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**POTENTIALS OF PLANT POLYPHENOL FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE OF**

**FARMED TILAPIA (*Oreochromis niloticus*)**

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Roll No.: 0117/01

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Session: 2017-2018

**A thesis submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Fisheries Resource Management**

**Department of Fisheries Resource Management**

**Faculty of Fisheries**

**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**

**Chittagong-4225, Bangladesh**

**JUNE 2018**

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**Shahida Arfine Shimul**

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**This is to certify that we have examined the above Master’s thesis and have found that is complete and satisfactory in all respects, and that all revisions required by the thesis examination committee have been made**

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

All the praises and thanks to Allah, the Almighty, most gracious, most merciful, most benign who has enabled her to pursue the study in fisheries science successfully as well as to submit the thesis for the degree of Master of Science (MS) in Fisheries Resource Management and also pay gratitude to the Almighty for enabling and giving strengths to complete research work as well as thesis within due course of time.

The author expresses her gratitude and indebtedness to Vice-Chancellor, Professor Dr. Goutam Buddha Das and Dean, Professor Dr. Mohammad Nurul Absar Khan from the bottom of her heart for their immense administrative support to complete her research work.

The author expresses her deepest sense of gratitude and sincere appreciation to her honorable teacher and research supervisor, Dr. Sk Ahmad Al Nahid, Head and Assistant Professor, Department of Fisheries Resource Management, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chittagong for his unfailing support, authoritative guidance, constructive criticism, advice and continuous motivation. It would never have been possible for her to take this work to completion without his incredible support and continuous encouragement. His dynamism, vision and confidence inspired her and gave her confidence.

The author also sincerely expresses her thanks to her co-supervisor Mrs. Tasnuba Hasin, Assistant Professor, Department of Fisheries Resource Management, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chittagong for her valuable guidance, intellectual suggestions, knowledge, patience, and time to teach her to be more confident person that she is going to use in work world.

The author expresses her great appreciation to Mr. Sk Istiaque Ahmed, Assistant Professor, Department of Fisheries Resource Management, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chittagong for his valuable and constructive suggestions during the writing of research proposal. His willingness to give his time to teach on write up scientific research proposal so generously has been very much appreciated.

The author expresses her cordial thanks to Dr. Asaduzzaman, Head and Assistant Professor, Department of Marine Bio-resource Science who helped her to data analysis.

The author is extremely glad to take opportunity to express her heartfelt thanks and gratitude to her all other respected teachers of the Faculty of Fisheries, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chittagong for their valuable teaching and continuous encouragement during the study period in fisheries.

The author expresses her great appreciation to The Product Makers (PTy) Ltd., Australia and Banga Flavour & Fragrance (Pvt.) Ltd., Bangladesh for their immense support and cooperation by providing “Polyphenol” to carry out research objectives.

The author would like to special thanks to Mr. Nader Khan, Managing Director, Pedrollo N.K. Ltd. and Halda Fisheries Ltd., for his effective cooperation and all technical supports and Mr. Jafor, Senior Technician, Halda Fisheries Ltd., to helping during research work.

The author expresses her thanks to lab technician Supria Biswas and also cordially thanks to all the staff members of the Aquatic Ecology laboratory for their cooperation during laboratory analysis.

It’s her fortune to gratefully acknowledge the support of her friend Sazeed Mehrab Souhardya and Md. Rubel for their support and generous care throughout the research tenure.

Finally the author expresses her heartfelt gratitude to her beloved parents Mr. Abul Bashar and Rajia Begum for selfless love, blessings, care, dedicated efforts, valuable prayers, continuous support during the academic life. The author also expresses her thanks to her sisters and brother for their support and valuable prayers during research work.

**The Author**

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MT | Metric Ton |
| MMT | Million Metric ton |
| DoF | Department of Fisheries |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| g | Gram |
| mg | Milligram |
| mcg | Microgram |
| Kcal | Kilocalorie |
| BFRI | Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute |
| NFI | National Fisheries Institute |
| Ha | Hectare |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| PUFA | Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acid |
| YAP | Young Apple Polyphenols |
| GCF | Grass carp Fillets |
| FCR | Feed Conversion Ratio |
| CF | Condition Factor |
| SGR | Specific Growth Rate |
| CRD | Completely Randomized Design |

**ABSTRACT**

Aquaculture is a thriving industry leading the contribution of country’s total fish requirement. Recently significant attempt have been done to uplift and improve the production of fish by rearing high value fish in ponds. This experiment introduces a new natural bioactive additive from sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarium*) named as Polyphenol which have the potential to replace some of the functions of feed additives because it is high in antioxidants, rich in minerals, nutrients, essential amino acids and also has anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial properties. The experiment was conducted in cages where Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus)* were stocked in 16 cages at 80 fish per cage and subjected to four treatments with each treatment replicated in four times. Polyphenol, which is the test ingredient, was added at 0% (T0) (regarded as control or without Polyphenol), 0.2% (T1), 0.4% (T2), and 0.6% (T3) in the four diets respectively. After stocking of fish, sampling was done in regular interval of one week to check the growth performance of fish and also adjust the feeding rate. During stocking of fish, the average weight and length of fish was 2.24 g and 3.21 cm. Final sampling showed that the average weight of each treatment such as T0, T1, T2 and T3 were 86.64±7g, 93.3± 7.4 g, 108.71±14 g and 89.78±10.8 g respectively. It indicates that, the average weight was increased at T2 (0.4%) treated feed. And the average length of fish was increased which fed with T2 (0.4%) [(18.25±.29)] treated fish than the T0 (17.34±.25), T1 (18±.41) and T3 (18.13±.25) treated fish. Among the four treatments, T2 (0.4%) showed better growth [(108.71±14) g] than the control [(86.64±7) g] (p<0.05). T2 has lower FCR value (1.59) than the control (2). Diet containing 0.4% polyphenol showed increased final body weight, weight gain than the diet containing without polyphenol (p<0.05). Fish fed with 0.4% and 0.6% polyphenol resulted in increased length and length gain than the diet containing without polyphenol (p<0.05). Due to this reason, Polyphenols can be considered as feed additives in the nutrition of aquaculture species.

Key words: Aquaculture, Tilapia, Polyphenol, Growth performance