

HAEMATOLOGY AND SERUM CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN CATFISH (*Clarias gariepinus* Burchell) FED GRADED LEVELS OF TIGERNUT BASED DIETS

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ABSTRACT

The chronic effect of feeding tigernut based diets was investigated on African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). 225 African catfish were randomly allotted to five experimental diets (CP=40%) in which tigernut replaced maize at 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% respectively and fed at 3% body weight daily for a period of 20 weeks at the rate of 45 fish per treatment. Other water quality parameters were maintained throughout the duration of the study. Blood samples were collected from fish in replicates and analyzed for haematological and serum parameters. Results of the haematology showed no significant differences among the parameters except haemoglobin and Packed cell volume ($p < 0.05$). Similar observation was recorded for the serum biochemistry ($p > 0.05$). This trial indicated that tigernut meal can replace maize wholly in diets of African catfish without any deleterious effect on the physiology and/or health status of the fish.

Key word:- Catfish, tigernut, replacement, blood analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Fish contributes 22% of animal protein supply in sub-Sahara Africa and 40% of animal protein consumption in Nigeria (FAO, 2003). Nigeria aquaculture industry is currently faced with the problem of inadequate supply and exorbitant cost of quality fish feeds often imported (Omitoyin, 2005). Many researchers have been reported to increasing the attempts to develop practical diets for farmed fish in Nigeria by utilizing non-conventional feedstuffs with some encouragements (Eyo, 1994; Fagbenro and Adebayo, 2002; Fagbenro and Adeparusi, 2003; Gabriel *et al.*, 2007; Agbabiaka, 2010). However, some of these feedstuffs contained inherent anti-nutritional inhibitors which may be harmful to the animals fed such ingredients.

African catfish is the largest group of cultured species on the world after Carp, Salmonids and Tilapia. Its net production was estimated to be between 10.0 – 15.0t/ha/yr, varying from dominated polyculture and monoculture systems. This productivity is increased with simultaneous stocking of surface feeders such as Silver carp and Catla (*Catla catla*) (Mokhelsur and Imre, 1992).

Since blood tissue truly reflects the physical and chemical changes occurring in organisms, detailed information can be obtained therefore, on the general metabolism and physiological status of fish in different groups of age and habitat. Nevertheless, current reality on the use of alternative feed resources mainly reduce cost of feed and fish has made it imperative to study the effect of feeding non-conventional feedstuff such as tigernut (*Cyperus esculentus*) often reported to contain some anti-nutrients such as alkaloids, saponins, Trypsin inhibitors, Tannin and phytate on the performance and/or physiological status of the fish. This experiment therefore, evaluated the haematology and serum biochemistry of African catfish fed graded levels of tigernut meal.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Locality:- The experiment was carried out at the fish farm complex of Federal Polytechnic, Nekede, Owerri, Nigeria.

Experimental fish and management

Two hundred and twenty-five *Clarias gariepinus* with mean weight $5.0 \pm 1.0\text{g}$ were purchased from African Regional Aquaculture Centre (ARAC), Aluu, River state, Nigeria. They were acclimated for a week and feed control diet before assigning them randomly to five treatment diets at 45 fish per treatment which was replicated trice at 15 fish each in hapa net measuring 1.5m x 1.0m x 1.0m in an outdoor cistern. The experimental fish were fed the test diets for 20 weeks at 3% body weight daily. Stale water was often drained off pond and re-filled from the bore-hole water at the farm complex. Water chemistry was monitored and maintained as outline by Boyd, (1979).

Haematological evaluation

At the end of the feeding trial, two fish were taken from each of the replicates and put in water in separate bowls and labeled. Fish were tranquilized with 150mg/litre of tricane methane sulphonate (MS222) according to Osuigwe *et al.*(2005). Blood samples were collected by severing the caudal peduncle of the fish using heparinized tubes, but samples for blood plasma was obtained by centrifuging 5ml of the whole blood for 3 minutes and then the supernatant plasma was collected and stored in plastic tubes at -20°C for analysis.

Haemoglobin (Hb) concentration was determined by the Cyanmethaemoglobin method (Dacie and Lewis, 1976) while the packed cell volume and total plasma protein were determined according to the procedure described Siwicki and Anderson (1993). The red and white blood cell counts were determined using Neubauer chamber. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH) were obtained according to the method of Dacie and Lewis (1976). Glucose and Urea were determined using UV spectrophotometer (Schimatxu UV-1200) following the procedure of Henry (1974) and Bergmeyer (1986).

RESULT

Results of haematological characteristics of trial fish is shown in table 1.

Packed cell volume (%): The values of 44.7, 39.7, 38.7, 38.0 and 40.0% were recorded for dietary treatments 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% respectively. There was a significant difference ($p<0.05$) between catfish fed control diet (0%) and those fed tigernut based diets.

Haemoglobin (g/dl): The highest value of 13.4 was recorded from the control group while the least value of 11.3% was obtained from 75% tigernut based diet. There was a significant difference between the control group and those fed the tigernut based diets ($p<0.05$).

Red blood cell ($10^6/\text{mm}^3$): The values ranged from 2.15 in control group to 1.75 in dietary treatment with 75% tigernut inclusion. There was no significant difference among the treatments ($p>0.05$).

White blood cell ($10^6/\mu\text{l}$): The highest value of 9850 was recorded from fish fed 75% tigernut diet while the least value of 8410 was recorded from catfish fed 25% tigernut diet. There was no significant differences ($p>0.05$) among the treatments.

Mean cell volume (fl): The mean cell volumes are 178.9, 218.1, 199.5, 176.7 and 212.4fc for catfish on diets 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% tigernut inclusion respectively. There was no significant difference ($p>0.05$) among the treatments.

Mean cell haemoglobin concentration (%): The values were 29.97, 29.80, 29.70, 29.70 and 29.0% for catfish fed diets containing 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% tigernut meal. There was no significant difference among the treatment groups ($p>0.05$).

Neutrophil (%): The neutrophil values were 19.4, 19.6, 14.5, 15.3 and 15.4% for dietary treatments 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% respectively. There was no significant difference between catfish fed control (0%) diet and those fed 25% tigernut diet ($p>0.05$) but were significantly different from those fed diets with tigernut beyond 25% level of inclusion ($p<0.05$).

Monocyte (%): The lymphocyte values was highest in control (0%) group with value of 1.9% while least value of 1.2% was recorded from catfish fed 50% tigernut diet. There was no significant difference between value obtained from the control (0%) group and those fed tigernut based diets ($p>0.05$).

Lymphocyte (%): The lymphocyte values ranged from 78.7% in control (0%) group to 84.3% at 50% dietary inclusion. There was no significant difference between catfish fed control (0%) diet and those fed tigernut based diets ($p>0.05$).

Table 1: Haematology of African catfish fed with tigernut based diets

Parameters	Dietary inclusion				
	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Haemoglobin (g/dl)	13.4 ^a	11.9 ^b	11.6 ^b	11.3 ^b	11.9 ^b
Packed cell volume(%)	44.7 ^a	39.7 ^b	38.7 ^b	38.0 ^b	40.0 ^b
White blood cell (mm ³)	9250 ^a	8410 ^a	9850 ^a	8642 ^a	9810 ^a
Red blood cell (10 ¹² /μl)	2.15 ^a	1.82 ^a	1.94 ^a	1.75 ^a	1.93 ^a
Mean cell volume (fl)	178.9 ^a	218.1 ^a	199.5 ^a	176.7 ^a	212.4 ^a
MCHC (%)	29.97 ^a	29.8 ^a	29.7 ^a	29.7 ^a	29.0 ^a
Neutrophil (%)	19.4 ^a	19.6 ^a	14.5 ^b	15.3 ^b	15.4 ^b
Lymphocytes (%)	78.7 ^a	80.7 ^a	84.3 ^a	83.0 ^a	83.2 ^a
Monocytes (%)	1.9 ^a	1.4 ^a	1.2 ^a	1.7 ^a	1.4 ^a
Eosinophils (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Basophils (%)	0	0	0	0	0

^{ab} means within rows with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

Table 2: Serum biochemistry of African catfish fed tigernut based diets

Parameters	Dietary inclusion				
	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Total Protein (g/dl)	68.0 ^a	63.0 ^a	67.0 ^a	66.0 ^a	69.0 ^a
Albumin (g/dl)	28.0 ^a	28.0 ^a	27.0 ^a	26.0 ^a	29.0 ^a
Creatine (mg/dl)	0.23 ^a	0.21 ^a	0.21 ^a	0.21 ^a	0.3 ^a
Urea (mg/dl)	6.0 ^a	6.0 ^a	5.5 ^a	5.5 ^a	5.3 ^a
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	148 ^a	159 ^a	178 ^b	168 ^b	175 ^b
Total Bilirubin (mg/dl)	0.70 ^a	0.74 ^a	0.69 ^a	0.72 ^a	0.78 ^a
D. Bilirubin mg/dl	0.12 ^a	0.12 ^a	0.15 ^a	0.12 ^a	0.12 ^a

^{ab} means within rows with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05)

Table 3: Proximate composition of tigernut based diets fed to Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*)

Parameters	Tigernut dietary Inclusion (%)				
	0	25	50	75	100
Moisture	8.93	9.12	9.76	9.17	9.75
Ash	9.26	8.79	9.78	10.37	10.90
Crude fat	1.48	5.34	5.84	6.54	7.30
Crude fiber	4.28	4.31	4.84	5.52	5.96
Crude Protein	40.11	40.06	38.60	38.36	37.34
Nitrogen Free Extract	35.94	32.38	31.15	30.04	28.75

Table 4: Composition of experimental diets fed to African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*)

Ingredients	Tigernut dietary inclusion (%)				
	0	25	50	75	100
Maize	25.0	18.75	12.50	6.25	-
Tigernut	-	6.25	12.50	18.75	25.0
Soyabean Meal	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Fish Meal	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Groundnut Meal	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Blood Meal	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Spent Grain	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Bone Meal	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vit/Premix	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Lysine	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Methionine	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Vegetable Oil	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Salt	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the hematological profiles of African catfish fed tigernut based diets. The erythrocytes count ranged between $1.75 - 2.15 \times 10^6/\text{mm}^3$ is within the range described for catfish by Gabriel *et al.*, (2004) ($2.3 - 2.9 \times 10^6$) and Adeyemo *et al.*, (2003) ($1.5 \times 10^6/\text{mm}^3$). Similar observation were noted by Osigwe *et al.*, (2005) ($1.45 \times 10^6/\text{mm}^3$) but below the value of $3.50 \pm 0.35 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$ reported when ethanoic extracts of *Garcinia kola* seeds were fed to *Clarias gariepinus* broodstock (Dada and Ikuerowo, 2009).

The haemoglobin concentration ranged between 11.3-13.4g/dl. These values were slightly above the highest value of 9.60g/100ml recorded by Omitoyin (2006) for African catfish juvenile fed poultry litter and 10.62g/100ml reported by Osigwe *et al.*, (2005) who fed *Clarias gariepinus* with Jackbean meal based diets but in agreement with findings of Adeyemo (2007).

The packed cell volume (PVC) was highest in the control group (44.7%) while the least value of 38.0% was recorded in catfish group fed tigernut at 75% dietary inclusion ($P>0.05$). These values were above 36.0% reported by Adeyemo (2007), Erundu *et al.*, 1993; Musa and Omoregie, (1999) who reported a range of 27.58 - 35.50% but is within the normal range of 50% for fish (Clark *et al.*, 1979).

The leucocytes values were similar in all treatments ($p>0.05$). The highest value of $9850 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$ was obtained from catfish fed 50% tigernut based diet while the lowest value was $8410 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$ catfish group on 25% dietary treatment. These values were similar to finding of Dada and Ikuerowo (2009). Nevertheless, the mean cell haemoglobin concentration (MCHC) reported in this study ($29.9 \pm 0.2\%$) is slightly below the value of 33.97% recorded by Adeyemo (2007) and Docan *et al.*, 2010 for African catfish and *Silurus glanis* (European catfish) juvenile. This may

be due to species differences and age of the fishes that greatly influences value of blood profile and/or haematological indices (Docan *et al.*, 2010).

The serum biochemistry of the African catfish fed tigernut based diets were similar in all indices. The catfish fed test ingredients have similar values with control fish ($p>0.05$). This perhaps was among the reasons why there was relatively no significant differences in the nutrients utilization among treatments. Blood composition is usually altered during diseases or malnutrition conditions (Feist *et al.*, 2000).

Aletor and Egberongbe (1998) reported that red blood cell counts and PCV are mostly affected by dietary treatment. Under normal conditions, the blood profile is reasonably constant for any species with changes falling within fairly narrow limits as observed in this study (Banerjee *et al.*, 2002). Based on this experimental observation, the improved utilization of tigernut by the trial fish may be due to the medium where fish lives hence encouraging leaching of phenols and other anti-nutrients thereby allowing proper utilization/growth of fish without compromising the health status.

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