelp meal as a mineral & vitamin source

## Health promoting effects

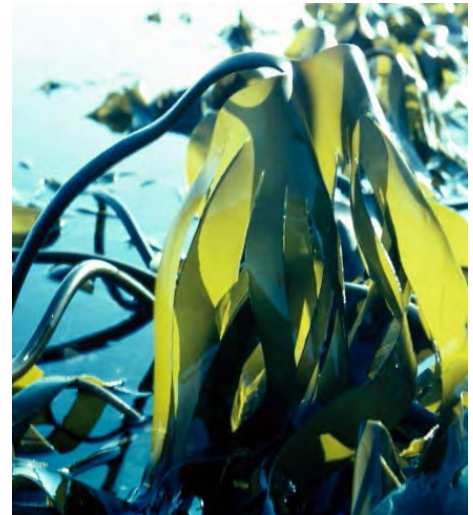
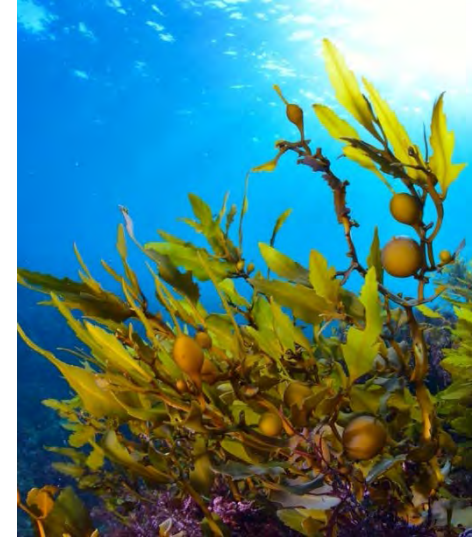
Kelp meal was used as a functional feed to promote health of farmed animals

## Bioactive compounds

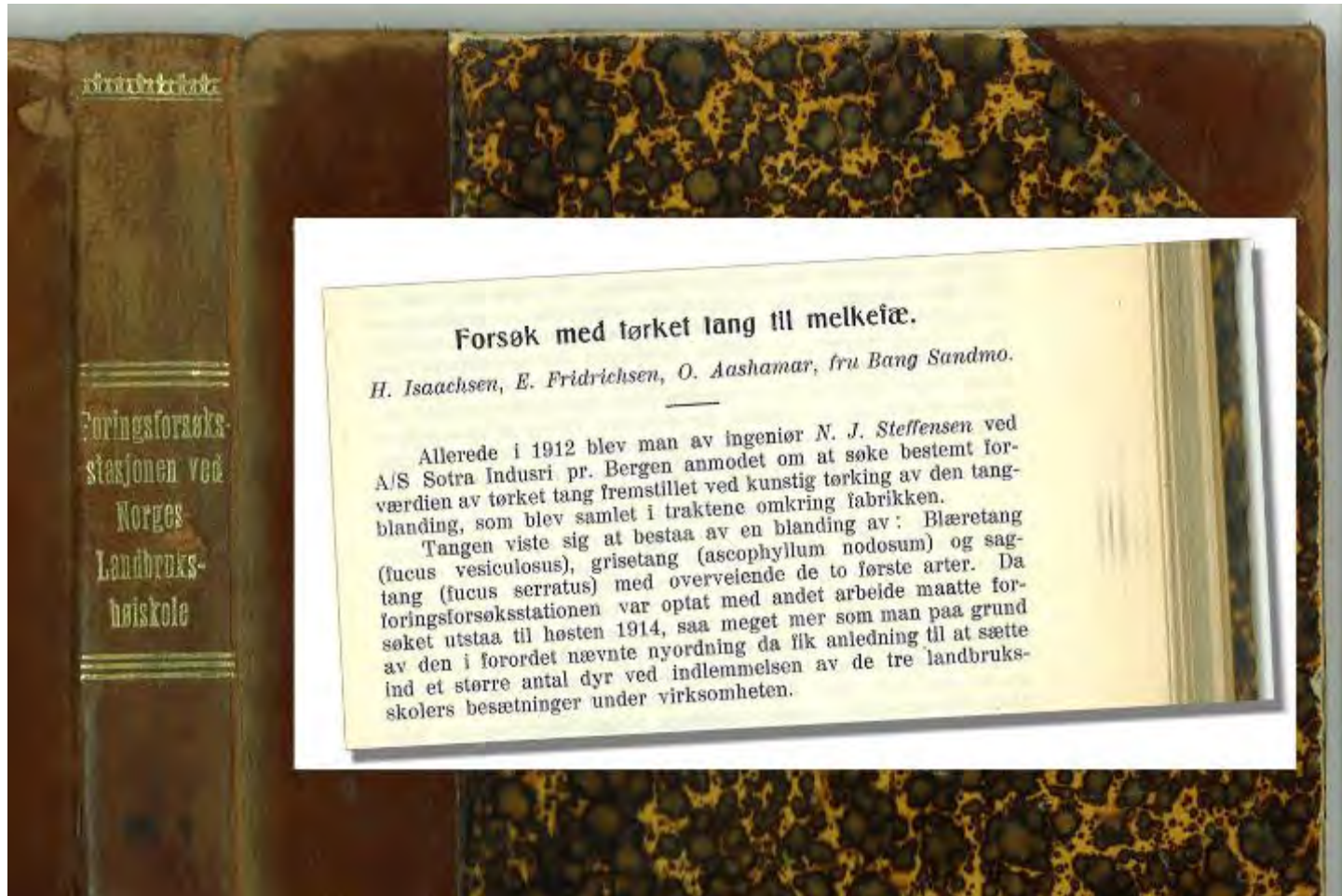
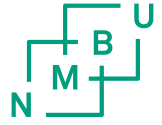
Documented positive effect of specific bioactive compounds in feeds for different species

## Feed application

Nutritional added-value products through biorefinery processing



# Experiment with kelp for dairy cows at NMBU, 1912



## Forsøk med tørket tang til melkeæ.

*H. Isaachsen, E. Fridrichsen, O. Aashamar, fru Bang Sandmo.*

Allerede i 1912 blev man av ingeniør *N. J. Steffensen* ved A/S Sotra Industri pr. Bergen anmodet om at søke bestemt forværdien av tørket tang fremstillet ved kunstig tørking av den tangblanding, som blev samlet i traktene omkring fabrikken.

Tangen viste sig at bestaa av en blanding av: Blæretang (*fucus vesiculosus*), grisetang (*ascophyllum nodosum*) og sagtang (*fucus serratus*) med overveiende de to første arter. Da forsøgsforsøksstasjonen var optat med andet arbejde maatte forsøket utstaa til høsten 1914, saa meget mer som man paa grund av den i forordet nævnte nyordning da fik anledning til at sætte ind et større antal dyr ved indlemmelsen av de tre landbruks-skolers besætninger under virksomheten.



# Research needed

## Biochemical composition

Nutrients, antinutrients, contaminants

## Nutritional value and applications

Digestibility

Effect on feed intake, growth, and feed efficiency

Functional properties

Effect on product quality

Potential risks

Feed technology



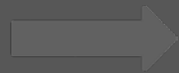
# Biorefining seaweeds



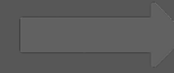
*Bioreffenery provides optimal utilization of the biomass  
This makes use of both sugars, nitrogen and other nutrients.*



Brown algae



Bioreactor



Fish feed



# Conclusion

Biomass from sea and land:

High-quality feedstuffs by biotechnology

Foundation for sustainable production of high-quality food

