GROWTH, SURVIVAL AND SKIN COLORATION OF *Pangasius sp.* FED WITH DIET CONTAINING JUTE LEAVES (*Chorchorus olitorius*) AND SWEET POTATO LEAVES (*Ipomea batatas L.*)

By

MA. ELIZABETH M. ESMERALDA

An Undergraduate Thesis presented to the College of Fisheries in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN FISHERIES

Department of Aquaculture
COLLEGE OF FISHERIES
CENTRAL LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
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MA. ELIZABETH MANGALAO ESMERALDA

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APPROVED:

RODORA M. BARTOLOME
Adviser
01-17-18
Date

REMEDIOS B. BOLIVAR
Critic
01-17-18
Date

NOTED:

KARL MARX A. QUIAZON
Department Chair
01-17-18
Date

RECORDED:

REMEDIOS B. BOLIVAR
College Research Coordinator
1-17-18
Date

ACCEPTED:

RAVELINA R. VELASCO
Dean
01-17-18
Date

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Personal Data

Name	Ma. Elizabeth M. Esmeralda
Birthday	September 10, 1996
Birth place	Malolos, Bulacan
Address	Abangan Sur, Marilao, Bulacan
Parents	Jonel Esmeralda and Elizabeth Esmeralda

Educational Attainment

Elementary	Tabing-Ilog Elementary School Tabing-Ilog, Marilao, Bulacan
Secondary	Assemblywoman Felicita G. Bernardino Memorial Trade School Lias, Marilao, Bulacan
Tertiary	Central Luzon State University Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija

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MA. ELIZABETH M. ESMERALDA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES

GROWTH, SURVIVAL AND SKIN COLORATION OF *Pangasius sp.* FED WITH DIET CONTAINING JUTE LEAVES (*Chorchorus olitorius*) AND SWEET POTATO LEAVES (*Ipomea batatas L.*)[1/]

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to determine the effect of jute leaves and sweet potato leaves on the growth, survival and skin coloration of *Pangasius sp.* Nine hundred *Pangasius sp.* fingerlings were randomly distributed in three treatments with three replicates each. The treatments were Treatment I = 100% commercial feeds (control), Treatment II = 50% commercial feeds + 50% jute leaves, and Treatment III = 50% commercial feeds + 50% sweet potato leaves. The growth parameters were determined every two weeks of sampling and skin coloration were compared after 60 days of culture period.

Results of the study showed that *Pangasius sp.* fed with commercial feed (Treatment 1) had the highest final weight, gain in weight and specific growth rate while, *Pangasius sp.* fed with 50% commercial feeds + 50% sweet potato leaves (Treatment III) recorded the highest survival rate. However, analysis of variance revealed that final weight, gain in weight, and specific growth rate of *Pangasius sp.* in all treatments were comparable.

Pangasius sp. fingerlings fed with commercial feed (Treatment 1) showed intense black coloration compared to the other treatments. *Pangasius sp.* fingerlings fed with diet containing jute and sweet potato leaves, had greenish coloration on the lateral part of the fish body. Analysis of variance revealed that skin coloration of *Pangasius sp.* fingerlings in Treatment 1 was significantly different ($p<0.05$) from those *Pangasius sp.* fingerlings in Treatments II and III.

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