

Fish waste management by conversion into heterotrophic bacteria biomass

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Wageningen IMARES & Wageningen University



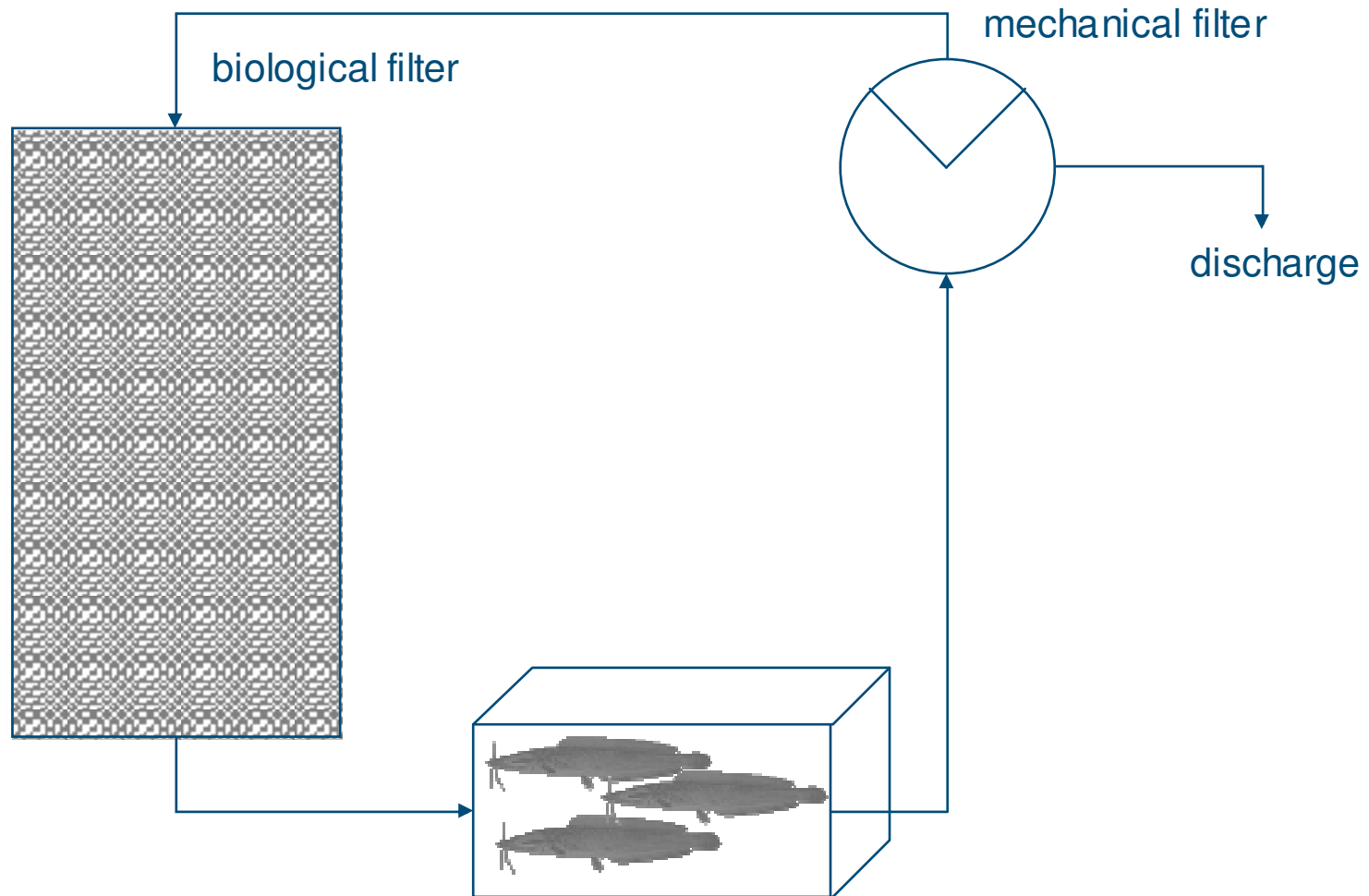
Wageningen IMARES

- Institute for Marine Resources and Ecosystem Studies
- strategic & applied marine ecological research
- Merger of Dutch Institute for Fisheries Research (RIVO), Alterra Texel and TNO (Den Helder)
- Ecology, Environment, Fisheries, Aquaculture (150 FTE)
- 3 Locations (North, Middle, South of NL)
- Aquaculture Department: 15 FTE (2007)

Structure

- RAS Waste - A problem and its solution?
- Integration of heterotrophic bacteria conversion
 - System
 - Factors
 - Results
- Conclusions

RAS Waste...



RAS Waste - A problem and its solution?

100% N

100% P

30-65% N

<40% P

10-30% N

30-65% P

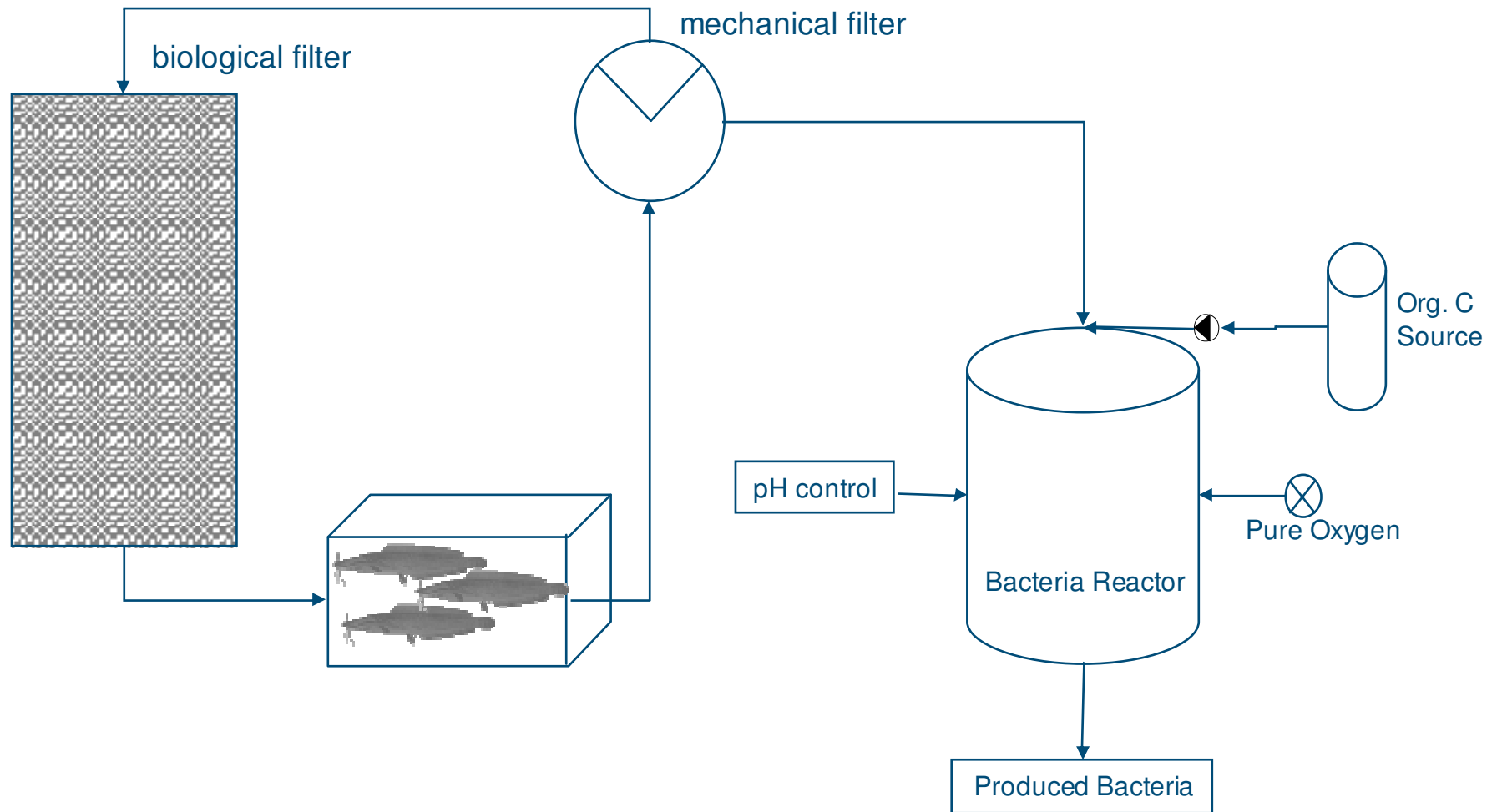
■ SOLUTION

- Waste treatment inside the systems
 - Solid removal, nitrification, denitrification, dephosphatation etc
- Waste management outside the system

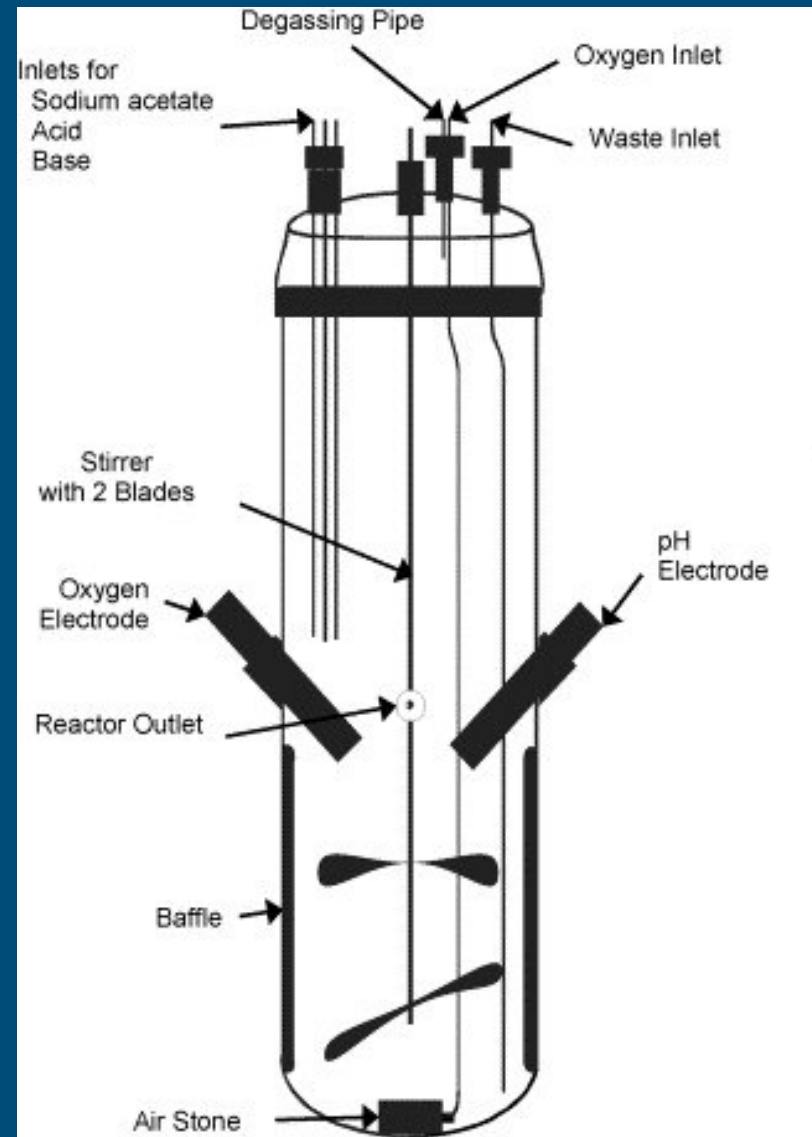
Waste Characteristics

	Concentration	Load (g-kg feed)
TAN	1.3 (0.3-4.8) mg/l	-*
NO ₂ -N	3.3 (0.7-12.4) mg/l	-*
NO ₃ -N	182 (76-419) mg/l	40.4*
Kjd-N	59 (13-260) mg/l	7.8
TOC	0.4 (0.1-0.9) g/l	73.1
<i>Ortho</i> -P	15.1 (6.2-40.1) mg/l	5.5
Ash	1.8 (0.9-5.0) g/l	157
TS	3.5 (1.9-7.3) g/l	227
TSS	1.5 (0.2-5.8) g/l	182
VSS	0.7 (0.04-2.23) g/l	146
Drum filter (60 μm)	130 l/kg feed	

Another Solution...



... - Bacteria Reactor



Integration of heterotrophic bacteria conversion - Factors

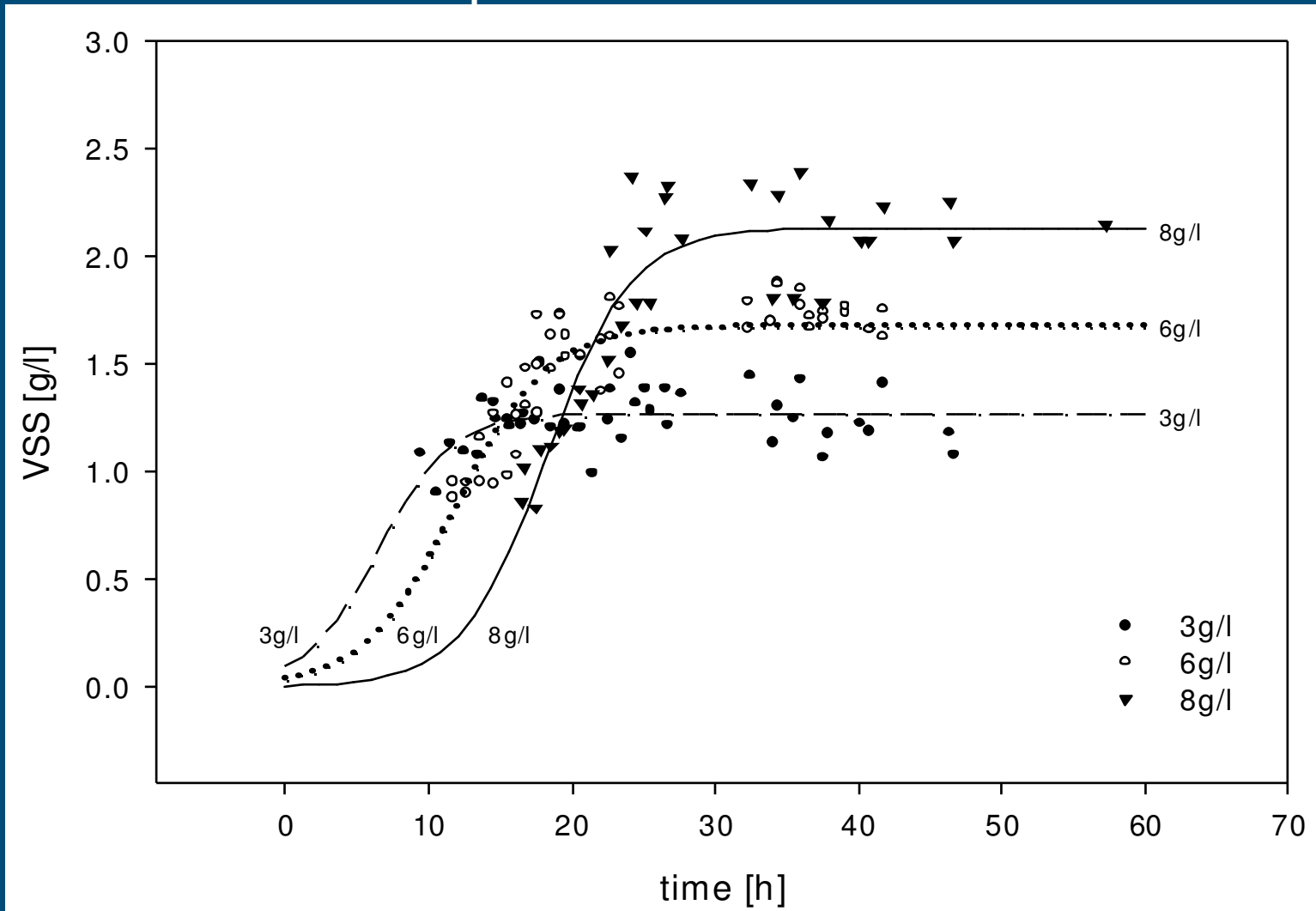
Process

- Carbon supplementation level
- Carbon source
- Nitrogen source
- Production
- Kinetics

Product

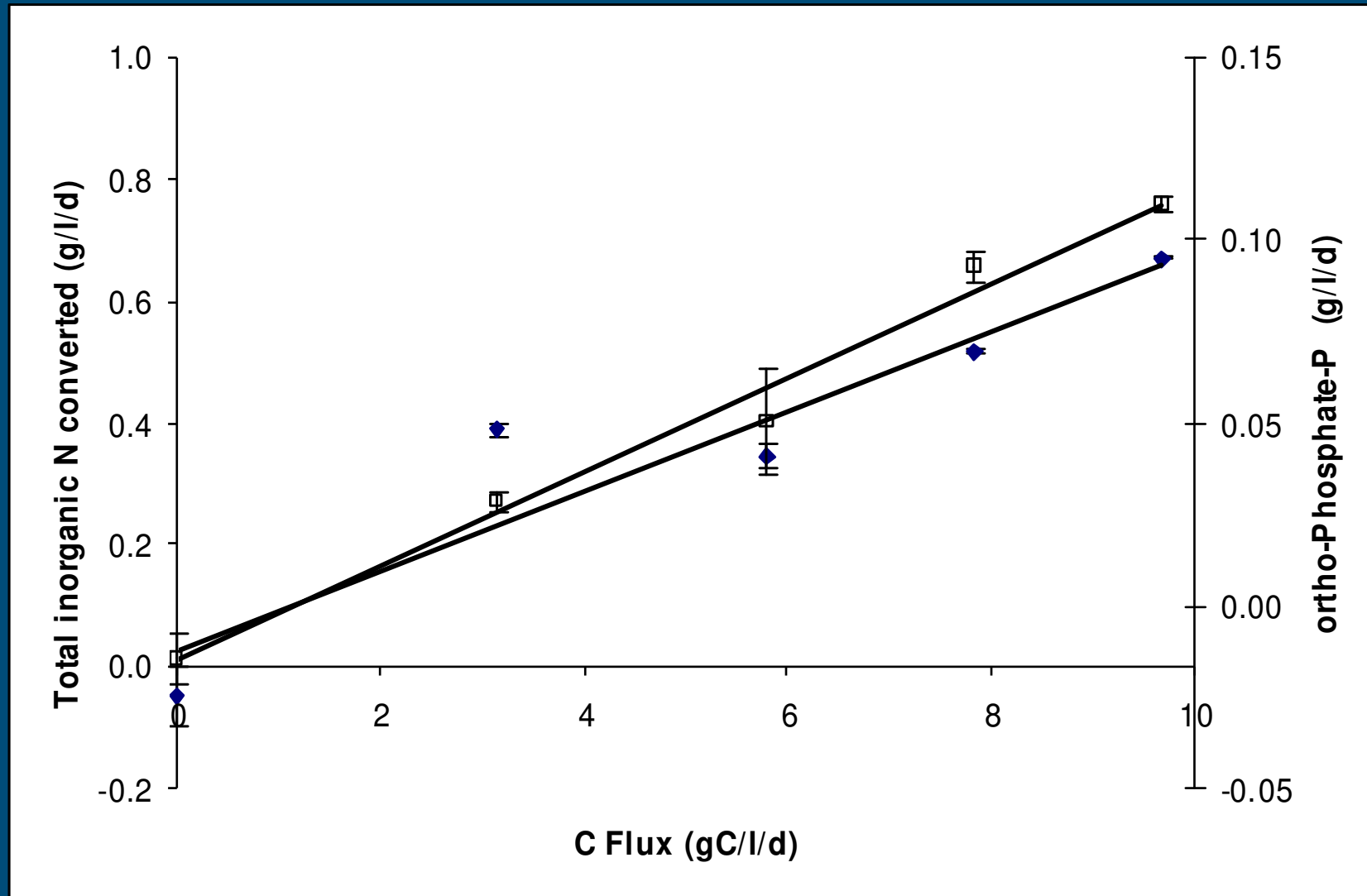
- Bacteria community
- Re-use potential

Integration of heterotrophic bacteria conversion - Results I



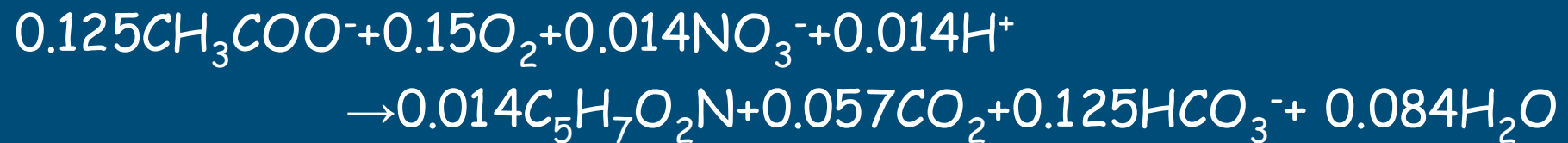
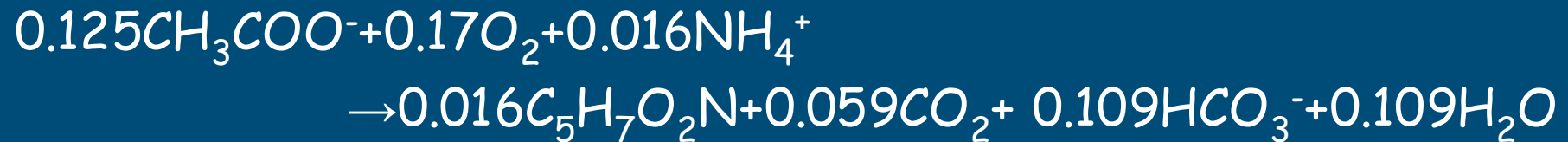
VSS = measure for bacteria

Carbon Source (Molasses)



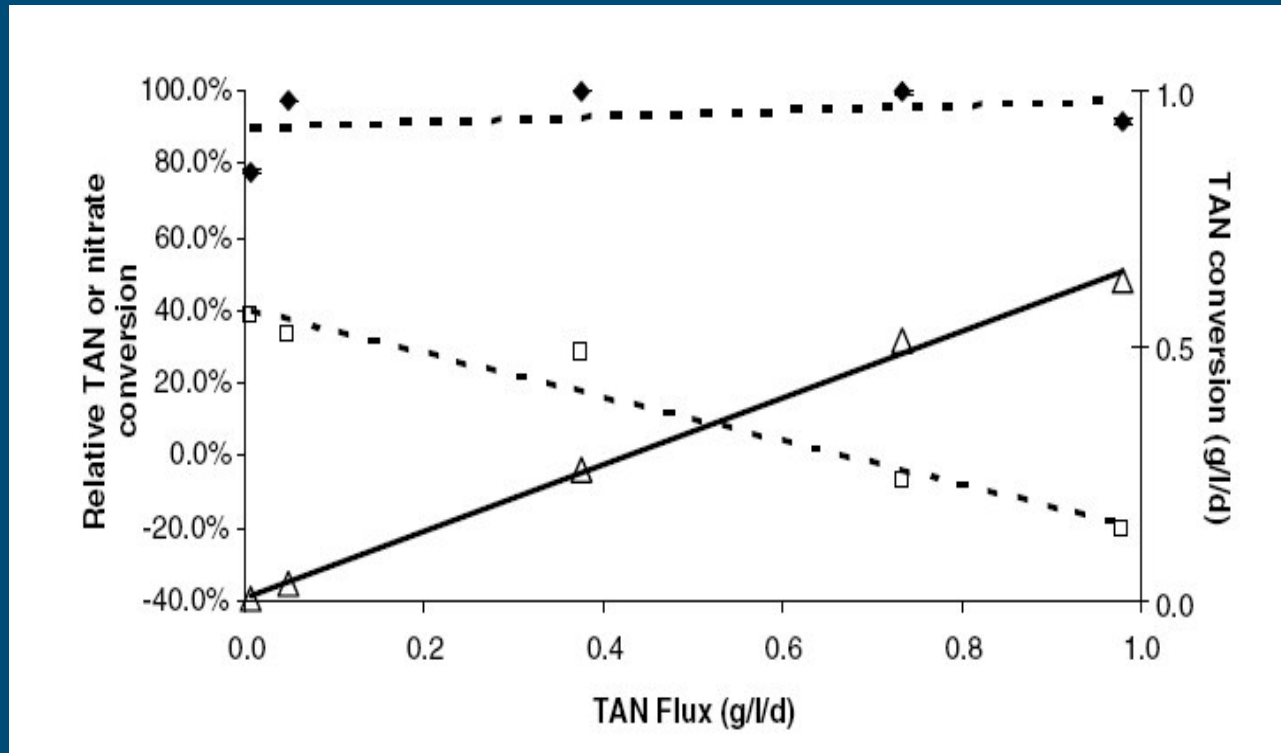
Nitrogen Source

Energy transfer efficiency 0.35; TAN yield
0.6gVSS/gC



→ 20% more yield for TAN

Nitrogen Source



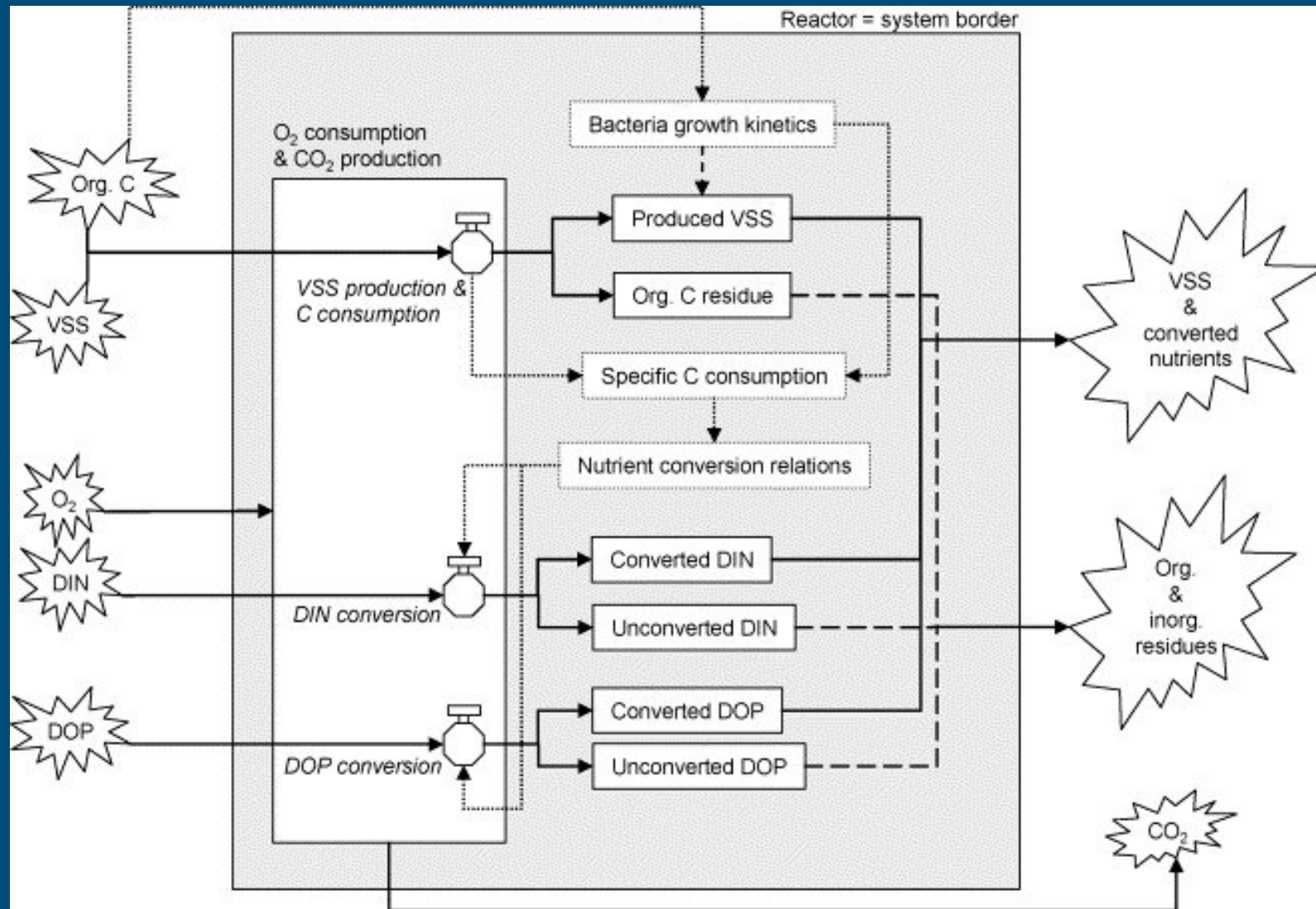
- ◆ absolute TAN conversion
- △ relative TAN conversion
- relative Nitrate-N conversion

No significant difference in yield!

Production

- VSS 100-120gVSS/kg feed
- 90-95% dissolved N and P converted

Modelling Bacteria Kinetics



Model Parameters

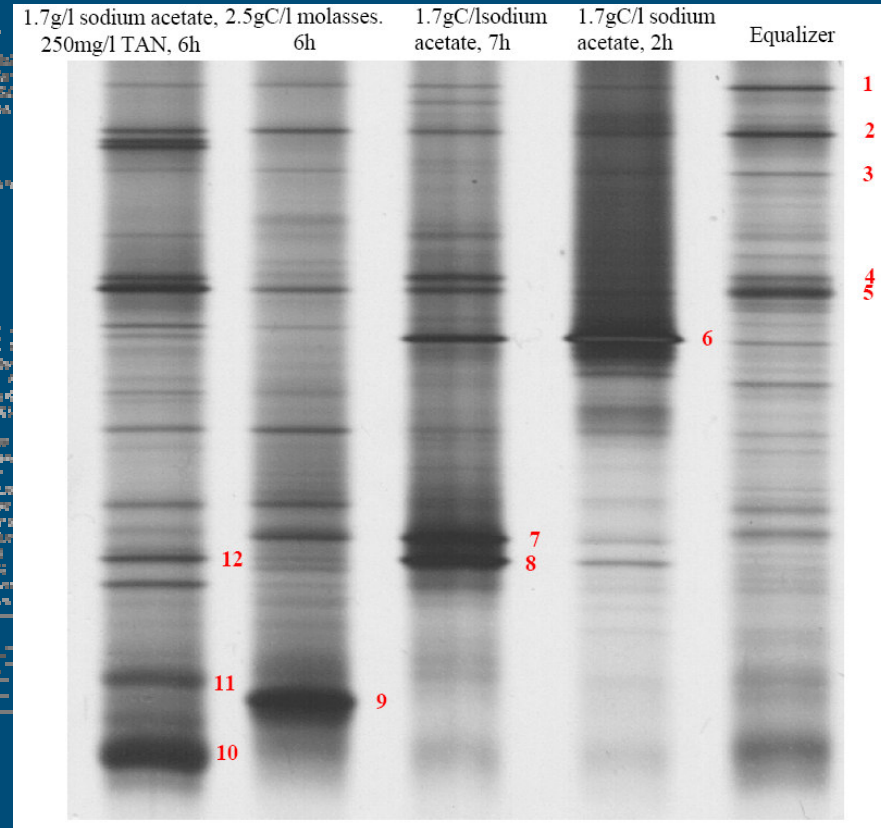
Yield, Y	$g\ VSS/g\ C$	0.537
Endogenous decay coefficient, k_d	h^{-1}	0.033
Maximum specific growth rate, μ_{max}	h^{-1}	0.217
Half-velocity constant, K_s	g/l	0.025
Maximum rate of substrate utilization, k	$g\ C/g\ VSS\ h$	0.404

Model Output

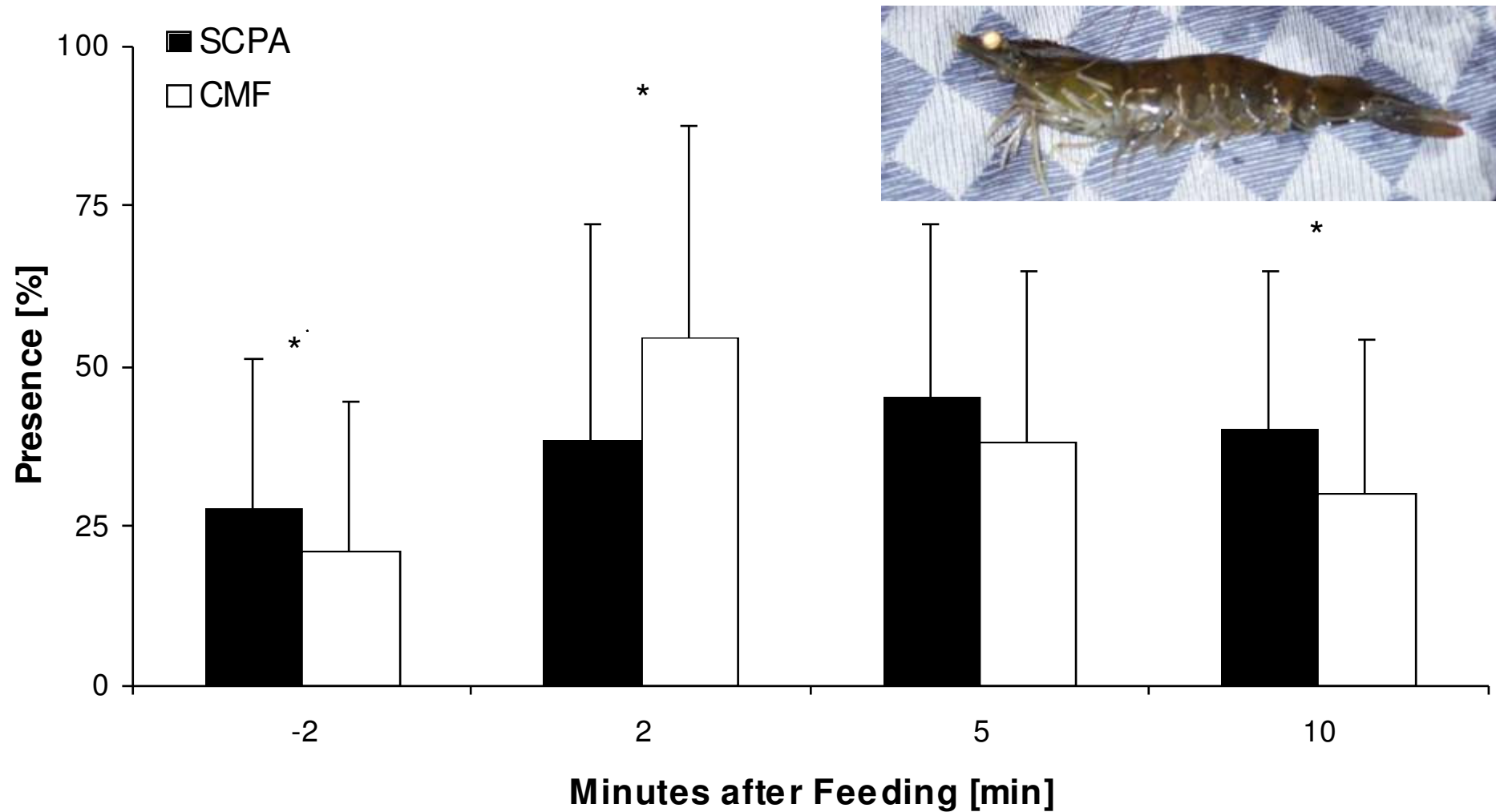
VSS production	g VSS/kg feed	187 ± 2
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen (reactor effluent)	mg N/l	47.4 ± 9.4
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen (conversion efficiency)	%	85 ± 3.0
<i>Ortho</i> -phosphate-phosphorus (reactor effluent)	mg P/l	1.4 ± 1.1
<i>Ortho</i> -phosphate-phosphorus (conversion efficiency)	%	95 ± 2.5
Organic carbon use	g C/kg feed	455
Carbon dioxide production	g CO ₂ /kg feed	1244 ± 31
Oxygen consumption	g O ₂ /kg feed	905 ± 23

Bacteria

- Basically not pathogenic for recommended HRT
- Typical for aquatic environments/waste water



Products



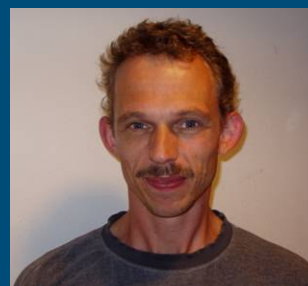
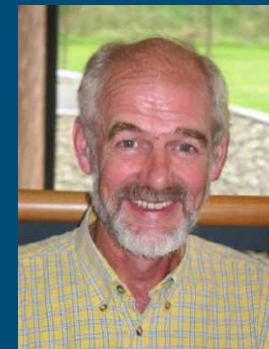
Conclusion

Integration of heterotrophic bacteria conversion to manage the waste effluent of a RAS together with a secondary crop is a prospective tool to increase RAS sustainability in the future...

Ongoing Research @ IMARES

- Integration of Shrimps - Bacteria - Shellfish
- First results on shellfish = positive
- Sources: R&D, SME, Grants
- Contact: oliver.schneider@wur.nl

Acknowledgements



10th International Conference on Shellfish Restoration (ICSR)

Vlissingen, The Netherlands, 12 - 16 November 2007

Theme: “Innovation in the exploitation and management of shellfish resources”

Topics:

- **recruitment** (e.g. spatfall dynamics and management)
- **ecosystem based management** (e.g. carrying capacity, integrated multitrophic aquaculture)
- **stakeholder involvement and management** (e.g. shellfish management and nature conservations, international legislation, education)
- **new technologies** (e.g. offshore shellfish culture, hatchery/nursery)

Information and registration
www.icsr2007.wur.nl
icsr-imaes@wur.nl

