Evaluation of growth, feed utilization, and economics of hybrid tilapia, Oreochromis niloticus × Oreochromis aureus, fed diets containing different protein sources in combination with distillers dried grains with solubles

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Abstract

A feeding trial was conducted in aguaria with juvenile hybrid tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus Oreochromis aureus) to evaluate the use of different protein sources in combination with distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS). Twelve 110-L glass aguaria were stocked with 28 juvenile (2.7±0.5-g) hybrid tilapia per aquarium. Three replicate aquaria were randomly assigned to each of the four dietary treatments. Diets were isonitrogenous and isocaloric. The control diet contained 12% fish meal and 41% soybean meal as the primary protein sources (Diet 1). Each experimental diet contained 30% DDGS by weight, in combination with 8% fish meal and 34% soybean meal (Diet 2), 26% meat and bone meal (MBM), and 16% soybean meal (Diet 3), or 46% soybean meal alone (Diet 4). Fish were fed to apparent satiation twice a day for 10 weeks. There were no significant differences (P>0.05) in average weight gain, specific growth rate (SGR), feed conversion ratio (FCR), and protein efficiency ratio (PER) among tilapia fed Diets 1, 2, and 3. Fish fed Diet 4 had significantly lower (P<0.05) average weight gain, SGR, and PER than fish fed Diets 1 and 3. Relative cost per unit weight gain for Diets 1, 2, and 3 were statistically similar (*P*>0.05), while cost per unit weight gain for Diet 4 was significantly higher (P<0.05) than other diets. Diet 3 represented approximately a 20% cost savings compared with the control diet, with no reduction in growth. This study indicates that diets without fish meal containing 30% DDGS in combination with MBM and soybean meal provide good growth in tilapia. A diet without animal protein did not support acceptable growth.

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