

1978

# A preliminary study on the evaluation of casein, shrimp meal, squid meal and spirulina as protein sources for *Penaeus monodon* (Fabricius) postlarvae

Lim, Chhorn

Aquaculture Department, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

---

Lim, C., Suraniranat, P., & Platon, R. (1978). A preliminary study on the evaluation of casein, shrimp meal, squid meal and spirulina as protein sources for *Penaeus monodon* (Fabricius) postlarvae. SEAFDEC Aquaculture Department Quarterly Research Report, 2(2), 13-18.

---

<http://hdl.handle.net/10862/2317>

---

*Downloaded from <http://repository.seafdec.org.ph>, SEAFDEC/AQD's Institutional Repository*

**A preliminary study on the evaluation of casein, shrimp meal, squid meal and *spirulina* as protein sources for *Penaeus monodon* (Fabricius) postlarvae.**

**Chhorn Lim, Prawit Suraniranat and Rolando Platon**

Aquaculture has become a major factor in supplying protein for human consumption. Generally aquatic species with high market value are cultured intensively using artificial or expensive facilities and feeds. Penaeid shrimps which fit in this category have been cultured extensively in most coastal countries in Southeast Asia for many years, using wild collected postlarvae.

Protein is the most critical ingredient in shrimp diets from the standpoint of cost and growth response. Both quality and quantity of protein have remarkable effects on growth.

This experiment was designed to evaluate the effect of fresh brown mussel meat and various dietary protein sources (casein, shrimp meal, squid meal and *Spirulina*) on the growth and survival rate of *Penaeus monodon* postlarvae in a controlled environment.

*P. monodon* postlarvae with an average weight of 15.62 mg were stocked in 200-L cylindrical fiberglass tanks filled with 100 liters filtered seawater with salinity adjusted to 25 ppt at a density of 50 postlarvae per tank. They were fed with fresh brown mussel (*Modiolus metcalfei*) meat and artificial diets containing casein, shrimp (*Metapenaeus ensis*) meal, squid (*Loligo* sp.) meal and *Spirulina* as protein sources at a rate of 20% of their biomass per day for a period of 10 days. No statistical difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) was found among the weight gains of shrimp fed various experimental diets. However, shrimp fed squid meal diet had highest weight gain (15.95 mg), followed by shrimp meal (13.82 mg), fresh brown mussel meat (13.73 mg), casein (12.16 mg) and *Spirulina* (9.37 mg). Shrimp fed squid meal diet had significantly better ( $P < 0.05$ ) feed conversion than those receiving other experimental diets. Feed conversion was identical for shrimp receiving casein and shrimp meal diets (2.46) and was slightly poorer than those fed brown mussel meat (2.38). Poorest feed conversion was observed in shrimp fed *Spirulina* diet. The protein efficiency

ratio (P. E. R.) was statistically highest ( $P < 0.05$ ) for the squid meal diet (1.05). Next was the shrimp meal diet (0.91) which was significantly higher than that of the casein diet. The P. E. R. value of the *Spirulina* diet was significantly poorest (0.60) but was only slightly lower than that of fresh mussel meat (0.66). The survival rate was significantly highest for shrimp fed the shrimp meal diet (48.0). No statistical differences were found among shrimp fed other experimental diets.

Results of this preliminary study show that squid meal is superior to shrimp meal, fresh brown mussel meat, casein and *Spirulina* for the growth of *P. monodon* postlarvae when based on weight gain, diet conversion and P. E. R. Fresh brown mussel meat which was comparable to shrimp meal for growth, is inferior to shrimp meal when P. E. R. values and survival rates were compared. It appears that squid meal and shrimp meal are good protein sources for *P. monodon* postlarvae.

**Table 1. Proximate chemical composition of fresh brown mussel (*Modiolus metcalfei*) meat.**

Dry matter (%)	Protein (%)	Fat (%)	Ash (%)	Crude fiber (%)	NFE (%)
14.37	63.44	7.74	2.00	10.88	15.94

**Table 2. Composition of four isonitrogenous, isocaloric diets containing various protein sources.**

Ingredient	Percent in the diet			
	1	2	3	4
Casein	55	—	—	—
Shrimp meal	—	64.4	—	—
Squid meal	—	—	63.0	—
Spirulina	—	—	—	82.0
Dextrin	18.5	20.2	18.1	—
Cod liver oil	7.3	6.1	5.1	5.0
Vitamix mix*	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mineral mix*	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Dicalcium phosphate	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Calcium carbonate	2.65	0.0	5.1	4.95
B. H. T.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Celite (Filler)	5.73	2.48	1.88	1.53
Estimated protein (%)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Analyzed values	50.84	44.65	48.87	50.94
Estimated D.E.*** (Kcal/kg)	2925.0	2925.0	2925.0	2925.0

\*Vitamin mix (mg/kg diet): Thiamin HCL, 36; riboflavin, 120; pyrodoxine HCL, 36; nicotinic acid, 480; Ca-panthothenate, 180; inositol, 2,400; biotin, 3.6; folic acid, 9.0; para-aminobenzoic acid, 240; choline chloride, 4,800; ascorbic acid, 6,000; L-tocopherol, 240; menadione-Na-bisulfite, 24; vitamin A, 13.8; calciferol, 3.6; cyanocabalamine, 0.24.

\*\*Mineral mix (g/kg diet):  $K_2HPO_4$ , 10.75;  $Ca(H_2PO_4) 2H_2O$ , 13.25;  $CaCO_3$ , 5.25; Ca-lactate, 8.25; KCl, 1.40;  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7 H_2O$ , 5.0; Fe-citrate, 0.60;  $AlCl_3 \cdot 6 H_2O$ , 0.01198;  $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7 H_2O$ , 0.2380;  $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ , 0.0405;  $CuSO_4 \cdot 5 H_2O$ , 0.01882; KI, 0.01151;  $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6 H_2O$ , 0.08595.

\*\*\*Estimated D. E. were based on the values found for channel catfish: Protein – 3.5 Kcal/g; Fat – 8.1 Kcal/g; NFE – 2.5 Kcal/g

**Table 3. Cumulative weight gains at different periods for *Penaeus monodon* fed brown mussel meat and diet containing various protein sources.**

Feeding regime	Initial weight (mg)	Average weight gain (mg) per prawn at different periods (days)	
		5	10
Fresh mussel meat	15.62	7.08	13.73
Casein diet	15.62	4.04	12.45
Shrimp meal diet	15.62	7.44	13.82
Squid meal diet	15.62	5.73	15.95
Spirulina diet	15.62	3.35	9.37

**Table 4. Average weight gain, diet conversion, protein efficiency ratio and survival rate for *P. monodon* postlarvae fed fresh brown mussel meat and diets containing various protein sources.**

Feeding Regime	Ave. weight gain (mg)	Conversion rate	P. E. R.	Survival rate (%)
Fresh brown mussel meat	13.73 <sup>a</sup>	2.38 <sup>a</sup>	0.66 <sup>a</sup>	16 <sup>a</sup>
Casein	13.16 <sup>a</sup>	2.46 <sup>a</sup>	0.80 <sup>b</sup>	14 <sup>a</sup>
Shrimp meal	13.82 <sup>a</sup>	2.46 <sup>a</sup>	0.91 <sup>c</sup>	48 <sup>b</sup>
Squid meal	15.95 <sup>a</sup>	1.94 <sup>b</sup>	1.05 <sup>d</sup>	13 <sup>a</sup>
Spirulina	9.37 <sup>a</sup>	3.29 <sup>c</sup>	0.60 <sup>a</sup>	17 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Treatment means with the same superscript are not statistically different at P < 0.05.

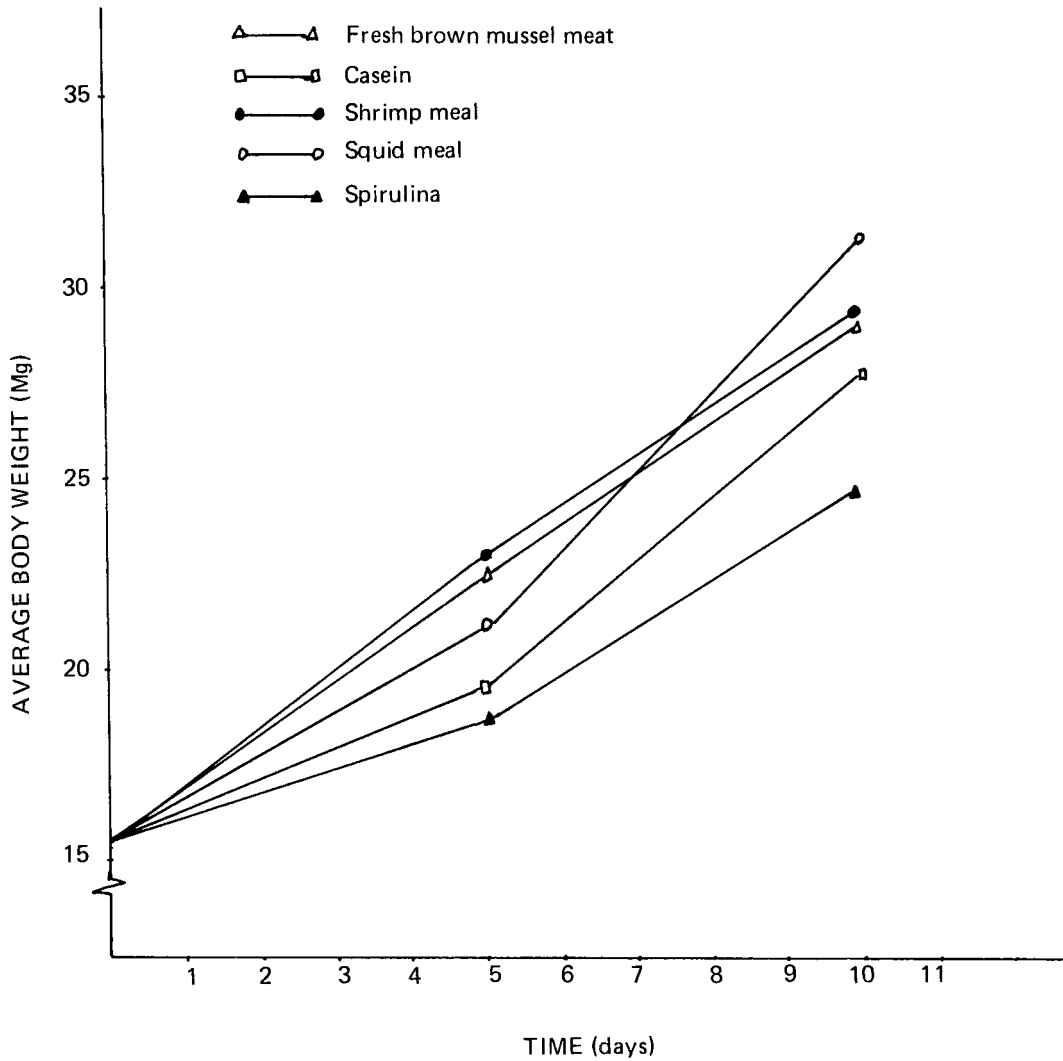


Figure 1. Growth rate of *P. monodon* postlarvae fed fresh brown mussel meat and diets containing various protein sources.

## REFERENCES

- Andrews, J. W. and L. V. Sick. 1972. Studies on the nutritional requirements of penaeid shrimps. Proceedings, 3rd Annual Workshop World Mariculture Society, 3:404-414.
- Andrews, J. W., L. V. Sick and C. J. Baptist. 1972. The influence of dietary protein and energy levels on growth and survival of penaeid shrimp. *Aquaculture*, 1:341-347.
- Colvin, P. M. 1976. Nutritional studies on penaeid prawns protein requirements in compounded diets for juvenile *Penaeus indicus* (Milne Edwards). *Aquaculture*, 7:315-326.
- Colvin, L. B. and C. W. Brand. 1977. Meeting the protein requirement of penaeid shrimp at various life cycle stages with compounded diets in controlled environment system. In press.
- Deshimaru, O. and K. Shigeno, 1972. Introduction to the artificial diet for prawn *Penaeus japonicus*. *Aquaculture*, 1:115-133.
- Fenucci, J. L. and Z. P. Zein-Eldin. 1976. Evaluation of squid mantle as a protein source in penaeid nutrition. FAO. Technical Conference on Aquaculture, Kyoto, Japan, 26 May – 2 June. 9 p.
- Foster, J. R. M. 1972. Studies on compounded diets for prawns. Proceedings, 3rd Annual Workshop World Mariculture Society, 3:389-402.
- Hudinaga, M. 1969. Kuruma shrimp (*Penaeus japonicus*) cultivation in Japan. FAO Fish. Rep. 57(3):811-832.
- Kitabayashi, K. et al. 1971. Study on formula feed for kuruma prawn (*Penaeus japonicus*) on the growth promoting effect of protein level in the diet and reexamination of ingredients used. Bulletin Tokai Regional Fisheries Fisheries Research Laboratory, Tokyo, 65:139-147.
- Lee, D. L. 1971. Studies on the protein utilization related to growth of *Penaeus monodon*. *Aquaculture*, 1:1-13.
- Sick, L. W. and J. W. Andrews. 1973. The effect of selected dietary lipids, carbohydrates and protein on the growth, survival and body composition of *Penaeus duorarum*. Proceedings, 4th Annual Workshop World Mariculture Society, 4:263-267.
- Venkataramiah, A., G. J. Lakshmi and G. Gunther. 1975. The effects of protein levels and vegetable matter on the growth and feed conversion efficiency of brown shrimp. *Aquaculture* 6:115-125.