

# Effects of Fructo- and Mannan Oligosaccharide Supplements on Growth Performance, Survival Rate, Body Biochemical Composition and Resistance Rate of Roach (*Rutilus rutilus*) Fry

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## Abstract

In this study, single or combined effect of fructo- and mannan oligosaccharide supplements on growth performance, survival, body composition and resistance rate in juvenile Roach (*Rutilus rutilus caspicus*) were investigated for 10 weeks. Commercial roach diet (containing 38.45 percent protein and 9.87 percent lipid) were supplemented with 0 (control), 5 g kg<sup>-1</sup> Fos, 5 g kg<sup>-1</sup> MOS and 2.5 g kg<sup>-1</sup> Fos + 2.5 g kg<sup>-1</sup> MOS. Juvenile roach, initially weighing an average of 1.45 ± 0.11 g, were distributed at a stocking density of 50 fish per tank and fed up a day. There were no significant differences in growth and feeding parameters between fish fed control and MOS and FOS supplementation diets (P>0.05). The highest and the lowest growth performance were observed in 5 g kg<sup>-1</sup> FOS and combined treatment, respectively. There were no significant differences in survival rate among experimental groups (P>0.05). There were significant difference in crude lipid carcass between control and 5 g kg<sup>-1</sup> MOS group (P<0.05), while no significant difference was observed in protein carcass between treatment (P>0.05). At the end of experiment, there were no significant difference in survival index to thermal (40°C), salinity (14.7 ppt), and acidity (pH=2) stress. In the test of alkalinity stress, minimum of survival time was obtained in control group (P<0.05). The result indicated that including the price index, 5 g kg<sup>-1</sup> MOS could improve growth performance and survival in some of the stress tests juvenile roach.

Keywords: *Fructo oligosaccharide, Mannan oligosaccharide, Growth, Survival, Salinity stress, Rutilus rutilus caspicus.*

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