

Induction of mono-sex (male tilapia) population by inter-specific hybridization and hormonal sex reversal of Nile tilapia.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was planned with the aim to determine the optimal dose of oral administration of the androgen 17- α methyl testosterone (MT) for effective sex reversal, of Nile tilapia as well as comparing growth performance and feed utilization, proximate body composition and human food safety of hybrid blue tilapia *Oreochromis aures* X *O. niloticus* (T1), normal (T2) and sex reversed Nile tilapia, *O. niloticus* (T3, T4 and T5). All treatment groups that received androgen, 17 α methyl testosterone (MT) showed sex reversal in *Oreochromis niloticus*, with a significantly higher male proportion than female as compared to the control. The dose level of oral administration of 60 mg MT/ kg of feed for 28 days to *Oreochromis niloticus* resulted in maximum male sex ratio. The treatment groups (T2), that received 60 mg MT for 28 days exhibited the best feed utilization in terms of FCR, PER, PPV% and EU% and in turn growth performance in terms of AFW, AWG, ADG, SGR (%/ day) and survival rates. With regard to human food safety, tilapias rapidly excrete ingested hormone, with MT levels falling to less than 1% within 100 hours of withdrawing MT. Thus MT was not detectable in adult tilapias, which require a grow-out period of at least five to eight months to reach international marketable size.

From the results of the present study it can be concluded that, the use of 60 mg/ kg MT produced statistically higher male sex percentage when done for 28 days post hatch with efficient feed and protein utilization and in turn attaining higher growth performance, survival rates and human safety.

Keywords: Hybridization, tilapia, 17- α methyl testosterone, sex reversal phase, growing phase, earthen ponds.

INTRODUCTION

Tilapias are of high importance in world fisheries, and are the second most important group of edible fishes in the world, next to the carps. Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* accounted for a harvest of nearly 2.54 million tones in 2009 (FAO, 2011), second only to carp as a warm water food fish and exceeding the harvest of Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar*, although, the value of the Atlantic salmon catch is more than twice that of the tilapia catch (Maclean *et al.*, 2002). Although, native to Africa, tilapias are cultured in Asia and the Far East, and occupy two rather separate market niches, being a poor man's food fish in countries such as Israel and the southern United States (Maclean *et al.*, 2002). One of the basic factors in tilapia aquaculture is that male fish grows bigger and faster than the female. Also, in order to avoid unwanted spawning in a production unit, an all-male population is preferred (Dan and Little, 2000 Carandang, 2007 and Abdul Mateen, 2007). There are several methods used to skew sex ratios and increase the percentage of males in a population.

Several methods for controlling reproduction have been attempted such as inter-specific hybridization, combined stocking with previous fishes, irradiation, monosex culture, cage culture, gynogenesis and sex reversal of all methods applied, hormonal sex reversal seems to be the most promising and acceptable techniques. Tilapia are easy to culture and reproduce, with rapid sexual maturation at 6/7 months from hatching and become marketable at this age. Nile tilapia is also an excellent laboratory animal that deserves to be studied (Maclean *et al.*, 2002).

Synthetic androgens are used in fish culture as sex controlling agents and as growth promoters if energy is shut away from developing ovaries towards growth of somatic tissues. (El-Asaly, 2004 and Rizkallah *et al.*, 2004). The more common method of generating mostly male populations is through the use of steroids fed to sexually undifferentiated fry. Newly hatched tilapias are still developing their gonads. Even though they are determined genotypically, their phenotype or morphological characteristics can still be altered. By exposing the fish to forms of testosterone or estrogen, the gonad can switch. Typically the desire is to produce all males, so methyltestosterone is included in the diet for several weeks when the fish starts eating. Utilizing MT at 60 mg/ kg has consistently produced 95% male sex ratio (Vorazayan and Petchrich, 2004; Nuanmanee *et al.*, 2004). Studies involving sex reversal of Nile tilapia species using 17- α -methyltestosterone is well documented. Numerous papers have reported that 60 mg/ kg was found to induce mono-sex male populations (Nuanmanee *et al.*, 2004; Vorasayan and Petchrich, 2004; Green and Teichert-Coddington, 1994; Killian and Kohler, 1991 and Macintosh *et. al*, 1988). Hundred per cent sex reversal was achieved when both of these phases were fully completed. But in certain cases such as late commencement of MT treatment, shorter period of treatment, environmental factors, fish resistance etc. these phases could not be fully completed and a small proportion of fry showed an incomplete sex reversal stage - intersex (Berger and Rothard, 1987).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in two phases (sex reversal and growth phase) by running two subsequent sets of experiments (phase I and phase II) in order to investigate the salt of hybridization between male *Oreochromis aureus* and female Nile tilapia *O. niloticus* and to determine the optimal dose rate of oral administration of androgen steroidal compound, 17 α - methyl testosterone (MT), for the sex reversal of Tilapia, *O. niloticus*. In the 1st phase, the hormone 17 α -methyl testosterone was given at varying rates i.e. 0, 60, 80 and 100 mg MT/ kg of feed.

The experimental treatments were subjected to be studied as the following scheme:

Table 1: The experimental treatments.

Treatments	
T1, Hybrid , O. aureus X O. niloticus	The hybridization between male <i>Oreochromis aureus</i> and female <i>O. niloticus</i>
T2, MT 0 mg/ kg.	Oral administration, 17 α - methyl testosterone (MT) @ 0 mg/ kg of feed for 28 days.
T3, MT 60 mg/ kg.	Oral administration, 17 α -methyl testosterone (MT) @ 60mg/ kg of feed for 28 days.
T4, MT 80 mg/ kg.	Oral administration, 17 α -methyl testosterone (MT)@ 80 mg/ kg of feed for 28 days.
T5, MT 100mg/ kg.	Oral administration, 17 α -methyl testosterone (MT)@ 100 mg/ kg of feed for 28 days.

The growth performance of experimental fish was monitored and the effect of hormone treatment proximate body composition and human food safety of tilapia was also determined.

Phase I: Breeding and collection of Fry:

A healthy group of Tilapia broodstock, *Oreochromis aureus* and *O. niloticus*, were identified and fed proteinacious feed prior to breeding. After one month, the healthy brooders were transferred to hapa-in-pond hatchery system for the purpose of breeding and fry production. Netting of the hapas was done after 21 days and the newly hatched fry were obtained from the mouth of female fish. These newly hatched fry were transferred carefully to a hapa system.

Fry Stocking:

48 hours after hatching, the frys were transferred to 2 sets of 10 m³ (1X1X1) circular fibreglass tanks (2 tanks for the offspring from the hybridization between male *Oreochromis aureus* X female *O. niloticus*, T1, duplicate tanks for the offspring of male and female *O. niloticus* represent the other experimental treatments T2, T3, T4 and T5 (0, 60, 80 and 100 mg MT/ kg of feed. respectively. The frys were stocked at a density of 5000 fry per per tank for 28 days.

Feed with 40% crude protein and 17 α - methyl testosterone was used in the experiment. The hormone was mixed with finely ground feed using the alcohol evaporation method (Guerrero, 1975). For the control treatment and growth phase, feed without hormone was used. Fry in each treatment group along with its replicate were fed formulated feed @10 % of its body weight daily with the quantity increased daily based on anticipated growth rate and 100 % survival and was adjusted weekly. Ration was fed three times a day approximately in equal amounts.

After 28 days of treatment, fish were harvested from each hapa and counted to estimate percent survival.

Phase II: Transfer/stocking of fish:

For growth studies, the fishes were transferred in fifteen earthen ponds having the dimensions 25x 10 x 1.5 meters each (triplicates group for the 5 experimental treatments). Before stocking, all ponds were sun dried for a period of fifteen days. The inlets of all ponds were properly screened with nylon wired gauze of fine mesh to avoid the entry of any intruders into, or exit of fish, from the ponds. The 15 experimental ponds were filled with water up to the level of 1.5 m and this level was maintained throughout the experimental period by the addition of water at frequent intervals. Fish were stocked at a rate of 4 fish /m² at total density of 1000 fish per pond.

Feed preparation and regimen

At the sex reversal phase (lasted for 28 days), at the stage of hormone treatment, or the fry resulting from the hybridization between the blue and Nile tilapia (T1) were fed the basic fry diet (Table²) without addition of testosterone), while the fry resulting from the mating between male and female Nile tilapia fed on the same basal diet supplemented with testosterone at 0, 60, 80 and 100 mg methyl testosterone/ kg represent the second (T2), third (T3), fourth (T4) and fifth (T5) experimental treatments, respectively. The 0, 60, 80 and 100 mg MT were dissolved into separate 200 ml ethanol (95%), sprayed onto two separate one kilogram fishmeal then mixed to produce a ratio of 40 and 60 mg/ kg and air dried for 24 hours before feeding. The amount of feed given (grams) was fixed based on the assumed average Bodyweight per fry (grams) per week: week 1 (0.01), 2 (0.06), 3 (0.20), 4 (0.30). During the first, second, third and fourth week, fries were given feed equal to 30, 20,

15 and 10 % of their assumed bodyweight with a feeding rate of five, four, three and two times per day respectively. This regimen was applied on all experiments.

Table 2: Composition and proximate analysis of experimental adiets.

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Diets</u>	40% crude protein diet (Fry diet)	Formulated 25% diet
Fish meal (72 % CP)		30	7.00
Soybean meal (44 % CP)		35	25.00
Cotton seed meal		----	10.00
Corn gluten (62% CP)		10	----
Corn grain		22.5	12.00
Wheat bran		----	32.00
Vegetable oil		5	3.50
Di – Calcium phosphate		2.00	2.50
Mollases		----	2.50
Anti-aflatoxin ¹		0.10	0.10
Vitamin C. ²		0.10	0.10
Min. & Vit mixture ²		0.30	0.30
<u>Proximate analysis</u>			
Dry matter (%)		90.0	89.0
Crude protein (%)		40.25	25.300
Ether extract (%)		9.25	6.25
Crude fibre (%) ³		3.35	4.97
Ash (%)		8.95	10.1
Nitrogen free extract (%)		38.20	52.50

Phase II, grow-out phase (lasted for 210 days)

Fishes were fed 25 % crude protein formulated diet (Table 1) at 3% body weight daily for the first 90 days started from stocking in earthen ponds and thereafter reduced to 2% body for 120 days, until the end of growth phase (lasted for 210 days started on 1 April and ended on October 31, 2008) . The fertilization of the pond was also done by using organic manure (Buffalo manure) @ 0.1 g N/ 100 g of fish body weight daily. The quantity of both feed and manure was adjusted after every fortnight on the basis of freshly recorded data.

Growth performance parameters:-

The growth performance parameters are calculated according to the following equations:

- Average Weight Gain (AWG): -

$$(AWG) = \text{Average final weight (g)} - \text{Average initial weight (g)}$$

- Average Daily Gain (ADG): -

$$(ADG) = [\text{Average final weight (g)} - \text{Average initial weight (g)}] / \text{time (days)}$$

- Specific Growth Rate (SGR %/day): -

$$(SGR \% / \text{day}) = 100 [\text{Ln Wt1} - \text{Ln Wt 0} / t]$$

Where: - Ln: normal log Wt 0: initial weight (g).

Wt 1: final weight (g) T: time of days.

Feed and protein utilization parameters:-

Feed and protein utilization parameters are calculated according to the following equations: -

- Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR): -
FCR = Total feed consumption/ weight gain.
- Feed efficiency (FE):-
FE = weight gain/ Total feed consumption
- Protein efficiency ratio (PER): -
PER = body weight gain (g)/ protein intake (g).
- Protein production value (PPV, %): -
PPV (%) = 100 [Retained protein (g)/ protein intake].
- Energy utilization (EU, %): -
EU (%) = 100 [Retained energy (Kcal)]/ energy intake (Kcal)

Analytical methods (diets and body chemical analyses):-

At the end of experiment, all fish were netted and weighed then representative samples of the experimental fish were taken at the beginning and at the end of the experiments for body chemical analyses. Fish samples were killed and kept frozen (-18°C) until performing the body chemical analysis. Samples of the experimental fish diets (fry and on-growing) were taken, ground and stored in a deep freezer at -18°C until proximate analysis. All of chemical analyses of fish and fish diets were determined according to A.O.A.C. (1990).

Hormonal Analysis:

The method applied for testosterone extraction in muscles was recommended by Umberger et al. (1963). Testosterone in the extract was estimated by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELIZA) kit produced by the diagnostic system laboratories Incorporation.

Statistical analysis:-

Statistical analysis of each experiment was done using SAS Version 9 (SAS Institute, 2002) statistical package. Data were statistically analysed in one way analysis of variance procedure. Mean of treatments were compared by Duncan (1955) multiple range test. Duncan test ($p < 0.05$) was used to compare means and ($F < 0.05$) was considered for the variance analyses.

This study evaluated the potential effect of the hybridization between *Oreochromis aureus* ♂ X *O. niloticus* ♀ (T1); normal mating between *Oreochromis niloticus* ♂ X *O. niloticus* ♀ (T2) and three different 17-a-Methyltestosterone (MT) dosages 60, 80 and 10 mg MT/ kg feed to produce all male tilapia fry and their effects on growth performance and feed utilization efficiency and the economic evaluation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

phase I, (sex reversal phase):

1-Percentage of sex reversed fish

The evaluation of sex of *Oreochromis niloticus* under all the sex reversal treatments (T2, T3, T4 and T5) and the hybrid between *Oreochromis aureus* X *O. niloticus* (T1) was done at the end of the experiment. The following results were obtained.

The treatment No.2 showed a normal ratio of *O. niloticus*, with a 53.362 ± 0.038 % male and to 46.638 ± 0.038 % female ratio (Table 3), while all other treatments receiving 60, 80 and 100 mg MT/ kg showed a greater and significantly higher ($P < 0.01$) male proportion as compared to other experimental treatments (hybridization treatment, T1) and T2 (fry group received 0 mg/ kg MT).

Table 3: Effect of hybridization and 17 α -Methyl Testosterone (MT) treatment for 28 days on sex ratio of hybrid *Oreochromis aureus* X *O. niloticus* and Nile tilapia fry on day 240 post hatching.

Treatments	Fish No.	Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%
T1, Hybrid tilapia <i>O. aureus</i> X <i>O. niloticus</i>	782.000 ± 3.00	595.3 c ± 2.33	76.130 c ± 0.006	186.667 b ± 0.667	23.870 b ± 0.006
T2, MT 0 mg/ kg.	778.333 ± 3.333	415.333 d ± 1.856	53.362 d ± 0.038	363.000 a ± 1.528	46.638 a ± 0.038
T3, MT 60 mg/ kg.	785.667 ± 0.3333	741.667 a ± 3.333	94.400 a ± 0.145	42.667 d ± 1.764	5.431 d ± 0.224
T4, MT 80 mg/ kg.	782.333 ± 3.667	741.667 a ± 3.333	94.802 a ± 0.018	40.667 d ± 0.333	5.198 d ± 0.018
T5, MT 100mg/ kg.	783.333 ± 1.667	731.667 b ± 1.202	93.405 b ± 0.144	51.000 c ± 0.577	6.510 c ± 0.062

Means in the same column having different letters are significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) different

Macintosh *et al.* (1988) found that administration of 40 mg/ kg MT had a higher male sex reversal than 60 mg/ kg, when they conducted the experiment in clear water tanks. They further observed the depressant effects (abnormally enlarged ovaries in females and testicular degeneration in some males which lowered the GSI) of MT when used in a higher dosage (60 mg/ kg). Abucay and Mair (1997) were consistently successful in sex reversal of tilapia species using 40 mg/ kg MT dosage under closed water system. On the other hand, Pongtana *et al.* (2004) utilized 60 mg/ kg MT to achieve 97.9 +1.5% male sex tilapia for a period of 21 days. This practice is currently used in commercial mass production of sex reversed Nile tilapia fry. The incidence of intersex was also consistently observed especially in the MT treatments, which further suggests that the presence of readily available food in an earthen pond affected the efficiency of sex reversal using MT. It is also important to note that MT is an aromatizable androgen which means it can be converted into estrogen by an enzyme produced in the liver called aromatase (Alfonso and Lebouté, 2003). The present results agreed with those of Saad and Samira (1999) who reported that there are no intersex individuals in MT 28 days. On the other hand (El-Halawany, 2002 and Hammad (2003) and Al-Asaly, (2004) found inter-sex individuals among *O. niloticus* fry fed with the MT dose 60 mg and kept at the same exposure period (28 days). Romerio *et al.* (2000) used different dose rates of 17- α methyl testosterone in two diets having 40% crude protein for a total of 9600 Nile tilapia fries. Seven days post hatching fry received the MT orally mixed in diets for 45 days. The result of chi-square test of the frequency data of males and females after the treatment and of analysis of histological and macroscopic characteristics showed that the numbers of males obtained by all the MT treatments was higher than the control groups and the dose of 60 mg MT/ kg of diet was more efficient, resulting in 98% of males.

Guerrero (1975) used much lower MT dose rate and treated tilapia fry for 28 days with a dietary level of 30 mg MT/ Kg of feed and claimed, based on the evidence of external sexual characters, that 95-98% of fish produced were males. Guerrero and Guerrero (1988) also proposed that 30 mg of MT/ kg of diet for 21 days as the most promising dose resulted in 99% male *O. niloticus* with this treatment on commercial scale. Boeck *et al.* (1992) produced 98% males when feeding 60 mg MT/kg for 30 days at 21-23 °C. Vera-Cruz and Mair (1994) treated Nile tilapia with 30 mg of MT/ kg of diet fed at 20% body weight for 25 days and obtained 98.4% males in tank and

95.4% males in hapas but with 60 mg MT treatment they obtained 99% males under similar conditions.

Growth performance and survival rates:-

Growth performance of tilapia groups as affected by different experimental treatments are given in Table (4). The data indicated that, there are significant ($P \leq 0.05$) differences among different tilapia groups in terms of Average final weight (AFW), average weight gain (AWG), average daily gain (ADG) and specific growth rate (SGR, %/ day), while the differences found among survival rates as affected by the experimental treatments were insignificant.

The highest AWG (332.483 # 7.753g) and ADG (1.387 # 0.032g/ day) were observed in T3 (60 mg MT/ kg) while The lowest AWG (249.486± 1.66g) and ADG (1.040± 0.012 g) were observed in T2 (normal mating Nile tilapia). The SGR values ranged between 3.016± 0.032 and 3.127± 0.014 %/ day for T2 and T3, respectively. Some authors are of the view that any improved growth of androgen treated tilapia is more related to the superior growth of males than the more classical anabolic response related to enhanced protein synthesis and increase in muscle mass (Abdul Mateen, 2007). Moreover, the primary indicator of growth performance in fish is fresh body weight. In this study, the final body weight and net fish production of *O. niloticus*, after a period of 240 days of grow out phase, showed a marked increase for all the dose rates of treatments (T3, T4 and T5) of MT than the T1 (the hybridization between blue tilapia, *Oreochromis aureus* and female Nile tilapia, *O. niloticus*) and T2 (untreated Nile tilapia group), clearly indicating that MT treatment enhances the growth rate and biomass production of Nile tilapia very efficiently. The treatment group that received 60 mg MT/ kg of feed for 28days (having the highest male percentage of 94.40 %) showed the highest average weight gain. Concerning the data on survival rates at day 240 post hatching (Table 4), it can be noted that, no significant differences were found among fish groups as affected by the experimental treatments.

Table 4:

Treatments	Average Initial weight	Average final weigh	Weight gain	Average daily gain	Specific growth rate	Survival rate
T1, Hybrid tilapia <i>O. aureus</i> X <i>O. niloticus</i>	0.177 ^a ± 0.003	285.00 ^c ± 2.89	285.000 ^c ± 2.887	1.187 ^c ± 0.012	3.078 ^{ab} ± 0.009	97.750 ^a ± 0.375
T2, MT 0 mg/ kg.	0.180 ^a ± 0.011	249.67 ^d ± 2.906	249.486 ^d ± 1.66	1.040 ^d ± 0.012	3.016 ^b ± 0.032	97.292 ^a ± 0.417
T3, MT 60 mg/ kg.	0.183 ^a ± 0.003	333.67 ^a ± 6.110	332.483 ^a ± 7.753	1.387 ^a ± 0.032	3.127 ^a ± 0.014	98.208 ^a ± 0.042
T4, MT 80 mg/ kg.	0.193 ^a ± 0.003	308.000 ^b ± 4.409	308.140 ^b ± 4.413	1.284 ^b ± 0.018	3.073 ^{ab} ± 0.013	97.791 ^a ± 0.458
T5, MT 100mg/ kg.	0.190 ^a ± 0.005	296.667 ^{bc} ± 4.410	296.477 ^{bc} ± 4.415	1.235 ^b ± 0.018	3.064 ^{ab} ± 0.019	97.917 ^a ± 0.208

Our results may be confirmed by those of Wichai, (1987); Al-Asaly, (2004) who found no significant differences in survival rates among treated and un-treated fish groups. On the contrary, Mangawaya, (1986) found that survival rates were higher in the control than 30 mg/ kg treated groups. In this connection Pandian and Sheela, (1995) concluded that in general a treatment involving synthetic steroid resulted in higher mortality of most fish species, thus masculinization with the male heteroametic species may lead to lower survival rates. It can be noted that, as tilapia male ratio increased, the growth rates would be higher as compared to female tilapia. In this connection, Toguyeni *et al.* (2002) cited that male tilapia grow faster than females, long before sexual maturity. This better growth in males could not be attributed only to higher allocation of metabolic energy into gametogenesis in females as compared to males. The higher growth of males as compared to female tilapia broodstock was confirmed by the findings of Beardmore *et al.* (2001) who stated that, the use of male tilapia fish is intrinsically desirable in a variety of fish species in a range of aquaculture production systems. The potential advantages sought from their use may include one or more of the following features: achievement of higher average growth rate, elimination of reproduction, reduction of sexual territorial behavior, reduction of variation in harvest size, and reduction of risk of environmental impact resulting from escapes of exotic species. Dan and Little (2000), while observing the culture performance of monosex and mixed sex culture of three strains of Nile tilapia reported that among the three tilapia strains, the GIFT fish attained a significantly ($P<0.01$) larger individual final weight (387.7 g in ponds and 410.6 g in cages) compared to the Thai strain (351.6 g in ponds and 373.2 g in cages) and Veit strains (359.5 g in ponds and 350.3 g in cages). They further narrated that overall, monosex fish of three strains grew significantly faster than mixed-sex fish. On the contrary, Soto (1992) and Vera-Cruiz and Maire (1994) reported no effect of hormone on growth in *O. niloticus*. Pechsiri and Yakupitiyage (2005), while working on the comparative study of growth and feed utilization efficiencies of sex reversed diploid and triploid Nile tilapia reported no significant difference in final body weight of these sex reversed species.

protein and feed utilization:-

As shown in Table (5) it can be noted that, there were significant ($P<0.05$) differences among different experimental treatments in terms of feed intake, feed conversion ratio (FCR), protein efficiency ratio (PER), protein productive value (PPV%) and energy utilization (EU%) as affected by different experimental treatments.

Table 5: Protein and feed utilization parameters as affected by experimental hybridizations and hormonal treatments

Treatments	Feed intake	Weight gain	Feed conversion ratio	Protein efficiency ratio	Protein productive value	Energy utilization
T1, Hybrid tilapia O. aureus X O. niloticus	571.667 c ± 7.265	285.00 c ± 2.89	2.008 b ± 0.046	2.189 b ± 0.050	43.858 b ± 0.748	21.734 b ± 0.358
T2, MT 0 mg/ kg.	623.33 a ± 12.019	249.67 d ± 2.906	2.500 a ± 0.073	1.760 c ± 0.053	35.392 c ± 1.144	17.639 c ± 0.589
T3, MT 60 mg/ kg.	583.67 bc ± 13.38	333.67 a ± 6.110	1.755 c ± 0.046	2.506 a ± 0.064	51.475 a ± 1.429	25.954 a ± 0.727
T4, MT 80 mg/ kg.	606.67 ab ± 6.009	308.000 b ± 4.409	1.970 b ± 0.042	2.231 b ± 0.049	45.408 b ± 1.263	22.879 b ± 0.676
T5, MT 100mg/ kg.	575.67 c ± 2.962	296.667 bc ± 4.410	1.942 b ± 0.020	2.262 b ± 0.023	45.490 b ± 0.908	22.925 b ± 0.234

Means in the same column having different letters are significantly ($P<0.05$) different

In this experiment, an attempt was made to establish a relationship between the hormonal sex reversal on one side and the efficiency to utilize the feed and protein on the other side, in order to assess the best feeding practice.

Better survival rate was also consistent in MT treatments, which were above 90%. The FCR was comparable as was in the earthen pond. The MT treatment did not improve FW and FCR which suggests that anabolism as theorized with the use of MT was not a factor. This was on contrary when done in the earthen pond because of the presence of natural food compensated for the lack in the feed mixture.

Body proximate composition:-

Data on the chemical body composition of tilapia as affected by experimental treatments are shown in table (6). The differences among treatments were significant ($P \leq 0.05$) in terms of body dry matter, crude protein, ether extract and the body ash content.

Table 6: Body chemical composition of tilapia, parameters as affected by experimental hybridization and hormonal treatments.

Treatments	Dry matter (%)	Moisture	On dry matter (%)		
			CP	EE	Ash
T1, Hybrid tilapia <i>O. aureus</i> X <i>O. niloticus</i>	31.433 b ± 2.603	68.567 a ± 0.002	63.767 ab ± 1.333	18.466b ± 0.002	16.867 b ± 0.012
T2, MT 0 mg/ kg.	31.713 ab ± 0.107	68.287 ab ± 0.001	63.433 b ± 0.106	18.667b ± 0.006	16.933 b ± 0.009
T3, MT 60 mg/ kg.	32.433 a ± 0.288	67.567 b ± 0.002	63.333 b ± 0.009	19.267 a ± 0.006	17.667 a ± 0.002
T4, MT 80 mg/ kg.	31.733 ab ± 0.609	68.267 ab ± 0.033	64.133 ab ± 0.032	19.467 a ± 0.012	17.700 a ± 0.001
T5, MT 100mg/ kg.	31.133 b ± 0.577	68.867 a ± 0.006	64.633 a ± 0.441	19.633 a ± 0.009	17.867 a ± 0.003

Means in the same column having different letters are significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) different.

The results of proximate body composition as affected hybridization and different MT treatments revealed that there was a marked effect of sex reversal treatment on the body composition of fish. Statistically, the total fat, ash and carbohydrate content showed a highly significant difference among different treatments. The crude protein and ash contents were not significantly affected by the experimental treatments. The sex reversed *O. niloticus* group (T5) with the highest moisture (68.867 %) had the highest lipid content (19.633%). However, Pechsiri and Yakupitiyage (2005) compared the growth and feed utilization efficiency of sex reversed Nile tilapia and found maximum moisture content (82.8%) in meat of fish having the lowest (2.4%) lipid content. These results are also in disagreement with results Mamun *et al.* (2004), who reported that a sex reversed *O. niloticus* strain with the highest moisture (69.7%) in meat had the lowest lipid content (7.15%) in comparison to other two experimental strains. In this study, percentage of total fat concentration remained higher in all MT treated fish groups (T3, T4 and T5) than in the untreated groups (T1 and T2). There was a trend towards accumulation of fat that was correlated with MT concentration. Comparable results were obtained by Abdul Mateen, (2007). Ash content was higher in sex reversed groups than in normal hybrid tilapia and Nile tilapia. The untreated groups (T1 and T2) showed the lowest (16.867 and 16.933) ash contents; while the highest ash

content (17.867%) was recorded for the treatment group that received 100 mg MT for 28 days. Similar results were reported by Pechsiri and Yakupitiyage (2005) who found 4.6% ash in the flesh.

Human food safety

Data on the Whole body and muscles MT concentrations of tilapia, parameters as affected by some experimental hybridization and hormonal treatments are shown in table (7). No significant differences were found among T3, MT 60 mg/ kg and untreated groups (hybrid tilapia, T1) and Nile tilapia received 0 MT mg/ kg (T2). In this connection, tilapias rapidly excrete ingested hormone, with MT levels falling to less than 1% within 100 hours of withdrawing MT. Thus MT is not detectable in adult tilapias, which require grow-out period of at least five months to reach international marketable size. Johnstone *et al.* (1983) reported on the elimination rate of MT in both trout and tilapia. They found that whole fish body levels of MT were not detectable only 100 hours after withdrawal of the hormone-treated diet. In the fish carcass, MT was undetectable after only 50 hours of hormone withdrawal. Moreover, in experimental studies on tilapia fillets, Green and Teichert (2000) estimated the concentration of MT in one portion of edible tissue (57 to 143g skinless fillet) to be in the low parts per trillion range, or 1.2- 3.4 ng MT. Again, these figures were based on a 21 day withdrawal period and did not take into consideration the metabolism and excretion associated with a longer withdrawal period. Based on the scientific evidence that MT is rapidly eliminated from fish, there is no possibility that MT will persist in adult fish after the several months required for farmed tilapias to reach marketable size.

Table 7: Whole body and muscles MT concentrations of tilapia, parameters as affected by experimental hybridization and hormonal treatments.

Treatments	Whole body MT concentration ng/ g	Muscles MT concentration ng/ g
T1, Hybrid tilapia O. aureus X O. niloticus	6.430b±0.357	1.880 b±0.121
T2, 0 MT mg/ kg.	6.120 b±0.323	1.850 b±0.145
T3, 60 MT mg/ kg.	6.520 b±1.146	1.730 b± 0.081
T4, 80 MT mg/ kg.	7.980 b ±1.698	3.130 a±0.336
T5, 100 MT mg/ kg.	11.270a±0.743	3.410 a±0.457

CONCLUSION

The use of 60 mg/ kg MT produced statistically higher male sex percentage when done for 28 days post hatch with efficient feed and protein utilization and in turn attaining higher growth performance and survival rates. Moreover, Tilapias rapidly excrete ingested hormone, with MT levels falling to less than 1% within 100 hours of withdrawing MT. Thus MT is not detectable in adult tilapias, which require a grow out period of at least five months to reach marketable size.

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ARABIC SUMMARY

انتاج زريعة بلطي وحيد جنس بالتهجين وباستخدام مستويات مختلفة من هرمون 17 الفا ميثايل تستوستيرون

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أجريت الدراسة الحالية علي مرحلتين:

المرحلة الأولى: بهدف تقييم يرقات البلطي الهجينة والناجمة من تزاوج ذكور البلطي الأزرق (أوريا) مع اناث البلطي النيل (المعاملة الأولى وبدون معاملة بالهرمون) و يرقات البلطي النيل الناتجة من التزاوج بين ذكور و اناث البلطي النيل ومعالجتها باستخدام هرمون 17 الفا ميثايل تستوستيرون بمستويات (١٠٠،٨٠،٦٠،٤٠) ملجم /كجم من الغذاء تمثل المعاملات التجريبية (الثانية، الثالثة، الرابعة والخامسة علي الترتيب) لمدة 28 يوم في نظام من تانكات دائرية من الفايبر جلاس حجم 1م³ بكثافة 5000 سمكة/م³ بمفرخ الشركة العربية لمصائد الأسماك بالعباسة- أبو حماد بمحافظة الشرقية.

المرحلة الثانية:- وفيها تم نقل الزريعة الي نظام تربية من 15 حوض أرضي (ابعادها 25 X 10 م بمساحة 250 م²) بحيث تمثل كل معاملة من المعاملات التجريبية الخمسة في ثلاثة احواض ارضية تجريبية. وتم تخزين الزريعة فيها من كل معاملة عشوائياً بمعدل 1000 زريعة /حوض بكثافة تخزين تساوي زريعة 4 سمكات/م³ واستمرت فترة التربية 7 شهور بدأت من 1 ابريل وانتهت 31-10-2006 ولمدة 210 يوم ليكون اجمالي المرحلة الاولى والثانية 240 يوم بداية من فقس اليرقات.

بينت نتائج الدراسة ما يلي:-

بعد انقضاء ال 240 يوم (مرحلة انقلاب الجنس ومرحلة التربية) في المجموعة الثانية (T2) زريعة اسماك البلطي النيل العادي (بدون اية معاملات هرمونية وجد ان نسبة الذكور 53,36 بينما كانت نسبة الاناث 46,7 بينما زادت نسبة الذكور في المعاملة الاولى (الزريعة الهجين) الي 76% ذكور وارتفعت هذه النسبة في مجموعات الاسماك المعاملة بالهرمون وتخطت 93% ذكور بالنسبة لمجموعات الاسماك المعاملة بالهرمون (المعاملات الثالثة والرابعة والخامسة).

تفوقت مجموعة الاسماك بالمعاملة الثالثة علي باقي مجموعات الاسماك في المعاملات الاخرى المعاملة والغير معاملة بالهرمون في قيم الزيادة في وزن الجسم ومتوسط الوزن النهائي والمعدل اليومي للنمو والمعدل لنوعي للنمو بينما لم تتأثر قيم معدلات الحياة باختلاف المعاملات التجريبية.

اختلفت احصائياً قيم معايير استخدام البروتين والغذاء باختلاف المعاملات التجريبية فكانت افضل القيم للمعايير السابقة في مجموعة الاسماك التي عوملت بتركيز 60 مج من التسوستيرون (افضل معامل تحويل غذائي افضل كفاءة نسبية للبروتين و افضل قيمة انتاجية للبروتين و افضل كفاءة في استخدام الطاقة بينما سجلت القيم الاسوأ من هذه المعايير لمجموعات الاسماك في المعاملة الثانية (زريعة اسماك البلطي النيل العادي (بدون اية معاملات هرمونية). سجلت المعاملة الثانية اعلي نسبة للمادة الجافة ولوحظ زيادة نسبة كل من الدهن والرماد في مجموعات الاسماك المعاملة بالهرمون التسوستيرون مقارنة بغير المعاملة.

بينت القياسات الخاصة تركيز هرمون التسوستيرون في جسم الاسماك عدم وجود فرق معنوي بين مجموعات الاسماك المعاملة بالهرمون علي مستوي تركيز 60-80 ملجم/كجم مقارنة بتركيز هرمون التسوستيرون في مجموعات الاسماك الغير معاملة (المجموعة الاولى و المجموعة الثانية) بينما ارتفعت نسبة تركيز الهرمون بشكل ملحوظ في مجموعة الاسماك المغذاة علي 100 ملجم/كجم تسوستيرون.