



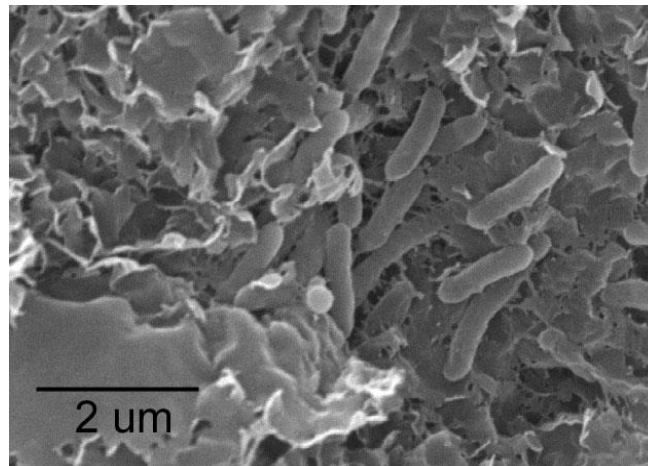
# Biostability in RAS

## How to monitor unspecific bacteria and control it

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Nordic Ras  
Oslo, November 2018

# Clay



# Agenda

- Aquapri and Pike perch
- Biostability
  - Monitoring methods
  - Insights from monitoring
  - Better biocontrol

# AquaPri

*Danish family owned company that has been in the seafood industry for over 100 years.*

## Main production

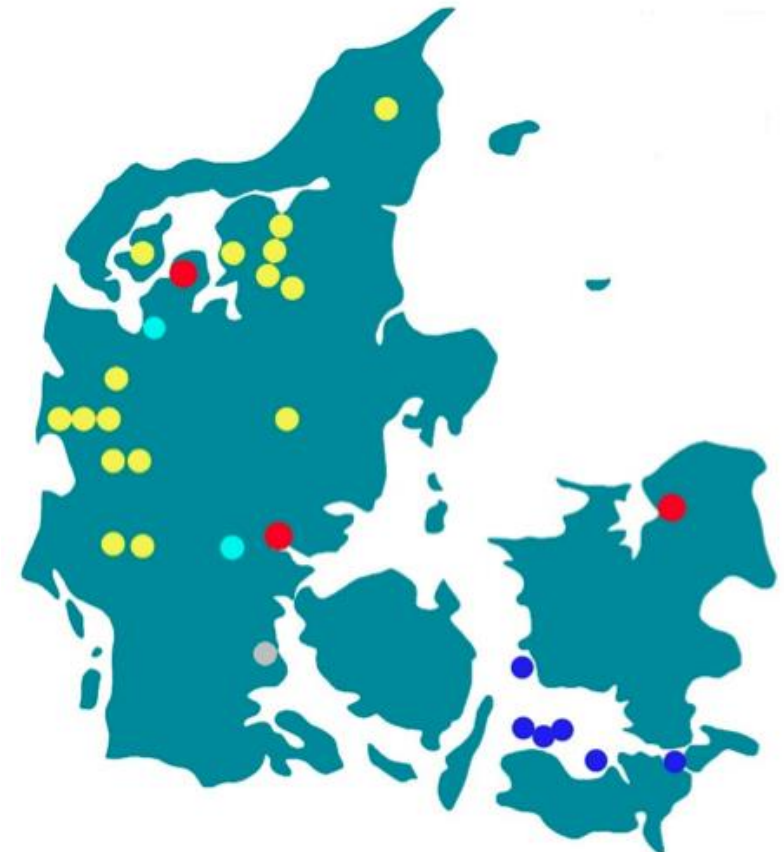
Rainbow trout (6000 t),  
Trout roe  
Pikeperch (500t).

## Facilities

17 land based farms  
6 sea cage sites  
Slaughter house  
Transport facilities for live fish.

## Employees

70 people full time  
70-80 seasonal workers



# What is a **Pike perch?**



A freshwater, carnivorous fish found in lakes and river systems of Europe, North Africa and West Asia as well as the Caspian Sea and Baltic Sea (brackish water).

**Perceived as one of Europe's most valuable food fishes.**

Pikeperch has a **white flesh** which is described as having a delicate taste and juicy consistency, as well as being **relatively boneless** compared to other freshwater white fleshed fish species.



# Pike perch farm, RAS 100



## Phase 1:

600 tons production pr year of  
1 kg pike perch for consume

## Phase 2:

Utilize 1. floor for integrated  
Broodstock and  
Fingerling production



# Pike perch farm, RAS 100



- Groundwater
  - 50-150 l/kg feed
  - 150 M3/day
  - Temp. 21-23 C
- 
- Ground area 6.200 M2
  - 1. Floor 2.300 M2

# Pike perch farm, RAS 100





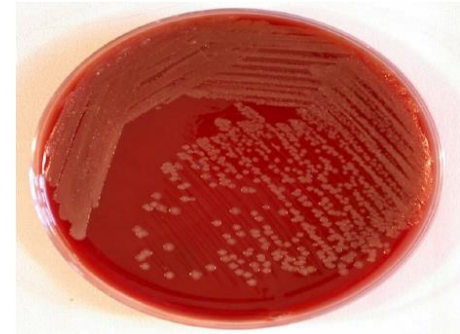
# **RAS microbiology**



# Monitoring of bacteria in RAS

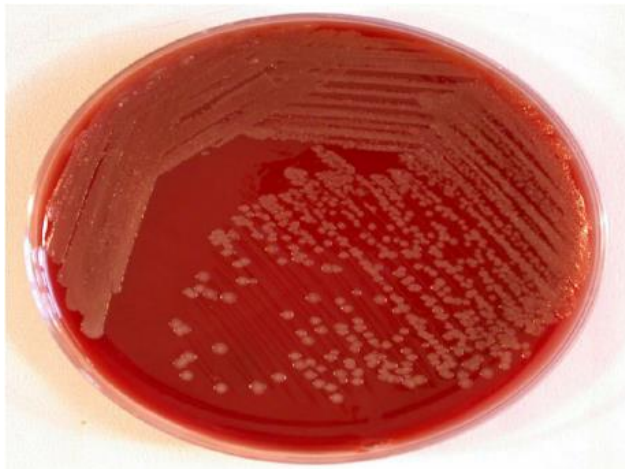
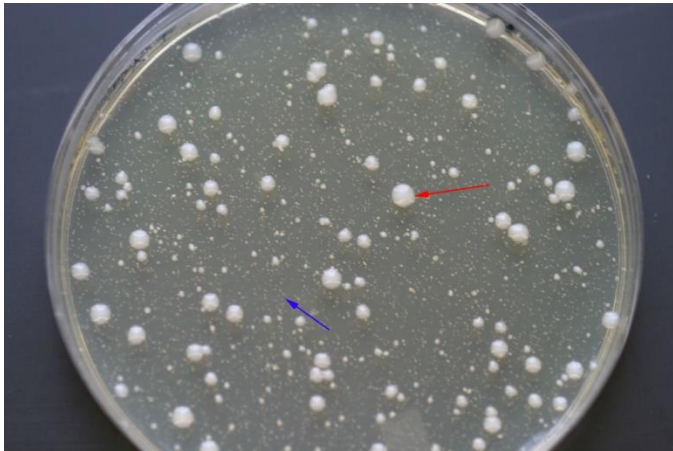
## Methods overview

- Colony-forming unit, CFU
- Microscope
- DAPI
- BAQTIQUANT
- Bacmon
- BACTcontrol
- Secchi depth



# Monitoring of bacteria in RAS

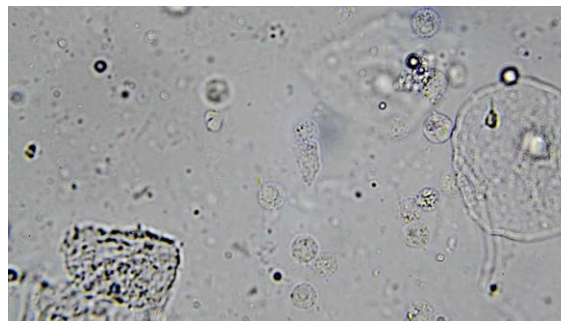
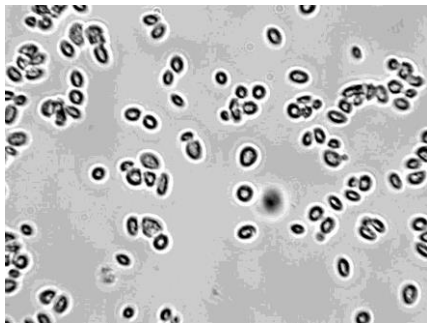
Method: **Colony-forming unit, CFU/ml**



Plus	Minus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple</li><li>• Low cost</li><li>• Reveals part of diversity in actual microbiology</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manual procedure</li><li>• Experience needed</li><li>• App. Only 1% of bacteria present</li><li>• Hopeless slowly (days)</li></ul>
<p>Principle: Growing bacteria and counting colonies</p>	

# Monitoring of bacteria in RAS

Method: **Microscope**



## Plus

- Fast and simple
- Low cost
- Reveals diversity in actual microbiology

## Minus

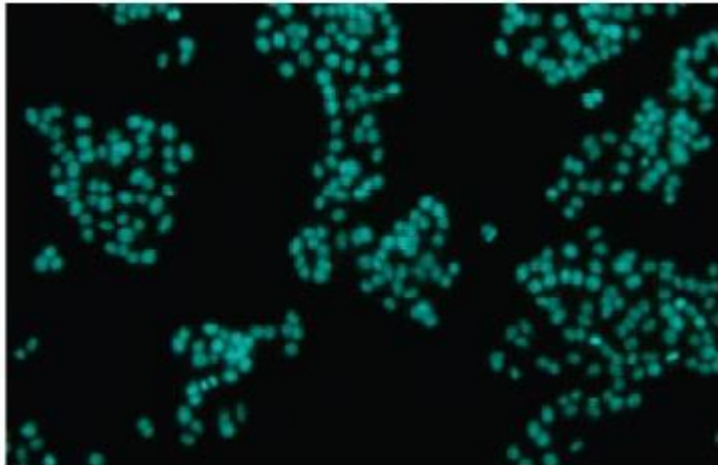
- Manual procedure
- Experience needed
- Relative numbers; few or many

Principle:  
Simple microscopy.



# Monitoring of bacteria in RAS

Method: **DNA staining**



## Plus

- Direct counting
- Reliable

## Minus

- Manual procedure
- Time consuming
- Initial costs
- Unspecific

Principle:

Staining DNA and fluorescence microscopy or flow cytometri

# Monitoring of bacteria in RAS

Method: **BAQTIQUANT**



## Plus

- Fast results (30 min)
- Works well in dirty water
- Transportable
- Good for comparing several samples

## Minus

- Manual procedure
- Costs per test
- Unspecific

Principle:  
Measure bacterial enzyme activity

# Monitoring of bacteria in RAS

Method: **BACTcontrol** (Have not been tested by AquaPri – yet)



## Plus

- Automatic
- Online data
- Reveals fluctuations in system

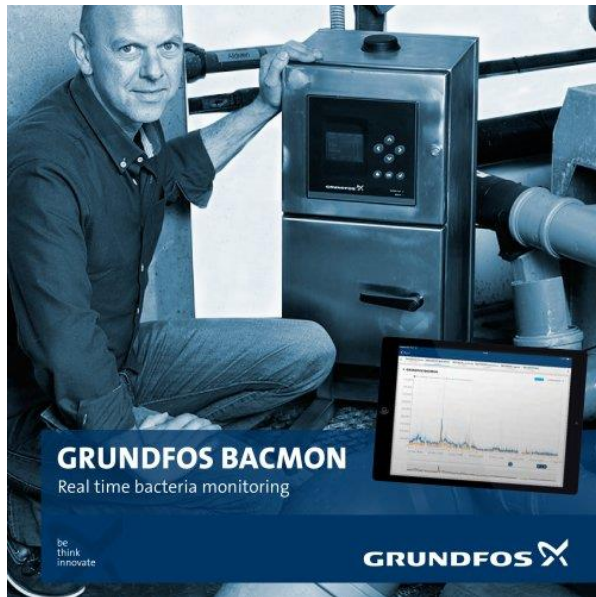
## Minus

- Unspecific
- ??

Principle:  
Automatic sampling and measure of bacterial enzyme activity

# Monitoring of bacteria in RAS

## Method: **Bacmon**



### Plus

- Automatic
- Every 12 minutes
- Online data
- Reveals fluctuations in system
- Additional data on temp. And particle distribution

### Minus

- Needs relative clean water
- Stability
- Unspecific

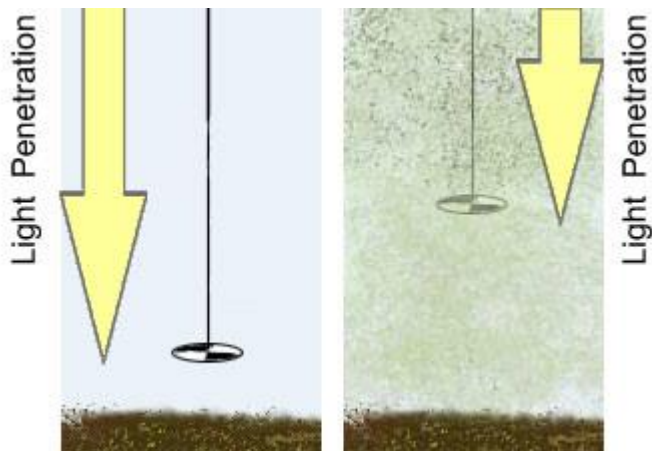
### Principle:


Optical counting of small particles and algorithm to distinguish type of particle.



# Monitoring of bacteria in RAS

Method: **Secchi depht**

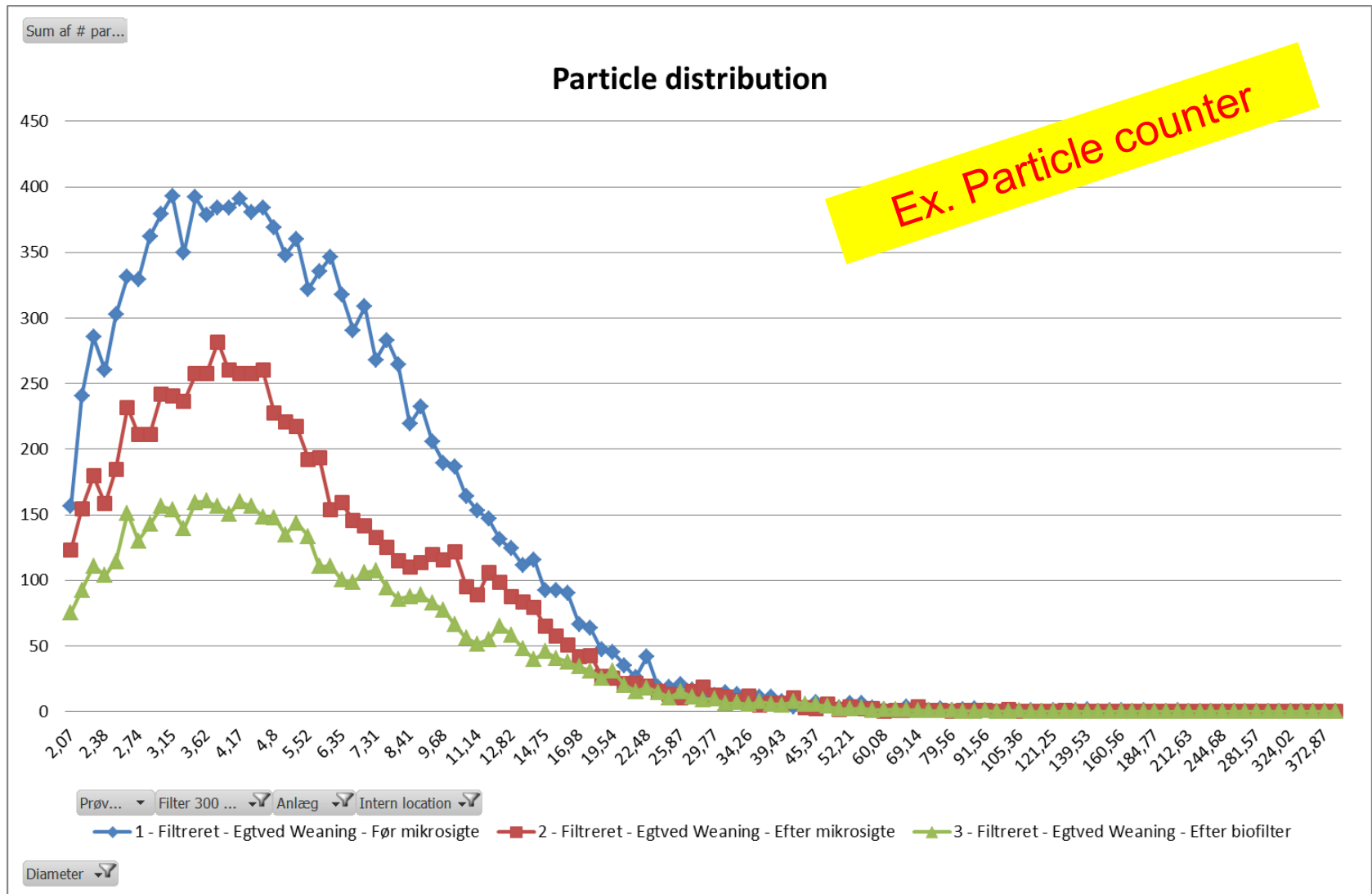


Plus	Minus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple, fast and no cost!</li><li>• Good for daily use</li></ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good correlation between bacteria numbers and clarity of water is needed</li><li>• Sensitive to non bac. particles</li><li>• Unspecific</li></ul>
Principle: Light penetration	

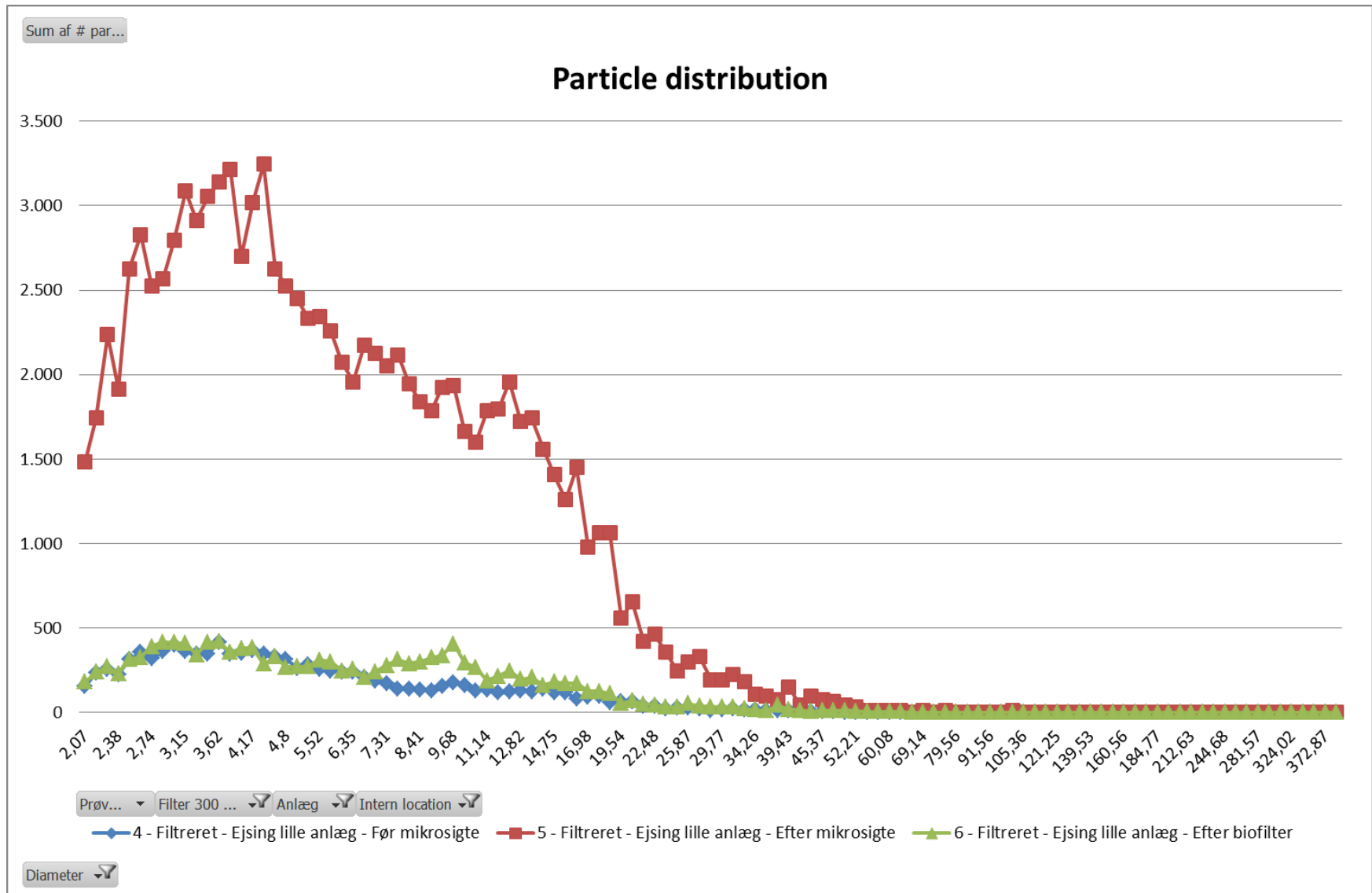
# A few insights from monitoring bacterial load

- Drumfilters, headloss/pressure screens
- Drumfilters, mess size
- Effects of water disinfection
- UV light
- Cleaning procedures

# Drumfilters, Particle distribution expected



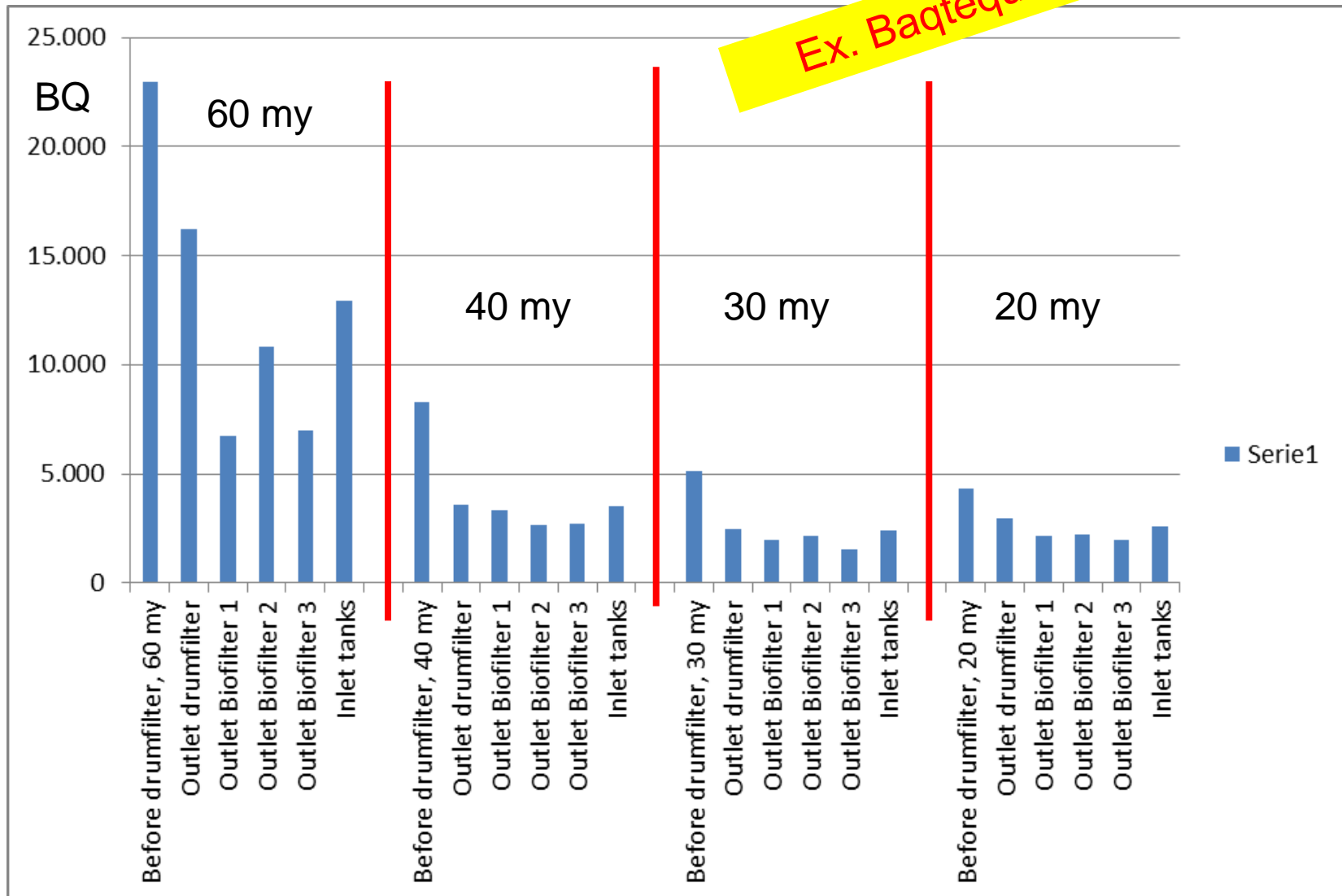
# Drumfilters, Particle distribution not expected





# Test of mess size drumfilters

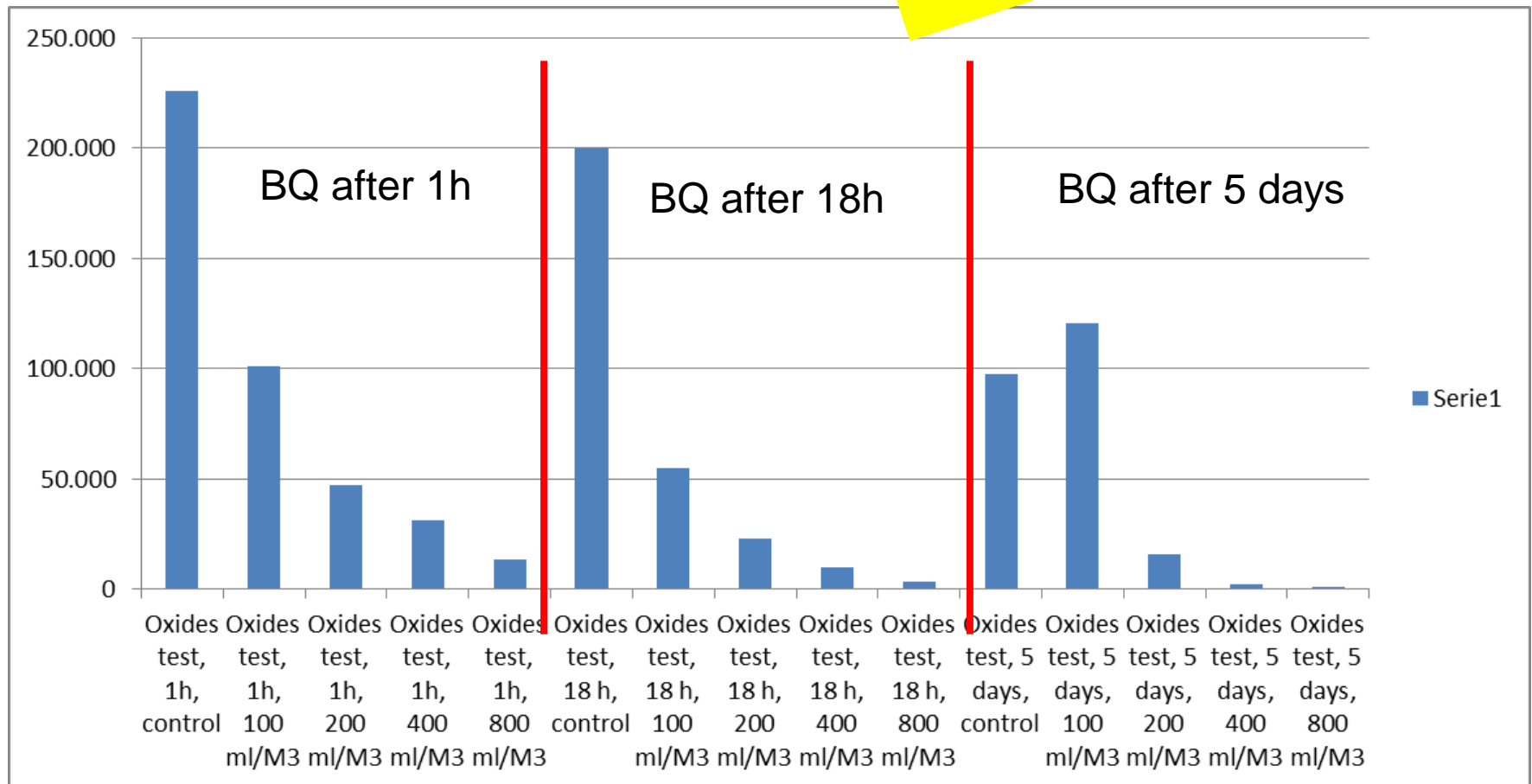
Ex. Baqtequant, BQ



# Test of treatment with Peracid acetic

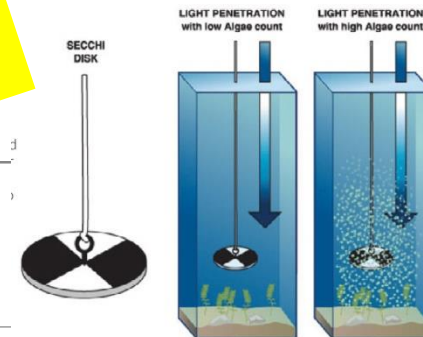
Reference values:	Drinking water 10-20
	Egtved firstfeed 2-8.0000
	Egtved Weaning 5-15.000
	Ejsing in problem mode 3-500.000

**Ex. Baqtequant, BQ**

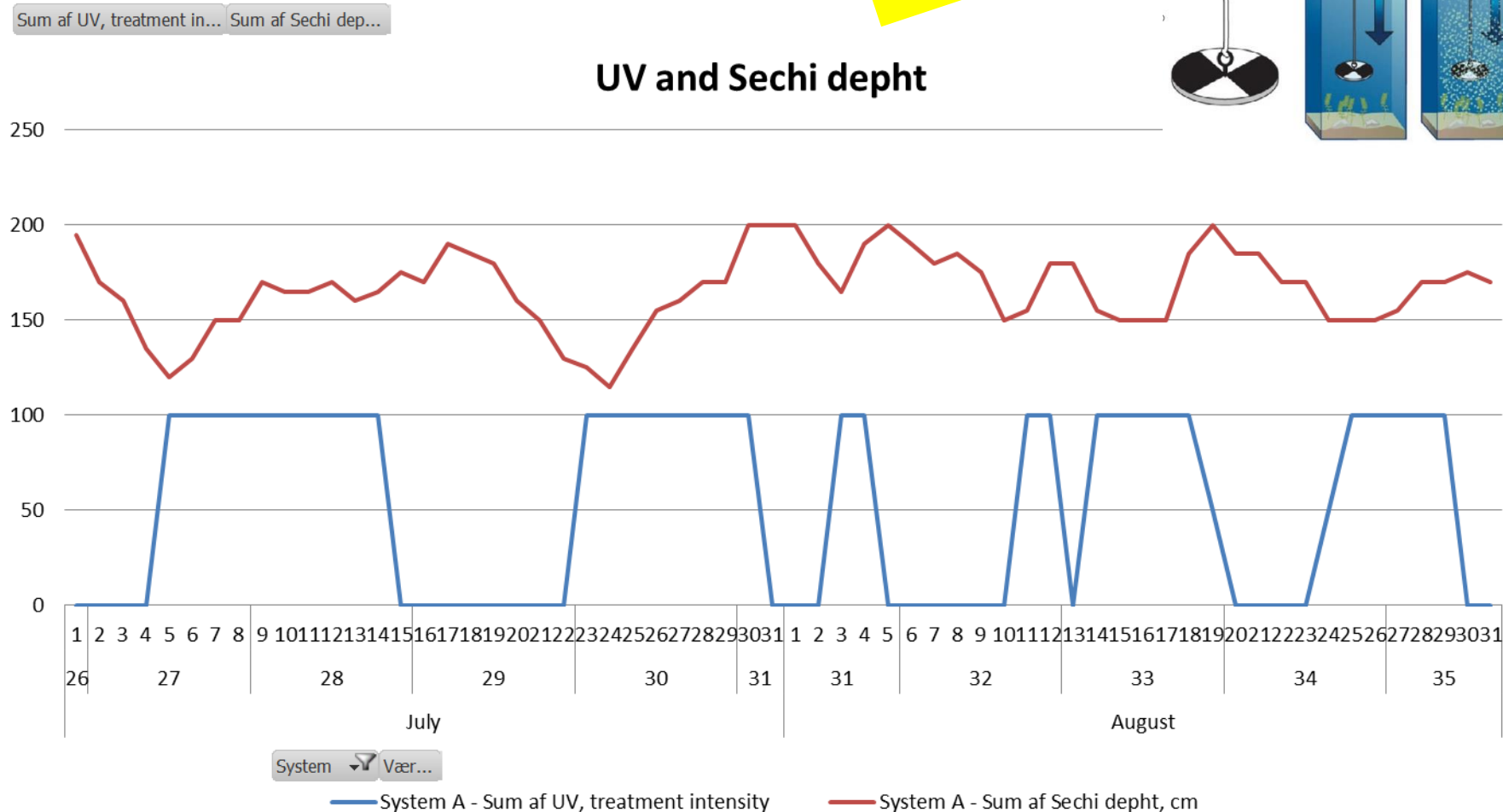


# UV light, 10kw/1000 l/sec

Secchi disc

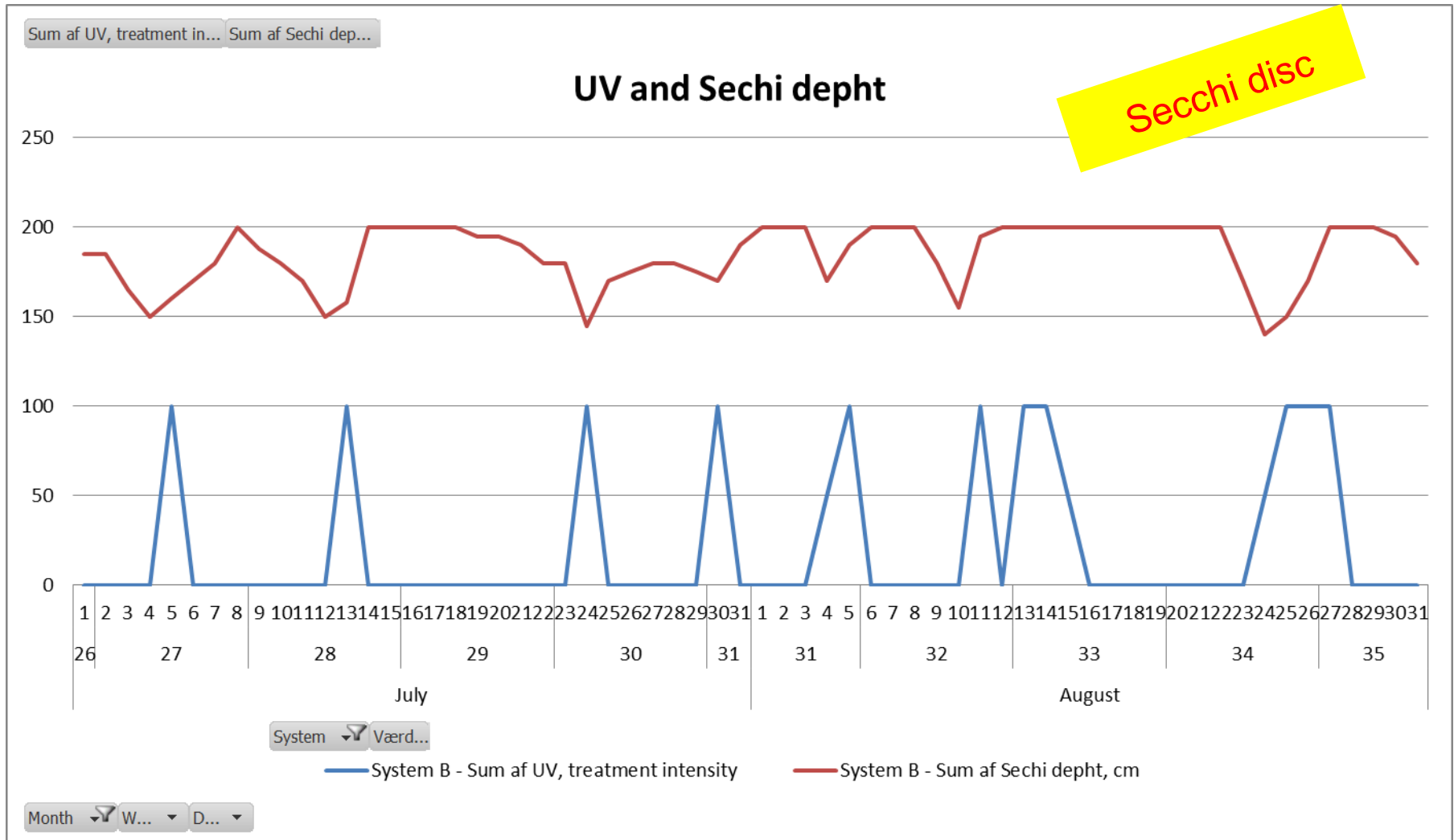


UV and Sechi depht



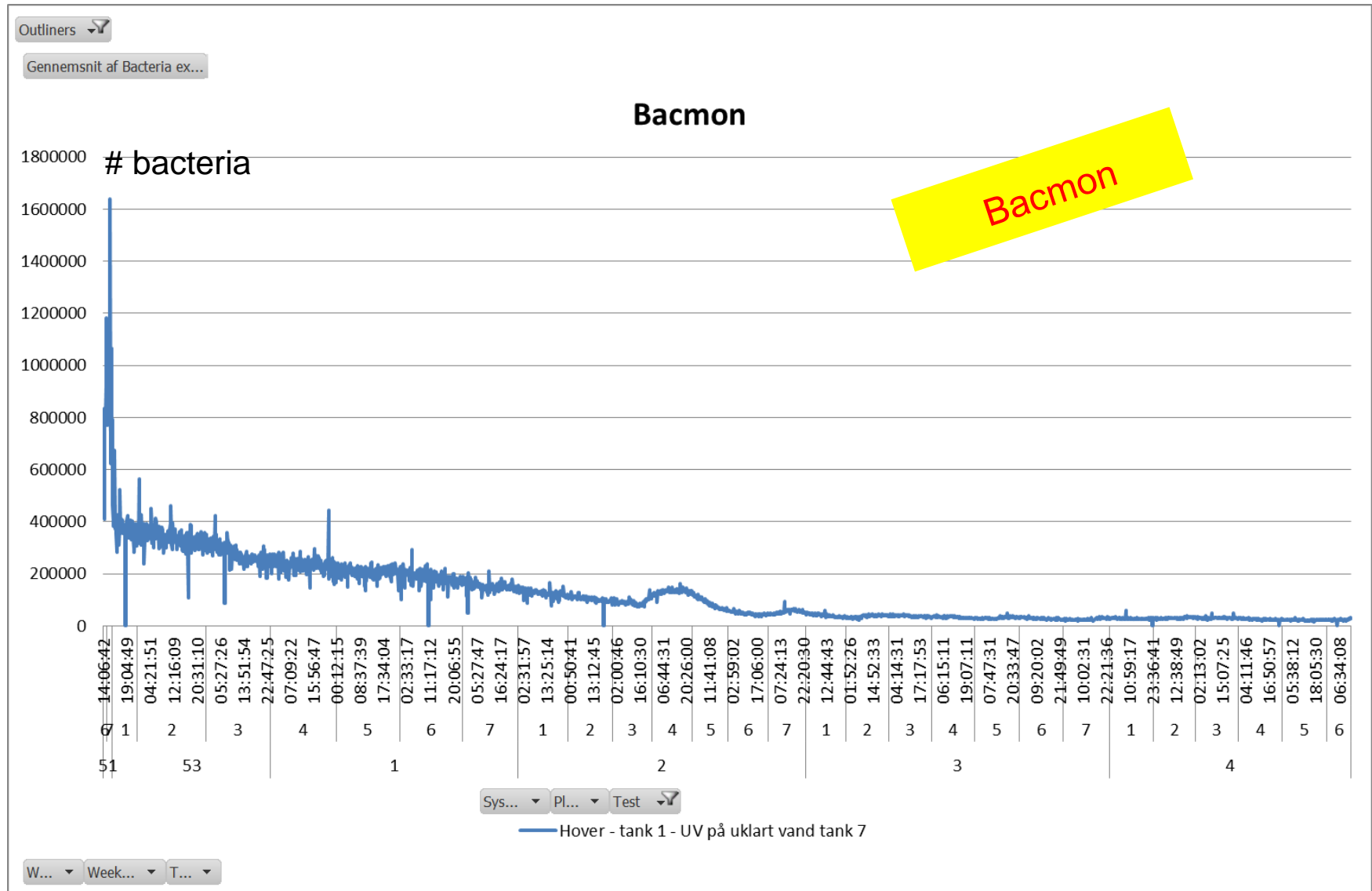
Month W... D...

# UV light, 37kw/1000 l/sec

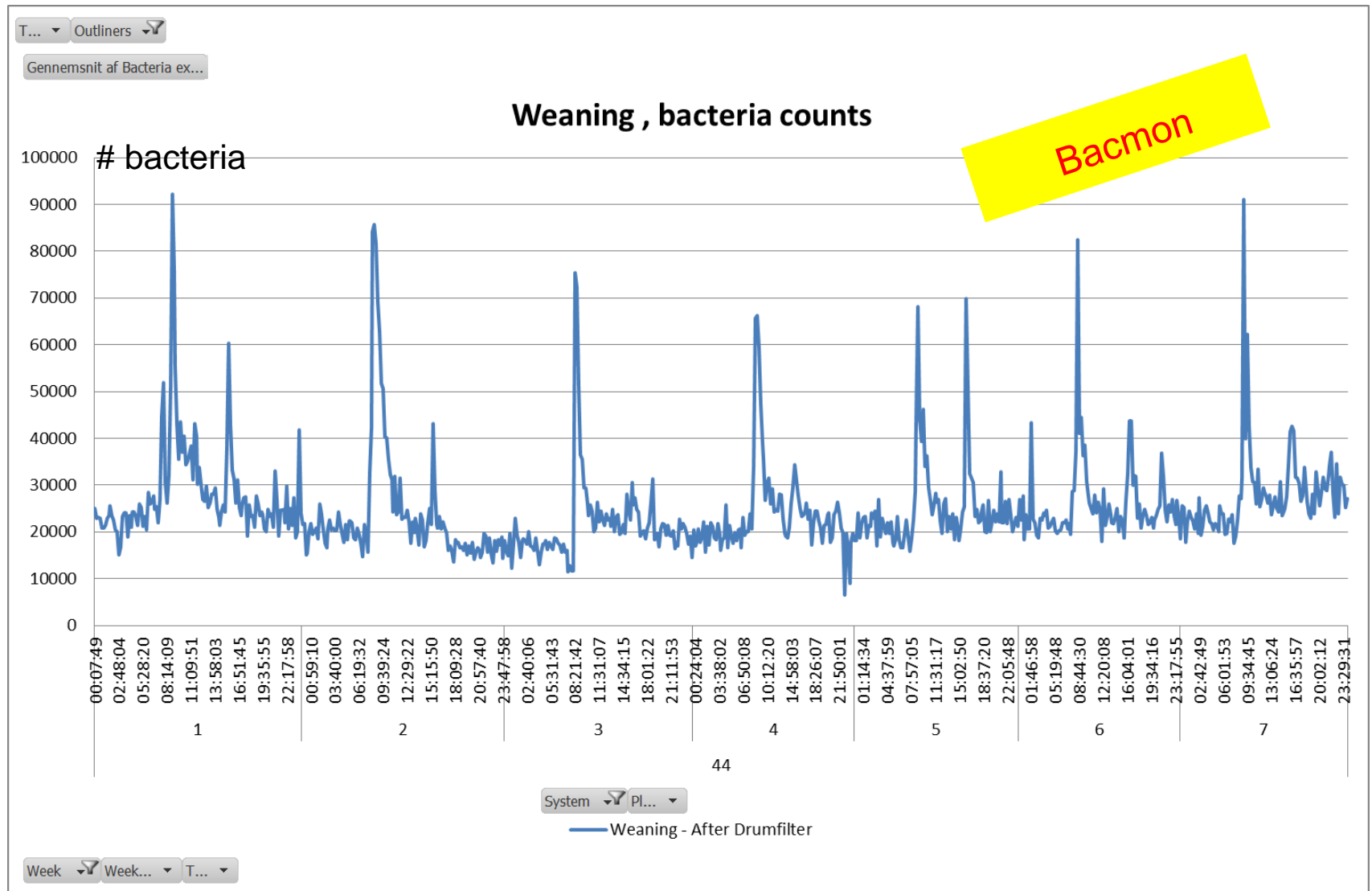




# UV light on dirty water, bacteria counts



# Effects of cleaning tanks, bacteria counts



# Insights from monitoring bacterial load

- Optimise removal of organic particles / reduce carrying capacity
  - Measure before and after drumfilters, biofilters, inlet/outlet tanks
  - Visual test with clay (10-25 g/M3)
- Monitor bacterial load
  - Establish simple correlations
  - Daily monitoring of sechi depth or turbidity
- Learn
- Manage and control

**Philosophy** is like being in a dark room and looking for a black cat.

**Metaphysics** is like being in a dark room and looking for a black cat that isn't there.

**Theology** is like being in a dark room and looking for a black cat that isn't there, and shouting "I found it!"

**Science** is like being in a dark room and looking for a black cat using a fucking flashlight.

*Thank you for your attention*

