

SYSTEMATIC MICROBIOTA PROFILING AND DEVELOPMENT OF DECISION SUPPORT TOOLS FOR NEXT GENERATION AQUACULTURE MANAGEMNT

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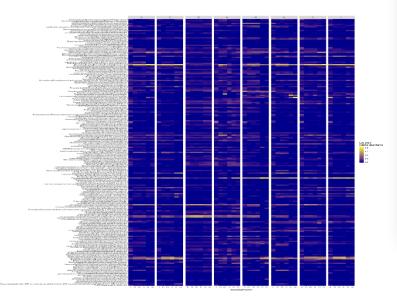
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MonMic (2017-2020)

• SINTEF, 5 commercial producers of Atlantic salmon smolts (RAS), University of Bielefeld (Germany) and FHF





Research effort aims to develop early warning system for dangerous bacteria

BY MATT JONES

RESEARCH

The Norvegian research organization SIN-TEF has launched a multi-year research effort, studying waite quality within systems at saimon hatcheise. Funded by the Norvegian Seafood Research Fund and warlout midative patteres, researchers hope that their analysis will help develop useful techniques to better starse off basics related to potentially diagenous hardrest.



SINTEF researchers Karl Attramadal (Jeft) and Stine W. Dahle take water samples for DNA extraction of the mill crobial community composition.

Biologist and Researcher for the study, Kait Attramadal, says that studies into these types of issues have peetoosly only been conducted after fish are already showing signs of illness. As such, there is very little information about the mitschiel endecomment ⁵²⁴









- The microbiota in land-based aquaculture systems can have great impact on the robustness and health of the fish
- Chemical water quality is well documented, not much is known about the microbiota
 - Typical analysis of microbes is mainly limited to the detection of pathogens
 - Often used after a negative impact on fish health has been observed
 - Counter-actions are often applied too late
 - Detailed characterization of microbial community in aquaculture system during operation is mandatory to understand the microbial community dynamics and to improve fish health, productivity and bio-safety



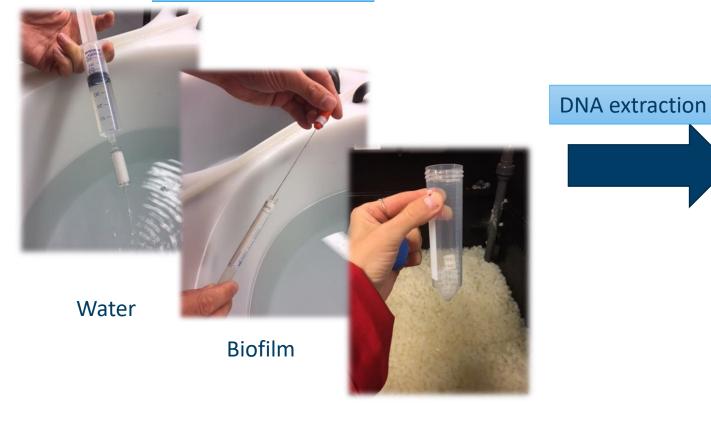
MonMic aims at



- Increase the knowledge on microbial communities under normal operation
 - Cross linking biological and chemical water quality
 - Detecting novel bacterial bioindicator species relevant for fish health
- <u>Hypothesis</u>: Changes in microbiota correlated to fish health can be used to develop predictive and decision support tools

Methods

6 Sampling Positions

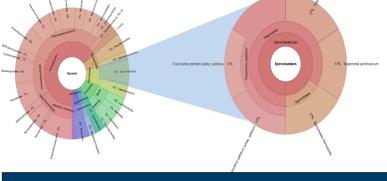


Biofilter

Sampling biweekly for 15 months x 5 facilities (RAS) ~2700 samples

Next generation Sequencing (NGS)

-16S ribosomal RNA gen amplicon sequencing -Shot gun sequencing (selected samples) -ddPCR (pathogens and SRBs)



Systematic microbiota profiling



Correlation to

- Chemical water quality
- Operations

- Survival, health and growth of fish

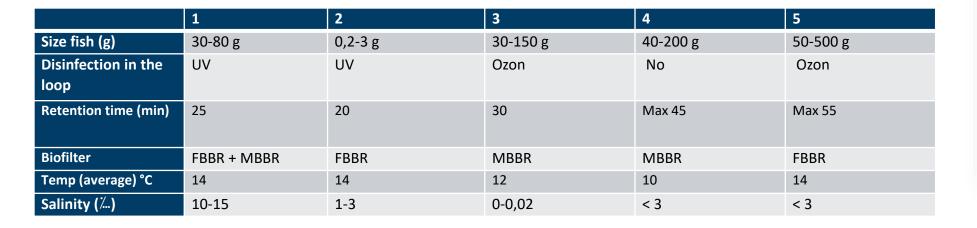
The five facilities

- Marine Harvest (2)
- Lerøy (2)
- Bremnes Seashore



BREMNES SEASHORE

marine harvest







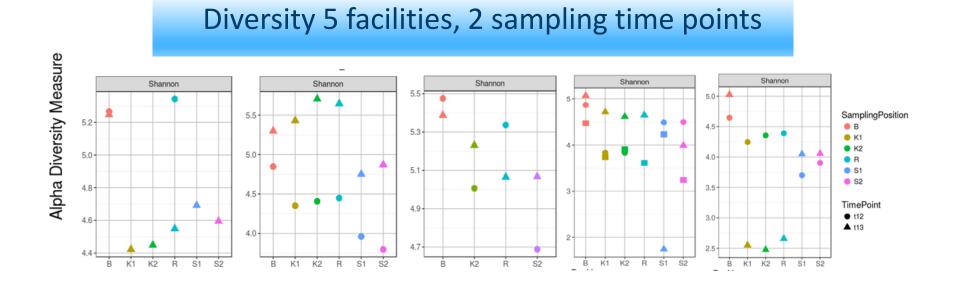
SINTEF

Results, so far...



1. Highly diverse communities

- > 1000 OTUs found at individual facilities
- Diversity varies between facilities, sampling positions and in time

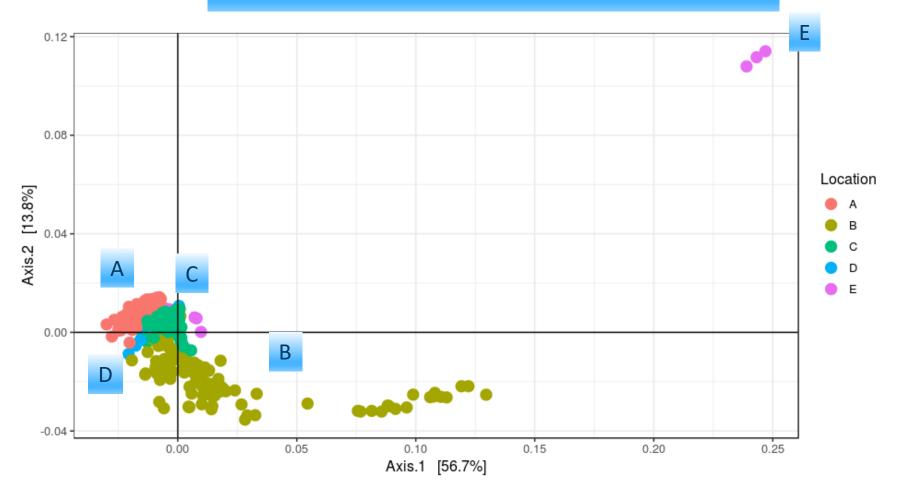


B= biofilter K1= Tank 1 K2= Tank 2 R= Inlet water S1= Biofilm tank 1 S2= Biofilm tank 2



2. Microbial communities are different between the facilities

PCoA, 5 facilities, 14 sampling time points



PCoA=Principal Coordinates Analysis. Method to explore and to visualize similarities or dissimilarities of data

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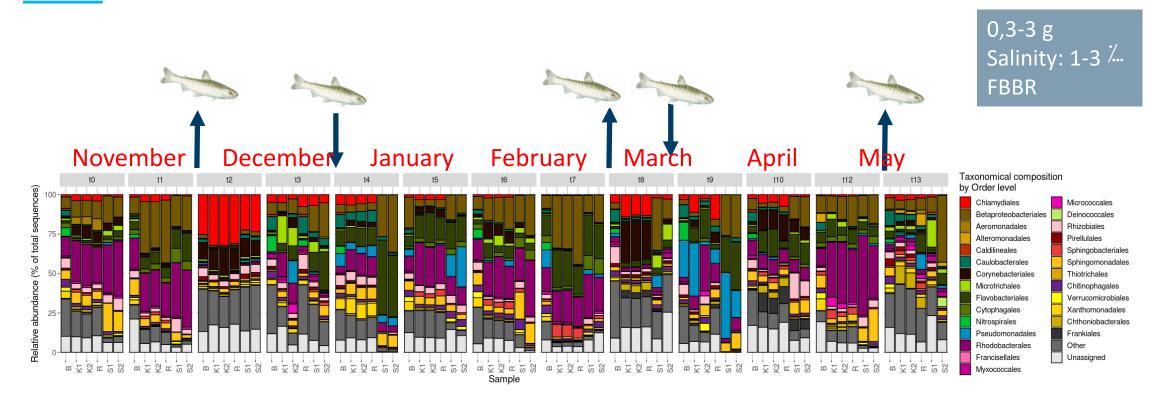
3. Microbial communities are different between sampling positions

PCoA, 14 sampling time points Biofilter R В B_{●B} ●B 0.01 TimePoint Water t0 t1 t2 Axis.2 [15.5%] t11 t12 t13 -0.01 **Biofilm tanks** -0.02 -0.01 0.02 0.00 0.01 Axis.1 [27.5%]

B= Biofilter K1= water Tank 1 K2= water Tank 2 R= Inlet water S1= Biofilm tank 1 S2= Biofilm tank 2

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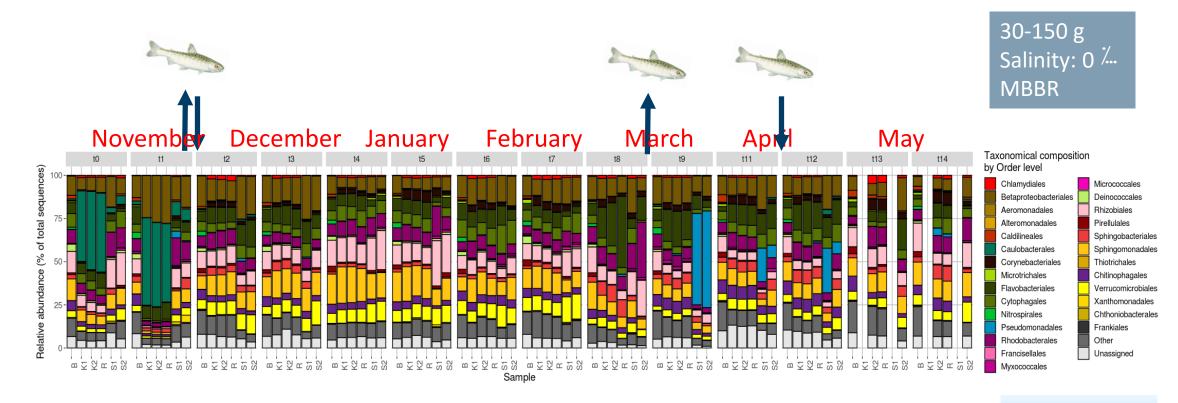
4. Microbiota changes during operations



- Change in microbiota
 - Could be related to operations
- Increased mortality in a repeating pattern
 - Related to the change in microbiota?

B= biofilter K1= water Tank 1 K2= water Tank 2 R= Inlet water S1= Biofilm tank 1 S2= Biofilm tank 2

5. Microbiota stable during operations

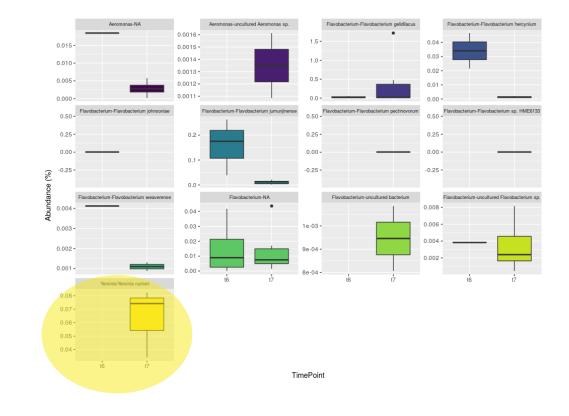


B= biofilter K1= Tank 1 K2= Tank 2 R= Inlet water S1= Biofilm tank 1 S2= Biofilm tank 2

6. Low abundance of pathogens

• Detected 3 pathogens:

- Yersinia ruckeri
- Flavobacterium phsycrophilum
- Candidatus Brachiomonas cysticola
- 3 facilities
- Detected in inlet water, tanks (biofilm)
- Low abundances





Further work

- Continue sampling and analyze data
- Cooperation with NMBU fish health
- Further increase the knowledge on microbial communities during normal operation
- Develop predictive and decision support tools





Thank you!

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2. FHF project description (FHF 901392)

https://www.fhf.no/prosjektdetaljer/?projectNumber=901392



Program for overvåkning av mikrobiota i lukkede oppdrettsanlegg

Status: Págár Sluttdato: 30.04.2020 Fagfelt: Havbruk Fiskehelse og fiskevelferd



3. www.sintef.no, search for MonMic

» Tilbake til søkeresultatet



FISKERI- OG HAVBRUKSNÆRINGENS FORSKNINGSFOND



For the next year and a half, researchers at SINTEF Ocean will receive weekly samples of water from three different land-based salmon hatcheries: Bremnes Seashore, Lerøy Midt and Laksefiord. The researchers will analyse the samples to map bacterial communities in the hatchery water, and to find out what happens when there are outbreaks of bacteria that can lead to disease.

Developing a warning system

Dable

The research group's aim is to develop an advance-warning system that will let the hatchery know when dangerous bacteria are in the process of blooming.

"This will enable hatcheries to take the necessary measures in good time enable the fish to avoid problems," says SINTEF Ocean scientist Stine Wiborg



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Explore research areas





Teknologi for et bedre samfunn