



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**EVALUATION OF FREE-LIVING NEMATODE PANAGRELLUS
REDIVIVUS AS A LIVE FOOD ORGANISM FOR SILVER BARB
BARBODES GONIONOTUS LARVAE**

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FP 2003 7

**EVALUATION OF FREE-LIVING NEMATODE *PANAGRELLUS*
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BARBODES GONIONOTUS LARVAE**

By

ABDOLSAMAD JAHANGARD

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of
Philosophy**

March 2003



DEDICATION

To my most beloved wife, Ladan,

for all her understanding, patience and support during all difficulties and for
her technical help during my study

To my father and mother,

for their support, principle guide and encouragement since my childhood

To all scientists and researchers,

who have contributed directly and indirectly in the quest of knowledge

Abstract of the thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

EVALUATION OF FREE-LIVING NEMATODE *PANAGRELLUS REDIVIVUS* AS A LIVE FOOD ORGANISM FOR SILVER BARB *BARBODES GONIONOTUS* LARVAE

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March 2003

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A series of experiments were conducted to develop mass production and improve nutritional quality of free-living nematode *Panagrellus redivivus*. The performance of nematodes *P. redivivus* produced on different culture media on growth and survival of silver barb *Barbodes gonionotus* larvae were also studied.

Prior to evaluation of *P. redivivus* as a larval live food organism, a study was conducted on the optimal stocking density of *B. gonionotus* larvae. Best larval growth and survival were obtained at 10 larvae L⁻¹ for a 16-days rearing period. However, a range of 34-65 larvae L⁻¹ was recommended for its commercial hatchery production.

A comparative study on performance of nematode, rotifer, *Moina* and *Artemia* was carried out. *B. gonionotus* larvae fed with *Artemia* and

nematode exhibited significantly ($P < 0.05$) highest growth followed by those fed with rotifer and *Moina* respectively. *P. redivivus* was found to be a suitable food for *B. gonionotus*. A following study indicated that 20 nematodes mL⁻¹ was the optimal feeding density for silver barb *B. gonionotus* stocked at 10 larvae L⁻¹ for a 16-days culture period.

The study also revealed that 8% starch is the optimal level for the maximum production of *P. redivivus*. Nematodes produced at 8% starch also gave the best growth and survival of silver barb larvae. A following study showed that the total production of free-living nematode *P. redivivus* was significantly affected by the source of starch in culture medium. Potato starch was the best starch for culture of *P. redivivus*. Starch sources, however, did not have any significant ($P > 0.05$) effect on the biochemical composition and nutritional value of *P. redivivus* for silver barb *B. gonionotus* larvae. Another study was conducted to determine the effect of lipid enrichment on the production of *P. redivivus*.

The results showed that the best lipid enrichment level for the maximum production of *P. redivivus* was 3.43%. The extremely low production of *P. redivivus* in unenriched medium suggested that lipid has an important role in reproduction, metabolism and as the main energy source. The results of a feeding trial showed that nematodes grown in media enriched with > 2.6% oil level were unsuitable for silver barb *B. gonionotus* larvae.

Finally, this study demonstrated that lipid source has an enormous effect on production and fatty acid composition of *P. redivivus*. The highest production

was achieved when nematodes were grown on sunflower oil enriched medium, followed by those grown in corn, linseed, fish, bleached palm kernel and bleached palm oil enriched respectively. The fish feeding trial, however, demonstrated that silver barb *B. gonionotus* larvae had a high capability to utilize a wide range of lipid source and dietary fatty acids without any negative effect on its growth and survival.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**PENILAIAN NEMATOD *PANAGRELLUS REDIVIVUS* SEBAGAI
MAKANAN LARVA LAMPAM JAWA, *BARBODES GONIONOTUS***

Oleh

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Beberapa eksperimen telah dilakukan bagi membangunkan pengeluaran dan peningkatan mutu pemakanan nematod *Panagrellus redivivus* secara besar-besaran. Prestasi pengeluaran nematod *P. redivivus* menggunakan media kultur yang berlainan terhadap pertumbuhan dan kemandirian larva lampam Jawa *Barbodes gonionotus* juga telah dikaji.

Sebelum kajian penilaian *P. redivivus* dijalankan, satu kajian telah dilakukan untuk menentukan kadar perlepasan optimum larva *B. gonionotus*. Kadar perlepasan 10 larva L⁻¹ telah memberi pertumbuhan dan kemandirian tertinggi dalam tempoh 16 hari pengkulturan. Kadar perlepasan 34-65 larva L⁻¹ bagaimanapun telah disarankan untuk pengeluaran benih lampam Jawa secara komersial.

Satu kajian perbandingan prestasi nematod, rotifer, *Moina* dan *Artemia*. telah dilakukan. Larva lampam Jawa yang diberi *Artemia* dan nematod menunjukkan pertumbuhan tertinggi ($P < 0.05$), diikuti oleh rotifer dan *Moina*. Nematod didapati sesuai sebagai makanan larva lampam Jawa. Kajian selanjutnya menunjukkan 20 nematod mL^{-1} adalah kadar pemberian makanan optimum bagi larva lampam Jawa pada kadar perlepasan 10 larva L-1 dalam tempoh 16 hari pengkulturan.

Kajian ini juga menunjukkan 8% adalah paras optimum kanji dalam media bagi pengeluaran maksimum *P. redivivus*. Larva lampam Jawa yang diberi nematod yang dikultur menggunakan media 8% kanji juga menunjukkan pertumbuhan dan kemandirian yang tertinggi.

Kajian selanjutnya menunjukkan sumber kanji dalam media mempengaruhi pengeluaran keseluruhan nematod *P. redivivus*. Kanji kentang merupakan sumber yang terbaik bagi pengeluaran nematod. Bagaimanapun sumber kanji didapati tidak mempengaruhi komposisi kimia dan nilai pemakanan *P. redivivus* terhadap larva lampam Jawa, *B. gonionotus*.

Kajian selanjutnya telah dilakukan bagi menentukan kesan paras pengkayaan lipid dalam media terhadap pengeluaran *P. redivivus*. Keputusan menunjukkan paras pengkayaan lipid maksimum bagi pengeluaran *P. redivivus* adalah 3.43%. Pengeluaran yang amat rendah dalam media tanpa lipid menunjukkan lipid berperanan penting dalam pembiakan, metabolisme dan sebagai sumber utama tenaga bagi nematod. Kajian juga menunjukkan nematod yang dikultur dalam media yang

diperkaya dengan lipid melebihi >2.6% didapati tidak sesuai untuk larva *B. gonionotus*.

Kajian juga menunjukkan sumber lipid mempunyai kesan penting terhadap pengeluaran dan komposisi asid lemak *P. redivivus*. Pengeluaran nematod tertinggi didapati apabila ia dikultur dalam media diperkaya dengan minyak bunga matahari, disusuli oleh minyak jagung, minyak bijan, ikan, isirong kelapa sawit diluntur dan kelapa sawit yang diluntur. Keputusan kajian pemberian makanan menunjukkan larva *B. gonionotus* memiliki keupayaan untuk menggunakan ranj sumber lipid dan asid lemak dietari yang luas tanpa sebarang kesan pada kemandirian dan pertumbuhannya.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I want to thank Associate Professor Dr. Mohd. Salleh Kamarudin, chairman of my advisory committee, for providing me with a wonderful opportunity to complete my doctoral studies under his exceptional guidance. Other than the provision of the necessary funding, this work would not have been possible without his patience, constant encouragement, guidance and knowledge. Through frequent meetings and his open door policy, Dr. Kamarudin made an immense contribution to this dissertation and my academic growth, as well as my professional and personal life.

My sincerest appreciation is also extended to Dr. Che Roos Saad and Associate Professor Dr. Kamaruzaman Sijam, who are members of my supervisory committee, for their constructive suggestions and guidance during the study period. I am also grateful for their willingness to serve on my committee, provide me assistance whenever required, involvement in my oral qualifying examination, and for reviewing this dissertation. I would like also to extend my most sincere gratitude and thanks to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Razak Alimon who provided me some laboratory facilities and cooperation during the course of the study.

I would also like to extend my appreciation and thanks to:

- The European Union for providing the research grant (ERB1C18-CT 98-0333) for this project;

- Dr. Manuele Ricci of BioTecnologie B.T. s.r.l. Pantalla di Todi, 06050 PG, Italy who provided me a training course relevant to my study and for his warm hospitality and continuous technical advices;
- Dr. Paymon Roustaian, Dr. Hamid Rezai and Dr. Ehsan Kamrani for their sincere and deep friendship, scientific guidance and technical advices;
- My laboratory mates in Aquatic Biotechnology Laboratory, Dr. Annie Christianus, Mannuel, Emil, Reza and Carina for their technical assistance during the conduct of this study;
- Professor Abdul Rahman Abd. Razak for his advices and constructive criticism during the major part of my study period;
- Mr. Kambiz Shamsi for his critical review and editorial assistance, Alireza for his valuable computer assistance and Yasmin for her support, encouragement, moral, spiritual, faith and concern during my study;
- The staff of Aquatic Resources Technology Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, UPM especially Mr. Jasni for their valuable assistance;
- Mr. Kavoo Kasbi for his financial support in the beginning of my study and Dr. Farshad Shishechian for his technical assistance;
- My family and most of all, my brother Ali and sister Mahvash, for their love, understanding and encouragement, and my parents in-law for their moral support towards this achievement; Above all, to the GOD almighty for making this study possible.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
AOAC	Association of Official Analytical Chemist
BW	Body weight
BSA	Bovine Serum Albumin
CHCl ₃	Chloroform
CH ₃ OH	Methanol
CRD	Complete Randomised Design
DHA	Decosahehexanoic acid
DMRT	Duncan Multiple Range Test
DW	Dry weight
DO	Dissolved oxygen
EFA	Essential fatty acid
Expt.	Experiment
FAME	Fatty acid methyl esters
HCL	Hydrochloric acid
H ₂ SO ₄	Sulphuric acid
HUFA	Highly unsaturated fatty acid
M.F.	Multiplication factor
MSA	Methanol sulphuric acid
MUFA	Mono unsaturated fatty acid
N	Normality
NaCl	Sodium chloride
NaOH	Sodium hydroxide

NPK	Nitrogen Potassium Phosphorous
NPU	Net protein utilization
RGR	Relative growth rate
RPM	Revolution per minute
SAS	Statistical analysis system
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre
SFA	Saturated fatty acid
SGR	Specific growth rate
SEM	Standard error of mean
TRT	Treatment
µm	Microgram
UPM	Universiti Putra Malaysia
UV	Ultra Violet
YSI	Yellow spring instrument

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Asia has the world's highest production and consumption of aquaculture products (Liao, 1991). Similar to other Asian developing nations, seafood is also one of the major sources of dietary protein for Malaysians. Fish culture was introduced to Malaysia with the immigration of Chinese workers to Malaya. However, the industrial farming of several species of fish and shellfish in this country has recently and rapidly expanded due to technology advancement, government support, tropical condition and sufficient water sources (Endinbeau and Kiew, 1993). Despite of rapid development in culture techniques, inadequate fry supply coupled with relatively high feed prices limits Malaysian aquaculture production (Ang, 1993). Most of fish and shellfish hatcheries in Malaysia are very dependent on imported expensive *Artemia* cysts (USD 50-80kg⁻¹) as a main larval food source, which could cost up to 80% of the total production cost *per se* (Sorgeloos, 1980). However, *Artemia* may not always be the best larval food for all species (Jones *et al.*, 1993). Therefore, cheaper alternative live food should be explored.

Free-living nematode *Panagrellus redivivus* with its suitable wide size range, ease of culture, high nutritional value and low cost production (Fontaine *et al.*, 1982; Kahan and Appel, 1975; Kahan *et al.*, 1980) has been found to be