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**FISHBOOST**  
The next level of aquaculture breeding

## Random regression analysis of feed efficiency in families of Turbot

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# Introduction

Feed efficiency:

Feed > 50% of production costs & environmental loading

Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) vs Residual Feed Intake (RFI)

👉 Measurement of (individual) feed intake  
In livestock species: cattle, pigs, chickens, etc



# Introduction

## Feed efficiency in fish:

☞ Measurement of (individual) feed intake complicated

- Housing fish individually
- X-radiography

☞ Using the tank as the unit of measurement

# Material & Methods

1. Feed efficiency during growth
2. Feed efficiency with restricted feeding
3. Feed efficiency, growth and slaughter

# Material & Methods

- 👉 Feed efficiency during growth
- 2. Feed efficiency with restricted feeding
- 3. Feed efficiency, growth and slaughter

# Material & Methods

## Facilities:

Cluster de Acuicultura  
de Galicia (CETGA)

1 room

8 families

84 fullsibs/family

3 tanks/family

400L, open-circuit seawater,  $\sim 13.6^{\circ}\text{C}$





# Material & Methods

## Trait recording

Individual body weight (BW) at 0, 47, 83, 119 days exp.

Feed intake per tank

Period 1: 0 – 47

Period 2: 47 – 83

Period 3: 83 – 119





# Material & Methods

## Trait recording



Individual body weight (BW) adjusted to age →

- Coefficient of variation in BW =  $[\text{sd}/\text{mean}] \times 100\%$

# Material & Methods

## Trait recording

On tank-average values:

Feed conversion ratio (FCR) = FI / BWG

Residual feed intake (RFI) =

$$FI_i = b_0 + (b_1 \times BW_i^{0.80}) + (b_2 \times BWG_i) + e_i$$

# Material & Methods

## Statistical analysis

Few, repeated observations:

Random regression (R 2.6.2) with Bayesian interference

Lmer {y ~ 1 + Period + [1 + Period | Tank:Family]}



1 = intercept = baseline measure (centered data)

Period = slope = rate of change

→ Overall effect, tank effect, family effect

# Results

## Body weight gain

Fixed:

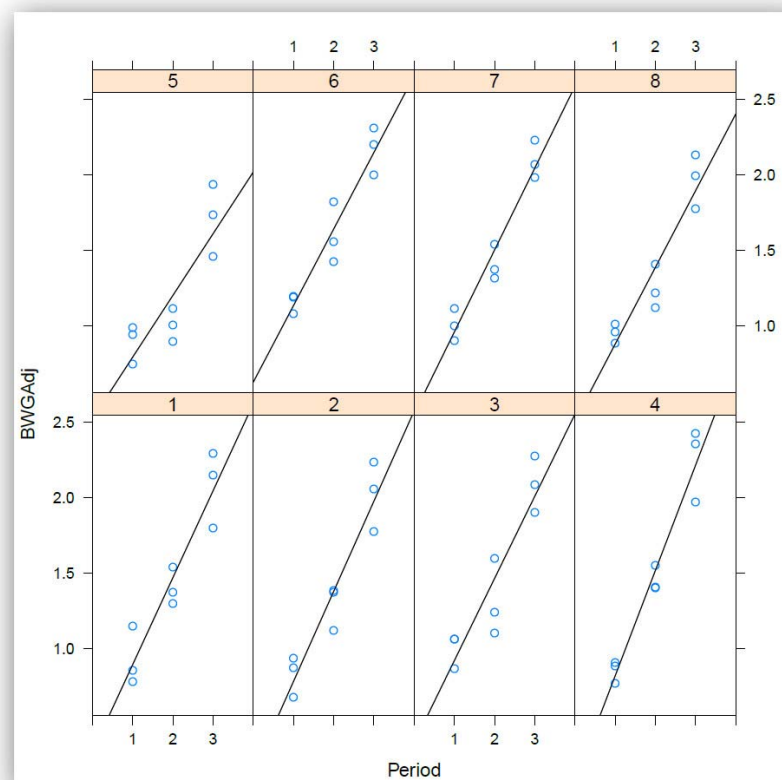
Intercept = significant

Slope = significant

Random Family :

Intercept = significant ( $P < 0.001$ )

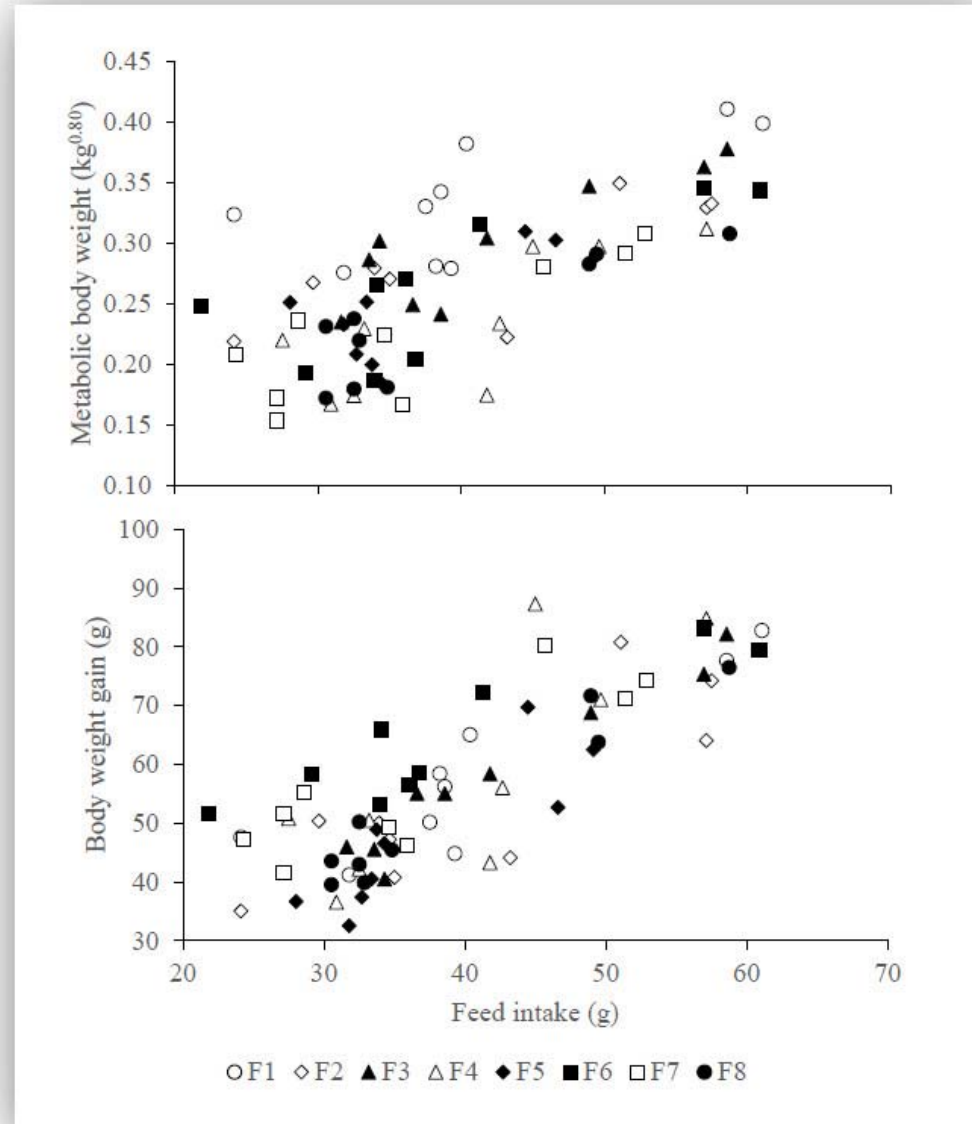
Slope = not significant



# Results

Residual feed intake

71% of FI explained by  
BWG and  $BW^{0.80}$



# Results

## Residual feed intake

Fixed:

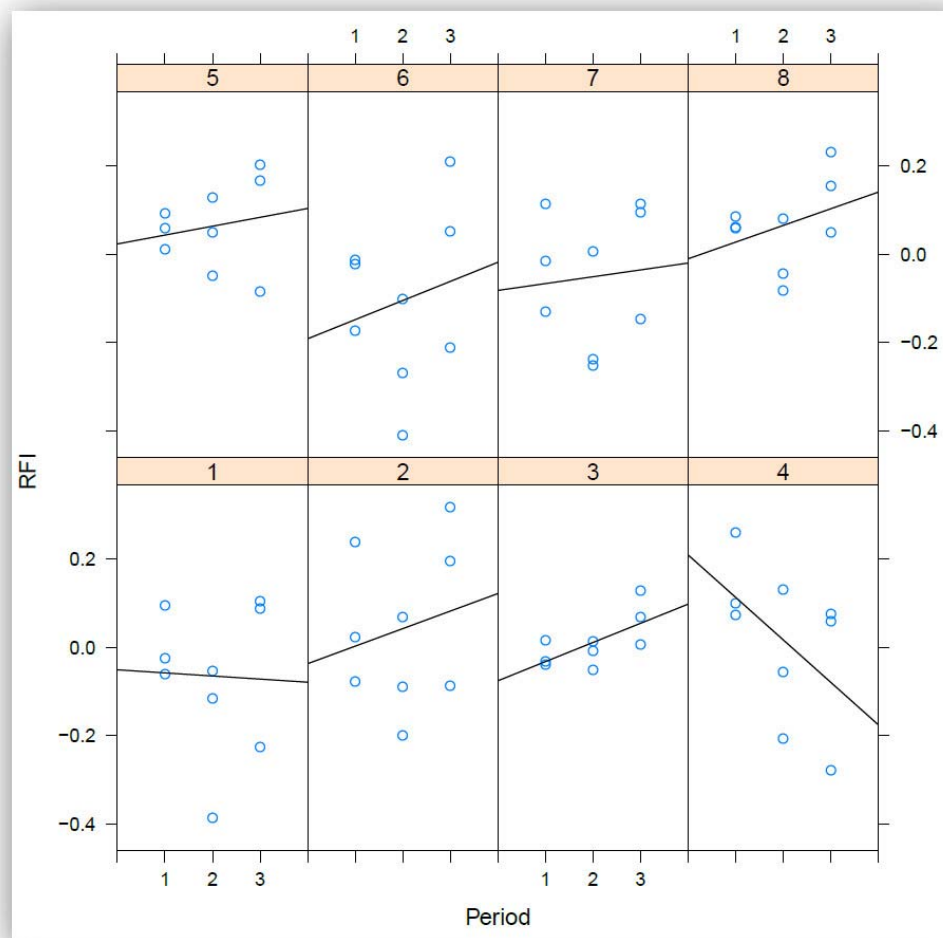
Intercept = not significant

Slope = not significant

Random Family:

Intercept = not significant but ...

Slope = not significant



# Results

## Feed conversion ratio

Fixed:

Intercept = significant

Slope = not significant

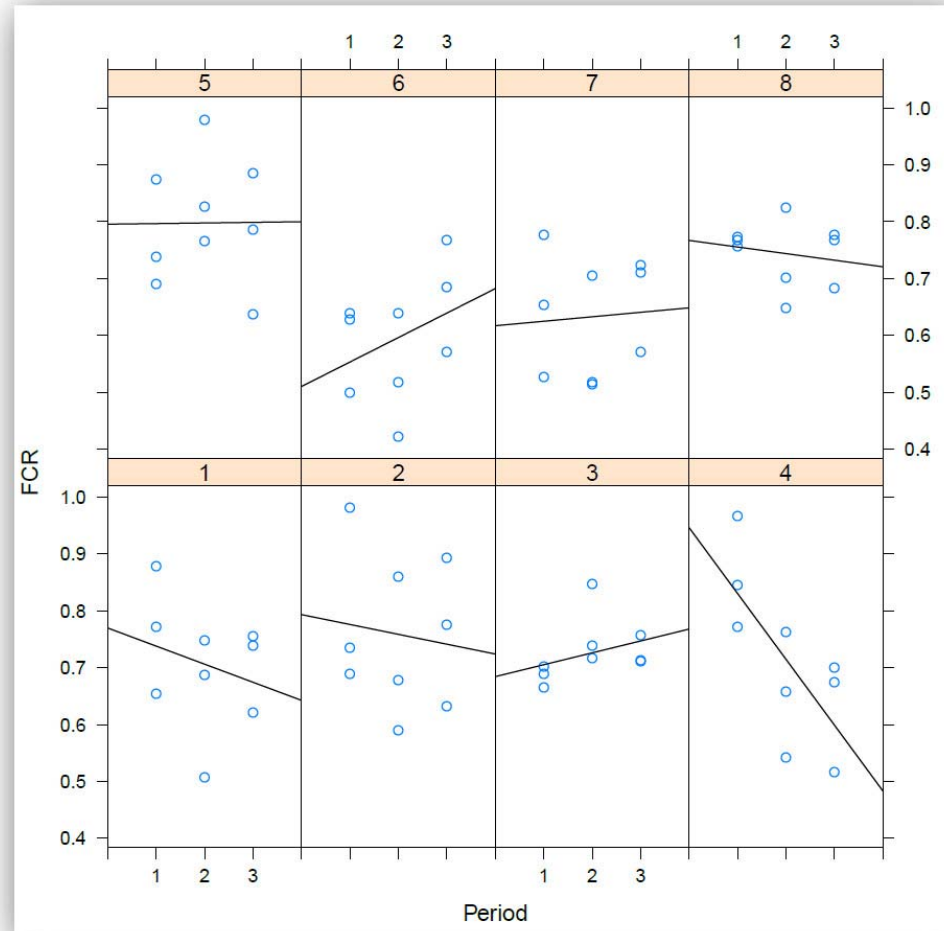
Random Family:

Intercept = significant ( $P < 0.009$ )

Slope = not significant

FCR with RFI:  $r = 0.91$

~ 15% of variation due to family





# Results

## Coefficient of variation

### Fixed:

Intercept = significant

Slope = not significant

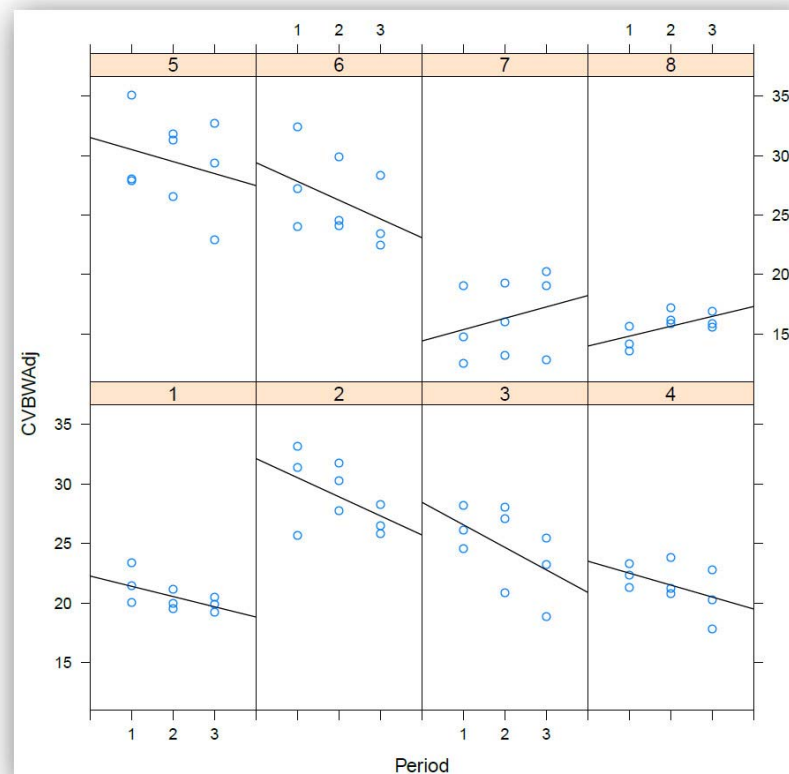
(but tends to decrease)

### Random Family:

Intercept and slope correlated

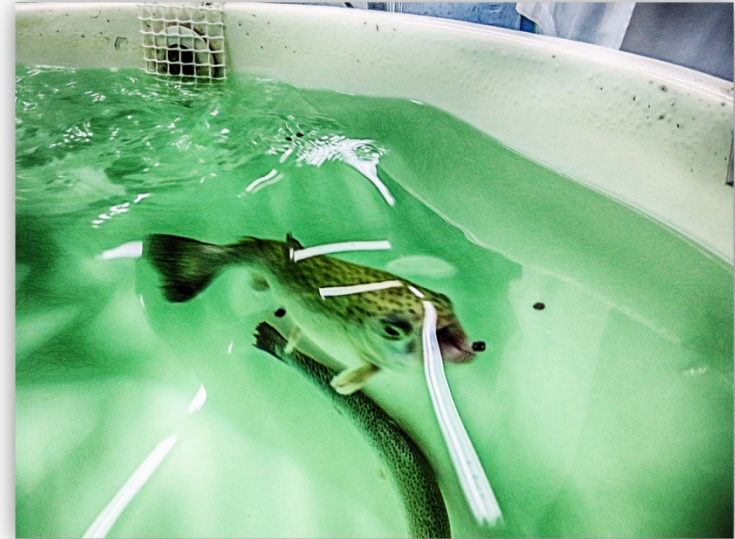
Significant family effect ( $P < 0.004$ )

Not related to BWG or Feed efficiency



# Conclusions

Feed intake and feed efficiency can be measured by tank (in trout: Rauw et al., 2016, Gomez Raya et al., in prep)



Feed efficiency of Rainbow trout (*Onchorynchus mykiss*) kept at high and low stocking density

International Journal of Recirculating Aquaculture: In Press

2016

**Feed Efficiency in Individual versus in Group Housed Juvenile Rainbow Trout**

# Conclusions

Tank measurements can be useful for selecting families that have superior feed efficiency even though within-group information is lost

→ In combination with individually recorded traits

RFI not correlated with BWG and size (FCR is)

Scarce literature: feed efficiency is heritable

→ More information needed on genetic parameters

# Conclusions

Tank dynamics: traits depend on 'self' and tank-mates

→ Dominance hierarchy

Higher ranked = higher FI, higher BWG, increased CVbw

This study: > 60% of variation (intercept) CVbw due to family effect, may potentially have a genetic component

→ Not related to BWG or FE

→ Social behaviour? Separate tests needed

→ Relatedness?

# Acknowledgements



Thanks!

