DOI: 10.12816/00<u>60302</u> Vol. 14 No. 1 June 2019





## Growth Response of Pangasius Catfish (*Pangasius hypophthalmus*) Fry to Practical Diets with Varying Dietary Lipid and Protein Levels

Asmaa S. Abd El-Naby

Department of Fish Nutrition and Feed Technology, Central Laboratory for Aquaculture Research, Abbassa, Abu Hammad, Sharkia, Egypt.

\*Corresponding Author

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Dietary protein, Dietary lipid, Pangasius catfish, Pangasius hypophthalmus, growth, feed utilization, whole body composition.,	A (4X 3) factorial design was conducted to determing the optimum levels of dietary protein and lipid that could produce optimum growth performance of Pangasius catfish, Pangasius hypophthalmus. Twelve experimental diets comprising a combination of four protein levels (25, 30, 35 and 40%) and three lipid levels (6, 9, and 12%) were formulated. fish (2.5 g) were fed one of the tested diets in triplicates up to apparent satiety twice a day at 09:00 and 14:00 h for 8 week. The diet containing 30/12% protein/lipid% could be deemed suitable for optimal fish growth and survival. The optimum feed utilization parameters were also recognized in fish fed the above diets. No significant differences were recorded in moisture and ash contents in the body of fish fed diets containing different protein and lipid levels. Body protein content was positively correlated while body lipid content decreased with increasing dietary protein. The results of the present experiment indicate the presence of a protein-sparing effect of lipid as fish fed diet containing 30% protein with 12% lipid would be suitable for the optimum growth of Pangasius catfish, P. hypophthalmus fry

## INTRODUCTION

Successful aquaculture depends upon the provision of diets containing adequate levels of protein, lipid, energy and appropriate balance of nutrients to permit the most efficient growth and to maintain the health of the animal under given circumstances (Cho and Bureau, 2001). Protein is required to provide amino acids for growth, while dietary lipid provides both EFA and some of the energy needed for the metabolic processes. Further energy could also be derived from the metabolism of protein and some dietary carbohydrates. Among nutrients, dietary protein is the most important factor affecting growth performance of fish and feed cost (Kim and Lee, 2005). Therefore, optimal utilization of dietary protein is essential for profitable production. Thus, the utilization of dietary protein as energy fuels is closely related to dietary protein level and the availability of dietary nonprotein energy sources (such as lipids carbohydrates). The increase of protein level in diet improves fish growth but proportionally increases feed cost. Dietary protein is the most expensive macronutrient in fish diets (Ahmad, 2008). The amount of protein in fish diet should be adequate

enough to support growth as the excess protein in fish diets may be wasteful and cause the diet to be unnecessarily expensive.

Dietary lipids as the non-protein energy source play a prominent role in fish nutrition as primary energy source and to provide essential fatty acids to maintain biological structures and normal functions of cell membranes (Sargent et al., 1999). It is currently the trend in fish feed production (Schuchardt et al., 2008), to increase dietary energy level because lipid is an energy-dense nutrient and is readily metabolized by fish (NRC, 1993). Inclusion of lipid in diets may not only improve growth and nutritional status, it could also increase feed palatability (Smith, 1980). On the other hand, high dietary lipid content might decrease feed consumption and reduce growth (El-Marakby, 2006; Abbass, 2007). High dietary lipid could also lead to an increase in lipid deposition in the fish body and affect the nutritional quality offish meat. Therefore, a proper balance between dietary protein and lipids is necessary to maintain high growth rates and good feed conversion ratio, minimize excessive accumulation of lipid and glycogen in somatic tissue and liver, and improve the quality of fish farm effluents via decreasing undesirable nitrogen waste outputs (Williams et al., 2003; Miller et al., 2005; Craig et al., 2006; Mohanta et al., 2009).

## ABD EL-NABY A. S.

استجابة النمو من زريعه اسماك البنجاسيوس للعلائق المعمليه المصنعه مع مستويات مختلفه من الدهون والبروتين

## اسماء سمير عبد النبي

قسم بحوث تغذيه الاسماك، المعمل المركزي لبحوث الثروة السمكية، العباسة, أبوحماد, الشرقية, مصر.

اجريت هذه الدراسه بقسم بحوث تغذية الأسماك بالمعمل المركزي لبحوث الثروة السمكيه بالعباسه- ابو حماد- شرقيه- مصر لدراسه مدى استجابه استخدام مستويات مختلفه من الدهون والبروتين على اداء النمو لاسماك البنجاسيوس ومعرفه كميه الاستفاده من العلف وحساب نسبه التحويل الغذائي وذلك لتقييم مدى الاحتياجات المطلوبه لاسماك البنجاسيوس لمعرفه كيفيه استزراعها كسمكه غير متداوله في الاستزراع السمكي في مصر.

فى هذه الدراسه قسمت زريعه اسماك البنجاسيوس (2.5 جم وزن ابتدائى) الى 12 مجموعه لكل مجموعه ثلاث احواض فيبر سعه الواحد منها 150 لتر وبه 15 سمكه. تغنت الاسماك على علائق يحتوى على تركيزات مختلفه في البروتين (25و 30و 35و 30/90 15/00

في نهاية التجربة تم وزن الاسماك لمعرفة معدل النمو. كما اخذت 5 سمكات من كل معاملة لقياس بعض المكونات الكيميانيه في جسم الاسماك مثل (الرطوبه- الرماد- الدهن- البروتين) وأظهرت النتائج انه عدم وجود اختلاف معنوي في قياس خصائص المياه المختلفة نتيجة تغذية الاسماك علي مستويات مختلفه من البروين والدهن. كما سجلت النتائج ان افضل استفاده من العلف تحقق بها افضل اداء لنمو اسماك البنجاسيوس كانت في العليقة المحنويه على 12/30% بروتين/ دهن وكما لم تتاثر نسبة الرطوبة بينما انخفضت نسبة الدهن وزادت نسبة البروتين في جسم الاسماك المغذاه على العليقة المحتويه على 12/30% بروتين مي 12/30% بروتين دهن هي العليقة المحتويه على 30% بروتين مع 12/30% دهن هي العليقة المحتويه على 10% بروتين مع 12/30 هـ 12 % دهن هي العليقة المثلي لزريعه اسماك البنجاسيوس لافضل نمو ومعدل استفاده من الغذاء