

A STUDY ON THE EFFICACY AND SURVIVAL OF  
FRESHWATER BEHAVIOUR OF *Leishmania*  
*manu* IN FISH WITH PELLETED BOILED  
AND UNBOILED CHICKEN LIVER

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**A STUDY ON THE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL OF FRESHWATER  
PRAWN (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) FED WITH PELLETTED BOILED  
AND UNBOILED CHICKEN LIVER**

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**This project report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the  
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## ABSTRACT

The protein component of the feed is the most expensive ingredient, therefore a rational approach for identification and selection of protein sources is essential to make the cost of the farm made feed for *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* culture more economical. This study was conducted to determine survival and growth of *M. rosenbergii* juvenile fed with boiled and unboiled chicken liver to evaluate their efficiency as feed ingredients. The experiment was conducted for eight weeks in hatchery under static water culture system. Juvenile prawns of average size 0.20-0.30g were stocked at density of 0.5 pcsL<sup>-1</sup> in twelve 100L polyethylene tanks. Four diets including commercial prawn pellet (Diet A), pelleted boiled chicken liver (Diet B), pelleted unboiled chicken liver (Diet D) and combination of 50% commercial pellet + 50% pelleted boiled chicken liver (Diet D) were fed to prawns in triplicate tanks. Wet weight and length of the prawn were measured every two weeks for biological analysis. Survival rate and proximate composition of the diets as well as prawn's tissue were analyzed at the end of experiment. Water quality parameters were also monitored throughout the experiment period.

Results of the present study showed that there were no significant different in percent weight gain (262.72 to 328.66), SGR (2.19 to 2.33) and ADG (0.0104 to 0.0157) among the treatments. Therefore, it is concluded that both boiled and unboiled chicken liver can be utilized as protein sources for freshwater prawn feeds. The combination of commercial prawn pellet and boiled chicken liver pellet feeds to the juveniles showed a significant increase (double times) in weight gain than