

FEEDING TRIAL OF THE FRY OF IKAN SEBARAU
(*Hampala macrolepidota*)

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(Hampala macrolepidota)

BY

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Dedicated to my dear parents for their
support and patience, also my
brothers and my only sister.

" Give a man a fish and he will have food for
one day; teach him how to grow fish and he
will have food for the rest of his life"

Chinese proverb.

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ABSTRACT

Four types of feeds namely chironomid larvae (CL), Tilapia flesh (TF), chicken feed (CF) and chicken intestines (CI) were evaluated as feed for fry of Ikan Sebarau (Hampala macrolepidota), a carnivorous local freshwater snort fish.

During the 6-week experimental period, it was found that CL resulted in the highest survival rate of 100%, CI 88.9%, TF 77.8% and CF 60.0%. In terms of net mean weight gain, CI gave the highest increase of 468.13%, CL 406.6%, TF 301.44% and lastly CF 256.97%. CI was also found to produce the highest increase in mean length being 68.3%, followed very closely by CL 67.3%; TF only 50.3% and lastly CF 40.8%. There was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in the final mean weight gain between CL and CI.

Eventhough fry receiving CI were initially the second lowest group (in terms of mean weight and length), but it was found that the growth exceeded that of fry fed TF.

Favourable results were obtained with CL and CI; TF was comparatively less suitable and CF was the least suitable. For practical reasons, results strongly suggest that chicken intestines has a good potential as feed for Sebarau fry.

Suggestions for further studies are also given.

ABSTRAK

4 jenis makanan iaitu jentik-jentik kironomid (CL), daging Tilapia (TF), makanan ayam (CF) dan usus ayam (CI) telah dinilai sebagai makanan untuk anak Ikan Sebarau (Hampala macrolepidota), ikan airtawar tempatan yang bersifat karnivora.

Dalam tempoh 6 minggu percubaan dijalankan, didapati bahawa CL memberikan kadar temandirian yang tertinggi iaitu 100%, CI 88.9%, TF 77.8% dan CF 60.0%. Dari segi purata berat perolehan bersih, CI memberikan kenaikan tertinggi sebanyak 468.13 %, CL 406.6%, TF 301.44% dan CF 256.97%. CI juga memberikan pertambahan purata panjang sebanyak 68.3%, diikuti rapat oleh CL 67.3 %; TF hanya 50.3% dan akhir sekali CF 40.8%. Tiada perbezaan bermakna ($P > 0.05$) pada purata berat perolehan terakhir antara CL dan CI.

Walaupun ikan yang menerima CI pada permulaannya merupakan kumpulan yang kedua rendah (dari segi purata berat dan panjang), tetapi didapati bahawa tumbesarnya melebihi ikan yang diberi TF.

Keputusan yang memuaskan didapati dari CL dan CI; TF kurang sesuai dan CF paling kurang sesuai. Berdasarkan percubaan, keputusan menunjukkan bahawa usus ayam mempunyai potensi yang baik sebagai makanan anak Sebarau.

Cadangan-cadangan untuk kajian selanjutnya juga diberikan.