



"Strengthening Circular Economy
and Valorisation of side-streams
in RAS Aquaculture"
AQUALOOP International Conference

Interreg  Co-funded by
the European Union

South Baltic

*aqua
loop*

By-products characterization and valorization of African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*)

Ballesteros-Redondo et al. (in prep.)

Bremerhaven, Germany | 25 February 2026

Speaker: Dr. Christina Schmidt, Chair of Aquaculture and Sea-Ranching, University of Rostock

@AquaLoop
@AquaLoop Interreg SB



aqualoop.edu.pl

Introduction

BY-PRODUCTS CHARACTERIZATION AND VALORIZATION (LIVER, SKIN, GONADS) OF AFRICAN CATFISH (*Clarias gariepinus* BURCHELL, 1822) BASED ON FATTY ACIDS

Laura Ballesteros-Redondo^a, Alexander Wacker^b, Harry Palm^a, Adrian A. Bischoff^a

^aUniversity of Rostock, Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Department of Aquaculture and Sea-Ranching, Justus-von-Liebig-Weg 6, 18059 Rostock, Germany. laura.redondo@uni-rostock.de, adrian.bischoff-lang@uni-rostock.de, harry.palm@uni-rostock.de

^bUniversity of Greifswald, Department of Animal Ecology, Zoological Institute and Museum, Greifswald, Loitzer Str. 26, 17489 Greifswald, Germany alexander.wacker@uni-greifswald.de

Background

- Study was part of **Pilot 2, NEMATIC** (Increasing the Nutrient Efficiency of coMmmercial Aquaculture Through Increased application of Circular economy concepts)
- Aquaculture grows rapidly worldwide
- **African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*)** →
 - suitable for intensive production systems (RAS)
 - fast-growing, tolerates high stocking densities, robust



Introduction

Background

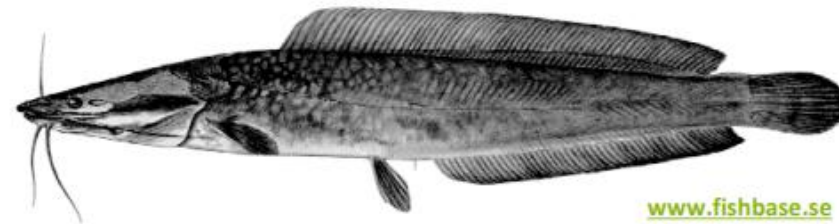
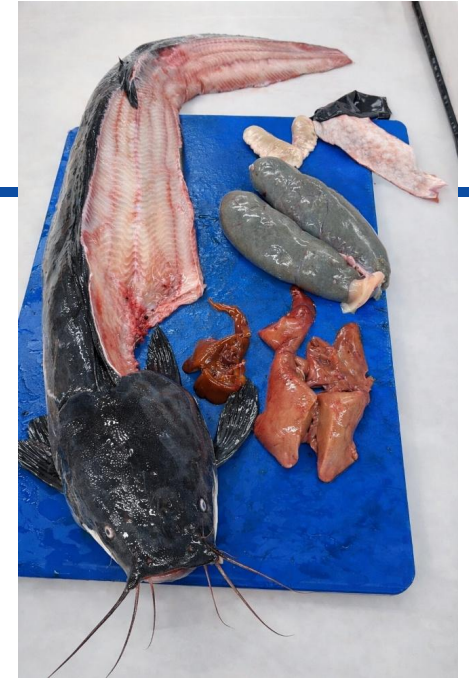
- Economically problematic: low market price & high proportion of waste (skin, gonads, liver, head...)
- Some by-products contain high amounts of lipids, including valuable omega-3 fatty acids



Introduction

Background

- There's a lack of systematic data on...
 - how fatty acids are distributed among individual organs
 - how sex & age affect lipids
 - what ecological potential lies in the utilization of by-products
- The **aim of the study** is therefore to characterize the **liver, skin, & gonads** in terms of fatty acid content, analyze sex & age differences, & identify the optimal slaughter time



www.fishbase.se

Material & Methods

- **Test facility & fish farming:**

- African catfish from the commercial RAS facility at the University of Rostock
- Raised for up to 48 weeks, final weight up to 2 - 2.5 kg

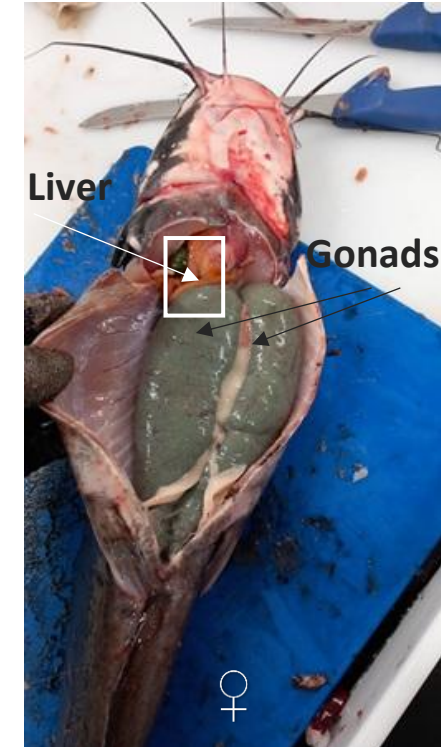
- **Sampling:**

- Regular sampling at 3-week intervals
- Focus on commercially relevant age groups: 24-48 weeks
- 5 fish per tank (3 tanks in total)
- Sex determination
- From each fish (n=120) (male n=52 & female n=68) samples of liver, gonad & skin were taken



FishGlassHouse (FGH) Rostock

© Uni Rostock



African catfish

© A. Bischoff-Lang

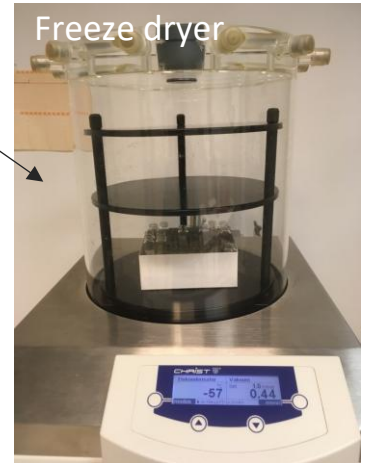
Material & Methods

Analyses

- Determination of body weight, fillet-, skin-, liver-, & gonad weight
- Hepatosomatic & gonadosomatic index
- Fatty acid (FA) analyses:
 - Tissue samples were freeze-dried & homogenized into powder
 - Extraction, transesterification of lipids into fatty acid methyl esters (FAMES)
 - FAMES were separated & quantified using GC, identification of individual FA via comparison with known standards



Tissue sample



Lipids refer to all fats; a total of 7 groups

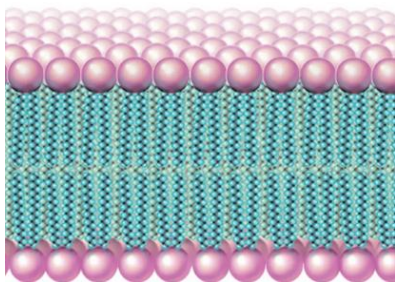
Fatty acids = one group of lipids -> consist of hydrocarbon chains with a carboxyl group
classified according to chain length & presence & position of double bonds

We distinguish between:

Saturated fatty acids (SFAs): when carbon atoms are linked only by single bonds

Unsaturated fatty acids: when the carbon chain contains double bonds

© Encyclopaedia Britannia, Inc.



Functions:

- ❖ provide energy
- ❖ essential components of cell membranes
- ❖ can act as „raw material“ for production of hormones
- ❖ transport vitamins

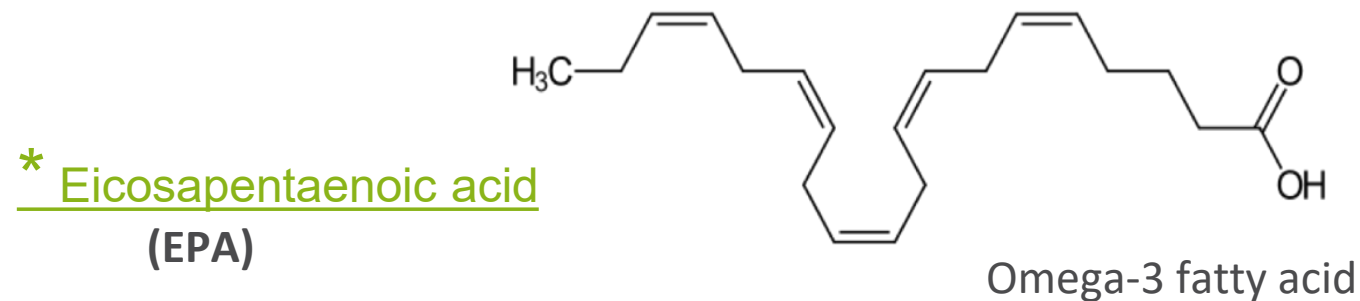
* **Unsaturated fatty acids:** when the carbon chain contains double bonds

PUFA (polyunsaturated fatty acid): - more than one double bond

Omega-3 fatty acids are PUFAs

for example: EPA (eicosapentaenoic acid) & **DHA** (docosahexaenoic acid)

➤ Omega-3 fatty acids are natural fats found in fish that are considered beneficial for health, particularly for supporting heart & brain function. Also known for anti-inflammatory effects



PUFA (polyunsaturated fatty acid)

Results

Growth & morphological indices

HSI: stable in female ($1.0 \pm 0.2\%$ to $1.2 \pm 0.1\%$),
consistently higher in male ($1.6 \pm 0.1\%$ to $2.2 \pm 0.3\%$)

GSI: strong increase with age in females (up to **16%**),
low in males (less than **1%**)

In summary: females invest heavily in reproduction,
males primarily in somatic growth

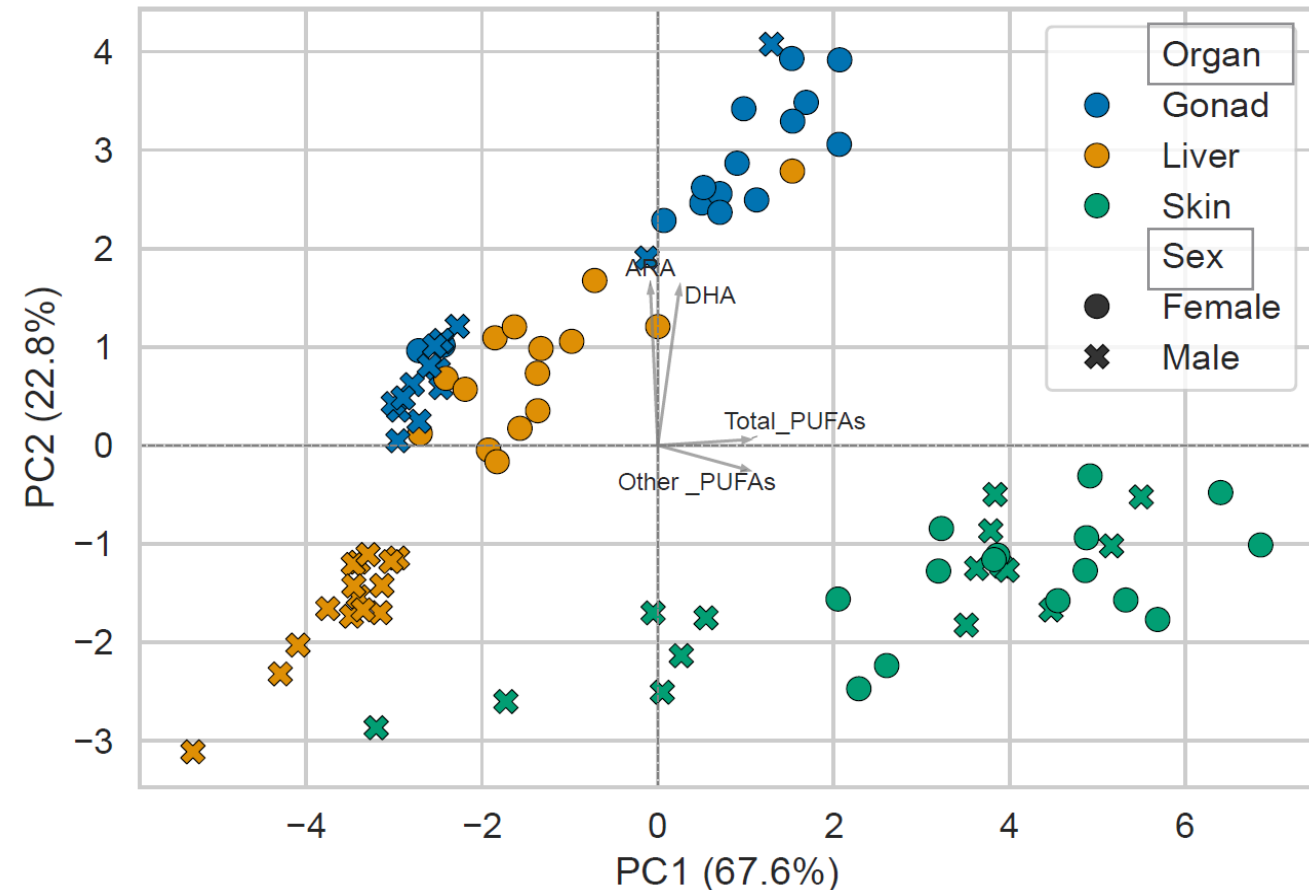


Results

Fatty acids distribution

PCA visualization of organ- & sex-specific patterns

- FA distribution is organ-specific
- **Skin**
Highest total FA levels, no significant sex or age effects
- **Gonads**
Females: sig. higher amount of total FA & Omega-3 FA. **Males:** particularly small amount of Omega-3 FA
- **Liver**
Females: significant higher amount of FA & Omega-3 FA than males

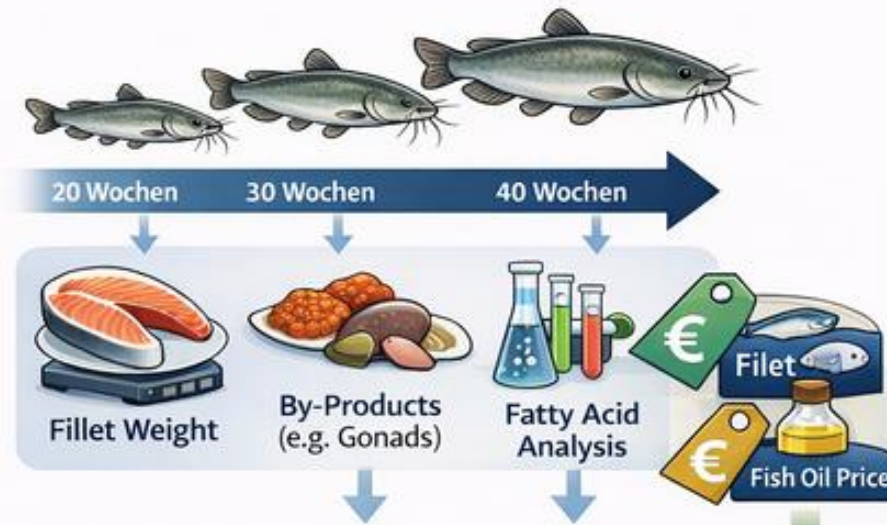


Additional: Mixed linear model for tests of age-effects

Development Bioeconomic model

in progress

Model is based on different variables:



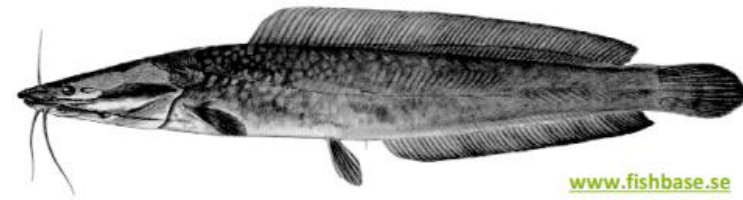
● Bioeconomic model linking biological growth data and economic valuation

- Analysis of fillet weight, by-product mass and fatty acid composition across age stages
- Market prices for fillet and fish oil integrated into the model
- Estimation of total economic value per fish depending on harvest timing



● Goal: identify an economically optimal harvest point

Take-Home-Message



- **Skin has the highest FA content** (308 – 356 Microgram per Milligram dry weight)
- Tissue type strongest driver of fatty acid composition.
Liver, gonads, & skin show clearly distinct profiles.
- Age influences fatty acid composition in a tissue-specific manner,
with strongest effects observed in female gonads.
- **By-products are no waste**

Thank you for your attention!

Contacts

Laura Ballesteros-Redondo

Laura.Redondo@thuenen.de

Adrian Bischoff-Lang

Adrian.Bischoff-Lang@uni-rostock.de

Christina Schmidt

Christina.Schmidt2@uni-rostock.de