

Effect of Various Levels of Dietary Protein on Bioenergetics' Parameters of Snow Trout (*Shizothorax zarudnyi*) Juveniles

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Abstract

The study investigates the effect of dietary proteins on growth of Snow trout juveniles (*Shizothorax zarudnyi*) fingerlings. Triplicate groups of fish (average weight±SD, 13.44±1.97g) were fed for eight weeks four isolipid and isoenergetic experimental diets (7.57±0.35% crude lipid, 3.18±0.14 kcal.g-1 dry matter, respectively) containing 25, 30, 35 or 40% crude proteins. The results showed growth rate of fish fed with 25% protein diet was higher than that of fish fed with 30, 35 and 40% protein diets, but differences were not significant (P>0.05). Proximate analysis indicated that the lipid, protein and ash components of whole body were affected by the diets (P<0.05), whereas the moisture content of whole body was unaffected by the increase in dietary protein content (P>0.05). The study showed that a dietary protein level of 25 % was optimal for the species for proper growth and feed conversion.

Keywords: Nutrition, Feed conversion ratio, Protein dietary, Snow trout (*Shizothorax zarudnyi*).
