

EFFECT OF LIPID ENRICHMENT ON THE POLYUNSATURATED  
FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF FOOD ORGANISMS FOR LARVAL  
REARING OF SWIMMING CRAB (*Portunus pelagicus*)

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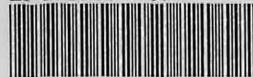
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Effect of lipid enrichment on the polyunsaturated fatty acid composition of organisms for larval rearing of swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) / Chong Boon Siew.



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FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF FOOD ORGANISMS FOR LARVAL  
REARING OF SWIMMING CRAB (*Portunus pelagicus*)**

By

**CHONG BOON SIEW**

A project report submitted to the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science of Universiti Pertanian Malaysia as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Science Fisheries

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UNIVERSITI PERTANIAN MALAYSIA  
FAKULTI PERIKANAN DAN SAINS SAMUDERA  
PSF 499 - PROJEK DAN SEMINAR

BORANG PENGESAHAN DAN KELULUSAN LAPORAN  
AKHIR PROJEK

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Tajuk Projek : Effect of Lipid Enrichment on the Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid  
Composition of Food Organisms for Larval Rearing of Swimming  
Crab (*Portunus pelagicus*)

Dengan ini disahkan bahawa saya telah menyemak laporan akhir projek ini dan

- (i) semua pembetulan yang disarankan oleh pemeriksa-pemeriksa telah dibuat, dan
- (ii) laporan ini telah mengikut format yang diberikan dalam Panduan PSF 499 -  
Projek dan Seminar, 1991, Fakulti Perikanan dan Sains Samudera, Universiti  
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.....  
En. Aziz bin Arshad

.....20/4/94.....  
Tarikh

Pensyarah / Penyelia Utama  
Jabatan Biologi Perikanan  
Fakulti Perikanan dan Sains Samudera  
Universiti Pertanian Malaysia

.....  
Dr. Mohd. Salleh bin Kamarudin

.....20/4/94.....  
Tarikh

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Fakulti Perikanan dan Sains Samudera  
Universiti Pertanian Malaysia

Dedicated to :

the Chong family

teachers

friends

members of 1970

March, 1994

E. C. CHONG

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## Abstract

The first part of this study was conducted to investigate the efficiency of  $\omega 3$  Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid ( $\omega 3$  PUFA) incorporation in rotifers and *Artemia* by feeding them on Cod Liver Oil emulsion together with baker's yeast and egg yolk as emulsifier.

Results from the study indicate that Rotifers were able to incorporate the  $\omega 3$  PUFA effectively from the emulsion. The content of  $\omega 3$  PUFA in rotifers reached a maximum (24.6 % of total fatty acid) after 3 hour of feeding and it is proportional to the content of  $\omega 3$  PUFA in Cod Liver Oil fed to them (27.58 % of total fatty acid). However, this incorporation process showed a reduced trend in subsequent feeding period .

Results also found that *Artemia* took up the  $\omega 3$  PUFA effectively and this concentration reached a maximum after 3 to 6 hours of feeding (13.18 % of total fatty acid). Comparatively, the amount of  $\omega 3$  PUFA in *Artemia* was found to be 2 - 3 times lower than that in rotifers but showed a rather constant trend in subsequent feeding period.

The purpose of the second part of the study was to determine the  $\omega 3$  PUFA requirement by swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) and it's larval stages, the rotifers and *Artemia* were fed to the larvae in four feeding regimes (treatment). T1 = Lipid enriched live foods from zoea 1 or throughout the larval development T2 = Non-lipid enriched live food for zoea 1 and Lipid enriched live foods from zoea 2. T3 = Non-lipid enriched live food for zoea 1 and zoea 2 ,Lipid enriched live foods from Zoa 3. C = Non-lipid enriched live foods for zoea 1 ,2, 3 and Lipid enriched live food from Zoa 4. T2 showed significantly better survival and

development to zoea 4 ( $P < 0.05$ ). T1 also exhibited faster development rate to zoea 4.

All feeding regimes were found to be not significantly enhance larval survival and accelerate development to crab stage ( $P > 0.05$ ). In most of the case, T2 showed a good survival to every stage but it was not significantly different ( $P > 0.05$ ). This results may be due to the wide variation in larval survival within the same feeding regimes and only small number of larvae was tested. Results from this study can not confirm the swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) requirement for  $\omega$  3 PUFA. This study showed that that frozen rotifers could not sustain larval survival to one week and the larval development was delayed with this diet, indicating their prey feeding nature which fed on motile live food organisms.

## Abstrak

Kajian telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji keberkesanan rotifer dan *Artemia* dalam penerimaan Asid Lemak Politaktepu  $\omega 3$  ( $\omega 3$  PUFA) dengan memberi makan campuran bauran minyak ikan Cod dan yis roti beserta kuning telur sebagai agen pembaur.

Hasil kajian mendapati yang rotifer dapat menyatukan  $\omega 3$  PUFA dengan berkesan daripada bauran minyak. Kandungan  $\omega 3$  PUFA dalam rotifer didapati mencapai tahap maksimum (24.6 % daripada jumlah asid lemak) selepas 3 jam diberi makan dan kandungan ini didapati lebih kurang sama banyak dengan kandungan  $\omega 3$  PUFA dalam minyak ikan Cod yang diberikan (27.58 % daripada jumlah asid lemak). Tetapi kandungan ini menunjukkan aliran yang menurun pada jangkamasa pengambilan makanan yang seterusnya.

Kajian juga mendapati *Artemia* mengambil  $\omega 3$  PUFA dengan berkesan dan kepekatan ini mencapai tahap maksimum selepas 3 hingga 6 jam diberi makan (13.18 % daripada jumlah asid lemak). Secara bandingannya, jumlah  $\omega 3$  PUFA dalam *Artemia* adalah 2 -3 kali lebih rendah daripada rotifer tetapi ia menunjukkan corak yang agak tetap pada jangkamasa pengambilan makanan yang seterusnya.

Untuk menentukan keperluan  $\omega 3$  PUFA bagi ketam renjung (*Portunus pelagicus*) dan dari peringkat larva yang mana makanan ini diperlukan, rotifer dan *Artemia* diberikan kepada larva ketam tersebut mengikut empat cara pemberian makanan. T1 = makanan hidup yang dikayakan bermula dari zoea 1 atau sepanjang perkembangan larva. T2 = makanan hidup yang tidak dikayakan pada zoea 1 dan makanan hidup yang dikayakan bermula dari zoea 2. T3 = makanan hidup yang tidak dikayakan bagi zoea 1 dan 2 dan makanan hidup

yang dikayakan bermula zoea 3. C = makanan hidup yang tidak dikayakan bagi zoea 1, 2, 3 dan makanan yang dikayakan bermula dari zoea 4. T2 menunjukkan kadar kemandiran dan perkembangan ke zoea 4 yang lebih baik ( $P < 0.05$ ). T1 juga memberikan perkembangan larva yang lebih cepat ke zoea 4.

Semua lakucara tidak meningkatkan kadar kemandiran atau mempercepatkan perkembangan larva ke peringkat ketam secara bererti ( $P > 0.05$ ). Dalam kebanyakan kes, T2 selalunya menunjukkan kadar kemandiran yang lebih baik ke semua peringkat larva tetapi ini tidak berbeza secara bererti ( $P > 0.05$ ). Keputusan ini mungkin disebabkan berlakunya variasi yang ketara ke atas kemandiran larva dalam lakucara yang sama dan hanya bilangan larva yang sedikit digunakan dalam kajian. Hasil kajian tidak dapat memberikan keputusan mengenai keperluan  $\omega 3$  PUFA bagi larva ketam renjung (*Portunus pelagicus*). Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa rotifer yang dibekukan tidak dapat menyara kemandiran larva sehingga satu minggu dan melambatkan perkembangan larva. Ini mungkin menunjukkan sifat pemangsaan larva ketam yang memakan makanan hidup yang bergerak secara semulajadi.