

Shrimp meal values

General Description

This meal is from the grinding and the drying of the shells and heads of shrimps which come from the industrial de-hulling of whole shrimps destined to human nutrition.

Analytical Characteristics

Chemical analysis

- Proteins	40 % min.
- Moisture	10 % max.
- Ashes	37 % max.
- Fats	3 % max.
- Astaxanthine	150 – 300 ppm
- Chitin	+/- 22 %
- Putrescine	< 0,10 g/kg
- Cadaverine	< 0,10 g/kg
- Histamine	< 0,10 g/kg
- Trimethylamine-N	< 5 mg N / 100 g
- Trimethylamineoksyd-N	0-8 mg N / 100 g
- NH ₃ -N	0,03 – 0,04 %
- Salt (NaCl)	0,3 %
- Additives, antioxidant	Ethoxyquine

Mineral content

- K	0,86 g/kg on dry matter
- Na	1,05 g/kg on dry matter
- Mg	7,37 g/kg on dry matter
- Ca	128,70 g/kg on dry matter
- P	23,20 g/kg on dry matter
- Cl	3,28 g/kg on dry matter
- PCB	1,00 – 1,99 ng/g product

Uses

♦ Shrimps Feeds

The shrimp meal has a real interest as a major ingredient for several animal feeds and especially in the feeds for rearing shrimps. For such formulas, the shrimp meal is incorporated up to a level of 30 %.

The chitine which is the main compound of the shrimp shells meal may have probably an essential role on various metabolism in crustaceans.

The amount of 25/30 % of this chitine and the digestibility index of the proteins are closely correlated. The available quantity of proteins from shrimp is depending upon the content of non-protein nitrogen from chitine.

A such meal has several unknown nutritional factors which increase the appetit of the young shrimp, and consequently improved the growth. The presence of compounds such as certain amino-acids (taurine for instance), nucleotids and phospholipids are together the cause of benefic nutritional effects of a such meal ♦

Fish Feeds

The shrimp shell meal is used as a natural source of carotenoids for the flesh pigmentation especially to give the pinky colour of the salmonids before to be commercialised. This meal is also used as a growth factor and an attractive ingredient for fish baits.