

Nutritional and feeding management Studies on hybrid Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus* x *O. aureus*)

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ABSTRACT

Two experiments were performed in two or three way factorial design on Nile tilapia hybrid (*O. niloticus* x *O. aureus*) at the El kanater El khairyia Experimental Fish Research Station belonging to NIOF. The three experiments were carried out in outdoor concrete tanks, each of 10m³ total water volume. Both experiments lasted 20 weeks after start and fish initial weights for the first and second experiments were 30.24 and 31.76 g, respectively.

The first trial aimed to test the interaction between protein (25 or 30 % p25 or p30) and dietary energy levels (15.70; 16.74 or 18.84 KJ g-1 dry diet) on growth performance of hybrid tilapia. In the second experiment, three feeding rates (2, 4 or 6% biomass of fish R2 ;R4 or R6) within each rate two feeding frequencies (2 or 3 times /day F2 or F3) within each two stocking densities (25 or 50 fish /m³ D25 or D50) were tested for their effects on growth performance of hybrid tilapia. Results of the first experiment revealed that the maximum growth performance of hybrid tilapia was obtained using the diet P25% E16.74KJ, which is recommended for hybrid tilapia.

Results of the second trial recommended the feeding rate; frequency and stocking density of 4%; two times feeding at 25 fish/ m³ density, respectively for best growth performance of hybrid tilapia.

Key words: hybrid tilapia, growth energy, protein, feeding ratio, feeding frequency, stocking density.

INTRODUCTION

Nutrition of tilapias is an area of research that has received great attention, because of the influence of nutrition on fish growth and health as well as on the cost of production. Immense literature on tilapia culture and feeding is available and has been more recently reviewed by El-Sayed (2006).

The optimal P/E ratio may vary among fish species, fish size, diet formulation and culture system (Ai *et al.*, 2004). Winfree & Stickney (1981) revealed that the optimum P/E ratio for *Oreochromis aureus* fry was 125 (56% protein and gross energy 4600 K cal / Kg diet), however for the same fish 7.5 g, the optimum P/E ratio was 108 (34% protein and gross energy 3200 K cal / Kg

diet). So, to obtain optimum growth for *Oreochromis niloticus* fry (2.9 g) 75 mg P/K cal digestible energy are required (Santiago & Reyes, 1993).

Furthermore, in finfish aquaculture, stocking density can not only affect fish growth, but has also been shown to alter behavioral interactions (Baskerville–Bridges & Kling, 2002). Therefore, determining the effects of stocking density in different fish species is vitally important in commercial culture (Woods, 2003).

NRC (1993) showed that the best feeding frequencies recorded for various sizes of tilapia which ranged between two day old to (1-5g), 5-20 g , 20-100g and > 100 g reared at 28 °C as 8, 6, 4 and three times per day, using feeding levels of 30-10%, 10-6%, 6-4% and 3% of fish body weight, respectively.

Therefore, the present work was carried out to determine the optimum dietary protein level with gross energy levels and feeding frequency for hybrid tilapia (*O. niloticus* X *O. aureus*) and to investigate the interaction between stocking density and feeding regime of hybrid tilapia when raised in concrete ponds.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Feeding trials were conducted at El-Kanater El-khayria Experimental Fish Farm (EEF), National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF) Egypt. Twelve 10 m³ concrete tanks, with natural water supply-through water system from the adjacent River Nile branch, were used for each trial.

Experimental Fish

Hybrid tilapia (female *O. niloticus* X male *O. aureus*) juveniles were obtained (from a private hatchery) and maintained in the experimental concrete tanks at a stocking rate of 25 fish/m³ for 3 weeks for an acclimatization period before the commencement of first growth trial. During this period, fish were fed on a commercial tilapia feed (30% CP) for 10 days then switched to the experimental diets.

At start of feeding experiments 1& 2, fish of each concrete tank were collectively weighed and average initial weights per treatment (IW, g/fish) were 30.24 and 31.76 g respectively.

Experimental design

In feeding trial 1, three dietary gross energy levels (E1, 15.70; E2, 16.74; E3 18.84 Kj g⁻¹ dry diet) within each two protein (P) levels (25 or 30%) were tested (Table 1) as duplicates for each treatment. Fish were fed on the test diets dry pellets at a rate of 3% of biomass twice per day, six days a week for 20 weeks at ambient temperature ranged between 23 and 25°C. Dissolved oxygen (DO) ranged between 4.8 & 6.3 mg/L, pH, 6.9-7.9 and ammonia, 0.23-0.29 mg/L (APHA, 1995).

Table 1. Ingredients and proximate composition (% DM) of test diets fed to hybrid tilapia (*O. niloticus* XO. *Aureus*) in trial 1.

Gross energy (Kjg ⁻¹ dry diet)*	15.70		16.74		18.84	
Dietary protein (%)	25	30	25	30	25	30
Ingredients						
Fish meal (herring)	15	18	18	23	22	27
Soybean meal ¹	4	15	8	14	7	10
Yellow corn flour	-	-	34	30	45	30
Wheat bran	77.5	64.0	34	29.5	13.5	21.5
Sunflower oil (SO)	1.5	1.0	4	1.5	10.5	9.5
Vitamin & Minerals mix ²	2	2	2	2	2	2
Composition (%DM)Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Moisture	10.13	10.09	10.06	10.09	9.35	9.13
Crude protein, (P)	25.27	30.22	24.95	30.11	24.96	29.91
Ether extract, (EE)	5.90	5.25	8.17	5.82	14.57	13.80
Crude fiber, (CF)	7.90	7.05	4.53	4.22	2.74	3.30
NFE ³ (by difference)	42.91	40.70	45.72	42.61	42.39	36.92
Ash	15.68	15.77	16.99	16.74	18.94	18.87
GE (Kjg ⁻¹ dry diet)	161.2	191.62	146.85	179.87	131.78	158.51
P/E ratio						

1- Solvent extract.

2- Each 1 kg of vitamins and minerals mixture contained: 4.8 m.l.U. vit.D₃, 4.0g vit. E, 0.8g vit K, 4.0g vit B₂, 0.6g vit. B₆, 4.0g pantothenic acid. 8. g Nicotinic acid, 400 mg Folic acid, 20 mg Biotin, 200 g Choline chloride, 4 g Copper, 0.4 g Iodine, 12 g Iron, 22 g Manganese, 22g Zinc, 0.04g Selenium.

3- Nitrogen free extract.

4- *Kj=4.186Kcal

In trial 2, three feeding rates (2, 4 and 6% of wet weight/day), dry diet at two frequencies (0900 and 1500 h) or 3 (0900, 1200, 1500 h) feedings/d, F₂, F₃) with each feeding rate was offered to duplicate groups of young hybrid tilapia stocked in concrete tanks at two densities (25 or 50 fish/m³, D₂₅, D₅₀) for 20 weeks with provided a single diet (25% CP, 16.74 Kj g⁻¹ dry diet, (Table 1). Ambient temperature ranged from 22.3-25.6°C; DO, 5-6 mg/L; pH, 6.9-7.7 and ammonia, 0.23-0.29 mg/L.

For both trials, fish growth was monitored biweekly (14d) and feed ration rate of each treatment was then readjusted accordingly.

Analytical procedures

Samples of 15 fish were taken at start and end, from each experiment, for the initial and final proximate flesh analyses respectively. Feed ingredients and experimental diets were analyzed for moisture (drying at 80-85°C to

constant weight), and lipid content of flesh by Bligh and Dyer (1959) crude protein (semi-automatic Kjeldahl, VELP Scientifica UDK 126), lipids (Soxhelt using a Petrolume ether a solvent), crude fiber and ash content (ignition in a muffle furnace at 550⁰C for 6h) adopting the standard methodology of AOAC (1995).

Data and statistical analyses

Gross energy (GE) in diet (Kcal) (1 Kj= 4.186 Kcal) was calculated according to NRC (1993) calculated = 5.64 X %CP + 9.44 X % EE + 4.11 X % NFE. The following growth and feed utilization indices were used for statistical analysis: total weight gain (WG, g/fish) = final body weight (FW) – initial body weight (IW); specific growth rate (SGR, %/d) = 100 (ln FW – ln IW)/t (experimental period in days).

- Measurements calculated and determined are
- 1- Apparent food conversion ratio (FCR) (because we did not measure the uneaten food) = amount of dry feed supply (g)/body weight gain of fish (g).
 - 2- apparent protein efficiency ratio (PER) = fish weight gain (g)/ amount of protein fed (g).
 - 3- apparent protein productive value (PPV%) = body protein gain / dietary protein intake.
 - 4- energy retained (ER%) = (body energy gain / dietary energy intake) x 100.

Data were subjected to ANOVA statistical analyses using a software SAS (1996) version 6.12 (SAS Inst., Cary, NC 27513, USA). Means of different parameters were compared by Duncan's multiple range test at significance level $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

A. Growth and feed utilization Indices

The measured growth indices (WG, g/fish; SGR, %/d) as well as feed utilization indices (FCR, PER, PPV) for the six treatments of feeding trial 1 are presented in (Table 2).

Table 2. Growth performance and feed utilization indices of hybrid tilapia (*O. niloticus X O. aureus*) in trial 1 (mean ± SE).

Treatment	WG (g/fish)	SGR (%/d)	Feed supply (g)	FCR	PER	PPV (%)	ER (%)
Gross Energy (Kjg⁻¹ dry diet)							
E1 (15.70)	108.40 ^a ±.2	1.19 ^b ±.02	302.88	2.80 ^{ab} ±.05	1.30 ^{ab} ±.02	19.96 ^b ±1.41	12.80 ^a ±1.26
E2 (16.74)	116.12 ^a ±.1	1.13 ^a ±.03	312.24	2.69 ^b ±.02	1.40 ^a ±.01	21.53 ^a ±1.04	12.37 ^{ab} ±1.11
E3 (18.84)	094.42 ^a ±.1	1.02 ^a ±.02	277.58	2.94 ^a ±.04	1.25 ^b ±.04	19.86 ^b ±1.29	11.29 ^b ±1.07
Dietary protein (P)							
25% (P25)	105.54 ^b ±1	1.07 ^a ±.04	359.36	2.82 ^a ±.03	1.44 ^a ±.03	22.50 ^a ±1.10	12.35 ^a ±1.04
30% (P30)	107.08 ^a ±1	1.08 ^a ±.03	365.67	2.80 ^a ±.05	1.19 ^b ±.04	18.40 ^a ±1.25	11.95 ^a ±1.12
E x P							
E1 x P25	099.38 ^{bc} ±1	1.04 ^b ±.01	285.22	2.87 ^a ±.05	1.38 ^b ±.03	21.07 ^b ±1.72	12.32 ^b ±1.03
E1 x P30	117.41 ^a ±1	1.13 ^a ±.08	320.53	2.73 ^b ±.04	1.21 ^c ±.05	18.84 ^a ±1.13	13.28 ^a ±1.11
E2 x P25	119.97 ^a ±2	1.14 ^a ±.03	319.12	2.66 ^b ±.05	1.57 ^a ±.06	24.44 ^a ±1.21	12.60 ^b ±1.54
E2 x P30	112.26 ^b ±1	1.11 ^a ±.07	305.35	2.72 ^b ±.06	1.22 ^c ±.04	18.62 ^a ±1.37	12.13 ^b ±1.29
E3 x P25	097.26 ^c ±2	1.03 ^b ±.02	285.94	2.94 ^a ±.04	1.36 ^b ±.04	21.99 ^b ±1.61	12.14 ^b ±1.31
E3 x P30	091.57 ^d ±1	1.00 ^b ±.03	269.22	2.94 ^a ±.05	1.14 ^d ±.03	17.73 ^d ±1.23	10.44 ^d ±1.12

a,b,c and d values in the same row bearing different superscript letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

Results of trial 1 revealed that increasing dietary protein level from 25 to 30% had slightly improved weight gain, (WG), specific growth rate, SGR and feed conversion ratio, FCR. However, increasing protein level significantly reduced ($P<0.05$) both protein efficiency ratio, (PER) and protein productive value, (PPV) (Table 2).

In the mean time, optimal gross energy which produced significantly ($P<0.05$) highest growth among all treatments was 16.74 KJ g^{-1} dry diet regardless of protein level. Further increase in gross energy up to 18.84 KJ g^{-1} dry diet had negatively affected growth (WG, SGR) and nutritional indices (FCR, PER, PPV and ER) (Table 2). As for the interaction between dietary protein level, and gross energy, results indicated that the 25% CP diet with 16.74 KJ g^{-1} dry diet had yielded a the best relative growth as well as the feed utilization among all the tested diets.

Results of trial 2 show that the lowest tested feeding rate (2% of biomass, R_2) showed significantly inferior growth (WG, SGR), whereas higher feed rates (4 and 6% of biomass, R_4 & R_6) had significantly ($P<0.05$) improved all growth indices (Table 4). Therefore, it is more economical to adopt the 4% biomass feeding rate as the daily feed ration for the best fish growth performance. On the other hand, both tested feeding frequencies (two, F_2/d , or three feedings, F_3/d) did not exhibit significant impact ($P>0.05$) over growth or feed utilization indices (Table 4). However, increasing stocking density from D_{25} to D_{50} /m^3 decreased growth rate for fish. Considering the interaction between mixed feeding schedules adopted in trial 2 and based on the measured indices, treatment $R_4 F_2 D_{25}$ led to the best growth (Table 4) for young hybrid tilapia (*O. niloticus* X *O. aureus*) reared in concrete tanks.

B. Fish body composition

In Trial (1) results of the effect of using different dietary protein levels (25 or 30%), gross energy (15.70 - 18.84 KJ g^{-1} dry diet) on proximate analysis of flesh are shown in Table (3). Data indicated that fish fed both protein level (25 or 30%) did not record significant differences on body chemical composition ($P>0.05$). Varied gross energy ratios had significantly ($p<0.05$) affected both lipid and ash contents of fish but not moisture and protein.

Table 3. Proximate analyses (% wet weight) of hybrid tilapia muscles fed test diets in trial 1.. (mean ± SE)

Treatment	Moisture	Crude protein	Crude lipid	Ash	Gross energy ^a (Kjg ⁻¹)
Initial	7619±1.21	15.72±1.05	3.92±0.9	4.17±0.40	5.31±0.12
Gross Energy (k cal/kg dry diet)					
₁ E (15.70)	76.57±2.18 ^a	15.39±1.24 ^a	4.75±0.80 ^b	3.27±0.82 ^b	5.56 ^b ±0.18
₂ E (16.74)	76.35±2.08 ^a	15.40±1.56 ^a	4.71±0.80 ^b	3.51±0.73 ^{ab}	5.55 ^b ±0.15
₃ E (18.84)	75.62±2.34 ^a	15.71±2.04 ^a	5.10±0.70 ^a	3.58±0.86 ^a	5.79 ^a ±0.17
Dietary protein (P)					
CP 25%	75.97±2.70 ^a	15.58±1.85 ^a	4.89±0.57 ^a	3.54±0.92 ^a	5.66 ^a ±0.20
CP 30%	76.38±2.03 ^a	15.42±1.02 ^a	4.81±0.77 ^a	3.36±0.76 ^a	5.59 ^a ±0.15
E x P					
E1 x P25	76.84±3.24 ^a	15.28±1.56 ^a	4.63±0.47 ^b	3.22±0.95 ^b	5.52 ^c ±0.16
E1 x P30	76.29±2.54 ^a	15.49±2.54 ^a	4.87±0.57 ^{ab}	3.32±0.73 ^b	5.63 ^b ±0.11
E2 x P25	75.97±2.29 ^a	15.54±1.92 ^a	4.80±0.82 ^{ab}	3.66±0.65 ^a	5.62 ^b ±0.13
E2 x P30	76.73±2.25 ^a	15.26±2.54 ^b	4.62±0.95 ^b	3.35±0.93 ^b	5.48 ^c ±0.12
E3 x P25	75.11±3.11 ^a	15.91±1.78 ^{bc}	5.25±0.94 ^a	3.75±0.83 ^a	5.89 ^a ±0.14
E3 x P30	76.13±1.25 ^a	15.51±2.04 ^{bc}	4.95±0.27 ^a	3.40±0.65 ^{ab}	5.67 ^b ±0.13

a,b,c and d values in the same row with different superscript letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

* Muscle gross energy (K cal/100g muscle) by NRC (1983) = 5.7 x % crude protein + 9.5 x % crude lipid. (Kj = 4.186 K cal)

Table 4. Growth performance and feed utilization indices of hybrid tilapia fed test diets in trial 2 (mean ± SE).

Treatment	WG (g/fish)	SGR (%/d)	Feed supply (g)	FCR	PER	PPV (%)	ER (%)
Feed ration (R)							
2% Biomass R2	091.12±5.67	0.97 ^b ±.02	187.44	2.06 ^a ±.16	1.95 ^a ±.05	15.47 ^a ±1.1	30.87 ^a ±1.21
4% Biomass R4	111.16±5.63	1.07 ^a ±.03	421.16	3.80 ^a ±.14	1.06 ^b ±.04	08.51 ^b ±1.2	16.80 ^b ±1.19
6% Biomass R6	106.98 ^a ±4.62	1.05 ^a ±.02	617.98	5.97 ^a ±.20	0.70 ^c ±.04	05.62 ^c ±1.2	11.09 ^c ±2.23
Feedings/d (F)							
2 meals/d, F2	103.10 ^a ±5.63	1.03 ^b ±.04	408.83	3.88 ^a ±.19	1.23 ^b ±.03	09.80 ^b ±1.1	19.47 ^a ±1.41
3 meals/d, F3	103.07 ^a ±4.70	1.03 ^b ±.03	408.87	3.88 ^a ±.21	1.23 ^b ±.05	09.94 ^b ±1.2	19.71 ^a ±1.95
Stocking density (D)							
25 fish/m ³ D25	108.13 ^a ±5.59	1.05 ^b ±.02	418.02	3.71 ^b ±.15	1.27 ^b ±.04	10.16 ^b ±1.2	20.25 ^a ±1.32
50 fish/m ³ D50	098.04 ^b ±3.91	1.00 ^b ±.04	399.69	3.99 ^a ±.18	1.20 ^b ±.03	09.58 ^b ±1.3	18.92 ^b ±1.97
R x F x D							
R2 x F2 x D25	093.02 ^a ±6.38	0.98 ^a ±.05	187.90	2.02 ^a ±.11	1.98 ^a ±.12	15.66 ^a ±1.2	31.46 ^a ±2.01
R2 x F2 x D50	086.66 ^a ±5.46	0.94 ^a ±.04	183.97	2.21 ^a ±.13	1.89 ^a ±.09	14.90 ^a ±1.3	29.73 ^a ±1.51
R2 x F3 x D25	096.48 ^a ±4.72	1.00 ^a ±.04	191.95	1.99 ^a ±.15	2.01 ^a ±.10	16.19 ^a ±1.4	32.19 ^a ±1.49
R2 x F3 x D50	088.33 ^a ±4.83	0.95 ^a ±.03	185.92	2.10 ^a ±.17	1.90 ^a ±.14	15.11 ^a ±1.3	30.11 ^a ±1.95
R4 x F2 x D25	119.39 ^a ±5.72	1.11 ^a ±.03	437.54	3.66 ^a ±.14	1.09 ^b ±.13	08.82 ^b ±1.4	17.63 ^b ±1.73
R4 x F2 x D50	107.37 ^b ±4.58	1.05 ^b ±.04	414.02	3.86 ^a ±.13	1.04 ^b ±.14	08.21 ^b ±1.3	16.04 ^b ±2.19
R4 x F3 x D25	115.30 ^a ±5.38	1.09 ^a ±.03	427.91	3.71 ^b ±.11	1.08 ^b ±.12	08.67 ^b ±1.3	17.07 ^b ±1.21
R4 x F3 x D50	102.56 ^b ±5.70	1.03 ^b ±.02	405.15	3.95 ^a ±.16	1.01 ^b ±.11	08.35 ^b ±1.0	16.46 ^b ±1.60
R6 x F2 x D25	113.29 ^a ±3.38	1.08 ^a ±.05	634.86	5.60 ^a ±.14	0.72 ^c ±.11	05.83 ^c ±1.1	11.55 ^c ±1.45
R6 x F2 x D50	098.85 ^b ±4.46	1.01 ^b ±.03	594.71	6.02 ^a ±.13	0.67 ^c ±.18	05.36 ^c ±1.0	10.39 ^c ±1.81
R6 x F3 x D25	111.32 ^{ab} ±4.12	1.07 ^{ab} ±.04	627.94	5.64 ^a ±.15	0.71 ^c ±.19	05.78 ^c ±1.2	11.62 ^c ±2.32
R6 x F3 x D50	104.45 ^{bc} ±4.35	1.04 ^{bc} ±.05	614.37	5.88 ^a ±.18	0.68 ^c ±.30	05.52 ^c ±1.2	10.81 ^c ±1.54

a,b,c and d values in the same row with different superscript letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

In Trial 2 results concerning the effect of using a single diet (25% CP) with different feeding schedules on fish composition (Table 5) showed that increasing either feeding rate from 2 to 6 % of biomass (F) or feeding frequencies from 2 to 3 meals per day and stocking density from 25 to 50 fish /m³ had no significant effect on fish body proximate composition

Table 5. Proximate composition (%DM) of hybrid tilapia muscles fed on test diets in trial 2 (mean ± SE).

Treatment	Moisture	Crude protein	Crude lipid	Ash	Gross energy* (KJg ⁻¹)
Initial	75.61±1.12	15.91±0.94	4.15±0.42	4.33±0.35	5.45±0.15
Feed ration (R)					
2% Biomass R2	76.51±0.85 ^a	15.87±0.46 ^a	4.10±0.21 ^b	3.53±0.46 ^b	5.42 ^a ±0.13
4% Biomass R4	76.21±0.87 ^a	15.93±0.35 ^a	4.24±0.32 ^a	3.62±0.35 ^a	5.49 ^a ±0.18
6% Biomass R6	76.18±0.77 ^a	15.97±0.29 ^a	4.28±0.22 ^a	3.57±0.47 ^a	5.51 ^a ±0.15
Feedings/d (F)					
2 meals/d, F2	76.40±0.84 ^a	15.86±0.66 ^a	4.19±0.43 ^a	3.55±0.55 ^a	5.45 ^a ±0.18
3 meals/d, F3	76.21±0.82 ^a	15.98±0.73 ^a	4.23±0.51 ^a	3.60±0.51 ^a	5.49 ^a ±0.15
Stocking density (D)					
25 fish/m ³ D25	76.27±0.93 ^a	16.02±0.85 ^a	4.17±0.29 ^a	3.55±0.45 ^a	5.48 ^a ±0.16
50 fish/m ³ D50	76.33±0.75 ^a	15.83±0.59 ^a	4.24±0.56 ^a	3.60±0.39 ^a	5.46 ^a ±0.13
R x F x D					
R2 x F2 x D25	76.52±0.65 ^a	15.87±0.63 ^{ab}	4.04±0.42 ^b	3.57±0.29 ^{bc}	5.39 ^b ±0.17
R2 x F2 x D50	76.59±0.73 ^a	15.79±0.54 ^{ab}	4.09±0.47 ^b	3.53±0.43 ^{bc}	5.39 ^b ±0.15
R2 x F3 x D25	76.47±0.83 ^a	15.96±0.65 ^a	4.17±0.35 ^{ab}	3.40±0.52 ^c	5.47 ^{ab} ±0.15
R2 x F3 x D50	76.45±0.66 ^a	15.84±0.73 ^{ab}	4.11±0.39 ^b	3.60±0.43 ^{ab}	5.41 ^b ±0.17
R4 x F2 x D25	76.29±0.75 ^a	16.08±0.81 ^a	4.13±0.42 ^b	3.50±0.36 ^{bc}	5.48 ^{ab} ±0.14
R4 x F2 x D50	76.39±0.83 ^a	15.65±0.34 ^b	4.27±0.52 ^a	3.69±0.50 ^a	5.43 ^b ±0.18
R4 x F3 x D25	76.37±0.93 ^a	15.83±0.56 ^{ab}	4.24±0.43 ^{ab}	3.56±0.21 ^{bc}	4.46 ^{ab} ±0.13
R4 x F3 x D50	75.80±0.85 ^a	16.15±0.78 ^a	4.31±0.49 ^a	3.74±0.34 ^a	5.57 ^a ±0.14
R6 x F2 x D25	76.14±0.76 ^a	16.10±0.65 ^a	4.23±0.37 ^{ab}	3.53±0.51 ^{bc}	5.52 ^a ±0.18
R6 x F2 x D50	76.48±0.93 ^a	15.67±0.47 ^b	4.36±0.58 ^a	3.49±0.33 ^c	5.47 ^{ab} ±0.19
R6 x F3 x D25	75.81±0.84 ^a	16.25±0.83 ^a	4.22±0.36 ^{ab}	3.72±0.37 ^a	5.56 ^a ±0.16
R6 x F3 x D50	76.27±0.85 ^a	15.87±0.92 ^{ab}	4.31±0.47 ^a	3.55±0.42 ^{bc}	5.50 ^a ±0.18

a,b and c values in the same row with different superscript letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

* Muscle gross energy (K cal/100g muscle) by NKc (1983) = 5.7 x % crude protein + 9.5 x % crude lipid. (Kj = 4.186 K cal)

DISCUSSION

To obtain a good hybrid tilapia production, it is necessary to improve feed quality, especially protein and energy contents. Practical feeds for growout tilapias usually contain 25-35% CP (Swick, 2001). Similarly, in the present work, a 25% CP diet gave the best growth, feed utilization and body composition for monosex hybrid tilapia, with a starting weight around 30g (Tables 2&3). These findings are in agreement with earlier studies on both Nile and blue tilapias (Wassef, 2005) and for their hybrid (Twibell & Brown, 1998; Wang *et al.*, 2005).

Furthermore, the P/E ratio of (146.85 mg CP/kj GE) is recommended for best growth and feed performance of hybrid tilapia (*O. niloticus X O. aureus*) (Table 2). The previous study of Santiago & Laron (1991) estimated: 104 & 111 mg P/kj ME (106 mg P/kcal DE for 7.5g *O. aureus* (Winfree & Stickney, 1981). However, a relatively higher P/E ratio (>230 kcal ME/100g diet in 24% CP) was required for hybrid tilapia (*O. niloticus X O. aureus*), reared in seawater (Shiau & Huang, 1990). Improper balance of P/E ratios will lead to poor growth; however, this growth reduction was not as pronounced as that of diets with excessive P/E ratios (Santiago & Laron, 1991). Shiau & Lan (1996) and

Samantaray & Mohanty (1997) suggested that any inadequate dietary P/E ratio will result in lower growth as well as lower protein and energy utilization. These variations may be due to the following two aspects besides fish species; first is experimental dietary P/E level. Thus, the different designs of dietary nutrient level affect the estimation of nutrient requirement (Mercer, 1982). The other is the difference in dietary ingredients readily digestible and provide sufficient essential amino acids, (NRC, 1993). Therefore, the optimal dietary P/E ratio varied for the same physiological fuel values (Catacutan and Coloso, 1995).

Several authors recommended the restricted feeding regime for various tilapia species and indicated that ad libitum feeding may result in feed waste (Sumagaysay, 1998). For hybrid tilapia (*O. niloticus* X *O. aureus*) results of the present study suggested a 25% CP diet provided at 4% of biomass, agreement with results obtained by De Silva *et al.*, (1989) for Nile tilapia. Furthermore, increasing feeding level of *O. niloticus* may have an increased rate of feed passage through the digestive tract, leading to depressed digestibility of gross energy (Meyer-Burgdorff *et al.*, 1989). The rate at which food is consumed and the efficiency with which it is utilized are prime factors in determining growth rate. More recently, gastric evacuation rate and return of appetite following a satiation meal was estimated for *O. niloticus* to be approximately 4 h (Riche *et al.*, 2004).

Concerning the feeding rate, lipid content of flesh changed significantly ($P < 0.05$) in the current work (Table 5). This situation has already been demonstrated with yellow tail flounder (*Limanda ferruginea*) juveniles reported by Puvanendran *et al.* (2003) and with sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) by Eroldogan *et al.* (2004).

The results presented in Table (4) showed that increasing the feeding frequencies from two to three meals daily did not increase weight gain. NRC (1993) reported a positive relationship between growth and feeding frequency in Nile tilapia, that might be due to the fact that fish appeared to be continuous feeder in its behavior with smaller stomach capacity. However, fish fed at lower frequencies, had less opportunity to feed during the day and were therefore more active during feeding and developed food anticipatory activity, prior to feeding which benefits the fish by optimizing feed intake and feeding efficiency (Chen & Purser, 2001).

The growth performance and feed conversion ratio of hybrid tilapia were significantly ($P < 0.05$) affected by the tested densities of 25 or 50 fish /m³ in the present study (Table 4). The inverse relation between density and both fish growth and feed efficiency in venires species have been shown (Maragoudaki *et al.*, 1999), due to competition (Helsler & Almedia, 1997), space limitation (Ewing *et al.*, 1998), insufficient food and low dissolved oxygen (Yi *et al.*, 1996). Vijayan & Leatherland (1988) suggested that the pituitary-thyroid axis may be a possible route for growth inhibition at high stocking density. Though in earlier studies of rearing Nile and blue tilapia (*O. niloticus* & *O. aureus*) or

their hybrid, a stocking density of 25 fish/m³ was commonly adopted in cages (Wassef *et al.*, 2003), in fiberglass tanks (Abdel-Hakim *et al.*, 2003) .

It is evident that some interaction between feeding level and the frequency of feeding occurs in terms of energy requirements for maintenance and in terms of protein contribution to such needs (Kaushik & Gomes, 1988). Though, difference in experimental conditions (feeding methods and stocking density), size of fish, and intensive culture systems may effect the requirements of dietary composition and culture management (Webster *et al.*, 1992).

Conclusions

Based on the obtained results it is recommended to use a diet containing 25% CP +16.74 kg g⁻¹ at a feeding rate of 4% of fish biomass when fish stocked at 25 fish /m³ for best growth and nutrient utilization of Nile tilapia. The diet should be fed twice daily.

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