
(Oncorhynchus mykiss)

*

(/ / : / / :)

± /

(/ /) (%))

Kcal/Kg

() (p≥ /)

()

()

/ (p≥ /)

/ (%))

:

...

‘()

‘()

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

.()

(Oncorhynchus mykiss)

‘

‘

‘

‘

Protein sparing

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

)

()

(

()

‘

‘

()

AOAC(1990)

()

()

)

()

(/ /)

‘ ‘

‘ /

.()

(Completely Randomized Design)

() (Lindo)

					⚡ ⚡ (%)
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	(NFE)*
/	/	/	/	/	(Kcal/Kg)

(+ + + +)

*

(%)								
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	()
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	()

(Pellet)

()

()

								(%)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	NFE
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(Kcal/kg)

()

± /

(* *)

()

()

(SGR)

(FCR)

() (HSI)

(CF)

(PER)

()

pH

/ /

:

()

/ /

$$\begin{aligned}
 () &= \\
 (\text{FCR}) &= / \\
 (\text{SGR}) &= \{(\ln w_2 - \ln w_1) / \}^* \\
 (\text{PER}) &= () / () \\
 (\text{CF}) &= () / (()) \times \\
 &= \times \\
 / &= (\text{HSI}) \\
 W_1 &= \quad W_2 =
 \end{aligned}$$

(Two – Way ANOVA)
SPSS
Tukey

($p \geq /$) ($p \leq /$)

*

		↕(%) ↕
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(g)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(g)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(FCR)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(SGR)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^b	(PER)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(CF)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	()
± / ^a	± / ^a	

($p \leq /$)

, S.D±

*

...

/
,
($p \geq /$)

*

	/		/	↔
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(g)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(g)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(FCR)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(SGR)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(PER)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	(CF)
/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	/ ± / ^a	()
± / ^a	± / ^a	± / ^a	± / ^a	

($p \leq /$) , S.D± *

($p \geq /$)
()

/	/	/ *	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	

($p \leq /$) *

()

($p \leq /$)

*

		↗ (%)
		↘ (%)
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	(Kcal/Kg)

($p \leq /$)

, S.D±

*

*

	/		/	↗
				↘ (%)
/ ± a	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	
/ ± / b	/ ± / ab	/ ± / ab	/ ± / a	
/ ± / a	/ ± / b	/ ± / c	/ ± / a	
a	a	a	/ ± / a	(kcal/kg)
/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± / a	

($p \leq /$)

, S. D±

*

()

($p \geq /$)

...

/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/ *	/ *	
/	/	/	/ *	/	

(p ≤ /) *

‘

/

/

()

‘

‘

*

			↖
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	

(p ≤ /) , S.D± *

			↖
/ ± / a	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	/
/ ± / b	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	
/ ± / c	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	/
/ ± / d	/ ± / a	/ ± / a	

(p ≤ /) , S.D± *

/	/	/	
/	/ *	/	
/	/ *	/	

($p \leq /$)

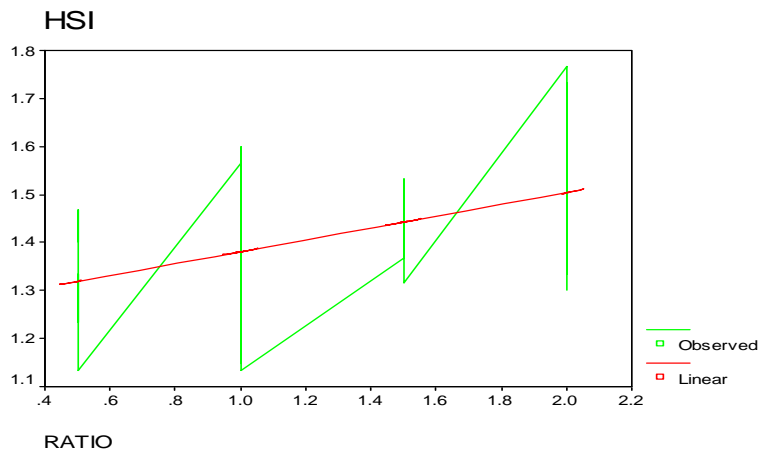
*

(R)

($p \leq /$)

/

()



(HSI)

(Ratio)

()

()

...

()

(Gross Energy)
(Digestible Energy)

KCal/100g

/ /

protein

sparing

)
/ /

()
(

(p ≥ / (

(: /) /

(: /) /

(:)

(Gelatinized Starch)
(Crude Carbohydrate)

(/ :) /

(:)

()

/ : / / : / / : /

()

()

(p ≥ /)
()

(p ≥ /)

()

()

Lipogenes

Archive of SID

Oncorhynchus mykiss

4- AOAC (Association of Official Analytical Chemists) (1990) Official Methods of Analysis AOAC, Washington, DC, 1963/pp.

5- Austreng, E. (1978). Fat and protein in diets for Salmonid fishes. *Meld-Nor-Land bruk shogsk*, 57, 22:1-2.

-
- 6- Brauge, C., F. Medale & G. Corraze. (1994). Effect of dietary carbohydrate levels on growth, body composition and glycaemia in rainbow trout, reared in sea water. *Aquaculture*,123:109-120.
 - 7- Brauge, C., G. Corraze & F. Medale. (1995). Effect of dietary levels of lipid and carbohydrate on growth performance, body composition, nitrogen excretion and plasma glucose levels in rainbow trout reared at 8 or 18 °C. *Reprod Nutr Dev*,35:517-520.
 - 8- Buckley, J.T & T.D.D. Groves. (1979). Influence of feed on the body composition of finfish. *Finfish Nutrition and Fish feed Technology*, 2:335-343.
 - 9- Cowey, C.B.(1979). protein and amino acid requirements of finfish. *Finfish Nutrition and Fish feed Technology*, 1: 3-16.
 - 10- Edwards, D.J ; E. Austreng; S. Risa & T. Gjedrem. (1977). Carbohydrate in rainbow trout diets. I. Growth of fish of different families fed diets containing different proportions of carbohydrate. *Aquaculture*11:31-38.
 - 11- Gouveia, A.I.R.(1992). The use of poultry by-product and hydrolyzed feather meal as a feed for rainbow trout. Published by Institute of Zoology Faculty of Science University of Porto, NO 227.24pp. *Rainbow Trans. Am. Fish.Soc*, 107: 751-754.
 - 12- Higgs, D. A., B.S. Dosanjh., B.A. Himchek & J.G. Eales. (1992). Effects of dietary lipid and carbohydrate levels and chronic 3, 5, 3'-triiodo-L-thyronine treatment on growth, appetite, food and protein utilization and body composition of immature Rainbow trout at low temperature. *Aquaculture*, 105:175-190.
 - 13- Hillestad, M., F. Johnsen & T. Asgard. (2001). Protein to carbohydrate ratio in high energy diet for Atlantic salmon. *Aquaculture*, 32:517-520.
 - 14- Kaushik, S.J & A. Oliva Teles. (1989). Effect of digestible energy on nitrogen and energy balance in rainbow trout. *Aquaculture*, 50:89-101.
 - 15- Kim, J.D & S.J. Kaushik. (1992). Contribution of digestible energy from carbohydrate and estimation of protein/energy requirements for growth of rainbow trout. *Aquaculture*, 106:161-169.
 - 16- Lee, D.J & G.B. Putnam. (1973). The response of rainbow trout to varying protein/energy ratios in a test diet. *J Nutr*, 103: 916-922.
 - 17- Medale, F & S.J. Kaushik. (1991). Utilization of dietary carbohydrate by rainbow trout at two water temperatures *European Association for Animal Production*. 58:392-395.
 - 18- Murrat, Y., O. Yardim & S. H. Koshio. (2002). The protein sparing effects of high levels in diet s for rainbow trout with special reference to reduction of total nitrogen excretion. *Bamidgeh* ,54:79-88.
 - 19- Reinitz, G., L.E. Orme & F. Hitzel. (1978). Influence of varying lipid concentrations with two protein concentrations in diet for rainbow trout. *Trans. Am. Fish. Soc*, 107: 751-754.
 - 20- Ogino, C., J.Y Chiou & T. Takeuchi. (1976). Protein nutrition in fish, effects of dietary energy sources on the utilization of protein by rainbow trout and Carp. *Bull. Jpn.soc. sci.fish*, 42, 29:213-218.
 - 21- Page, J.W & J.W. Andrews. (1973). Interactions of dietary levels of protein and energy on channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*). *J.Nutr*, 103:1339-1346.
 - 22- Takeuchi, T., T. Watanabe & C. Ogino. (1978). Optimum ratio of protein to lipid in diets in rainbow trout. *Bull Jpn Soc Sci Fish*, 44: 683-688.

...

23- Tsintsadze, Z.A. (1991). Adaptational capabilities of various size, age groups of rainbow trout in relation to gradual change of salinity. *J. Ichthyology*, 31,3 : 31-38.

24- Tacon Albert, G.J. (1990). *Standard Methods for the Nutrition and Feeding of Farmed Fish and Shrimp*. Argent Laboratones Press, PP:4-27.

25- Zaccorate, I., L. Gasco., B. Sicuro., G.B. Palmegiano & U. Luzzana. (1996). Use of by-product from poultry slaughtering in rainbow trout feeding. *Rivista Italiana Diaquacoltura*, 31:127-134.

Archive of SID

Effects of dietary Carbohydrate to lipid ratios at two levels of Protein on Growth Performance, body composition and Hepatosomatic index of Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

A. Meshkat Rohani¹, A. M. Abedian*², F. Shariatmadari³

¹M. Sc. Graduate, Fisheries Department. Faculty of Marine Science. Tarbiat Modares University, I.R. Iran

²Assi. Prof. Fisheries Department. Faculty of Marine Science. Tarbiat Modares University, I.R. Iran

³Asso. Prof. Animal Science Department. Faculty of Agriculture. Tarbiat Modares University, I.R. Iran

(Received 26 April 2004, Accepted 8 February 2006)

Abstract

Effects of carbohydrate to lipid ratio at two different protein levels on the activity, growth, chemical composition of the body and the Hepatosomatic index of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) were investigated in this trial. For this purpose, fishes with the average weight of $60 \pm 0/55$ g were used. The fishes grew in 1,000-L tanks filled up to 500 L of water for a period of 60 days. The experiment was conducted as a 2×2 factorial at two protein levels (40% and 45%) and four carbohydrates to lipid ratios (0.5, 1, 1.5 and 2). The experiments were carried out randomly in triplicate. The food quota was almost fixed and equal to 4,000 kcal/kg. The food to be daily consumed by the fishes was determined as 2% of the biomass in each tank and the fishes were fed twice a day. The weight of the biomass was measured every 14 days though biometry and growth indexes were calculated. Results showed that the increase in the protein content produces almost no significant difference among the treatments in terms of growth indexes ($p \geq 0.05$), and this increase did not improve growth indexes (weight gain, SGR, and PER). The FCR and price index were also better at the lower protein content (40%). On the other hand, an increase in the carbohydrate to lipid ratio (increase in carbohydrate and decrease in lipid) showed no significant difference among the treatments in terms of growth indexes ($p \geq 0.05$) but the growth improved at the ration of 0.5 in general. Results of this research shows the most favorable conditions for growth exist at lower protein content (40%) when the carbohydrate to lipid ratio is 0.5 without any negative effects on the liver.

Key words: *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Nutrition, protein, carbohydrate/lipid ratio, growth performance, body composition, Hepatosomatic index

* Corresponding author:

Tel: 0122-6253101

Fax: 01226253499

E-mail: aabedian@modares.ac.ir