

CONVOCATORIA DE PRESENTACIONES ORALES Y CARTELES

FECHA LÍMITE: Septiembre 1º, 2014

EL CAPITULO LATINOAMERICANO Y DEL CARIBE DE LA SOCIEDAD MUNDIAL DE ACUICULTURA (LACC-WAS) 2014 invita a participar con presentaciones de alta calidad en la modalidad de oral y cartel. **Todos los resúmenes podrán ser en Inglés, Portugués o preferentemente en Español – el lenguaje oficial de la conferencia.**

Las presentaciones orales no deben de exceder los 15 minutos por presentación, más 5 minutos de preguntas. Las presentaciones orales deberán ser en Power Point. No se aceptaran presentaciones en otro formato.

Todos los participantes deberán pagar su propio registro, hospedaje y gastos de viaje. EL CAPITULO LATINOAMERICANO Y DEL CARIBE (LACC) no autorizara el subsidio o exención de dichos costos.

Los resúmenes y memorias de las conferencias no serán distribuidos en formato impreso, una memoria USB será entregada a los participantes registrados y presentes durante las conferencias.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA PREPARACIÓN DEL RESUMEN

Resumen en formato Extenso.

1. TÍTULO: El título deberá estar impreso en letras MAYÚSCULAS, con excepción del nombre científico el cual combina mayúsculas y minúsculas.

2. AUTOR (S): El primer nombre deberá ser del autor que presenta, y deberá estar marcado por un asterisco *. Usar Mayúsculas y Minúsculas.

3. DIRECCIÓN Y CORREO: Escribir solamente la institución del autor que presenta, la dirección y el correo electrónico. Usar Mayúsculas y minúsculas.

4. MÁXIMO: Una página.

5. TAMAÑO DE PÁGINA: Tamaño A4 (210mm x 297mm = 8.27" x 11.69")(vertical)

6. MARGENES: 1-pulgada cada margen (izq/derecha/arriba/abajo).

7. ESPACIO: Sencillo

8. PÁRRAFO: Los párrafos deberán estar separados (espacio línea sencilla) y no indentado.

9. TAMAÑO Y TIPO DE LETRA: El tamaño de caracteres debera de ser de tipo 12 puntos.

10. FOTOS, FIGURAS & TABLAS: Las fotos, figuras y tablas son recomendables y deberán ser a color. Deberán de adaptarse al tamaño apropiado para no exceder máximo de una página por todo. Las tablas y figuras también deberán de ser incluidas junto con el texto en el resumen.

2.5 cm de margen

2.5 cm de margen

2.5 cm de margen

2.5 cm de margen

21 cm de ancho

EVALUATION OF JUVENILE AUSTRALIAN RED CLAW CRAYFISH *Cherax quadricarinatus* FED PRACTICAL DIETS WITH AND WITHOUT SUPPLEMENTAL LECITHIN AND/OR CHOLESTEROL

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Red claw crayfish (*Cherax quadricarinatus*) are one of more than a hundred species of Australian freshwater crayfish. However, because of its rapid growth rate, ease of spawning, wide temperature and dissolved oxygen tolerance, and lack of a larval stage, red claw may be the best candidate for aquaculture in the United States. Red claw are only being investigated as an aquaculture species in this country. Very little information exists on their nutritional requirements and practical diet formulation. Since many crustaceans require lecithin and cholesterol to be added to their diet, these two nutrients are usually added; however, lecithin and cholesterol are very expensive. Since diet costs can be as much as 70% of the operating expenses for an aquaculture enterprise, it is imperative that the least expensive diet be formulated that meets the nutrient requirements of the species. The present study was conducted to determine if cholesterol and/or lecithin needs to be added to a practical diet for red claw crayfish.

An 8-week feeding trial was conducted in a recirculating system with newly-hatched juvenile (mean individual weight of 0.2 g) red claw, each stocked in individual plastic mesh culture units. Individual units were contained within fiberglass tanks, each containing an individual water line. Water was recirculated through biological and mechanical filters. Water temperature was maintained at 27-29°C and light was provided by overhead fluorescent ceiling lights on a 12-hour light:dark cycle. Ammonia, nitrite, dissolved oxygen, temperature, alkalinity, chlorides, and pH were measured three times per week. The goal of this study was to examine the effects of growth performance of newly-hatched juvenile red claw when fed four practical diets with or without cholesterol and lecithin. Other practical diets included menhaden fish meal, soybean meal, shrimp meal, wheat flour, vitamin and mineral mix, pellet binder, cod liver oil, and corn oil (Table 1).

After 8 weeks, red claw crayfish fed a practical diet without cholesterol (Diet 3) had significantly ($P < 0.05$) lower final weight, percentage weight gain, and specific growth rate (SGR) compared to crayfish fed all other diets (Table 2). These results indicate that a practical diet containing 2% cod liver oil and 1% corn oil and having no lecithin appears to be sufficient and that lecithin may not be necessary for juvenile red claw diets.

TABLE 1. Formulation of experimental diets fed to red claw crayfish.

	Diet			
	1	2	3	4
Menhaden FM	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Soybean Meal	35.0	35.0	35.0	44.5
Lecithin	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Cholesterol	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Other	38.5	39.0	39.5	30.5

TABLE 2. Final weight, percentage weight gain, specific growth rate (SGR), and percentage survival of red claw crayfish fed four practical diets. Means in a column with different letters were significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

	Diet			
	1	2	3	4
Final weight (g)	6.97a	6.00a	3.64b	5.11a
Weight gain (%)	3384a	2897a	1717b	2454a
SGR (%/day)	5.74a	5.66a	4.68b	5.41a
Survival (%)	76.0	64.0	56.0	80.0

FAVOR DE ENVIAR SU RESUMEN VÍA ELECTRONICA

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