
(*Penaeus indicus*, H. Milne Edwards)

***Penaeus indicus*, H. Milne)**

(Semi-purified

(Isonitrogenic)

**(Edwards
diet)**

(/ ± /)

(×)

(p<0.05)

(p<0.05)

NPU PER FCR SGR

(:)

(p<0.05)

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5

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Penaeus)

(*indicus*

()
() × ()

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. ()

(semi- purified diets)

(Isonitrogenic)

.)

.(

. ()

(×)

copy right 1995, realeas 6.1) Lindo

pH
)
pH
(/
(/ /)
()

(FCR)
(PER) (SGR)
(NPU)

: ()

() =
(FCR) = /
(SGR) = {(lnw₂_lnw₁)/ }*
() / ())
() * (PER)= (/ ± /

(NPU) = (
W₁ = W₂ =

Block Complete)
(Randomized Design

() AOAC
(Digestible energy)
() Bautista
() Keembiyehetty and Wilson

(,)
(,)
(pellet) ()

NPU PER FCR SGR

(Two-way Anova)
Spss Excel

(.)

(p>0.05)

(p<0.05)

Duncan's)

(Multiple Range Tests

(P=0.05)

FCR SGR

(p<0.05)

NPU PER

$$Y_{ijl} = \mu + A_i + B_j + AB_{ij} + R_l + e_{ijl}$$

SGR

Y_{ijl} :

/

NPU PER FCR

μ :

/

/

/

/

/

A_i :

B_j :

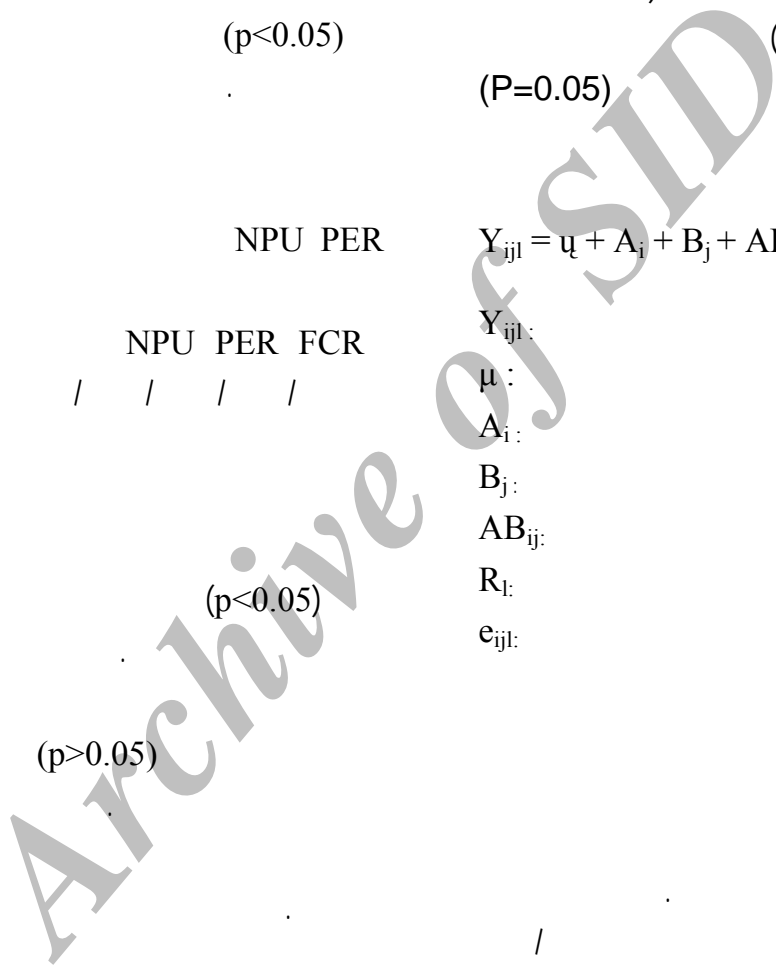
AB_{ij} :

R_l :

e_{ijl} :

(p<0.05)

(p>0.05)



/)
 ALI ()
 () Ahamad
 () /
 ()
) / / (p<0.05)
 () Hajra . %
) % (p<0.05)
) / ()
 () (p>0.05)
 (P.monodon)
 (p<0.05)
 (p>0.05)
 () Diwan Vijayan
 () Jones Kumlu
 (PL7-PL20)
)
 ()
 (PL20-PL60) (.)

(IPF

ratio)

(

El- Dahhar

() and Lovell

(P/DE)

Page and Andrews

()

Catacutan .

() Coloso

Keembiyehetty .

() Wilson

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Abstract

A 3x3 factorial experiment was conducted for 60 days to determine of the response of Indian white shrimp (*Penaeus indicus*, H. Milne Edwardes) juvenile to diets containing various energy levels. Three Semi-purified and Isonitogenic diets containing Three levels of energy (3500, 3800 and 4100 kcal/kg) with the constant protein of 40 % were formulated and prepared in this trial. Each diet also was compare in three levels of salinity (25, 35 and 45 ppt). So this study was conducted with 9 treatments and thriplicate random groups of 20 shrimp (average weight of 3.22 ± 0.19 g) per each 300- litre tank. Each tank was filled with 200 litre water and exchanged 50 percent every day. The shrimp were fed their respective diets as a satiation with the feed divided into three parts for feeding at 08:00, 14:00 and 20:00 h daily.

The results of study indicated with the increase of energy and decrease of salinity growth performances also improved. In this study, diet containing of 4100 kcal/kg energy and salinity of 25 ppt (4100 : 25) in view of waith gain, SGR, FCR, PER, NPU and yeild significantly ($p<0.05$) was better than another energy and salinity levels. Further more , the present study showed that 25 ppt salinity was significantly ($p<0.05$) better than another salinities for culture of this shrimp.

Carcass analysis of shrimp except energy and lipid was not significantly affected ($p>0.05$) by increasing level of each dietary energy of the diets. On the other hand, increasing lipid and energy content (%) tended to have an effect similar to that of the increase in dietary lipid and energy. Salinity also was not significantly effect ($p>0.05$) on the proximate analysis of shrimp carcass.