

DETERMINATION OF GASTRIC EVACUATION TIME AND RATE OF BLACK SEA TROUT (*Salmo trutta labrax* Pallas, 1811) LARVAE THROUGH LIVE FEED UTILIZATION

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Abstract: In this study, F2 Black Sea trout larvae hatched in the Central Fisheries Research Institute hatchery, were used. The aim of the study was to determine the rate of live feed per meal and the time and rate of the gastric evacuation in Black Sea trout larvae (*Salmo trutta labrax* Pallas, 1811). Twenty-eight larvae, with a mean weight and length of 0.117 ± 0.01 g and 2.45 ± 0.096 cm, respectively were placed individually and in groups into small test units with 1 litre of fresh water with aeration. In the larvae, fed individually, the stomach evacuation was achieved in 24 hours. Consumption of artemia by larvae ranged from 12 to 163. The artemia in stomach was reduced exponentially by passing time. The gastric evacuation rate was 0.0505 artemia/hour ($P < 0.05$). On the contrary, in-group feeding, larvae consumed 2 to 99 artemia and the gastric evacuation was completed at the 27th hour. The gastric evacuation rate of the larvae fed in-group was 0.0661 artemia/hours ($P < 0.05$).

Keywords: Black Sea Trout, *Salmo trutta labrax*, Gastric Evacuation Time, Gastric Evacuation Rate, Artemia

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Özet:

Karadeniz Alası (*Salmo trutta labrax* Palas, 1811) Larvalarında Canlı Yem Kullanımının Mide Sindirim Zamanı ve Oranının Belirlenmesi

Araştırmada Su Ürünleri Merkez Araştırma Enstitüsü Kuluçkahanesinde Ocak 2006 çıkışlı Karadeniz alabalığı (F2) larvaları kullanılmıştır. Karadeniz Alabalığı (*Salmo trutta labrax* Palas, 1811) larvalarında öğünlük canlı yem oranı, mide sindirim zamanı ve oranının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Boy ve ağırlıkları ölçülen 28 adet larva (0.117 ± 0.01 g ve 2.45 ± 0.096 cm) her biri içerisinde 1 litre tatlı su ve havalandırma bağlı küçük deney ünitelerine bireysel ve grup olarak yerleştirilmiştir. Bireysel yemlemede larvaların 24 saatte mide boşaltımını tamamladığı gözlenmiştir. Larvaların öğünlük tüketimi 12-163 adet artemia arasında değişim göstermiştir. Artemia'ların midede zamana bağlı azalması eksponansiyel olarak bulunmuştur. Mide sindirim oranı 0.0505 adet/saat olarak bulunmuştur ($P < 0.05$). Grup halinde yemleme yapılan larvaların 2-99 adet artemia tükettiği, mide sindirim zamanının 27. saatte tamamlandığı gözlenmiştir. Grup olarak beslenen larvalarda mide sindirim oranı 0.0661 adet/saat olarak belirlenmiştir ($P < 0.05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karadeniz Alabalığı, *Salmo trutta labrax*, Mide Sindirim Zamanı, Mide Sindirim Oranı, Artemia.

Introduction

In ecologic studies, two main questions are to be answered in order to determine the relationship between predator and their food sources. The first one is in which rate predators consume its own hunt and the second one is how often they consume. The answers for these questions can mostly come up with the combination of the size of the type we study on, its digestive and metabolic rate and the feeding variety caused by environmental factors, provision of food, the effect of water temperature, disease, oxygen level, salinity and light (Hall, 1987). In feeding ecology, one of the main objectives is to calculate daily food consumption of the fish. To this aim, many researchers have tried to determine the amount of food in fish stomach which is undigested within 24 hours after feeding time or within appropriate periods. This is also essential for the estimation of evacuation rate. The elapsed time for the rate of evacuation and for complete gastric evacuation of different fishes was examined in detail by researchers (Grove and et al., 1978; Hall, 1987; Jobling, 1993).

The evacuation studies on fish started in 1800s (Mölnar et al., 1967). Studies in those years were mostly on the structure of evacuation channel of fish and in the following years, the evacuation physiology of many fish varieties, even of fish types without stomach, was investigated in a more detailed way (Steigenber et al., 1974; Grove and Crawford, 1980).

In order to evacuate stomach inner side which is required in evacuation studies, five common methods are used: 1. Rapid slaughtering method;

2. -X- rays; 3. Stomach irrigation method; 4. Radio isotopic method; 5. Vomiting agent use (Sağlam, 1995).

Evacuation rate is simply identified as the digested amount of the consumed food in a certain time period. Later, evacuation rate data is used for the estimation of feed consumption rate (Talbot, 1985; Basimi and Grove, 1985; Bromley, 1987; Richte et al., 2003; Hallfredsson et al., 2007; Dunbrack et al., 2009). There are many factors which have impact on fish gastric evacuation. Of them, the most significant ones are temperature, fish size, feed type, feed amount and feed quality (Pandani, 1967; Kapoor et al., 1974; 1978; Fange and Grove, 1979; Smith et al., 1989; Andersen, 1998; Koed, 2001).

The living organism needs feeding both in marine and terrestrial environment in order to sustain its life and its vital functions. Different formations appear through the metabolic activities in the body of the living organism and thereby the systems- such as digestion, evacuation and circulatory- set out the life of living organism. Compared with the other periods, physiological changes occurred especially in the larval period of fish are of more and greater significance. Physiologically, morphologically and histologically, fish larva alimentary canal has a more simple structure than adult fish alimentary canal. Before deutoplasm and oil drip absorption, there is primitive intestine structure. After first feeding, this structure rapidly changes. This change is related to feed variation. Many larvae are planktonics except for the feeding habits of

the adult. Larvae firstly consume small size of phyto-zooplankton and then start to consume big size of live feed. Changes increase parallel to the amount of live feed and physiologic adaptation to powder feed (Hoşsu et al, 2005).

Digestion enzyme activation is lower at the very beginning of feeding. However, during larval period, it increases in mucosal epithelia; pancreas and liver by production based on presence of enzyme in larval feed or feed consumption. In many fish larvae, it is common to see intestine peristaltic. The silli cells in the digestion canal of the larvae form more rapidly than the adults. Evacuation rate is related to feed density and temperature. Thus, evacuation and assimilation in larval fish is rapid (Hoşsu et al, 2005).

It is important to analyze the effect of feed amount in evacuation rate. It is easy to control the amount of feed intake by each fish in individual feeding. Nevertheless, some types show better feeding attitude in group (Sağlam, 1995). Individual feeding method is restrictive in some studies when fish consume feed in specific amounts.

In this study, it is aimed to identify gastric evacuation times and rates differences and feed amount for each feeding time which are of utmost importance in terms of culture in Black Sea trout feeding individually and as group. Based on the results of this study, producers will have a chance to learn how often they should feed fish and the amount of feed they should use.

Materials and Methods

In this study, 2006 reared at hatchery Black Sea trout larvae (F2) were used. Twenty-eight larvae whose length and weight were measured (0.117 ± 0.01 g and 2.45 ± 0.096 cm) were individually placed into small test units with aeration and 1 liter fresh water. Those 28 samples were starved for three days (72 hours) and then they were fed individually at 11 °C. For each fish 4700 artemia/l was provided. 30 minutes after feeding, residual feed was removed from experimentation units. With regard to sampling time, the sampling after 30 minutes was the first and named as 0. sampling. The time for sampling was set as 0-4-8-12-16-20-24 and the 27th hour. The first sampling was performed 30 minutes after feeding and others were made out in intervals for each 4 hours. Samples were firstly made faint (20 ppm bencozaine) and then transferred to laboratory in 5% formaldehyde. After the sampling,

the stomachs of the salmon trout were cut and artemias in them were counted under microscope. By first observation of feed in stomach, the complete evacuation time of feed was recorded. Additionally, meantime was identified as gastric evacuation time (Steigenber, 1974; Macdonald et al, 1982; Fletcher et al, 1984). In order to identify digestion rate a sample was taken each four hours, stomach was taken out and contents were estimated. By using this data, the drawn evacuation time and slope of line which was about reduction of prey numbers in stomach was found. The slope of line shows digestion rate at that prey density.

A second experiment was designed in order to find out the difference in the gastric evacuation time and rate in group and individual feeding. Again at 11°C in 1 liter research units, the samples were fed in group (n=25) with artemia (8385 artemia/l). The sampling was performed at the same hours as made in individual feeding and artemia in stomachs was counted under microscope.

All data were evaluated in Excel[®] and variance analysis was done in Statistica[®] and used $P < 0.05$.

Results and Discussion

It is observed that larvae fed individually completed gastric evacuation in 24 hours. Feed amount in stomach at the 0th hour ranges from 12 to 163 artemia. Gastric evacuation rate is found as 0.0505 artemia/hour ($r^2=0.27$) ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 1.). Since the reduction of artemia in stomach depends on time and it is exponential, digestion rate is estimated by % logarithmic estimation of remaining artemia in stomach.

In individually feeding research, it was observed that 93% of larvae have full stomach, 7% of larvae have empty stomach.

Compared to individual feeding, it was observed that in group feeding larvae consumed 2-99 artemia. It was found out that gastric evacuation time was completed at the 27th hours and gastric evacuation rate was 0.0661 ($r^2=0.90$) ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 2.).

While the first bait eaten lasted for 24 hours in individual feeding with average 80 ± 0.54 artemia and 0.0505 artemia digestion rate; in group feeding, 79.5 ± 25.33 artemia with 0.0661 artemia /hours was digested at the 27th hours in stomach. Statistical analysis for digestion rate were to be

found significant for both experiments ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 3.), (Figure 4).

In group feeding, it was observed that 80% of fish stomach was full, 20% of fish stomach was empty.

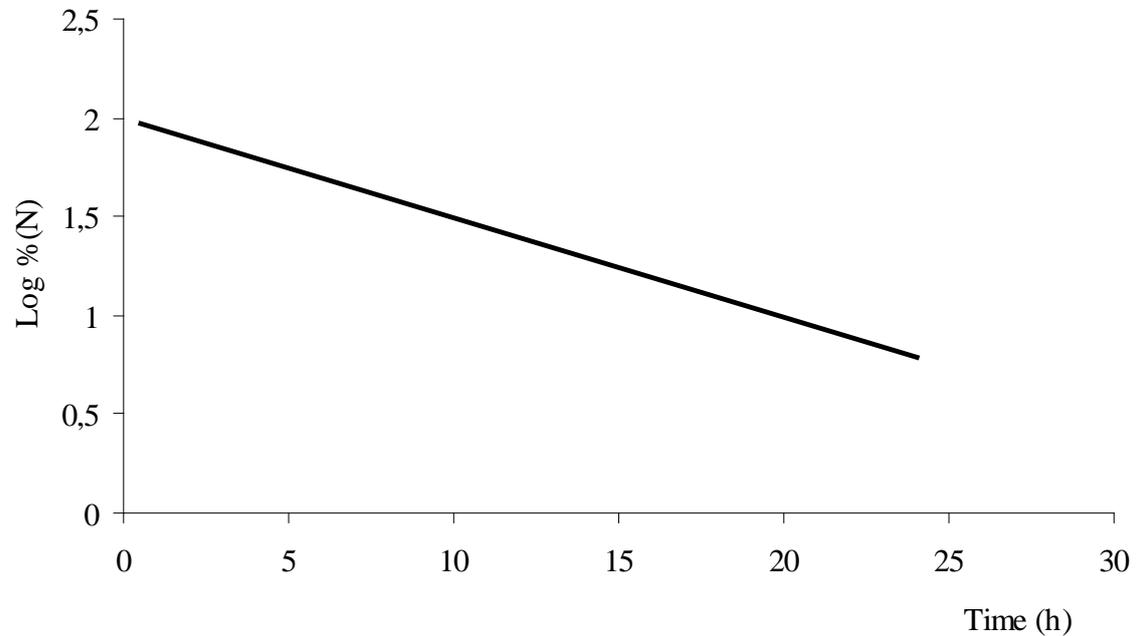


Figure 1. Gastric evacuation time of larva fed individually

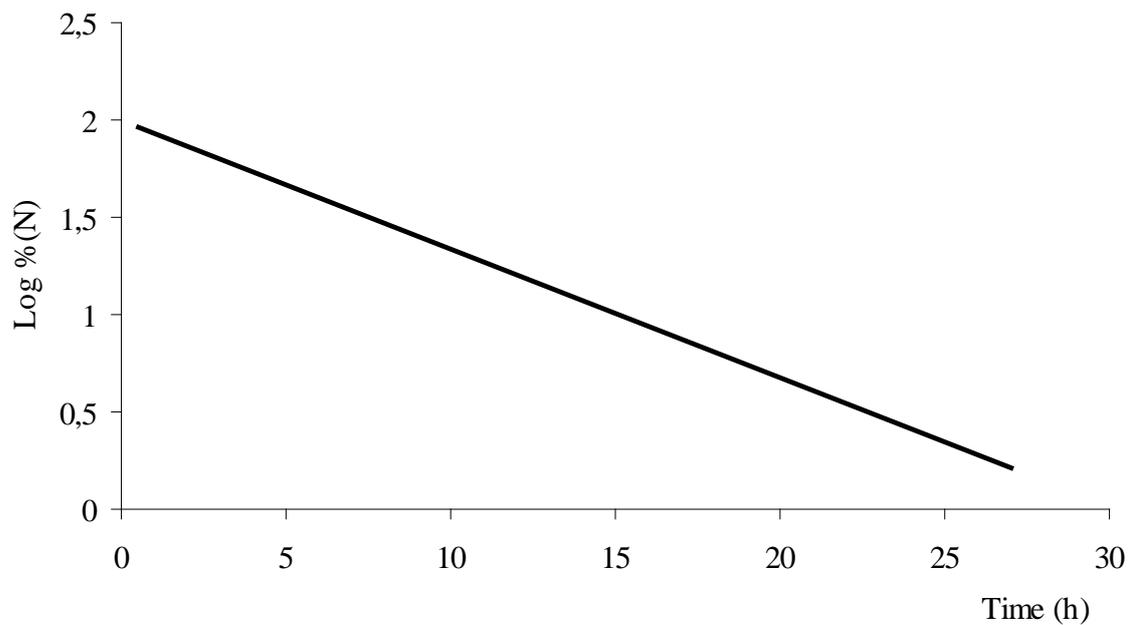


Figure 2. Gastric evacuation time of larva fed in-group

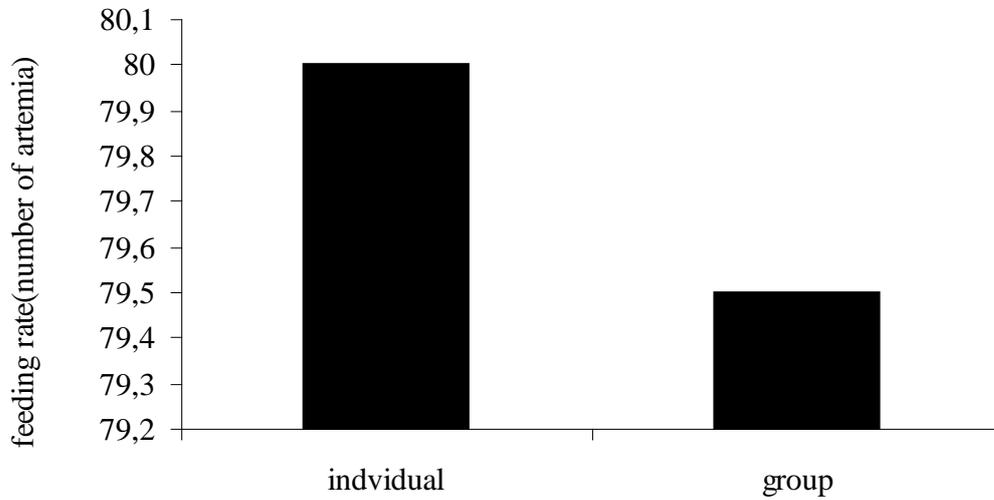


Figure 3. Live feed rate of *Salmo trutta labrax* larva fed individually and as group for each feeding

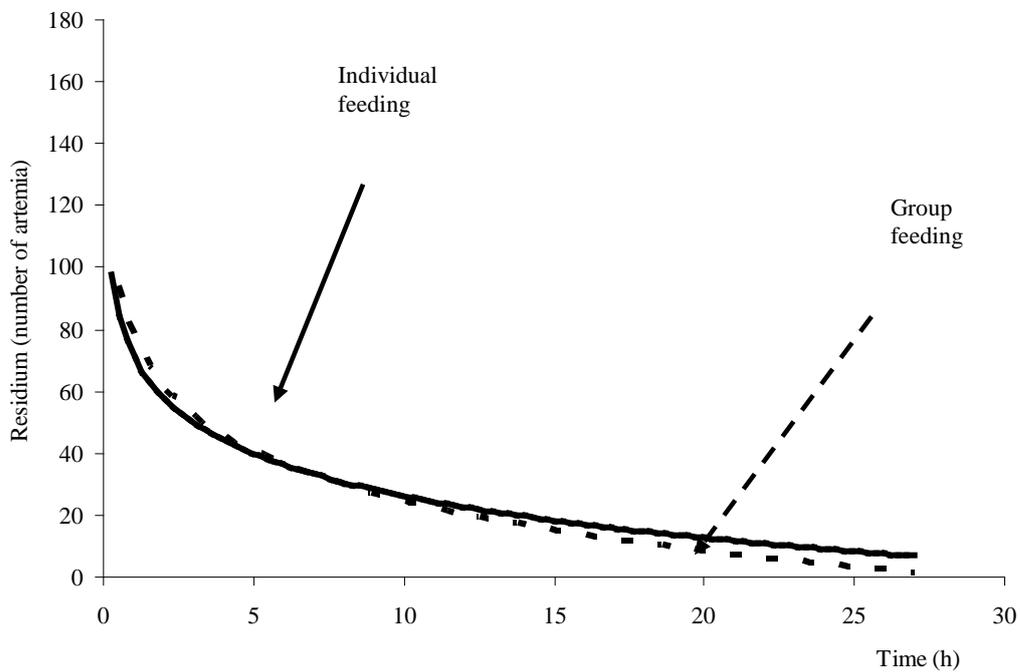


Figure 4. Gastric evacuation rate of larva fed individually and as group

Digestion function in many fish varieties was searched. Reduction of stomach contents depending on time is well-defined as directional digestion function by Jones (1974). While evacuation of small organism which has lower energy contents and easily evacuated is defined with exponential function; the digestion of those whose energy content is higher than the other small organisms like worm was identified by linear function (Persson, 1979; Elliot, 1972; 1966; Jobling, 1987). When feed surface area is wide, evacuation speed becomes slower than the same amount of feed which are formed by small parts. In this case, it is defined with linear or square model in the best way (Pandian, 1967; Lambert, 1985).

It is realized that feed type, water temperature and long term starvation affect evacuation rate of trout (more than 7 days). In a research on river trout, it is indicated that feed type has effect on evacuation rate, compared to caddis larva, in rainbow trout the whole evacuation rate lasts more with oligochaetes and gammarus feed (Elliot, 1972). In lower temperature, feed intake of fish can stop; however, due to the increase in temperature feed consuming can increase as well. Eliot (1975) states that in his study on brown trout, feed intake increases due to the increase in temperature. It is also stated that after feed intake reaches top, any increase in temperature can cause decrease in feed intake.

Many researchers point out that through the identification of gastric evacuation rate daily feed consumption can be easily estimated (Elliot, 1972). Elliot (1972) identified that in his research on brown trout, gastric evacuation rate is exponential depending on temperature. He also determined the evacuation time and rate as a mathematical model in different fish size by different feed at different temperature. The reduction of feed in stomach depending on time was observed exponentially and in this study similar result was observed too.

Atlantic salmon are used to live in groups. Thus, lack of feed caused individual feed intake (Fenderson, 1968). The gastric evacuation rates of brown trout *Salmo trutta* (0.9–1.6 kg) feeding on fingerling rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (3.5–7.6 g), were measured in the laboratory at five temperatures (4.5, 9.0, 14.0, 19.0, and 22.5°C). Instantaneous gastric evacuation rates (R_e) increased exponentially with temperature $r^2 = 0.98$. Linear regressions described the relation-

ship between time and qualitative measures of fish digestion, thus allowing investigators to determine how long an ingested fish would be identifiable at different temperatures. An analysis of published evacuation rates ($n = 121$) of 22 fish species indicated that both temperature and prey size (PS, g wet weight) significantly affected digestion $r^2 = 0.52$. Predator size did not significantly affect rates of evacuation (Wayne and Wurtsbaugh, 1993).

Conclusion

As a result, in this study, daily minimum and maximum amount of live feed intake of larva was found out both in individual and group feeding. Taking into account that the living organism is fed individually in nature and in-group in aquaculture facilities, the statistical analysis between the gastric evacuation rates (for individually and in-group) and time was found to be significant ($P < 0.05$). As a result of this research, it was found out that the individual gastric evacuation is 24 hours and the digestion time in group feeding is 27 hours. It is better to feed larva with live feed following larva yolk sac consumption within 2-3 hours owing to the fact that all individuals cannot intake same amount of feed at the same time (stomach stands empty 7% in individually feeding and 20% in group feeding) when individual differences are taken into consideration in larval period in which the living organism need more food.

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