ABSTRACT

Nile tilapia fingerlings (*Oreochromis niloticus*), with average initial weight 19.1-22.99 g were raised in 36 glass aquarium seventy fife-L at stocking density of 10 fish per aquarium for 20 weeks after adaptation period (15 day) and fed at 3% of body weight per day in four feeding times per day (8.00 am, 11.00 am, 2.00 pm and 5 pm). Combined effects of dietary protein level (30 or 35%), water temperature (22, 28, 32°C) and water salinity (0.3 and 15 ppt) were studied. Significant (P<0.001) effects of dietary protein level, water temperature and salinity and their interaction on growth were observed. Final mean weights were significantly (P<0.001) higher at 32 and 28°C than 22°C at 15 ppt salinity with all dietary protein levels (30 or 35%). Where fish weights increased by increasing all three factors and their interaction. Also, feed conversion efficiency was high at 32°C and 15 ppt salinity and 35% dietary protein. In all dietary protein levels growth increased with increasing temperature and salinity.

In addition to whole fish flesh analysis, blood components, water quality and survival rate were investigated. At water temperature 32°C and salinity 15 ppt the lowest survival rate were 36.67 and 43.33% for groups fed diets containing 30 and 35% crude protein, respectively. Therefore, the study suggested that the growth rates of fingerlings *O. niloticus* and survival rate may be better at 35% dietary protein level, 28°C and 15 ppt.

تسم إجسراء هذا البحث على إصبعيات أسماك البلطى النيلى بوزن إيتدائى (١٩,١٢٢,٩٩٢٢,٩٩ فــ ٣٦هــوض زجاجى بسعة ٧٥ لتر للحوض وكثافة قدرها ١٠سمكات لكل حسوض لمدة ٢٠ أسبوع بعد فترة أقلمة (١٥يوم) حيث تم تغذية الإصبعيات بمعدل ٣% من السوزن الحى لمدة ٦ أيام/أسبوع ومعدل ٤ مرات يوميا (٨ صباحا، ١١ظهراً ،٢- ٥ مساءاً) وذلك لدراسة مدى تأثير كل من مستوى البروتين في العليقة (٣٠، ٥٥%) ودرجة حرارة المياه (٢٠، ٢٨، ٢٣م) وكذلك التداخل بين هــذه العوامــل على كل من معدلات النمو والاستفادة من الغذاء وكذلك مكونات الجسم ولحم الأسماك وكذلك مكونات الجسم ولحم

وقد أوضحت النتائج أن هناك زيادة معنوية (P<0.001) في كل من معدل النمو والاستفادة من الغذاء بزيادة معنوى كل عامل على حدى وكذلك التداخل بينهم حيث سجلت مجموعة الأسماك التي تم تغذيتها على عليقة تحتوى على (٣٠ أو ٣٥%) بروتين تحت ٢٨ مسن حرارة الماء ودرجة عالية من ملوحة الماء (١٠جزء في الألف) أفضل معدلات النمو واستفادة من الغذاء هذا بالإضافة إلى تحمين مكونات الجسم مع زيادة نسبية في معدل البقاء (٣٢,٣٣) بينما انخفض هذا المعدل إلى (٣٦,٦٧) للمجاميع التي تم تغذيتها على نفس مستوى من البروتين وتحت ظروف عالية من الحرارة (٣٢، م) وملوحة الماء (١٥جزء في الألف) بينما سجأت باقي المجاميع معدل بقاء ١٠٠٧%،

لذلك فيان مستوى البروتين (٣٠، ٣٥% ومستوى درجات الحرارة (٢٨°م) تحت محدث عبالى من درجات الملوحة (١٥ جزء في الألف) تعتبر أفضل المستويات بالنسبة لمعدلات النمو واستفادة أسماك البلطي النيلي من الغذاء وتحسين مكونات الجسم بالإضافة إلى ثبات نسبة البقاء (١٠٠%) وذلك بالمقارنة بالمجاميع الأخرى.

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| RABIC SUMMARY | |
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ALT : Alanine amino transferase

AST : Aspartate amino transferase

^oC : Degree Centigrade

CF : Crude fiber

Cond : Conductivity

CP : Crude protein

d : Days

dl . Deciliter

DM : Dry matter

DO: Oxygen dissolved

EE : Ether extract

FCR : The feed conversion ratio

g : Grams

HP : High protein

l : Liter

M : Month

mg : Milligram

NH₄ : Ammonia

NO₂ : Nitrite

NO₃ : Nitrate

NP : Normal protein

P : Dietary protein

PPM/ppm : Per Part Million

ppt : Per part thousand = g / l

S : Salinity

SW : Brackish water

T : Temperature

TDS : Total dissolved solid

TW : Tap water