

STUDY ON THE REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY OF
SILVER GOURAMI (*Trichogaster haftoralis*)

ABDULLAH SAWALIHA

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCE
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A study on the reproductive biology of snakeskinned gourami
(*Trichogaster pectoralis*) / Adriana Sim Siaw Kiang.



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A STUDY ON THE REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY OF SNAKE-SKINNED GOURAMI (*Trichogaster pectoralis*)

BY

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This project report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Agrotechnology (Aquaculture)

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ke atas biologi pembiakan ikan sepat siam (*Trichogaster pectoralis*) telah dijalankan menggunakan kaedah histologi. Daripada keputusan, oogenesis boleh dibahagikan kepada enam peringkat. Spermiogenesis boleh dibahagikan kepada lima peringkat utama. Ikan sepat siam betina mencapai kematangan seksual pada panjang piawai 13.34 ± 0.60 sm dan pada panjang penuh 16.44 ± 0.94 sm. Ikan sepat siam jantan mencapai kematangan seksual pada panjang piawai 13.60 ± 0.56 sm dan pada panjang penuh 16.85 ± 0.91 sm.

Kajian telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji kesan pemberian makanan yang dilewatkan dan makanan tiruan yang berbeza ke atas kadar kemandirian dan kadar tumbesaran spesifik semasa pendederan larva ikan sepat siam (*Trichogaster pectoralis*). Daripada keputusan eksperimen, larva yang diberi makan pada hari ketiga selepas menetas menunjukkan kadar kemandirian dan kadar tumbesaran spesifik tertinggi iaitu pada 94.00% dan $4.04 \pm 0.03\%$ hari⁻¹. Larva yang diberi makan plankton tiruan menunjukkan kadar kemandirian tertinggi (93.67%) dan kadar tumbesaran spesifik tertinggi ($3.47 \pm 0.45\%$ hari⁻¹). Oleh itu, untuk mencapai kadar kemandirian dan kadar tumbesaran yang terbaik, larva sebaiknya diberi makan plankton tiruan bermula pada hari ketiga selepas menetas.

ABSTRACT

A study on the reproductive biology of Snake-skinned gourami (*Trichogaster pectoralis*) was conducted using the histological methods. From the results, the oogenesis can be divided into six stages. The spermiogenesis can be divided into five main stages. The female Snake-skinned gourami reached sexual maturation at the standard length of 13.34 ± 0.60 cm and at the total length of 16.44 ± 0.94 cm. Male Snake-skinned gourami achieved sexual maturation at the standard length of 13.60 ± 0.56 cm and at the total length of 16.85 ± 0.91 cm.

A research was conducted to study the effects of delayed feeding and different artificial diets on the survival rate and the specific growth rate during the rearing of Snake-skinned gourami (*Trichogaster pectoralis*) larvae. From the results of the experiment, larvae fed on the third day after hatching showed the highest survival and specific growth rate each at 94.00% and $4.04 \pm 0.03\%$ day $^{-1}$ respectively. Larvae fed with artificial plankton showed the highest survival rate (93.67%) and the highest specific growth rate ($3.47 \pm 0.45\%$ day $^{-1}$). Therefore, to achieve the best survival rate and specific growth rate , the larvae should be fed with artificial plankton starting on the third day after hatching.