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Microbiologie

PROVINCE SUD  
NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE

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# Effect of protein sources, fish meal *versus* soy protein concentrate, on growth, feed efficiency and the energy budget of the juvenile mud crab, *Scylla serrata*

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Supervisors: Dr. Laurent Wantiez - UNC  
Dr. Liet Chim - Ifremer

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## Introduction

- ▶ Increase of mud crab fishing effort in New Caledonia has been threatening the sustainability of the resource in some areas

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- ▶ Increase of mud crab fishing effort in New Caledonia has been threatening the sustainability of the resource in some areas
- ▶ The development of crab culture, *S. serrata*, has been identified as a priority by South Province
- ▶ Farming crabs are fed on trash fish which contaminates rearing water & leads to high mortality rates



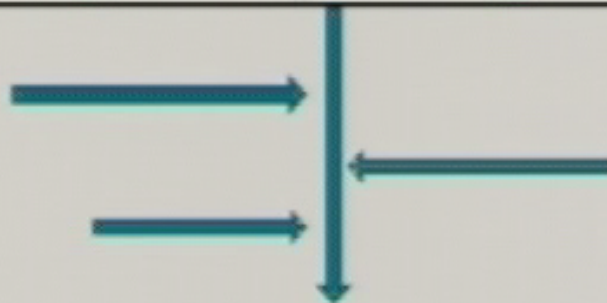
## AIM OF STUDY

To provide a better understanding of the effect of protein sources on the growth, feed use and bio-energetic balance of juvenile crabs



## Experimental design

Growth trial	Experimental diet														
	F100 (100% from fish)					F50S50 (50% fishmeal & 50% SPC)					S100 (100% from SPC)				
Ration size (% IBW d <sup>-1</sup> )	0.5	1.0	1.5	2	Ad libitum	0.5	1.0	1.5	2	Ad libitum	0.5	1.0	1.5	2	Ad libitum
Replicates (n)	5 x 4					5 x 4					5 x 4				

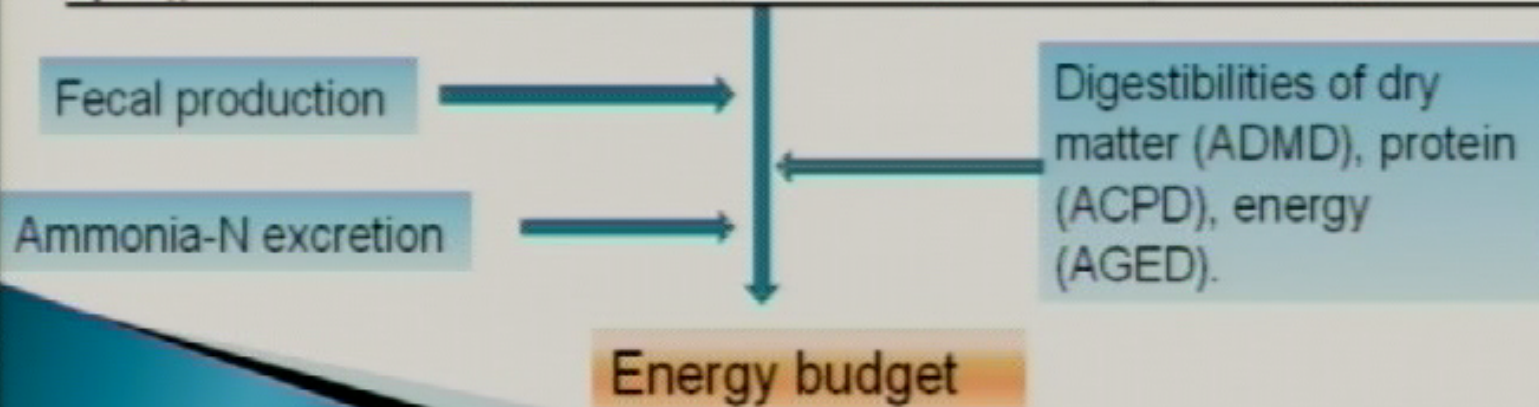




## Experimental design

Experimental diets: 3 iso-energetic diets F100, F50S50, S100 formulated from diff. protein sources: fishmeal and soy protein concentrate

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## Balance of Energetic Budget (NRC, 2011)

$$IE = FE + UE + SE + RE + HE_m$$

IE: E ingested

FE: E lost from crab through the feces

UE: E lost from crab through the total-N excretion

SE: E exuvia lost at ecdysis.

RE: E growth

HE<sub>m</sub>: E maintenance



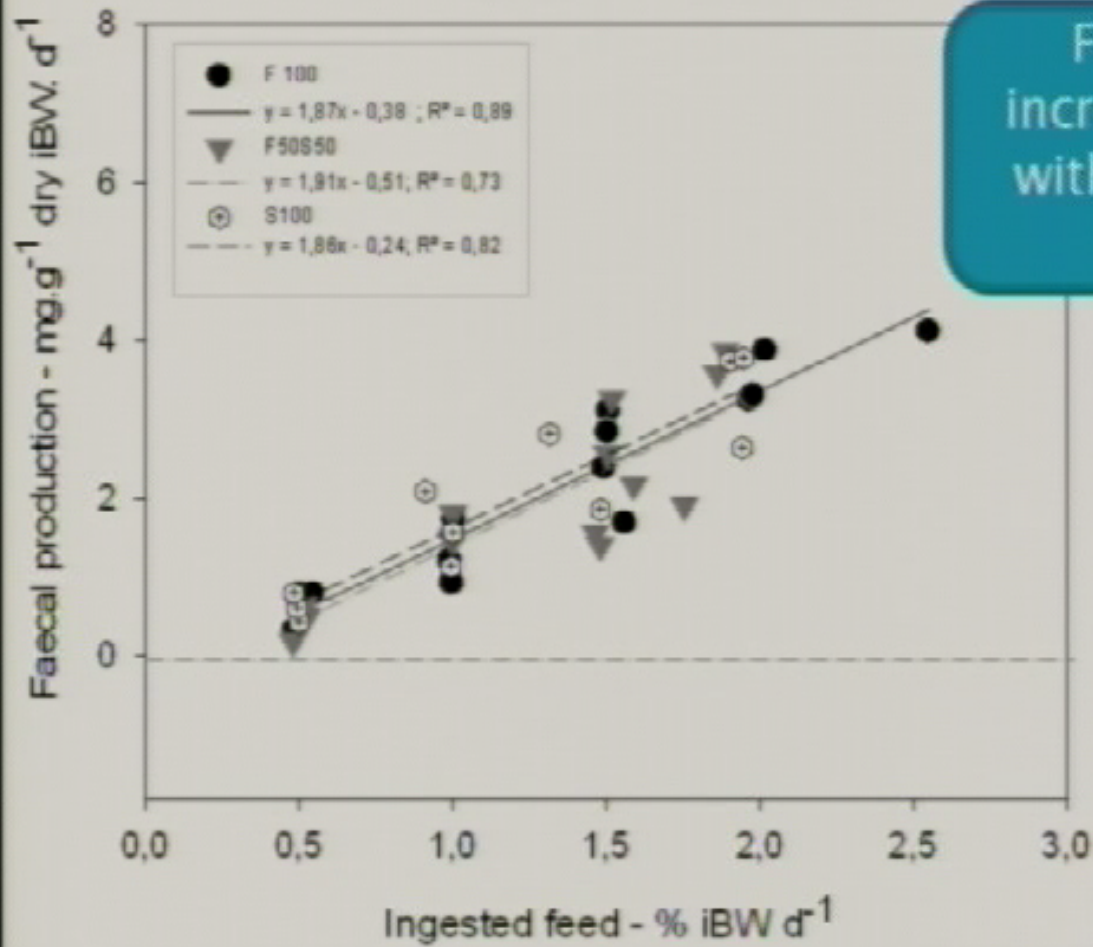
RESULTS

## Fecal production of crabs across meal size for three diets

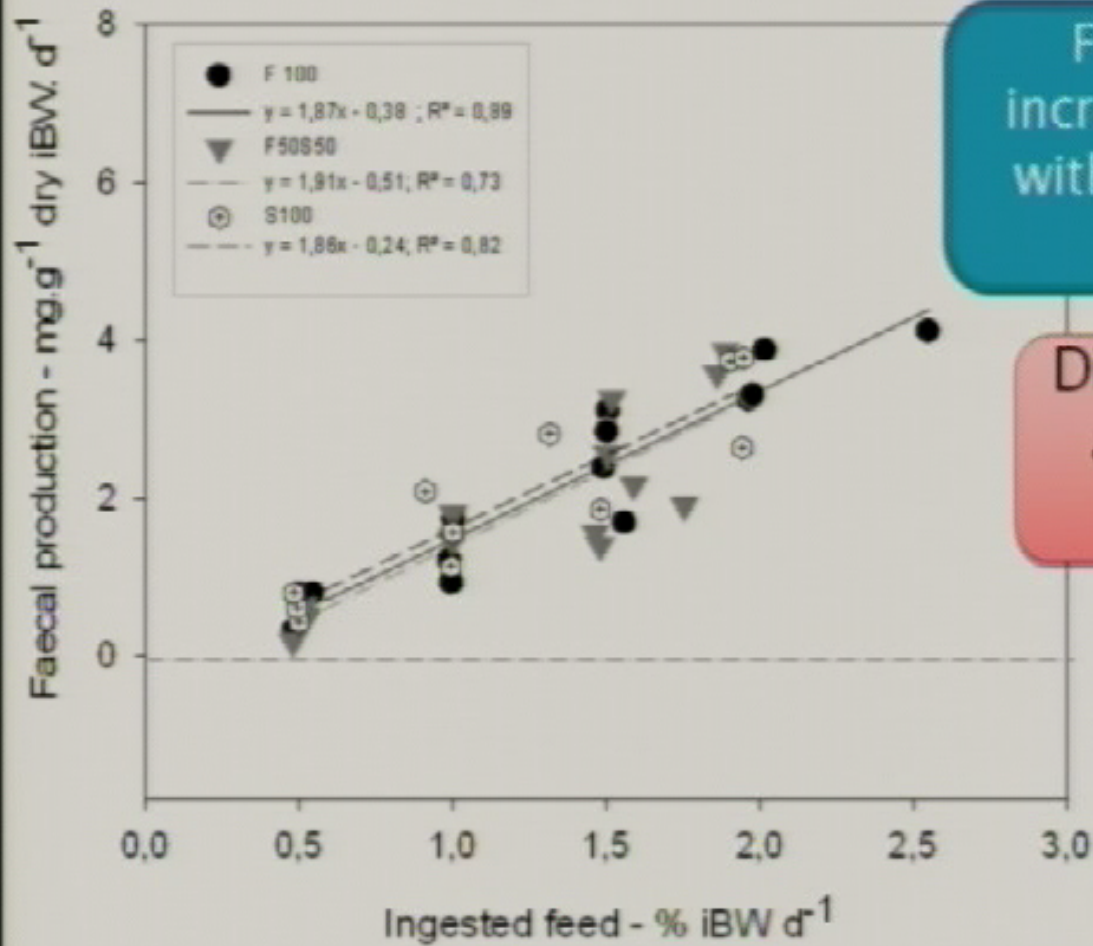




## Faecal production of crabs across meal size for three diets



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Faecal production increased significantly with meal size for all three diets

Diet types did not affect the faecal production

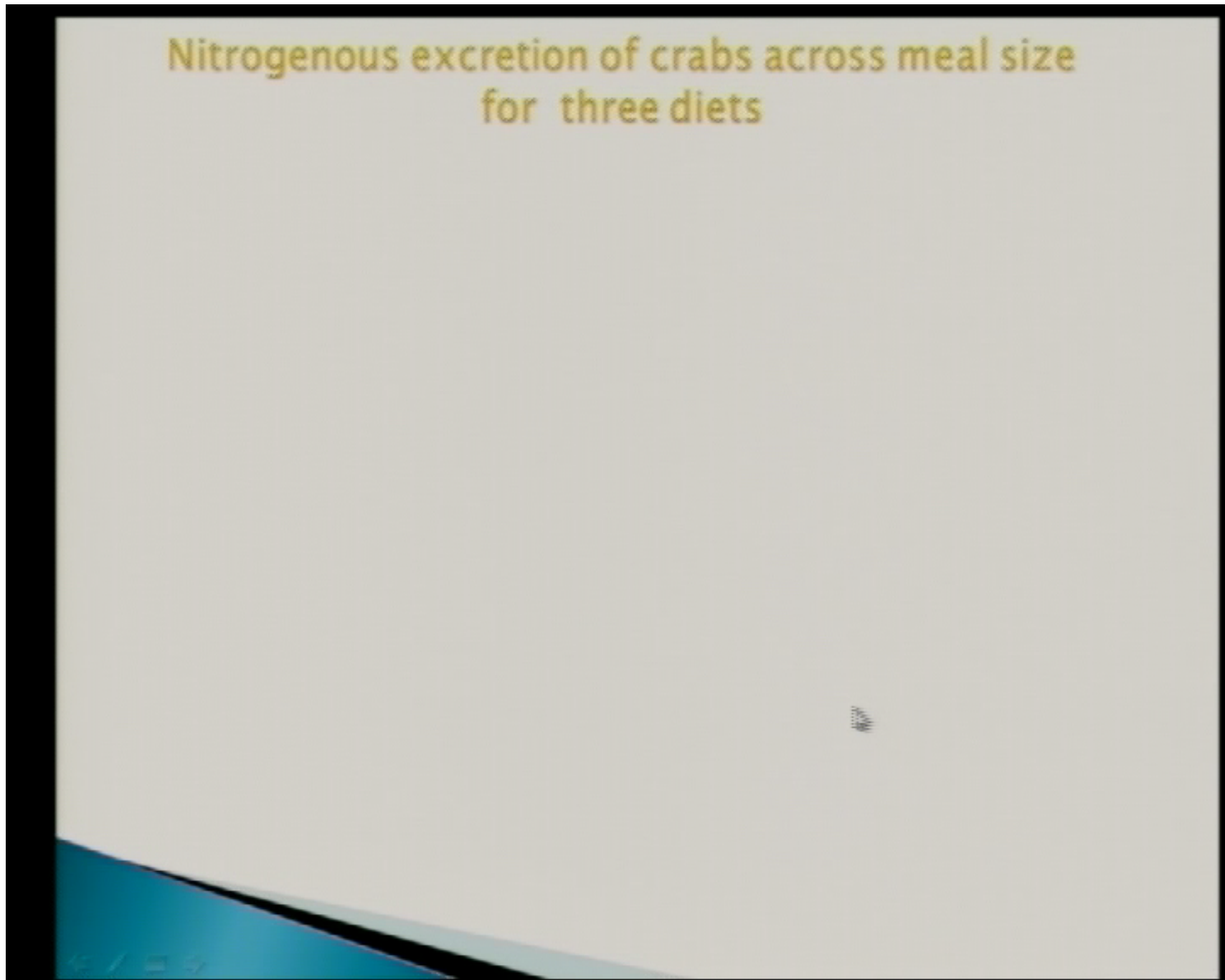


Apparent digestibilities (%) for dry matter (ADMD), crude protein (ACPD) and gross energy (AGED) of three diets

Diet	ADMD	ACPD	AGED
F100	90.56 ± 2.38 <sup>a</sup>	97.41 ± 0.65 <sup>a</sup>	89.06 ± 2.76 <sup>a</sup>
F50S50	91.03 ± 1.85 <sup>a</sup>	97.86 ± 0.44 <sup>a</sup>	92.27 ± 1.59 <sup>a</sup>
S100	89.44 ± 1.15 <sup>a</sup>	97.88 ± 0.23 <sup>a</sup>	89.92 ± 1.1 <sup>a</sup>



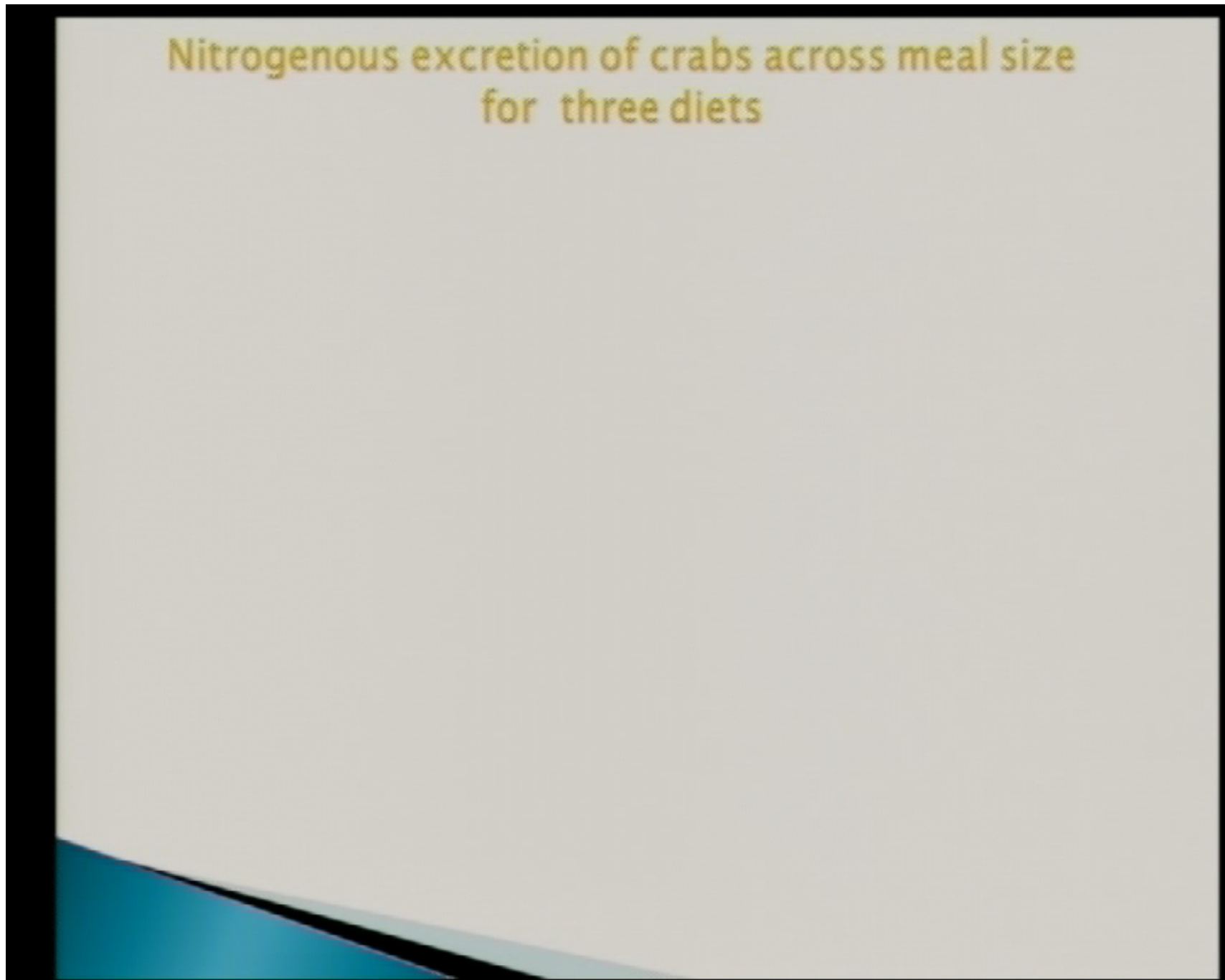
## Nitrogenous excretion of crabs across meal size for three diets



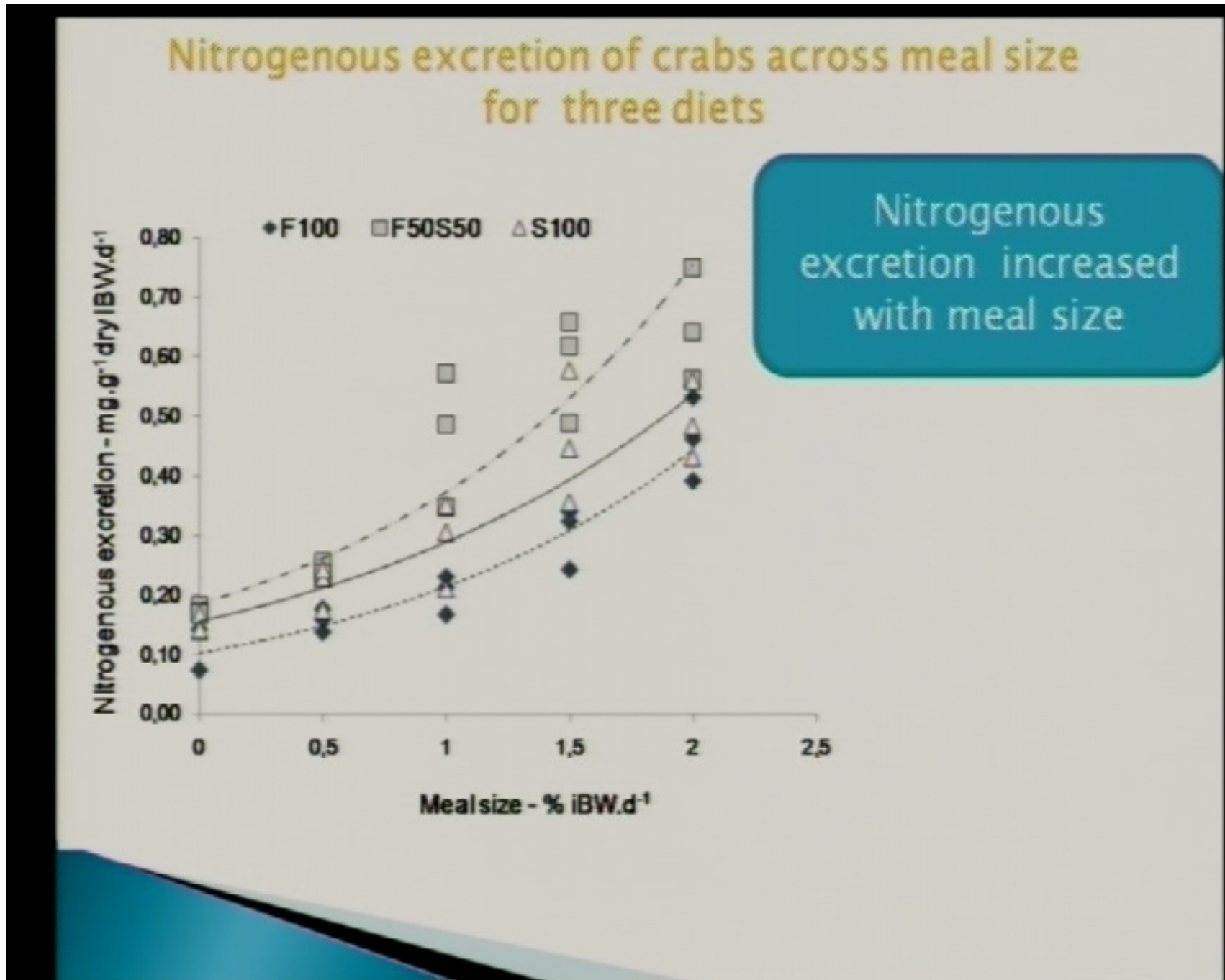
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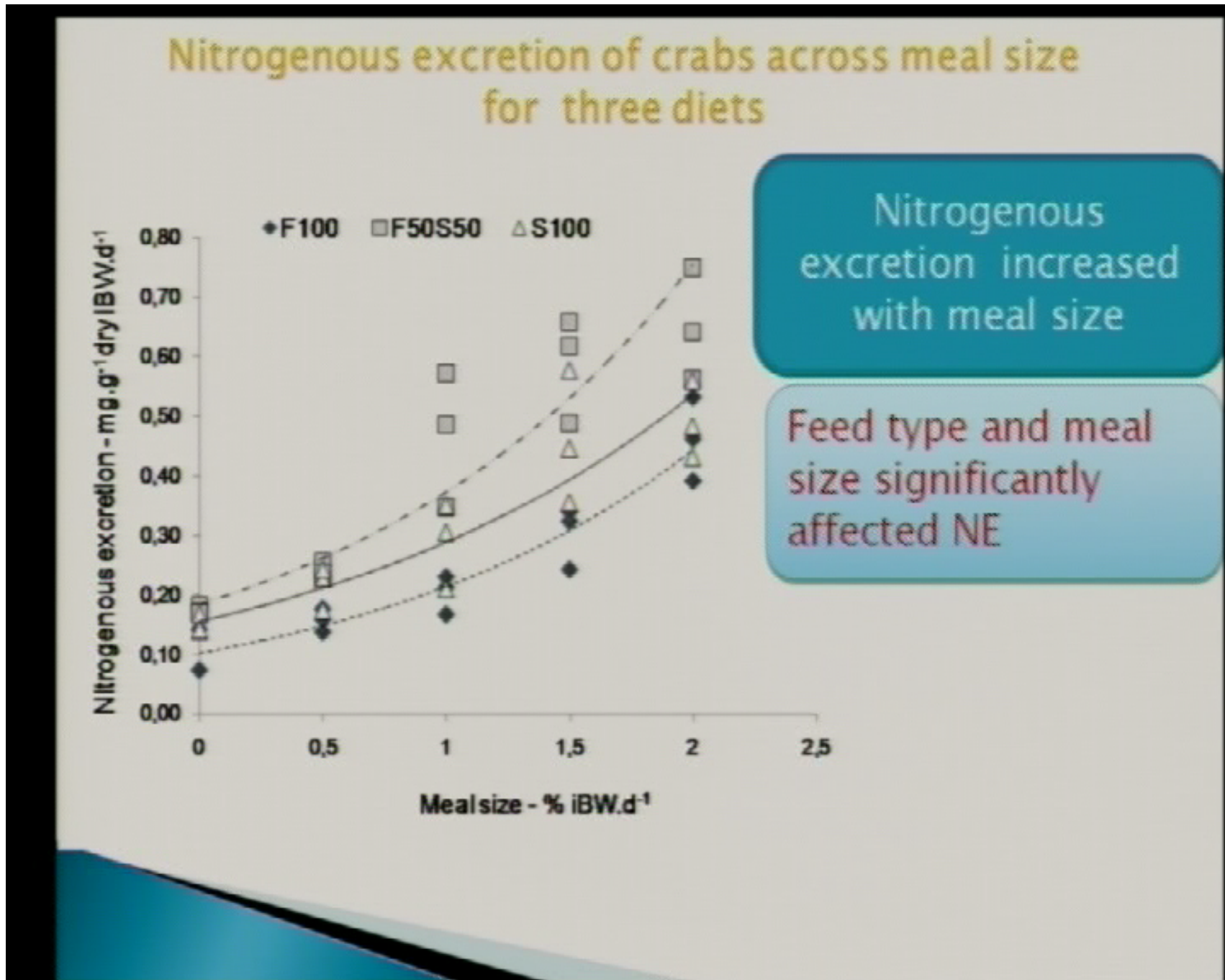
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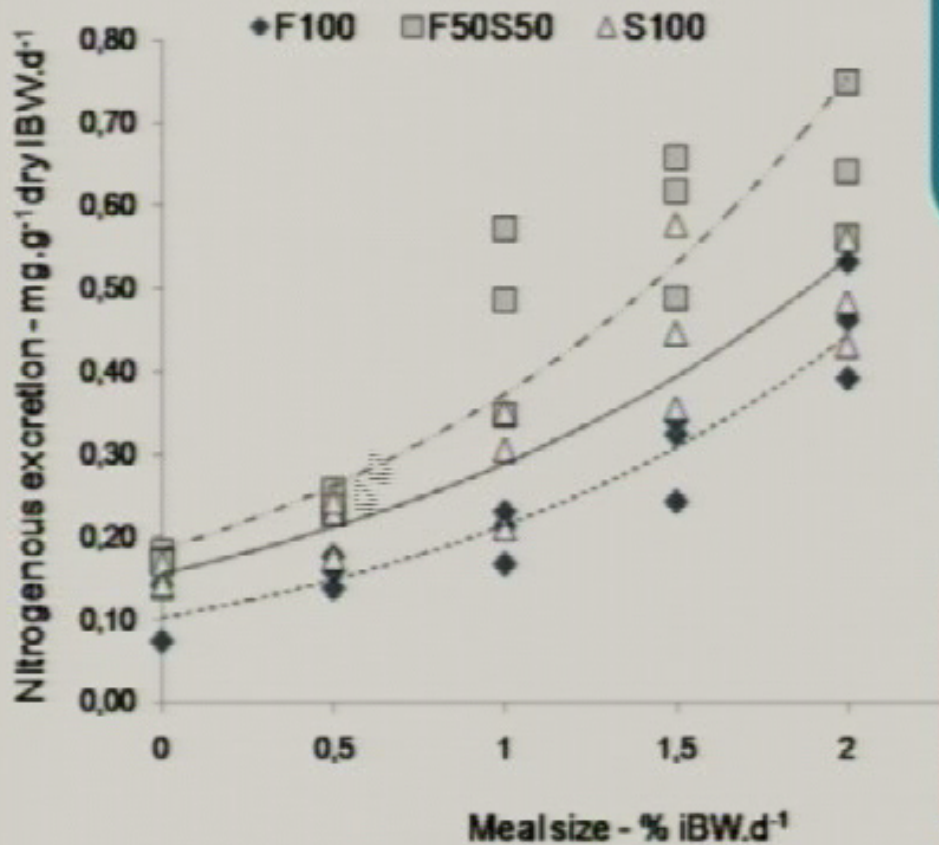








## Nitrogenous excretion of crabs across meal size for three diets



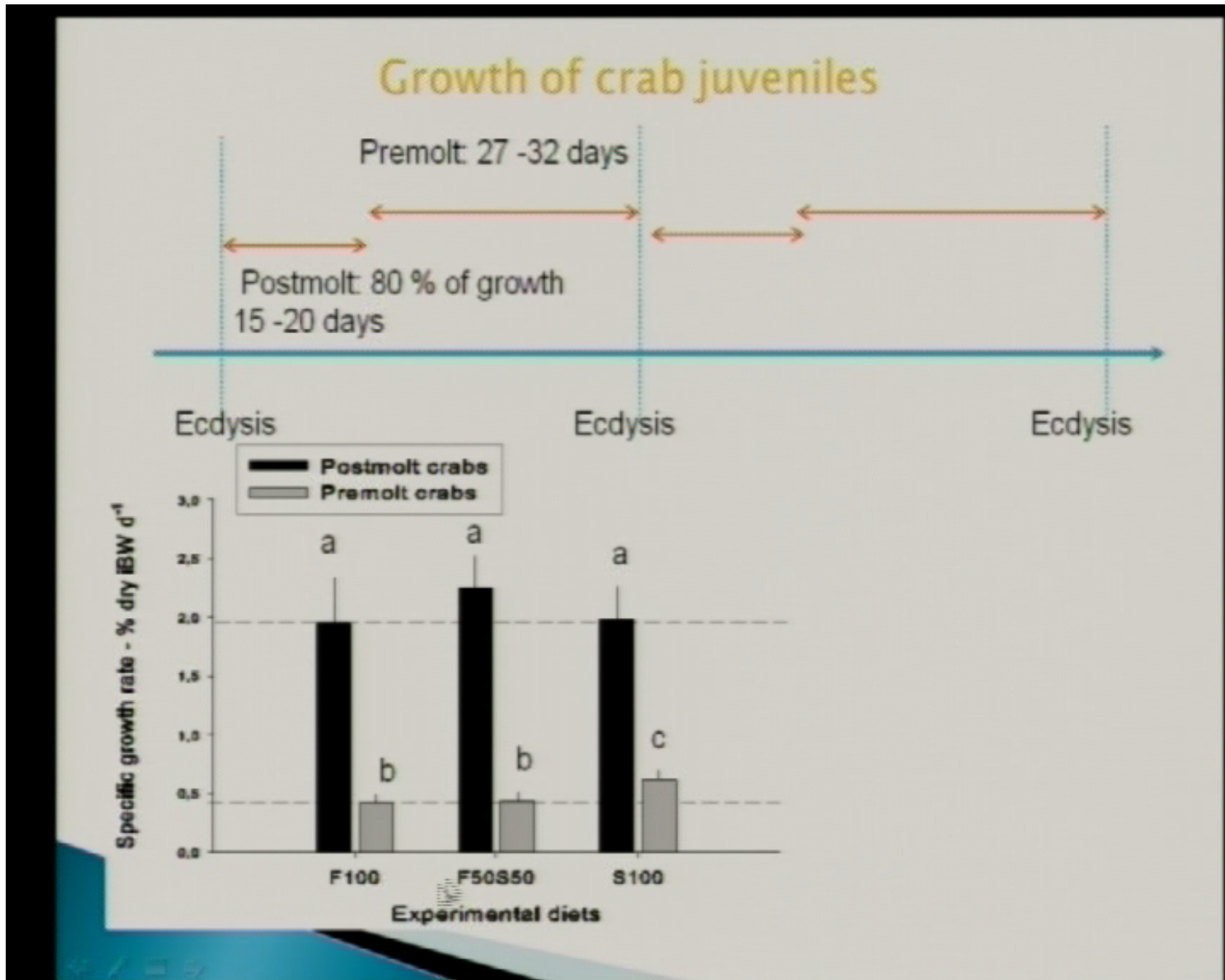
Nitrogenous excretion increased with meal size

Feed type and meal size significantly affected NE

NE lower for F100, intermediate for S100 and higher for F50S50

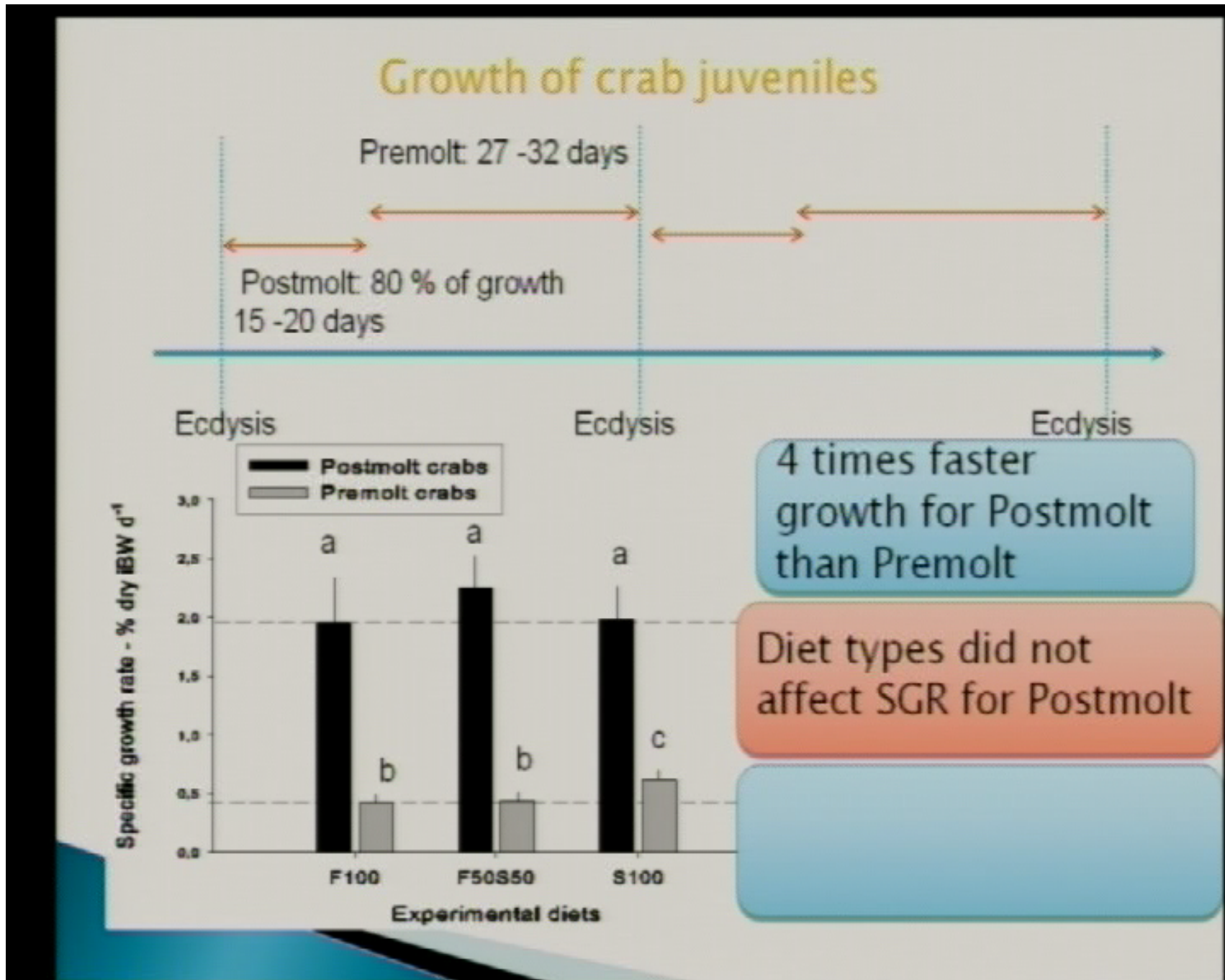


## Growth of crab juveniles

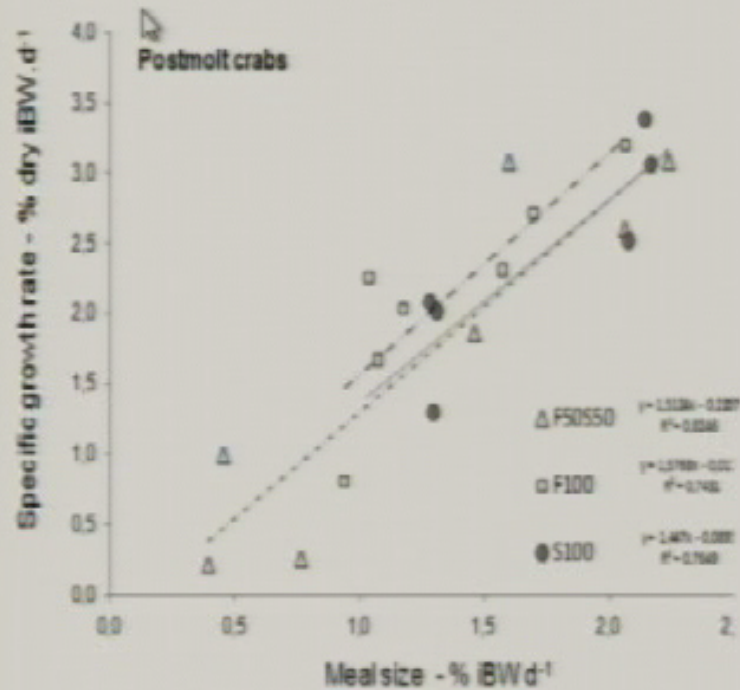




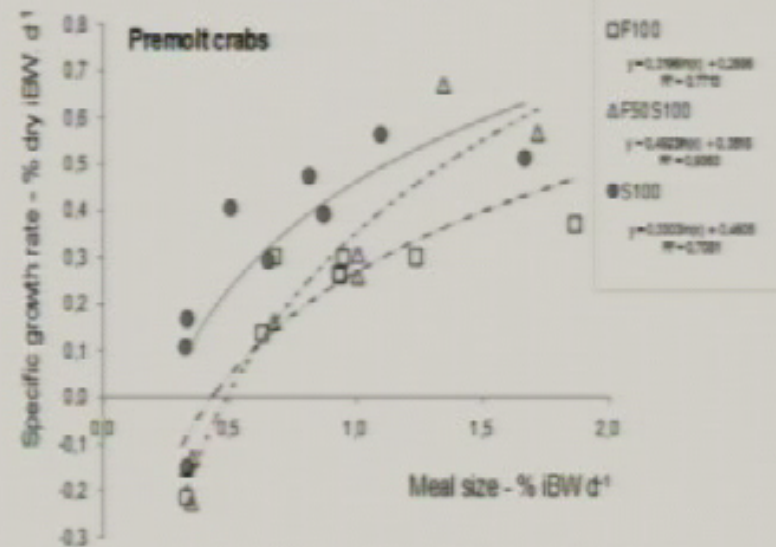




## Growth rate related with meal size for the three diets



SGR<sub>d</sub> increased with meal size whatever the experimental diets



Efficiency in feed conversion (FCE), protein retention (PRE) and energy retention (ERE) at optimum meal sizes ingested by Postmolt and Premolt crabs for three different diets

Determined from functions linking between FCE and feed intakes



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Determined from functions linking between FCE and feed intakes

Crab's group	Experimental diet	Feed Efficiency (%)		
		<sup>(i)</sup> FCE	<sup>(ii)</sup> PRE	<sup>(iii)</sup> ERE
Postmolt	F100 (n = 7)	47.57 ± 7.97 <sup>a</sup>	37.49 ± 6.28 <sup>a</sup>	34.29 ± 4.31 <sup>a</sup>
	F50S50 (n = 7)	50.39 ± 5.29 <sup>a</sup>	39.72 ± 4.17 <sup>a</sup>	33.03 ± 3.4 <sup>a</sup>
	S100 (n = 7)	51.61 ± 7.77 <sup>a</sup>	40.68 ± 6.13 <sup>a</sup>	38.70 ± 5.10 <sup>a</sup>
Premolt	F100 (n = 5)	7.55 ± 0.87 <sup>b</sup>	6.04 ± 0.70 <sup>b</sup>	5.21 ± 0.60 <sup>b</sup>
	F50S50 (n=5)	10.15 ± 3.38 <sup>b</sup>	8.12 ± 2.70 <sup>b</sup>	7.00 ± 2.33 <sup>b</sup>
	S100 (n=6)	16.43 ± 1.29 <sup>c</sup>	13.14 ± 1.03 <sup>c</sup>	11.33 ± 0.89 <sup>c</sup>

Between crab groups: averaged values of FCE, PRE, ERE for Postmolt were 4 – 5 times higher than Premolt crabs

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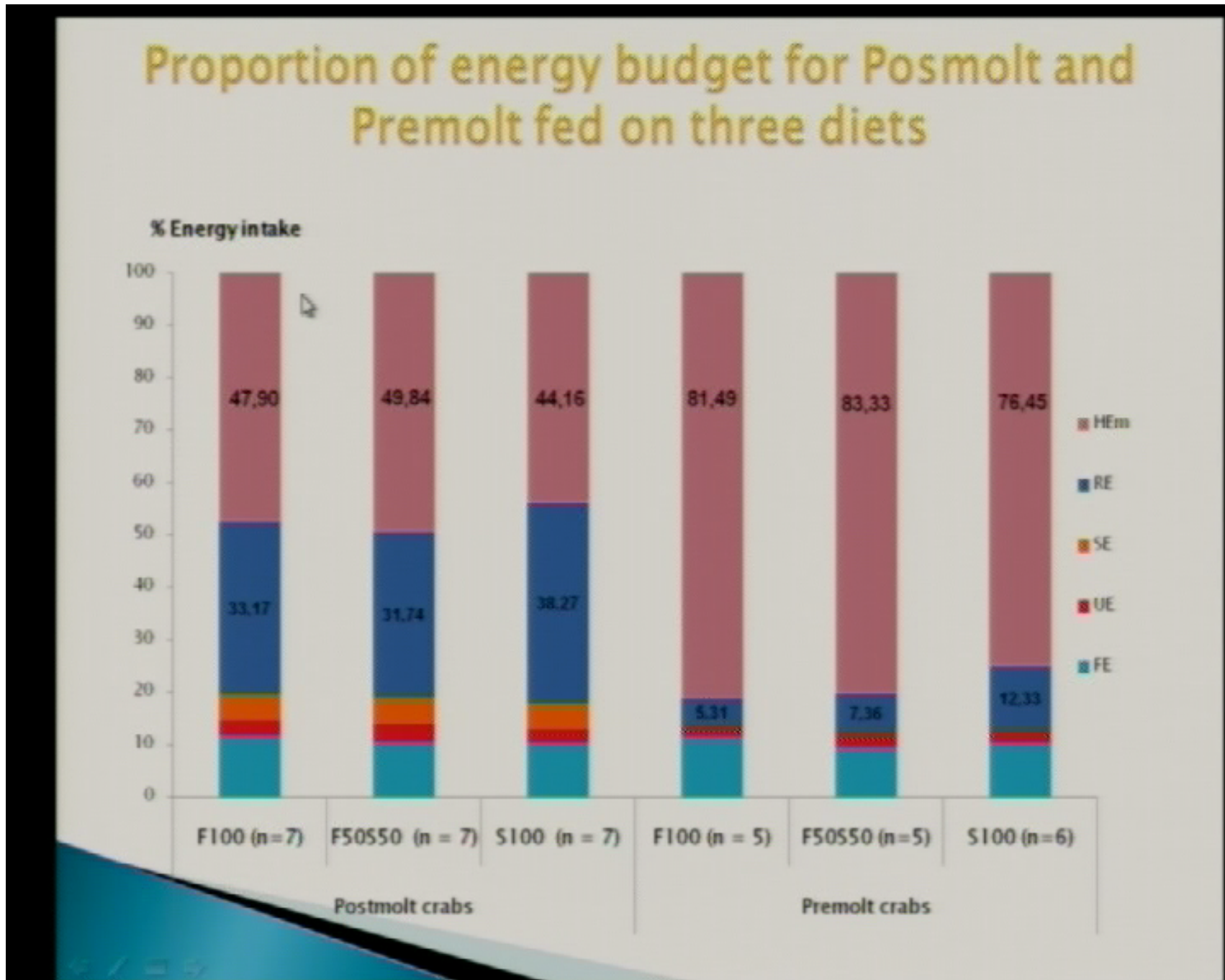
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For Postmolt crabs: diets did not affect FCE, PRE and ERE







## Conclusion & perspective

- ▶ SPC can be used as a main source of protein fed to crabs in captivity.

## Conclusion & perspective

- ▶ SPC can be used as a main source of protein fed to crabs in captivity.
- ▶ SPC sustained good growth and good feed utilization by the juvenile crab, in some cases better than fish meal.
- ▶ When compared with fishmeal, SPC did not affect the global energy balance of the crab juveniles.

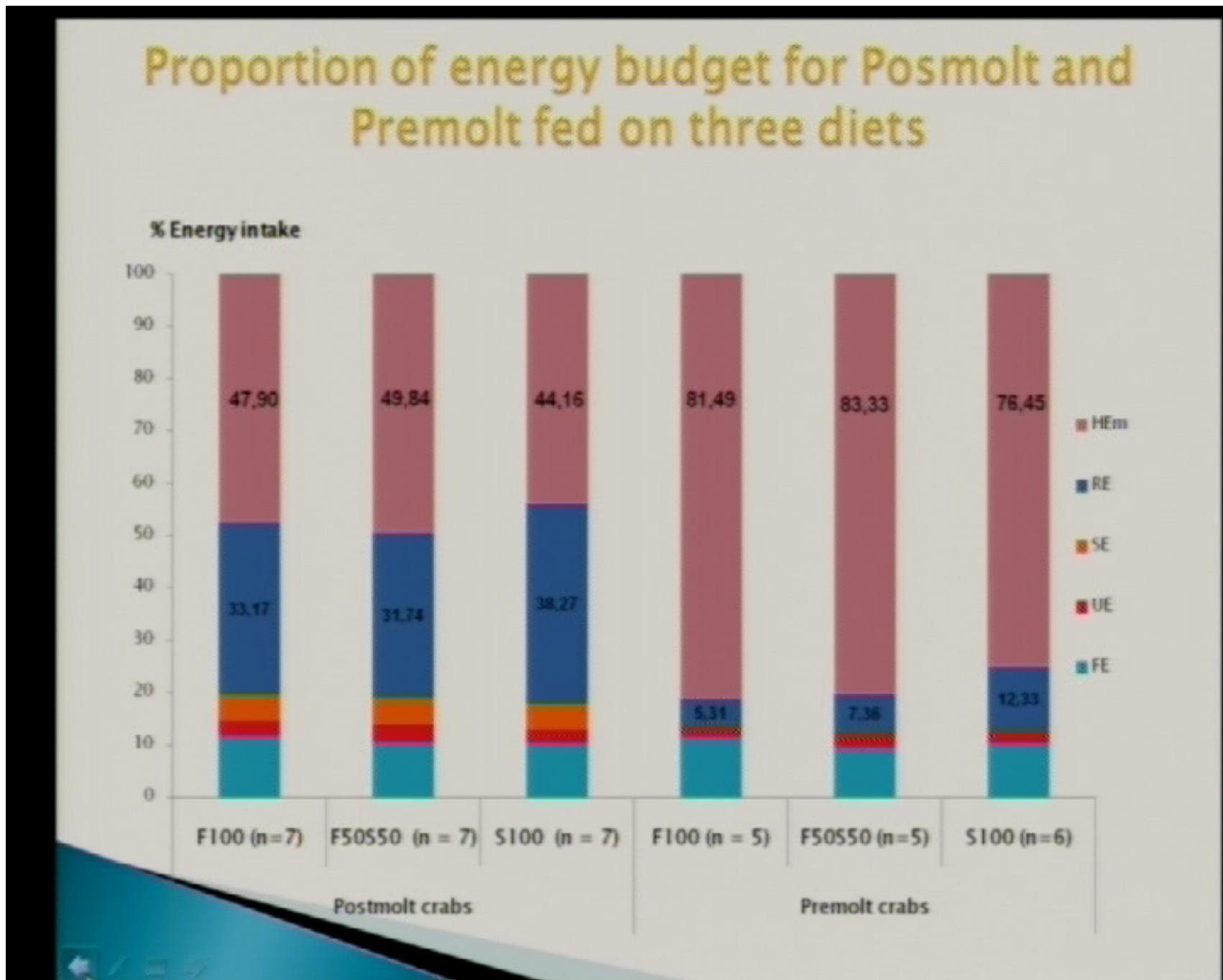
Our results provide useful information for artificial feed formulation without fish meal to farm mud crabs.

In the next step, based on the present study, we will explore the soy protein requirement of *S. serrata*



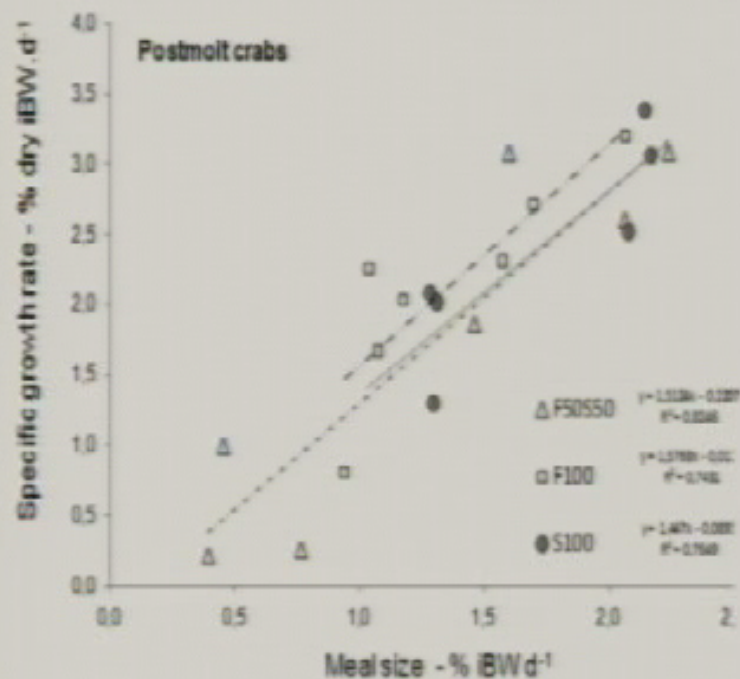
Thank you for your attention







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