DOI: <u>10.12816/00601600</u> Vol. 16 No 1 June 2021





Determination of Maintenance and Maximum Growth Requirements of Protein and Energy for Gilthead Sea Bream Post-Larvae

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ARTICLE INFO

G. Sea bream post-larvae Maintenance requirements Maximum growth requirements Feeding rate Growth performance Feed utilization.

ABSTRACT

Six feeding rates (FR) 3, 6, 9, 13, 15, and 18 % BW / day at three replicates were tested to determine protein and energy maintenance and maximum growth requirements of Gilthead Sea bream (G. Sea bream, Sparus aurata) post-larvae. Growth performance, feed utilization, and body composition of the larvae were also evaluated. Fish were fed on a basal diet containing 40% crude protein and 270kcal/ 100g diet. Each treatment was replicated in three haba submerged in the aquaria. Fish were fed 3 times daily; the amount was adjusted every ten days according to the determined biomass per haba. One thousand larvae G. Sea bream, 95 mg initial BW, were obtained from the El-Wafaa fish hatchery in the Ismailia governorate. A recirculating aquaculture system (RAS) was used. The RAS unit contains 500L in 6 glass aquaria 100 × 30 × 40 cm 90L/aquarium. Weight gain (WG), final body weight (FBW), body protein and fat, PPV, and ER of G. Sea bream significantly increased with increasing feeding rate from 3 up to 12 %. With a 12% feeding rate, the growth and specific growth rate (SGR) were found to be significantly higher. The body weight, body protein, and energy of sea bass increased by increasing protein and energy intake in the diet from (12.1 to 48.5 mg protein / 1g BW daily and from 138.3 to 553.2 cal. gross energy / 1g BW daily). The regression analysis of the increase in body weight, body protein, and body energy with increasing the protein and energy intake found that the average of the maintenance requirements of G. Sea bream post-larvae (95 mg initial BW) is 6.86 mg protein/g BW and 92.37 cal. gross energy/g BW daily. With the maximum growth requirement of 48.46 mg protein/g BW and 553.2 cal. gross energy/g BW.

INTRODUCTION

Egypt has the largest aquaculture industry in Africa. The total market value of the industry was US \$2.2 billion in 2015 (1 USD = 8.88 Egyptian pounds). Egyptian aquaculture currently provides almost 79 % of the country's fish needs, with almost all the output coming from small and mediumsized privately-owned farms (FAO, 2018). Gilthead sea bream (G. Sea bream, *Sparus aurata*) is the most common species cultured in the Mediterranean region in a land flow-through system (Council, 2011). The sustainable aquaculture of G. Sea bream was carried out using nutritionally balanced fish feed. Feeding fish at the best feeding rate (FR) is a usual research event to increase survival and growth performance (El-Dahhar, 2000; El-Dahhar et al., 2013a; El-Dahhar et al., 2017).

Growth and energy intake of fish depends on the amount of feed fed (Brett, 1979; Brett and Groves, 1979; Council, 2011), production costs assessment is a function of the relationship between feeding rates and growth. To meet the market demands of gilthead sea bream juveniles, commercial hatchery production managers must adjust feeding rates to achieve the appropriate sizes of fish.

Feeding rates have several impacts on fish growth, survival, feed efficiency, and feed wastage, so feeding is one of the important factors affecting the farm's commercial production (Azzaydi et al., 2000; Tsevis and Azzaydi, 2000; Tsevis et al., 1992). Feeding experiments on fish in several stages of growth (larvae, juveniles, and sub adults have been tried (Copeland et al., 2002; Copeland et al., 2003; Lee, 2007). One of the factors affecting the dietary protein-to-energy ratios might be the use of fish of different weights, as protein requirements decrease with increasing fish size (Kaushik and Luquet, 1984; Masser et al., 1991; Page and Andrews, 1973). Of the high prices of protein, protein requirement gets the great attention of many researchers to reduce the feed production cost (Kim et al., 2002; Lee et al., 2002).

Feeding rate, water temperature, and fish size are the most important factors that are synergistically affecting the growth of fish. The optimal feeding rate is the most important factor in the success of any aquaculture operation. It is particularly appropriate for juvenile fish because of their susceptibility to overfeeding and underfeeding which causes both increased incidences of disease and mortality

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تقدير احتياجات يرقات أسماك الدنيس من البروتين والطاقة علاء عبد الكريم الدحار 1، طارق صلاح الإتربي 2، سامي يحيى الزعيم 1، وشيماء شاهين 1 1. قسم الانتاج الحيواني والسمكي، كلية الزراعة سابا باشا جامعة الاسكندرية 2. شركة امتنان، قسم الصيدليات الاسكندرية، مصر

تم اختبار ست معدلات تغذية ليرقات الدنيس 3 و 6 و 10 و 13 و 18 من وزن الجسم / اليوم بثلاث مكررات لتقدير الاحتياجات الحافظة من البروتين والطاقة واحتياجات النمو القصوى ليرقات أسماك الدنيس (. Sparus aurata 'Seabream مكمررات لتقدير الاحتياجات الحافظة من البروتين والماقيقيم أداء النمو واستخدام العلف وتكوين جسم اليرقات. تم تغذية الأسماك على عليثة يحتوي على 40 ٪ بروتين خام و 270 كيلو كالوري / 100 جرام على . تم تكرار كل علاج في ثلاث هبات مغمورة في الأحواض. تم تغذية الأسماك ثلاث مرات يوميًا ؛ تم تعديل الكمية كل عشرة أيام وفقًا للكتلة الحيوية المحددة لكل هبة. تم الحصول على ألف يرقة من أسماك الدنيس ، 95 ملجم ابتدائي من وزن الجسم ، من مفرخ أسماك الوفاء بمحافظة الإسماعيلية. تم استخدام نظام الاستزراع المائي المعاد تدويره (RAS). تحتوي وحدة RAS على 500 لتر في أحواض زجاجية 100 × 30 × 40 سم 90 لتر / حوض سمك. زيادة الوزن (WG) ، وزن الجسم النهائي (SGR) ، بروتين ودهون الجسم وبروتين الجسم وطاقة سمك القاروص بزيادة تناول البروتين والطاقة في النظام الغذائي من أعلى بكثير. زاد وزن الجسم وبروتين الجسم وطاقة سمك القاروص بزيادة تناول البروتين الجسم ، وطاقة الجسم مع زيادة المرام من وزن الجسم مو وزن الجسم ، وبروتين الجسم من وزن الجسم مع زيادة تناول البروتين والطاقة أن متوسط متطلبات الحفاظ على يرقات أسماك الدنيس بعد اليرقات (95 مجم من وزن الجسم يوميًا الأولي) هو 6.86 مجم بروتين / غرام وزن الجسم و 95.52 كالوري. إجمالي الطاقة الإجمالية / غرام وزن الجسم بمن وزن الجسم و 553.2 كالوري. الطاقة الإجمالية / غرام وزن الجسم. الجسم.