

Growth performance of African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* cultured in biofloc system at high stocking density

Kinerja pertumbuhan lele dumbo *Clarias gariepinus* yang dipelihara pada sistem bioflok dengan padat penebaran tinggi

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to analyze the growth performance of African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* cultured in the biofloc system at high stocking density. African catfish with an average weight of 1.85 ± 0.09 g were cultured in four units of tarpaulin tank at a diameter of 1.72 m and a height of 1.05 m with a volume of $\pm 2,000$ L at the different density of 1,000 fish/m³; 1,500 fish/m³; 2,000 fish/m³; 2,500 fish/m³. During rearing period, fish were given the artificial feed with protein contents of 28.75% with the frequency of twice a day, as much as 3% of the body weight. The results showed that different treatment of high stocking density in the biofloc system had a significant effect on the absolute growth rate, lipid retention and energy retention ($P < 0.05$) but not significant effect on daily growth rate. The results showed that the highest lipid retention and energy retention were found in the group of fish treated at a stocking density of 2,500 fish/m³ but declining protein retention and growth in fish occurred. The highest absolute growth rate and daily growth rate were shown by treatment with a stocking density of 1,500 fish/m³.

Keywords: growth, stocking density, biofloc

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis performa pertumbuhan ikan lele dumbo *Clarias gariepinus* yang dipelihara pada sistem bioflok dengan padat penebaran tinggi. Ikan uji memiliki berat rata-rata $1,85 \pm 0,09$ g yang dipelihara pada kolam terpolin berdiameter 1,72 m dan tinggi 1,05 m dengan volume air ± 2.000 L sebanyak empat unit dengan kepadatan yang berbeda yaitu 1.000 ekor/m³, 1.500 ekor/m³, 2.000 ekor/m³, 2.500 ekor/m³. Selama 40 hari masa pemeliharaan, ikan diberi pakan buatan berkadar protein 28,75% dengan frekwensi dua kali sehari, sebanyak 3% dari berat tubuh. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan perbedaan padat penebaran tinggi pada sistem bioflok memberikan pengaruh yang nyata terhadap pertumbuhan mutlak, retensi lemak dan retensi energi ($P < 0,05$) namun tidak memberikan pengaruh nyata terhadap laju pertumbuhan harian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi padat penebaran terjadinya peningkatan retensi lemak dan retensi energi yaitu pada perlakuan padat penebaran 2.500 ekor/m³ tetapi terjadi penurunan nilai retensi protein dan pertumbuhan pada ikan. Nilai pertumbuhan mutlak tertinggi ditunjukkan oleh perlakuan dengan padat penebaran 1.500 ekor/m³.

Kata kunci: pertumbuhan, padat tebar, bioflok

INTRODUCTION

Catfish is a freshwater aquaculture commodity widely cultured in Indonesia. Fast growth of catfish is one of the reasons to farm this fish. Moreover, market demand for catfish also continues to increase over years for its delicious taste and relatively affordable price (Zidni *et al.*, 2013). These reasons motivate fish farmers to

continue increasing catfish production; therefore they perform fish culture through the intensive system. This system is characterized by increasing stocking density and supplementary feeding. This condition results in declining water quality of maintenance media due to high metabolic waste and uneaten feed (Sidik *et al.*, 2002).

Implementation of intensive fish culture has an impact on increasing quantity of feed given to

fish. This causes several problems including the high need for feed and the cost of providing the feed (Ballester *et al.*, 2010; Furtado *et al.*, 2011). Increase in aquaculture production correlates with the application of intensive aquaculture system and the increasing of feeding. Feed is one of the main production factors in intensive aquaculture in which feed cost allocation reaches 60%. Implementation of intensive fish culture and feeding in aquaculture industry will lead to two big problems. First, low feed utilization by fish which reaches only 30% and results in production inefficiency (Avnimelech, 2007; Ekasari, 2009). Second, rapid accumulation of residual feed, metabolic and toxic compound which has an impact on the emergence of disease or fish death which eventually cause loss and the environmental problem (Avnimelech, 2007; de Schryver *et al.*, 2008; Ekasari, 2009).

Various technologies of fish culture start to be developed to answer the problem. One aquaculture technology that has already been developed is the RAS or recirculating aquaculture system, by using different types of biofilter in waste treatment. However, this RAS technology requires high investment and operating cost, includes the cost of energy and manpower (Badiola *et al.*, 2012). Currently, the environmentally friendly technology called biofloc is being developed. The BFT or Bio-flocs technology is hoped to solve the problem of feed inefficiency, production cost, water quality, productivity, and profit optimization in order to reduce aquaculture waste (Avnimelech, 2006; 2007; de Schryver *et al.*, 2008). Biofloc technology is an aquaculture technology which is based on the principle of inorganic nitrogen assimilation (ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate) by the microbial community (heterotrophic bacteria) in the culture media as the source of nutrition for bacteria (De Schryver *et al.*, 2008).

Increase in stocking density in African catfish culture is able to be optimized through the system of biofloc technology. Soedibya and Listiowati (2014) have performed the application of African catfish culture using biofloc technology at a density of 400, 500, 750 and 1,000 fish/pond. The result showed that the growth of catfish between treatments was significantly different and the floc volume tended to be higher along with the increasing fish stocking density; thus enhanced its contribution as the source of live food. One effort to improve aquaculture productivity is possible to be done through an increase in stocking density. Yet, the growth performance of African catfish

at high stocking density in biofloc technology system should be further evaluated. This study was aimed to analyze the growth performance of African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* cultured in the biofloc system at high stocking density.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish maintenance

Catfish culture media used was four units of tarpaulin pond which had a diameter of 1.72 m and 1.05 m height with the volume of $\pm 2,438$ L. The ponds were cleaned, and further filled with water amounted to 2,000 Liter. Later, preparation of biofloc media was done through the addition of the salt of 500 gram/pond, followed by the addition of probiotic of 5 mL/m³ and molasses of 10 mL/m³ for one week until the water turned blackish and tiny clumps were formed which indicated that the flocs started being formed. Each container was filled with African catfish which had a weight of 1.85 ± 0.09 g at different density.

Listed below is the stocking density treatment of African catfish.

1. African catfish at the stocking density of 1,000 fish/m³.
2. African catfish at the stocking density of 1,500 fish /m³.
3. African catfish at the stocking density of 2,000 fish /m³.
4. African catfish at the stocking density of 2,500 fish /m³.

Feeding was done daily about 3% of fish body biomass with feeding frequency of twice a day, namely at 09.00 WIB and 16.00 WIB. Feeding portion in the morning was 40% and in the afternoon was 60% for 40 days of maintenance. The feed used was commercial feed with the protein content of 28.75% (PAU, 2016). To maintain the water quality remained in good condition, monitoring of several water quality parameters included temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen was performed daily, both in the morning and in the afternoon. Furthermore, nitrite, nitrate, and ammonia were measured at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of fish culture.

Parameter observed

Parameter observed during fish culture included absolute growth rate, daily growth rate, energy retention, protein retention, and lipid retention as well as water quality. The absolute growth rate and daily growth rate data collection

was done once a week, for 35 days of maintenance period by taking the fish sample, that was 2.5% of a total number of fish stocked in each pond. Fish collected from each pond were further weighed for their body biomass and the data were recorded. The data of absolute growth rate and daily growth rate (DGR) were calculated using the formula which referred to Sukardi and Yuwono (2010) as follows:

$$\text{Absolute growth (g)} = \frac{\text{Final weight (g)} - \text{Initial weight (g)}}{\text{number of maintenance (day)}}$$

$$\text{Daily growth rate (DGR) (g/day)} = \frac{\text{final weight (g)} - \text{initial weight (g)}}{\text{number of maintenance (day)}}$$

Data collection for nutrient retention which consisted of energy retention, protein retention and lipid retention was performed at the beginning and at the end of maintenance period. Data collection for crude protein content and crude lipid content of fish body at the beginning and at the end of maintenance was done by performing proximate analysis of fish body sample which had already been dried and smoothed. Measurement of fish body energy was conducted using bomb calorimeter. Moreover, the calculation of protein retention and lipid retention was done using the formula according to Sukardi and Yuwono (2010), while energy retention (ANER) was computed based on Watanabe *et al.* (2001):

$$\text{Protein retention (PR)} = \left[\frac{(F - I)}{P} \right] \times 100$$

Note:

- PR = protein retention (%)
- F = the amount of protein in the fish body at the end of rearing period (g)
- I = the amount of protein in the fish body at the initial of rearing period (g)
- P = the amount of protein in the feed consumed during the rearing period (g)

$$\text{Lipid retention (LR)} = \left[\frac{(F - I)}{P} \right] \times 100$$

Note:

- LR = lipid retention (%)
- F = the amount of lipid in the fish body at the end of rearing period (g)
- I = the amount of lipid in the fish body at the initial of the rearing period (g)
- P = the amount of lipid in the feed consumed during the rearing period (g)

$$\text{Energy retention/ER (ANER)} = \left[\frac{((Wt \times Et) - (Wo \times Eo))}{Ep} \right] \times 100$$

Note:

- ER = energy retention (%)
- Wt = final weight (g)
- Wo = initial weight (g)
- Et = final energy (cal/g)
- Eo = initial energy (cal/g)
- Ep = feed energy (cal/g)

Supporting parameter measured was water quality which included temperature, dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate. Temperature data were observed daily, in the morning and in the afternoon. Data of dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrite and nitrate content were observed at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of fish culture.

Data analysis

This study applied completely randomized design with four treatments and individual replication. To know the effect of treatment on the variable of daily growth rate, absolute growth, protein retention, and lipid retention, analysis of variance at the confidence level of 95% was performed and further was continued with the least significant difference test using the software of SPSS 17.0. Supporting parameter of water quality was analyzed descriptively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The high stocking density of African catfish in the biofloc system on growth performance of experimental fish cultured for 40 days showed a statistically significantly different result ($P < 0.05$) on the absolute growth value (Figure 1). Yet, no significant difference was found in the value of daily growth rate ($P > 0.05$) (Figure 2).

The growth data of treatment three and four in Figure 1 showed decreasing absolute growth rate at stocking density higher than 1,500 fish/m³. This finding was in accordance with the research conducted by Hermawan *et al.* (2014) that specific growth rate of catfish seed in the study of different stocking density in intensive culture with the biofloc system in each treatment was significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

The similar result was reported by Malik *et al.* (2014) who reared *Pangasius hypophthalmus* seed at different stocking density and found that the lowest stocking density, that was 100 fish/

pond, obtained the best growth value compared with the stocking density of 150 fish/pond and 200 fish/pond. It shows that growth rate will increase when stocking density decreases. This condition is caused by the reason that fish will get more space to move, more feed, more dissolved oxygen as well as facing decreased competition at low stocking density. According to Nwepie *et al.* (2015), at stocking density higher than 15 fish/Liter, catfish *C. gariepinus* will experience stress as a result of increasing competition for food thus the growth will decline.

Moreover, Hickling (1971) mentioned that fish growth will be faster if fish are cultured at low stocking density. On the contrary, the growth will

be low at high stocking density. Increase in density will be followed by decreasing growth (critical standing crop) and when it reaches certain extent (carrying capacity), the growth will completely stop. Factors affecting carrying capacity are water quality, feed, and fish size. Space of movement and food supply are factors that also affect the fish growth in which fish will grow well when those two factors are fulfilled, yet low growth will occur if one of both factors are absent or not adequate.

Treatment two with the stocking density of 1,500 fish/m³ was able to utilize feed well which was reflected in higher absolute growth rate compared to other treatments. It is because the addition of molasses to the maintenance media

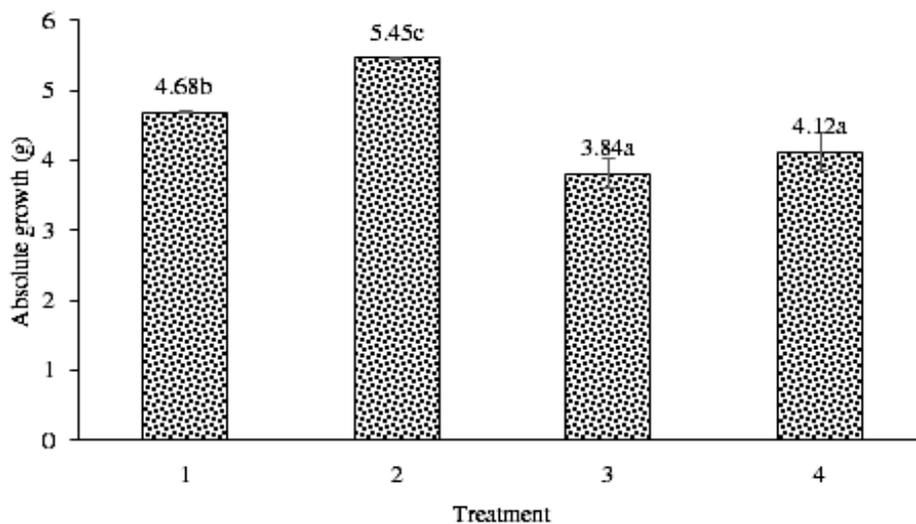


Figure 1. Absolute growth of African catfish *Clarias gariepinus*. 1. Biofloc pond at the stocking density of 1,000 fish/m³; 2. The stocking density of 1,500 fish/m³; 3. The stocking density of 2,000 fish/m³; 4. The stocking density of 2,500 fish/m³. Value with different letter showed the significantly different result of ANOVA ($P < 0.05$).

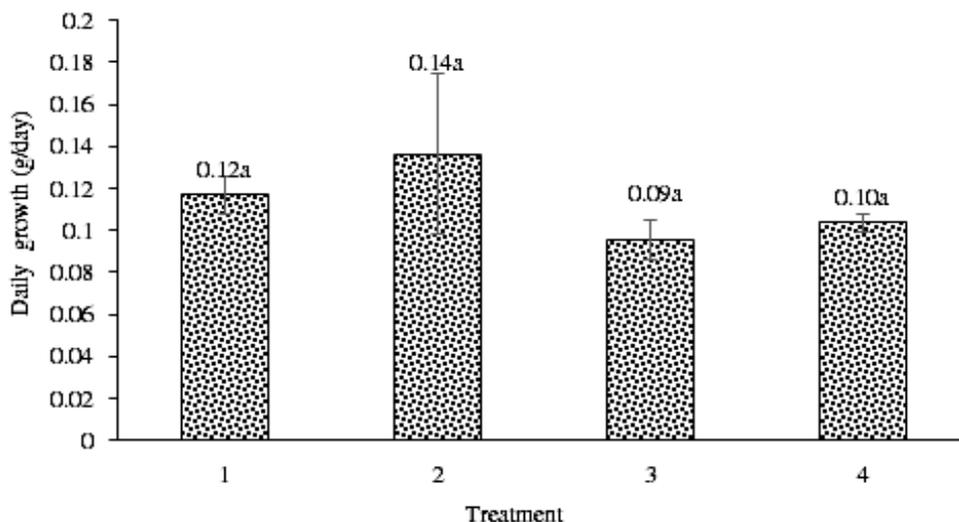


Figure 2. The average daily growth rate of African catfish *Clarias gariepinus*. 1. Biofloc pond at the stocking density of 1,000 fish/m³; 2. The stocking density of 1,500 fish/m³; 3. The stocking density of 2,000 fish/m³; 4. The stocking density of 2,500 fish/m³. Value with different letter showed the significantly different result of ANOVA ($P < 0.05$).

which applied biofloc technology stimulates the growth of heterotrophic bacteria thus forming floc biomass which is able to play a role as live food for fish. Based on Crab *et al.* (2012), feed protein can be produced in situ, that is in the maintenance media, through the implementation of biofloc technology.

The contribution of flocs available for 24 hours also has an effect on the growth. The flocs formed can be used by fish as live food. The floc protein in treatment two was higher, amounted to 22.24%, while in treatment one, treatment three, and treatment four, the floc protein contents were respectively 19.25%, 15.83%, and 21.60% at the same feed protein content (*pellet*) given in each treatment, namely 28.75%. Utilization of microbial protein as food depends on the fish ability to harvest, digest, and use the bacteria for its growth which is affected by fish type (food and feeding habit), fish size, floc size, and floc density (Avnimelech, 2007). Different floc protein content is one of the reasons for different fish growth rate in each treatment. It is due to various factors including water quality and organic matter. As mentioned by de Schryver *et al.* (2008), mixing intensity, level of dissolved oxygen in the water, type and amount of organic matter supply to the water, water temperature, and pH may determine the microbial composition, morphological structure, volume, and nutritional value of biofloc.

Treatment four showed that the highest lipid retention obtained was $129.74 \pm 40.4\%$ (Figure 3). It is expected that fish in treatment four at

the stocking density of 2,500 fish/m³ tended to perform less activity for their limited space of movement due to extremely high stocking density, thus lipid was more stored in the body than being used to do an activity. As stated by Hermawan *et al.* (2012), high stocking density influenced fish activity and space of movement. Increasing stocking density will result in declining space of movement and activity of fish.

The higher lipid retention produced, the higher amount of dietary lipid stored as the energy reserve. This is confirmed by Ekasari *et al.* (2014) who mentioned that lipid from the feed can be used as an important energy source for fish, therefore protein consumed from the feed can be optimally utilized for fish growth.

The result of protein retention value in treatment two showed the highest value compared with other treatments (Figure 4). It is expected due to the reason that African catfish in treatment two was able to utilize dietary protein and biofloc protein to be stored within the body and will be used for growth as supported by the result that higher absolute growth was obtained in this treatment. It is in accordance with the opinion of Apriyani *et al.* (2006) that the increased protein retention value in fish maintained in biofloc media was caused by the existence of food source in biofloc media (live food) which further were used by fish as protein source aside from feed hence more protein is synthesized into body protein.

Based on the observation result on catfish maintained for 40 days in the biofloc system,

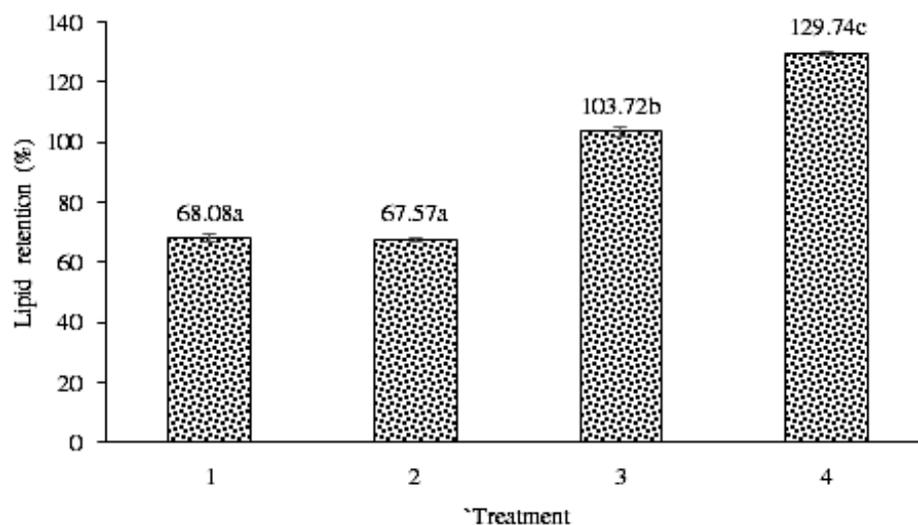


Figure 3. Average lipid retention of African catfish *Clarias gariepinus*. 1. Biofloc pond at the stocking density of 1,000 fish/m³; 2. The stocking density of 1,500 fish/m³; 3. The stocking density of 2,000 fish/m³; 4. The stocking density of 2,500 fish/m³. Value with different letter showed the significantly different result of ANOVA ($P < 0.05$).

initial fish energy was 7,106.6768 cal/g, while dietary energy provided was 4,919.6554 cal/g, which produced energy retention in a range of 118–244%. According to Buttery and Lindsay (1980), normal energy retention is 60–68%, while the research finding showed the higher percentage, namely higher than 100% (Figure 5). This situation was possible due to the reason that only small portion of the energy produced that was released by the body for metabolism, reproductive activity, biosynthesis, or even lost in the form of heat. Energy produced was mostly stored because fish had less activity like swimming due to limited space of movement. According to Fujaya (2004), the rate of metabolism is affected by biotic factors such as temperature, salinity, oxygen, carbon dioxide, ammonia, pH, photoperiodism, season, and pressure; and abiotic factors like activity, weight, sex, age, schooling, stress, fasting, and feeding ratio. It is in line with Shafrudin *et al.* (2006) that metabolism has a big portion in using energy compared to growth, for instance: energy for activity and swimming.

Treatment one, two, and three obtained lower energy retention than treatment four. It is expected due to the possibility that dietary energy given to catfish, particularly in treatment three, was used for the high activity, thus there was lower energy stored in the fish body. Yuwono and Sukardi (2001) said that most dietary energy consumed by fish will be lost in the form of heat and only about one-fifth of total dietary energy obtained is used for growth.

The result of water quality measurement indicated that water quality was still in the

appropriate condition for catfish culture (Table 1). At the beginning of the study, the range of ammonia level was 0.9–1.8 mg/L. High ammonia level was caused by the accumulation of fish metabolic waste and uneaten feed. This result was not within the optimal range for the growth of African catfish *C. gariepinus*, namely 0.3 mg/L which is in accordance with the Decision of the Minister of Environment No. 51 The year 2004. Later, ammonia level in each treatment decreased gradually and at the end of the study it reached 0.05–0.18 mg/L due to the activity of microorganism which oxidized ammonia into nitrite and nitrate (nitrification autotrophic bacteria) in each treatment which further transformed ammonia into bacterial biomass (heterotrophic bacteria). This finding was in line with the statement of Ray and Lotz (2014) that the decreasing ammonia level occurred due to ammonia utilization by the heterotrophic process of bacterial biosynthesis which produced bacterial biomass and nitrification chemoautotrophic process which produced nitrite compound then transformed it into nitrate.

Nitrate content in the maintenance media increased, yet it was not too significant. Increase in nitrate level was also reported by Avnimelech (2009) which reached 40 (mg/L) after 50 days of maintenance. Based on Bakar *et al.* (2015), it is not only phytoplankton that utilizes nitrate as the N source for its life in the biofloc application, yet several types of microbes include bacteria also use it.

Nitrite concentration which tended to be fluctuate indicated nitrification process in

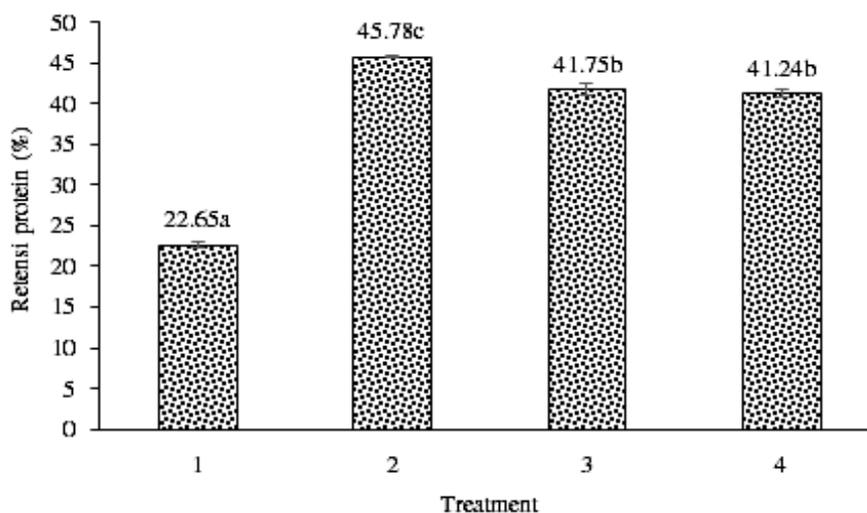


Figure 4. Average protein retention of African catfish *Clarias gariepinus*. 1. Biofloc pond at the stocking density of 1,000 fish/m³; 2. The stocking density of 1,500 fish/m³; 3. The stocking density of 2,000 fish/m³; 4. The stocking density of 2,500 fish/m³. Value with different letter showed the significantly different result of ANOVA (P<0.05).

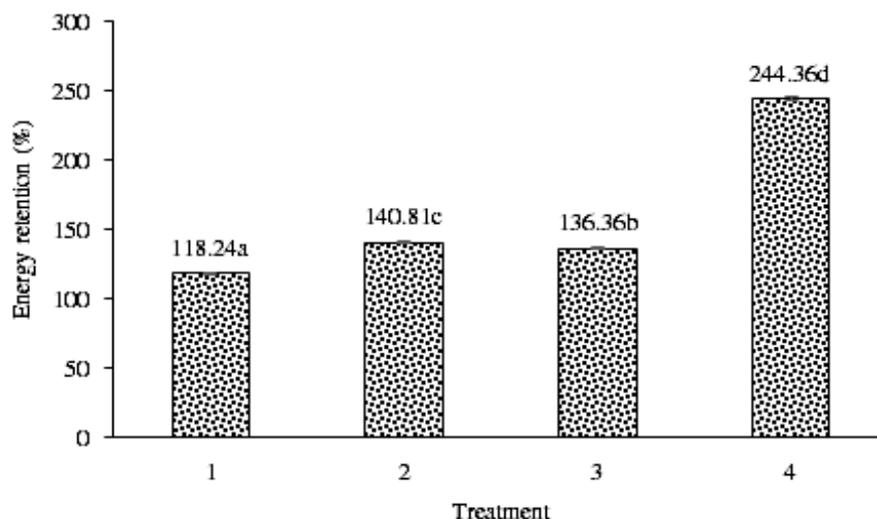


Figure 4. Energy retention of African catfish *Clarias gariepinus*. 1. Biofloc pond at the stocking density of 1,000 fish/m³; 2. The stocking density of 1,500 fish/m³; 3. The stocking density of 2,000 fish/m³; 4. The stocking density of 2,500 fish/m³. Value with different letter showed the significantly different result of ANOVA (P<0.05).

Table 1. Data on water quality during maintenance

| Parameter | Treatment of stocking density (fish/m ³) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| Temperature (°C) | 25–29 | 25–29 | 25–29 | 25–29 |
| Dissolved oxygen (mg/L) | 7.6–8 | 8 | 7.8–8 | 7.4–8 |
| Ammonia (NH ₃) (mg/L) | 0.18–1.04 | 0.31–1.8 | 0.05–0.9 | 0.2–1.01 |
| Nitrite (NO ₂) (mg/L) | 0.032–2.114 | 0.005–3.657 | 0.079–2.112 | 0.034–1.997 |
| Nitrate (NO ₃) (mg/L) | 5.492–12.171 | 4.315–11.960 | 5.479–10.903 | 2.167–11.030 |

the maintenance media. The occurrence of nitrification process in the maintenance media is able to be seen by comparing the value of ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate, in which when the ammonia value is high, nitrite level tends to be low, vice versa. According to Avnimelech (2012), the main influence of nitrogen compound in the fish body is the occurrence of the change in oxygen transport and oxidation of compound in the tissue.

The temperature in African catfish maintenance media during the study was in the range of 25–29 °C (Table 1). This range of temperature was still within the optimal range for catfish rearing. Based on Kordi and Ghufuran (2009), the optimal range of temperature for catfish culture was 25–30 °C.

Dissolved oxygen plays an important role in aquaculture system, particularly in intensive culture system which applied biofloc technology. It is because the metabolic activity of microbes to decompose organic matter requires the continuous and sufficient amount of oxygen. The

result of the measurement for dissolved oxygen (DO) in the water to be used as African catfish maintenance media was 7.4–8 mg/L which was still within the quality standard of aquaculture set by the Regulation of Government No. 28 the year 2001. Oxygen level is not only important for cell metabolic activity, but also may affect the floc structure. According to Wilen *et al.* (2008), at higher concentration of oxygen level, floc size will be larger and more compact thus it is easier for fish to utilize it as feed.

CONCLUSION

The result of the study showed that different high stocking density of African catfish *C. gariepinus* cultured in biofloc system was significantly different (P<0.05) from the absolute growth, energy retention, lipid retention, and protein retention of African catfish *C. gariepinus*. The best stocking density for growth was the density of 1,500 fish/m³.

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