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PERFORMANCE OF JUNDI(*Rhandia quelen*), IN DIFFERENT CULTIVATION SYSTEMS FOR THE NORTH COAST ZONE OF SANTA CATARINA, BRAZIL.

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The jundi(*Rhandia quelen*), a fish native inhabitant of most of the rivers, lakes and ponds of Santa Catarina, belongs to the order Siluriformes, family Pimelodidae, gender *Rhandia*. The objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of this native fish before the cultivation systems more used in Santa Catarina.

The experiment was led in the experimental field of fish farming of CamboriCEPC-EPAGRI during the months of February to May of 2007, where 11 dug earth ponds of 300m² were used here, being three representing a jundi monocultivation with density of 1,5p /m², three representing a jundi and tilapia cultivation with density of 3p/m² in the proportion of 50% for each species, three representing a polycultivation of carps, tilapia and jundi with density of 3p/m² being 60% carps, 30% tilapia and 10% jundi and two ponds, where they were installed six hapas in each, representing the cultivations of high density 50 and 100 p/m³. The biometry were carried out monthly with 10% of the individuals of each unit of production for maintenance in the ration supply, being her finishes biometry accomplished with 100% of the survivors of each nursery. After the last biometry were calculated the values of the total weight gain, daily weight gain, biomass gain, survival rate, specific growth rate and feed conversion for each cultivation system being the results compared statistically through a variance (ANOVA) analysis with significant of 5%.

The tax of dissolved oxygen and temperature were monitored daily while the pH was weekly measured. For the jundi the cultivation system that presented better acting in the group of the parameters analyzed (Table 1) was the monocultivation. The polycultivation system presented good performance in growth, however they didn't obtain good survival rates. The systems of high densities presented low incomes in spite of the high survival rate. During some periods of the cultivation, the temperature was above the ideal for a good performance of the species, could have affected the income negatively.

	Monocultivation	Bicultivation	Policultivation	Hapas 50p	Hapas 100 p
Total weigh Gain g.	34,70 ±1,18 ^a	26,23±1,04 ^b	46,07±1.90 ^c	16,47±0,90 ^d	15,93±0,76 ^d
Daily weight Gain g.	0,418 ±0,014 ^a	0,249±0,010 ^b	0.438±0,018 ^a	0,156±0,008 ^c	0,152±0,007 ^c
Biomass Gain(g/m ²)	0,1156 ± 0,004 ^a	0,087 ± 0,003 ^b	0,157 ± 0,006 ^c	16,47 ± 0,90 ^d	15,938 ± 0,762 ^d
Survival (%)	54,07 ±1,77 ^a	61,65±1,69 ^b	20,86±0,91 ^c	95,66±0,54 ^d	98±0,46 ^d
Specific Growth (% / day))	3,02 ±0,05 ^a	2,04±0,04 ^b	2,29±0,04 ^c	0,74±0,04 ^d	1,28±0,04 ^e
Feed Conversion	1,18 ±0,01 ^a	1,85±0,08 ^b	1,58±0,03 ^c	6,13±0,11 ^d	2,29±0,06 ^e
Ph	7,61±0,70 ^a	7,7±0,79 ^a	7,65±0,71 ^a	7,86±0,44 ^a	7,74±0,50 ^a
Dissolved O ₂	8,51±3,42 ^a	9,63±3,28 ^a	8,97±3,37 ^a	10,46±3,72 ^a	9,27±3,26 ^a
Temperature	27,21±4,21 ^a	27,16±4,28 ^a	27,02±4,20 ^a	27,065±4,11 ^a	27,061±4,25 ^a

Different letters in the same line indicate significant difference by the Tukey test (p.0,05).