

INSTITUT ZA ZOOTEHNIKU
POLJOPRIVREDNOG FAKULTETA
UNIVERZITETA U BEOGRADU - SRBIJA

INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL SCIENCE
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE - SERBIA

INSTITUT "NOFIMA - MARIN" - NORVEŠKA

INSTITUTE "NOFIMA - MARINE" - NORWAY

INSTITUT "HAKI" - MAĐARSKA

INSTITUTE "HAKI" - HUNGARY

IV MEĐUNARODNA
KONFERENCIJA

“RIBARSTVO”

27. – 29. maj, 2009. godine

IV INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE

“FISHERY”

May, 27 – 29, 2009.





Minikit testeri



CHECKIT komparator

Testeri, komparatori i fotometri, za merenje:

- Tvrdoće vode
- Nirata
- Amonijaka
- Fosfata
- Nitrita



OPREMA ZA KONTROLU KVALITETA VODE U RIBNJACIMA



OxyGuard 8

OxyGuard stacionarni sistemi za praćenje koncentracije kiseonika:

- Merenje
- Alarm
- Upravljanje doziranjem



DO 6+
Portabl oksimetar



CyberScan PCD 650

Portabl multi-parametarski uređaj za merenje: rastvorenog kiseonika, pH, provodljivosti i temperature

Terenski i laboratorijski aparati za merenje:

- Rastvorenog kiseonika
- pH
- Provodljivosti
- Temperature



**INSTITUT ZA ZOOTEHNIKU POLJOPRIVREDNOG FAKULTETA
UNIVERZITETA U BEOGRADU - SRBIJA**

INSTITUT "NOFIMA - MARIN" - NORVEŠKA

INSTITUT "HAKI" – MAĐARSKA

**IV MEĐUNARODNA
KONFERENCIJA "RIBARSTVO"**

ZBORNİK PREDAVANJA

**Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd– Zemun
27. – 29. maj, 2009. godine**

IZDAVAČ

Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu

ZA IZDAVAČA:

Prof. dr Nebojša Ralević

GLAVNI I ODGOVORNI UREDNIK

Prof. dr Zoran Marković

REDAKCIONI ODBOR

Prof. dr Zoran Marković, Prof. dr Vesna Poleksić, Prof. dr Viktor Nedović
Dr Mette Sorensen, Dr Zsigmond Jeney, Dr Kari Kolstad
Dr Galina Jeney, Prof. dr Ulfert Focken, Dr Tania Hubenova
Dr Johan Verreth, Prof. dr Ina Pieterse, Prof. dr Andjelko Opačak
Dr Vasil Kostov, Dr Aleksandar Joksimović, Prof. dr Vera Mitrović Tutundžić
Prof. dr Goran Grubić, Prof. dr Slavča Hristov, Prof. dr Vesela Karan
Prof. dr Vlade Zarić, Prof. dr Miroslav Čirković
Dr Svetlana Jeremić, Doc. dr Ivana Živić

RAČUNARSKA OBRADA

Nikša Tarle

TEHNIČKO UREĐENJE KORICA

Nikša Tarle

ŠTAMPA

PROFI PRINT, Novi Sad

TIRAŽ

500 primeraka

ODRŽAVANJE SKUPA REALIZOVANO U OKVIRU PROGRAMA PROJEKTA

“Unapređenje održive akvakulture” - ROSA - FP7, No 205135

ODRŽAVANJE SKUPA POMOGLO:

Ministarstvo za nauku i zaštitu životne sredine Republike Srbije
Autonomna Pokrajina Vojvodina, Pokrajinski sekretarijat za poljoprivredu,
vodoprivredu i šumarstvo

GENERALNI SPONZOR

Veterinarski zavod, Subotica

**INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL SCIENCE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE - SERBIA**

INSTITUTE «NOFIMA – MARINE” - NORWAY

INSTITUTE HAKI - HUNGARY

**IV INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
“FISHERY”**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**Faculty of Agriculture, Belgrade-Zemun
May, 27 – 29. 2009.**

PUBLISHER
Faculty of Agriculture University of Belgrade

FOR THE PUBLISHER:
Prof. Dr. Nebojša Ralević

EDITOR IN CHIEF
Prof. Dr. Zoran Marković

EDITORIAL BOARD
Prof. Dr. Zoran Marković, Prof. Dr. Vesna Poleksić, Prof. Dr. Viktor Nedović
Dr. Mette Sorensen, Dr. Zsigmond Jeney, Dr. Kari Kolstad
Dr. Galina Jeney, Prof. Dr. Ulfert Focken, Dr. Tania Hubenova
Dr. Johan Verreth, Prof. Dr. Ina Pieterse, Prof. Dr. Andjelko Opačak
Dr. Vasil Kostov, Dr. Aleksandar Joksimović, Prof. Dr. Vera Mitrović Tutundžić
Prof. Dr. Goran Grubić, Prof. Dr. Slavča Hristov, Prof. Dr. Vesela Karan
Prof. Dr. Vlade Zarić, Prof. Dr. Miroslav Čirković
Dr. Svetlana Jeremić, Doc. Dr. Ivana Živić

COMPUTER DESIGN
Nikša Tarle

TECHNICAL PREPARATION OF A COVER
Nikša Tarle

PRINTED BY
PROFI PRINT, Novi Sad

NUMBER OF COPIES PRINTED
500 COPIES

CONFERENCE REALIZED UNDER THE FP 7 PROJECT
“Reinforcement of Sustainable Aquaculture - ROSA” No 205135

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE SUPPORTED BY:
Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection Republic of Serbia
Vojvodina Province, Provincial Secretary for Agriculture, Forestry and Water
Management

GENERAL SPONSOR
«Veterinarski zavod, Subotica»

SADRŽAJ:

| | |
|--|----|
| Marković, Z., Poleksić Vesna: UNAPREĐENJE ODRŽIVE AKVAKULTURE – PROJEKAT “ROSA” | 15 |
| Verreth, J., Eding, H.: GAJENJE RIBA U RECIRKULARNIM SISTEMIMA: PERSPEKTIVE I OGRANIČENJA | 22 |
| Ariav, R.: VAŽNI ASPEKTI TOPLOVODNE AKVAKULTURE U IZRAELU | 24 |
| Radko, M.: OSNOVNI PRAVCI INTENZIVIRANJA GAJENJA RIBA U REPUBLICI BELORUSIJI | 26 |
| Marković, Z., Poleksić Vesna, Živić Ivana, Stanković, M., Ćuk, D., Spasić, M., Dulić Zorka., Rašković, B, Ćirić, M., Bošković, D., Vukojević, D.: STANJE RIBARSTVA U SRBIJI | 30 |
| Hubenova Tanja, Uzunova Eliza, Zaikov A: STRATEGIJA UPRAVLJANJA U ZAŠTITI I RESTAURACIJI BIODIVERZITETA JESETRI U BUGARSKOJ | 39 |
| Kolman R., Kapusta A., Arkadiusz Duda, Wiszniewski G.: OČEKIVANJA I REZULTATI PONOVOG NASELJAVANJA BALTIČKE JESETRE <i>Acipenser oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus</i> Mitchill u POLJSKOJ | 53 |
| Lenhard Mirjana., Gyore, K., Ronyai A., Smederevac – Lalić Marija, Gačić, Z.: STANJE KEČIGE (<i>Acipenser ruthenus L.</i>) U SRBIJI I MAĐARSKOJ | 60 |
| Muscalu-Nagy, R.: GAJENJE JESETRI SA MINIMALNIM RESURSIMA | 66 |
| Kolstad Kari: KAKO ODREDITI CILJEVE SELEKCIJE DA BI SE DOSTIGLA EFIKASNA PROIZVODNJA PASTRMKE PRILAGODJENA TRŽIŠTU | 70 |
| Kazlauskienė N., Skrodenytė – Arbačiauskienė Vesta, Zita Vosylienė Milda, Egidijus Leliūna.: ISPITIVANJE OSOBENOSTI REAGOVANJA MORSKE PASTRMKE NA STRESNE FAKTORE SREDINE | 75 |
| Velebit B., Jovanović Jelena, Babić Jelena, Milijašević M., Vesković-Moračanin S., Borović Branka, Spirić, Aurelija: STANJE EKOSISTEMA ZA UZGOJ PASTRMKE SA ASPEKTA MIKROBIOLOŠKOG RIZIKA | 81 |
| Savić, N., Mikavica, D., Marković Z., Matarugić, D, Ćuk D.: UTICAJ HRANIVA NA DUŽINSKI RAST DUŽIČASTE PASTRMKE (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , Walbaum, 1792) GAJENE U KAVEZIMA | 85 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Rašković, B., Savić, N., Marković, Z., Poleksić Vesna: HISTOLOGIJA JETRE I VARIRANJE POVRŠINE JEDARA HEPATOCITA PASTRMKE GAJENE U KAVEZNOM SISTEMU | 96 |
| Sorensen Mette: NUTRITIVNA I FIZIČKA SVOJSTVA HRANE ZA RIBE | 105 |
| Zimonja, O.: EFEKTI HEMIJSKIH PROMENA SKROBA I PROTEINA NA FIZIČKA SVOJSTVA PELETA ZAVISNO OD TEHNOLOGIJE EKSTRUDIRANJA | 111 |
| Jovanović R., Milisavljević D., Lević Jovanka , Sredanović Slavica, Andjelić, B: KORIŠĆENJE SAVREMENIH TEHNOLOŠKIH POSTUPAKA U PROIZVODNJI HRANE ZA RIBE RAZLIČITIH FIZIČKIH KARAKTERISTIKA | 116 |
| Momirov D., Ćirković M., Milošević M.: GAJENJE RAKOVA U AKVAKULTURI JUŽNOPANONSKOG REGIONA | 125 |
| Ćirković M., Marković G., Simić, V., Maletin S., Milošević N., Momirov, D.: REINTRODUKCIJA I REPOPULACIJA LINJAKA (<i>Tinca tinca</i> L.) U RIBNJACKE SISTEME I OTVORENE VODE | 132 |
| Demény, F., Sipos, S., Ittzés, I., Szabó, Z., Lévai, P., Bodó, I., Urbányi, B., Müller, T.: GAJENJE KARAŠA (<i>Carassius carassius</i>) U RIBNJACIMA | 138 |
| Hadjinikolova Liliana, Atanasova, R: KORELACIJA IZMEĐU NEKIH BIOHEMIJSKIH PARAMETARA ŠARANSKIH RIBA (CIPRINIDAE) DO STAROSTI OD JEDNE GODINE | 145 |
| Spasić M., Marković Z., Kolstad Kari, Poleksić Vesna, Stanković M., Živić Ivana, Dulić Zorka i Rašković, B.: MOGUĆNOST POBOLJŠANJA PROIZVODNIH OSOBINA ŠARANA (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) PUTEM SELEKCIJE | 153 |
| Dulić Zorka, Živić Ivana, Subakov-Simić G., Ćirić M., Lakić Nada: SEZONASKA DINAMIKA PRIMARNE I SEKUNDARNE PRODUKCIJE U ŠARANSKOM RIBNJAKU | 161 |
| Gospić, D.: INTENZIVNI UZGOJ ŠARANA (5-10t/ha/god) BAZIRAN NA PRAKTIČNOM ISKUSTVU G20 RIBNJAKA U SLOVENIJI | 170 |
| Bódis, M.: NOVE, INOVATIVNE METODE I TEHNOLOGIJE ZA PROIZVODNJU PLEMENITIH KARNIVORNIH VRSTA RIBA: ŠTUKA (<i>Esox lucius</i>) I SMUĐA (<i>Sander lucioperca</i>) | 175 |
| Ariav, R.: ZDRAVSTVENA OGRANIČENJA ZA GAJENJE RIBA NA MEDITERANU | 178 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Jeremić Svetlana, Radosavljević, V.: POJAVA NOVIH OBOLJENJA RIBA NA PODRUČJU SRBIJE | 180 |
| Krasnov, A.: FUNKCIONALNA GENOMIKA I ZDRAVLJE RIBA | 186 |
| Ardo, L., Relić Renata, Csengeri, I., Jeney, Z., Jeney Galina: UTICAJ HRANE SA RAZLIČITIM SADRŽAJEM MASNIH KISELINA NA STRESNE REAKCIJE ŠARANA (PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI) | 191 |
| Pieterse GM, van Dyk JC, Marchand MJ, Ackermann C, van Vuren JHJ, Barnhoorn IEJ, Bornman MS.: HISTOPATOLOGIJA RIBA – PROTOKOLI ZA KVALITATIVNU I KVANTITATIVNU PROCENU ZDRAVSTVENOG STANJA U ZAGAĐENOJ VODI U JUŽNOJ AFRICI | 197 |
| Dekić, R., Ivanc, A., Bakrač-Bećiraj Azra, Bošković Jelena: HEMATOLOŠKI PARAMETRI RIBA KAO INDIKATORI STANJA ŽIVOTNE SREDINE | 204 |
| Maletin S., Matić A., Ćirković M, Milošević, N., Jurakić Željka: ZAŠTITA IHTIOFAUNE I ZAKONSKA REGULATIVA U SRBIJI | 211 |
| Simić, V., Simić Snežana, Ćirković, M., Pantović, N: PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI ISTRAŽIVANJA POPULACIJA LINJAKA (<i>Tinca tinca</i>) U VODENIM EKOSISTEMIMA SRBIJE | 219 |
| Miljanović B., Mijić I., Pankov, N., Šipoš, Š, Kiselički, N: ANTROPOGENI UTICAJ NA SASTAV IHTIOFAUNE U HIDROAKUMULACIJI „MORAVICA” | 224 |
| Adamovich, B., Voronova, G., Prischepov, G., Kucko, L, Sennicova, V.: PROMENE TROFIČKOG STANJA U RECI DNJEPAR I NJIHOV UTICAJ NA ZAJEDNICU RIBA | 231 |
| Kostov, V., van der Knaap, M.: KOLAPS RIBARSTVA NA DOJRANSKOM JEZERU–RAZLOZI I PERSPEKTIVE | 239 |
| Kovačević Z, Stojanović Slobodanka: ASOCIJACIJA NYMPHAEETUM ALBO-LUTEAE NOWINSKI 1928 U RAMSARSKOM PODRUČJU BARDAČA | 247 |
| Marković, G., Lenhardt Mirjana: UPOREDNA ANALIZA STRUKTURA IHTIOFAUNA DVE AKUMULACIJE CENTRALNE SRBIJE | 255 |
| Joksimović A., Kasalica Olivera., Regner S: NALAZI ALOHTONIH VRSTA RIBA NA CRNOGORSKOM PRIMORJU (JUŽNI JADRAN) | 262 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Mandić Milica, Regner, S.: RASPODELA DUŽINSKIH FREKVENCIJA, DUŽINSKO TEŽINSKI ODNOSI, ODNOS POLOVA I DUŽINA DOSTIZANJA POLNE ZRELOSTI OSLIĆA (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i> , Linnaeus 1758) | 268 |
| Kasalića Olivera, Regner S. Joksimović, A.: PROCENTUALNO UČEŠĆE KOZICE <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> (LUCAS, 1846) NA ŠELFU CRNOGORSKOG PRIMORJA (PROGRAM MEDITIS) | 275 |
| Baltić M, Kilibarda N., Dimitrijević Mirjana, Karabasil, N: MESO RIBE - ZNAČAJ I POTROŠNJA | 280 |
| Perunović Marija, Živković D., Živković, D., Stajić S.: UTICAJ NAČINA DIMLJENJA NA PRINOS, HEMIJSKI SASTAV I SENZORNA SVOJSTVA DIMLJENE RIBE | 288 |
| Kilibarda Nataša, Baltić, M., Dimitrijević Mirjana, Karabasil, N., Teodorović V.: DIMLJENA RIBA – PROIZVODNJA I KVALITET | 296 |
| Janković S., Radičević Tatjana, Stefanović S., Babić Jelena, Vesković S., Spirić Aurelia: PROCENA NEDELJNOG UNOSA ŽIVE PREKO KONZUMIRANJA RIBE U SRPSKOJ POPULACIJI | 307 |
| Trbović Dejana, Vranić Danijela, Petronijević R, Đinović Jasna, Baltić, M., Čupić, V., Spirić Aurelia: SASTAV MASNIH KISELINA I SADRŽAJ HOLESTEROLA U PREDKONZUMNOJ PASTRMCI (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) I ŠARANSKOJ MLAĐI (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) | 311 |
| Fišter Svetlana: ANALIZA PREKIDA I GAPOVA NA HROMOZOMIMA RIBA VRSTA <i>Stizostedion volgense</i> G. I <i>Alburnus alburnus</i> L. KAO INDIKATOR PRISUSTVA GENOTOKSIČNIH AGENASA U VODENOJ ŽIVOTNOJ SREDINI | 317 |
| Branković, S., Kumanović, N., Pantić, D., Ćuk D.: VEŠTAČKI MREST KLENA (<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> , Linnaeus, 1758) | 324 |
| Ćuk, D., Branković, S.: SPORTSKI/REKREATIVNI RIBOLOV U REPUBLICI SRBIJI U 2007. I 2008. GODINI | 329 |
| Hadjinikolova, Liliana: KORELATIVNI ODNOSI IZMEĐU TEŽINE, VODE, PROTEINA I LIPIDA KOD ŠARANSKIH VRSTA | 337 |
| Ajani, F., Dawodu, M.O., Belloolusoji, O.A.: UTICAJ OBLIKA HRANE I UČESTALOSTI HRANJENJA NA PRIRASTE I ISKORIŠĆAVANJE HRANLJIVIH MATERIJA KOD MLAĐI AFRIČKOG SOMA (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>) | 344 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Čičevački, S.: EFEKAT NIVOVA PROTEINA I ENERGIJE U ISHRANI ŠARANA | 351 |
| Dekić, R., Ivanc, A., Bakrač-Bećiraj Azra, Bošković Jelena: NORMALNE HEMATOLOŠKE VRIJEDNOSTI GAJENOG LIPLJENA | 358 |
| Zaikov, A., Iliev, I., Hubenova Tania: EFIKASNOST ULJA KARANFILIĆA KAO ANESTETIKA ZA CVERGLANA (<i>Ictalurus punctatu</i>) | 365 |
| Đurović, M., Regner, S.: PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI ISTRAŽIVANJA DEMERZNIH RESURSA NA CRNOGORSKOM PRIMORJU (PROJEKAT MEDITIS - 2008) | 371 |
| Joksimović, A., Pešić, A., Ikica, Z.: RIJEDAK ULOV PAKLARE MORSKE <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , LINNAEUS, 1758, U BOKOKOTORSKOM ZALIVU | 377 |
| Pešić Ana, Regner S.: OPŠTI PREGLED BIOLOŠKOG UZORKOVANJA NAJVAŽNIJIH VRSTA CRNOGORSKE OBALE (2007-2008) | 380 |
| Milošević Nikolina, Ćirković M., Jeremić Svetlana, Radosavljević V., Momirov, D.: POSTODIPLOSTOMATOZA NA RIBNJACIMA I OTVORENIM VODAMA | 386 |
| Zarić V, Petković Danijela, Radošević M.: ISPITIVANJE PERCEPCIJE POTROŠAČA POLJOPRIVREDNO-PREHRAMBENIM PROIZVODIMA REPUBLIKE SRBIJE | 388 |
| Stanković, M., Grubić, G., Mette Sorensen, Marković, Z.: POTREBE U PROTEINIMA U ISHRANI MLADI ŠARANA | 397 |

CONTENT:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Marković, Z., Poleksić Vesna: REINFORCEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE – THE ROSA PROJECT..... | 15 |
| Verreth, J., Eding, H.: FARMING FISH IN RECIRCULATING AQUACULTURE SYSTEMS: PERSPECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS.... | 22 |
| Ariav, R.: HIGHLIGHTS OF WARMWATER AQUACULTURE IN ISRAEL..... | 24 |
| Radko, M.: THE BASIC DIRECTIONS OF FISH BREEDING INTENSIFICATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS..... | 26 |
| Marković, Z., Poleksić Vesna, Živić Ivana, Stanković, M., Čuk, D., Spasić, M., Dulić Zorka., Rašković, B, Ćirić, M., Bošković, D., Vukojević, D.: STATE OF THE-ART OF FISHERY IN SERBIA..... | 30 |
| Hubenova Tanja, Uzunova Eliza, Zaikov A: MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF STURGEON BIODIVERSITY IN BULGARIA..... | 39 |
| Kolman R., Kapusta A., Arkadiusz Duda, Wiszniewski G.: PRESUMPTIONS AND THE RESULTS OF RESTITUTION OF THE BALTIC STURGEON <i>Acipenser oxyrhynchus</i> <i>oxyrhynchus</i> MITCHILL IN POLAND..... | 53 |
| Lenhard Mirjana., Gyore, K., Ronyai A., Smederevac – Lalić Marija, Gačić, Z.: STATUS OF STERLET (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> L.) IN SERBIA AND HUNGARY..... | 60 |
| Muscalu-Nagy, R.: STURGEON FARMING WITH MINIMUM RESOURCES..... | 66 |
| Kolstad Kari: HOW TO DEFINE BREEDING GOALS TO ACHIEVE EFFICIENT MARKET ADAPTED PRODUCTION OF TROUT..... | 70 |
| Kazlauskienė N., Skrodenytė – Arbačiauskienė Vesta, Zita Vosylienė Milda, Egidijus Leliūna.: STUDIES OF THE PECULIARITIES OF SEA TROUT RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS FACTORS..... | 75 |
| Velebit B., Jovanović Jelena, Babić Jelena, Milijašević M., Vesković-Moračanin S., Borović Branka, Spirić, Aurelija: STATE OF ECOSYSTEM FOR TROUT CULTURE FROM MICROBIOLOGICAL ASPECT..... | RISK 81 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Savić, N., Mikavica, D., Marković Z., Matarugić, D.: EFFECT OF FEED TYPE ON LENGTH GROWTH OF THE RAINBOW TROUT (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , WALBAUM, 1792) REARED IN CAGE..... | 85 |
| Rašković, B., Savić, N., Marković, Z., Poleksić Vesna: LIVER HISTOLOGY AND VARIATION OF HEPATOCYTES NUCLEAR AREA OF THE RAINBOW TROUT REARED IN CAGES | 96 |
| Sorensen Mette: NUTRITIONAL AND PHYSICAL QUALITY OF AQUA FEEDS..... | 105 |
| Zimonja, O.: EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL CHANGES OF STARCH AND PROTEINS ON PHYSICAL PELLET QUALITY IN RESPECT TO EXTRUSION TECHNOLOGY..... | 111 |
| Jovanović R., Milisavljević D., Lević Jovanka , Sredanović Slavica, Andjelić, B: KORIŠĆENJE USING MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS FOR PRODUCING FEED FOR DIFERENT FISH TYPES..... | 116 |
| Momirov D., Ćirković M., Milošević M.: THE POSSIBILITY OF BREEDING FRESHWATER CRAYFISH IN THE AQUACULTURE OF THE SOUTH PANONIAN REGION..... | 125 |
| Ćirković M., Marković G., Simić, V., Maletin S., Milošević N., Momirov, D.: REINTRODUCTION AND REPOPULATION OF TENCH (<i>Tinca tinca</i> L.) IN FISH PONDS AND NATURAL WATERS.... | 132 |
| Demény, F., Sipos, S., Ittzés, I., Szabó, Z., Lévai, P., Bodó, I., Urbányi, B., Müller, T.: OBSERVATIONS OF THE CRUCIAN CARP (<i>Carassius carassius</i>) POND CULTURE..... | 138 |
| Hadjinikolova Liliana, Atanasova, R: CORRELATION BETWEEN SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF CARP FISH (CYPRINIDAE) UP TO ONE YEAR-OLD AGE..... | 145 |
| Spasić M., Marković Z., Kolstad Kari, Poleksić Vesna, Stanković M., Živić Ivana, Dulić Zorka i Rašković, B.: POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION TRAITS OF THE CARP (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) BY SELECTIVE BREEDING..... | 153 |
| Dulić Zorka, Živić Ivana, Subakov-Simić G., Ćirić M., Lakić Nada: SEASONAL DYNAMICS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PRODUCTION IN CARP PONDS..... | 161 |
| Gospić, D.: INTENSIVE COMMON CARP FARMING (5-10 T/HA/YEAR) BASED ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES OF G20, SLOVENIAN FISH FARM..... | 170 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Márk, Bódis: NEW, INNOVATIVE METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRODUCING VALUABLE CARNIVOROUS FISH SPECIES: THE NORTHERN PIKE (<i>Esox lucius</i>) AND THE PIKEPERCH (<i>Sander lucioperca</i>)..... | 175 |
| Ariav, R.: HEALTH CONSTRAINTS IN FISH FARMING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN..... | 178 |
| Jeremić Svetlana, Radosavljević, V.: OUTBREAK OF NEW FISH DISEASES IN SERBIA..... | 180 |
| Krasnov, A.: FUNCTIONAL GENOMICS AND FISH HEALTH..... | 186 |
| Ardo, L., Relić Renata, Csengeri, I., Jeney, Z., Jeney Galina: EFFECT OF FISH FEEDS WITH DIFFERENT FATTY ACID CONTENTS ON STRESS RESPONSE OF COMMON CARP (PRELIMINARY RESULTS)..... | 191 |
| Pieterse GM, van Dyk JC, Marchand MJ, Ackermann C, van Vuren JHJ, Barnhoorn IEJ, Bornman MS.: FISH HISTOPATHOLOGY - AN ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL TO DETERMINE FISH HEALTH IN POLLUTED WATER IN SOUTH AFRICA..... | 197 |
| Dekić, R., Ivanc, A., Bakrač-Bećiraj Azra, Bošković Jelena: HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF FISHES AS THE INDICATORS OF ENVIRONMENT..... | 204 |
| Maletin S., Matić A., Ćirković M, Milošević, N., Jurakić Željka: ICHTHIOFAUNA CONSERVATION AND LEGISLATION IN SERBIA..... | 211 |
| Simić, V., Simić Snežana, Ćirković, M., Pantović, N: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH OF THE POPULATION OF TENCH (<i>Tinca tinca</i>) IN THE WATER ECOSYSTEMS OF SERBIA..... | 219 |
| Miljanović B., Mijić I., Pankov, N., Šipoš, Š, Kiselički, N: THE EFFECTS OF THE ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITIES ON ICHTHIOFAUNA OF THE WATER RESERVOIR „MORAVICA”..... | 224 |
| Adamovich, B., Voronova, G., Prischepov, G., Kucko, L, Sennicova, V.: THE CHANGE OF TROPHIC STATE DOWNSTREAM IN DNIEPER RIVER AND INFLUENCE OF IT ON FISH COMMUNITY..... | 231 |
| Kostov, V., van der Knaap, M.: THE COLLAPSE OF FISHERIES OF LAKE DOJRAN - REASONS, ACTUAL SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVES..... | 239 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Kovačević Z, Stojanović Slobodanka: ASSOCIATION <i>Nymphaeetum albo-luteae</i> NOWINSKI 1928 IN THE RAMSAR AREA BARDACA..... | 247 |
| Marković, G., Lenhardt Mirjana: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ICHTHYOFAUNA STRUCTURE OF TWO RESERVOIRS IN CENTRAL SERBIA..... | 255 |
| Joksimović A., Kasalica Olivera., Regner S: ALOCHTHONOUS FISH SPECIES IN SOUTH ADRIATIC..... | 262 |
| Mandić Milica, Regner, S.: LENGTH – WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP, SEX RATIO AND LENGTH AT MATURATION OF <i>Merluccius</i> <i>merluccius</i> (LINNAEUS 1758) FROM THE MONTENEGRIN SHELF..... | 268 |
| Kasalica Olivera, Regner S. Joksimović, A.: PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF PINK SHRIMP <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> (LUCAS, 1846) FROM THE MONTENEGRIN SHELF..... | 275 |
| Baltić M, Kilibarda N., Dimitrijević Mirjana, Karabasil, N.: FISH - IMPORTANCE AND CONSUMPTION..... | 280 |
| Perunović Marija, Živković D., Živković, D., Stajić S.: INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT WAYS OF SMOKING ON YIELD, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF SMOKED FISH..... | 288 |
| Kilibarda Nataša, Baltić, M., Dimitrijević Mirjana, Karabasil, N., Teodorović V.: THE SMOKED FISH - PRODUCING AND QUALITY... | 296 |
| Janković S., Radičević Tatjana, Stefanović S., Babić Jelena, Vesković S., Spirić Aurelia: ESTIMATED WEEKLY INTAKE OF MERCURY THROUGH FISH CONSUMPTION IN SERBIAN POPULATION..... | 307 |
| Trbović Dejana, Vranić Danijela, Petronijević R, Đinović Jasna, Baltić, M., Čupić, V., Spirić Aurelia: FATTY ACID PROFILE AND CHOLESTEROL CONTENT OF JUVENILE RAINBOW TROUT (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) AND COMMON CARP FRY (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)... | 311 |
| Fišter Svetlana: CHROMOSOME BREAKS AND GAPS ANALYSIS IN FISH SPECIES <i>Stiyostedion volgense</i> G. AND <i>Alburnus alburnus</i> L. AS AN INDICATOR OF PRESENCE OF GENOTOXIC AGENTS IN THE WATER ECOSYSTEMS..... | 317 |
| Branković, S., Kumanović, N., Pantić, D.: ARTIFICIAL SPAWNING OF CHUB (<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> , LINNAEUS, 1758)..... | 324 |
| Ćuk, D., Branković, S.: SPORT/RECREATIONAL FISHING IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN 2007 AND 2008..... | 329 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Hadjinikolova, Liliana: INVESTIGATION UPON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN WEIGHT, WATER, PROTEINS AND LIPIDS OF CARP FISH (CYPRINIDAE)..... | 337 |
| Ajani, F., Dawodu, M.O., Belloolusoji, O.A.: EFFECTS OF FEED FORMS AND FEEDING FREQUENCY ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND NUTRIENT UTILIZATION OF <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> FINGERLINGS..... | 344 |
| Čičevački, S.: EFFECT OF THE PROTEIN AND ENERGY LEVELS IN CARP NUTRITION..... | 351 |
| Dekić, R., Ivanc, A., Bakrač-Bećiraj Azra, Bošković Jelena: NORMAL HEMATOLOGICAL VALUES OF CULTURED GRAYLING..... | 358 |
| Zaikov, A., Iliev, I., Hubenova Tania: THE EFFICACY OF CLOVE OIL AS AN ANAESTHETIC FOR CHANNEL CATFISH (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> RAF.)..... | 365 |
| Đurović, M., Regner, S.: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF DEMERSAL RESOURCES ON MONTENEGRIAN COST (MEDITIS PROTOCOL)..... | 371 |
| Joksimović, A., Pešić, A., Ikica, Z.: RARE CATCH OF <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , LINNAEUS, 1758, SEA LAMPREY IN BOKAKOTORSKA BAY..... | 377 |
| Pešić Ana, Regner S.: GENERAL REVIEW OF BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES AT MONTENEGRIN COAST (2007-2008)..... | 380 |
| Milošević Nikolina, Ćirković M., Jeremić Svetlana, Radosavljević V., Momirov, D.: POSTHODIPILOSTOMATOSIS IN FISH PONDS AND NATURAL WATERS..... | 386 |
| Zarić V, Petković Danijela, Radošević M.: CONSUMERS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN SERBIA..... | 388 |
| Stanković, M., Grubić, G., Mette Sorensen, Marković, Z.: PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS IN COMMON CARP FRY NUTRITION..... | 397 |

UNAPREĐENJE ODRŽIVE AKVAKULTURE – PROJEKAT "ROSA"

MARKOVIĆ Z., POLEKSIĆ VESNA
Univerzitet u Beogradu Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd, Srbija

REINFORCEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE – THE ROSA PROJECT

Abstract

ROSA is part of the European FP7 projects, and is realized at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade. Project partners are The Institute of Aquaculture Research - AKVAFORSK from Norway (now under new research group called NOFIMA - MARIN) and Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation - HAKI from Hungary.

The main concept of the project ROSA is reinforcement of the S&T capacities in Aquaculture in Serbia and Western Balkan through support to the improvement of carp breeding technology concomitant with reduction of pollution of fish pond environment, by upgrading both human and material resources for research in sustainable fish production.

The overall objective of the three years project is to strengthen education programs in animal science with new knowledge in fish nutrition, fish breeding, management and molecular biological methods used in biological research.

In the ROSA project accomplishment of tasks is carried out through five work packages: WP 1 - Project Management and Coordination; WP 2 - Human resources reinforcement; WP 3 - Reinforcement of material resources; WP 4 - Reinforcement of knowledge in aquaculture and WP 5 - Promotion and dissemination.

Key words: *sustainable aquaculture, FP7 project, reinforcement, Faculty of Agriculture*

UVOD

Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu jedna je od vodećih institucija za visoko obrazovanje u oblasti ribarstva u Srbiji. Istraživački tim fakulteta u oblasti akvakulture pokriva glavne aspekte proizvodnje vodenih organizama koristeći multidisciplinarni pristup u duhu održivog razvoja.

Unapređenje održive akvakulture – ROSA (broj projekta 205135) je projekat Evropske Unije iz Sedmog Okvirnog programa (FP7) koji realizuje Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu. Partneri u konzorcijumu su Institut za istraživanja u akvakulturi – NOFIMA - MARIN iz Norveške i Institut za istraživanja u ribarstvu, akvakulturi i irigaciji - HAKI iz Mađarske. Univerzitet u Beogradu Poljoprivredni fakultet je koordinator projekta.

Cilj ovoga rada je predstavljanje projekta koji se realizuje od 2008. do 2011. godine sa posebnim osvrtom na rezultate postignute u prvoj godini.

Postojeće stanje

Ukupna površina koja se nalazi pod ribnjacima u Srbiji je između 13 500 i 14 000 hektara. Od toga je svega 0,1% pod pastrmskim ribnjacima, dok ostatak pokrivaju šaranski ribnjaci. Ukupna proizvodnja ribe iznosi oko 15 000 tona: i to oko 13 000 t šarana i 2 000 t dužičaste pastrmke. Nasuprot intenzivnom gajenju, koji se primenjuje na pastrmskim ribnjacima, proizvodnja na šaranskim ribnjacima je poluintenzivna, pri čemu kao dodatna hrana dominiraju žitarice (kukuruz, pšenica, ječam), koje su često lošeg kvaliteta (Marković et al. 2007). Potrošnja žitarica po kilogramu prirasta se kreće od oko 2,5 do 6 kg. Značajne količine nesvarenih i nepojedenih žitarica pogoršavaju uslove vodene sredine u kojoj se ribe gaje (Marković et al. 2005). Pored ovakvog načina ishrane gajenih riba, malu proizvodnju po jedinici površine šaranskih ribnjaka uslovljava i odsustvo kvalitetne selekcionisane mlađi kojom se ribnjak nasađuje. Unapređenje svojstava korišćenih hraniva i realizacija savremenog programa selekcije šarana, uz pridavanje velike pažnje očuvanju kvaliteta vodene sredine su preduslov povećanja proizvodnje po jedinici površine, uz ostvareni profit koji obezbeđuje održivost i razvoj proizvodnje. Otuda su upravo istraživanja na razvoju kvaliteta ekstrudiranih hraniva i selekcija familija kod šarana, uz očuvanje kvaliteta vodene sredine, glavni pravci istraživanja Poljoprivrednog fakulteta iz Beograda, čiji se potencijali jačaju kroz projekat ROSA.

Koncepcija projekta

Koncepcija projekta ROSA je jačanje kapaciteta za akvakulturu u Srbiji i na Zapadnom Balkanu, kroz podršku unapređenju tehnologije gajenja šarana sa istovremenom redukcijom zagađenja vodene sredine, tako što će se unaprediti i ljudski i materijalni resursi za istraživanje u održivoj proizvodnji riba. Na taj način zemlje Evropske Unije će dobiti relevantnog partnera za projekte u akvakulturi kroz smanjenje troškova za različite programe koji za cilj imaju pomoć sektoru akvakulture, kao i povećavanju mogućnosti investicija u profitabilne programe akvakulture.

Krajnji cilj projekta predstavlja jačanje istraživačkih kapaciteta koji će doprineti obrazovnim programima gajenja životinja novim saznanjima iz oblasti ishrane, selekcije i gajenja riba, menadžmenta i molekularna biologije riba.

Ciljevi projekta

1. Podrška za istraživanja koja će dovesti do napretka u gajenju šarana, vrste koja se najčešće gaji u Srbiji, zemljama Zapadnog Balkana i više zemalja Evropske Unije. Povećanje proizvodnje će biti realizovano kroz poboljšanje kvaliteta dodatne hrane kao i dinamike hranjenja u korelaciji sa kvalitetom vode u ribnjacima, te razvojem i korišćenjem modernih metoda u selekciji šarana (Dulić et al. 2006, Dulić et al. 2007, Marković et al. 2008), uporedo sa smanjenjem zagađenja vodene sredine.

2. Prenos stečenog znanja koje je dobijeno kroz istraživačke eksperimente (kako u laboratoriji tako i u prirodi) na šaranske ribnjake u Srbiji, Zapadnom Balkanu i EU.

3. Jačanje i poboljšanje postojeće saradnje sa partnerima u Evropskoj Uniji i Zapadnom Balkanu, kroz mrežu različitih nacionalnih i međunarodnih projekata.

4. Jačanje ljudskih i materijalnih resursa.

5. Realizacija razmene ljudi i znanja i umrežavanje.

Radni paketi projekta

Ciljevi projekta se ostvaruju kroz pet radnih paketa:

1. Upravljanje i kordinacija projekta
2. Jačanje ljudskih resursa
3. Jačanje materijalnih resursa
4. Unapređenje znanja u akvakulturi
5. Promocija i diseminacija

Ljudi (realizatori projekta)

U okviru ROSA projekta je ustanovljen konzorcijum tri institucije: Poljoprivredno fakulteta, Univerziteta u Beogradu, Srbija, Instituta za istraživanja u akvakulturi – NOFIMA – MARIN iz Norveške i Instituta za istraživanja u ribarstvu, akvakulturi i irigaciji – HAKI iz Mađarske.

Tim koji radi na realizaciji projekta:

Sa Poljoprivrednog fakulteta

1. Prof. dr Zoran Marković
2. Prof. dr Vesna Poleksić
3. Prof. dr Goran Grubić
4. Prof. dr Slavca Hristov
5. Prof. dr Vesela Karan
6. Doc. dr Zorka Dulic

Iz Instituta NOFIMA - MARIN

1. Dr Mette Sørensen
2. Dr Kari Kolstad
3. Arne Kittelsen

Iz Instituta HAKI

1. Dr Zsigmond Jeney
2. Dr Galina Jeney
3. Dr László Váradi

Istraživači i tehnički saradnici Poljoprivrednog fakulteta

1. Marko Stanković, student doktorskih studija
2. Božidar Rašković, student doktorskih studija
3. Renata Relić, student doktorskih studija
4. Milan Spasić, student doktorskih studija
5. Miloš Ćirić, student doktorskih studija
6. Dalibor Vukojević, student specijalističkih studija

7. Dejan Bošković, student specijalističkih studija
8. Zorica Radović, tehnički saradnik
9. Ljubica Todorić, tehnički saradnik

Postignuti rezultati tokom prve godine trajanja projekta (Šta smo do sada uradili?)

Radni paket 1 – Upravljanje i koordinacija

Projektom upravljaju koordinator projekta Prof. Zoran Marković i Upravni odbor koji čine: Zoran Marković i Vesna Poleksić sa Univerziteta u Beogradu Poljoprivrednog fakulteta; Dr Mette Sorensen iz Instituta NOFIMA, Norveška; Dr Zsigmond Jeney iz Instituta HAKI, Mađarska i Prof. Viktor Nedović, Ministarstvo nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije. Dr Zorka Dulic je sekretar projekta. Upravni odbor je formiran marta 2008. godine. Lokalni koordinacioni komitet formiran marta 2008 ima tri člana: Prof. dr. Zoran Marković, Prof. dr Vesna Poleksić i Docent dr Zorka Dulic, sekretar projekta. Pomoć u donošenju odluka i monitoring obavlja Međunarodni savetodavni odbor osnovan marta 2008 koga čine: Dr Ulfert Focken, profesor Hohenheim Univerziteta, Dr. Kurt Buchmann, profesor Kopenhagen Univerziteta, Danska i Dr Tania Hubenova, Institut za ribarstvo i akvakulturu, Plovdiv, Bugarska.

Plan aktivnosti u projektu ROSA pripremljen je već od 1. februara 2008. godine, kada je projekat zvanično započeo sa realizacijom, a o planu aktivnosti, njegovoj realizaciji i eventualnim korekcijama odlučivano je 5. maja, 1. avgusta i 3. novembra iste godine. Lokalni koordinacioni komitet je rukovodio implementacijom radnih paketa održavajući komunikaciju među članovima tima i pomažući u rešavanju tekućih problema. Upravni odbor je rukovodio svim koracima kupovine opreme, selekcije mladih istraživača koji će ići na treninge, a takođe i određivanjem tema i programa treninga mladih istraživača. Napravljena je baza podataka realizovanih treninga. Godišnji sastanak Upravnog odbora projekta održan je 1. jula. Tokom ovog sastanka diskutovani su najvažniji aspekti projekta, procedura i odvijanje nabavke opreme, kao i izbor tema, pozvanih predavača i izlagača u okviru pripreme za skupove koji će se realizovati tokom projekta.

Radni paket 2 - Jačanje ljudskih resursa

Tokom prve godine trajanja projekta obavljeno je pet radnih poseta vodećih naučnika partnerskim institutima. Tokom dobro oranizovanih sastanaka obavljena je razmena naučnih saznanja a diskutovano je i o najnovijim naučnim metodama i mogućnostima zajedničkog istraživanja u narednom periodu. Istraživači iz Srbije su na ovim sastancima predstavili srpsko ribarstvo, Poljoprivredni fakultet i njegove nastavne i naučne potencijale, kao i sam Projekat. Vodeći istraživači su tokom putovanja posetili i nekoliko istraživačkih stanica i ribnjaka gde su se upoznali sa tehnologijom gajenja različitih vrsta riba i upotpunili svoja saznanja o najnovijim metodama uzgoja.

Verovatno najznačajniji aspekt jačanja ljudskih resursa predstavlja trening mladih istraživača čime se obezbeđuje održivost razvoja sektora ribarstva. Tri mlada istraživača su obavila tromesečni trening u periodu oktobar 2008 – januar 2009 u oblasti ishrane, kvaliteta proizvoda i dobrobiti u Institutu NOFIMA, dok je jedan mladi istraživač boravila u Institutu HAKI na treningu iz oblasti stres fiziologije riba. Još 2 mlada istraživača su u periodu januar – april 2009 trenirani u Institutu NOFIMA u oblasti

morfofiziologije riba, ishrane, genetike i selekcije. Od maja meseca 2009 na istom Institutu borave još dvoje mladih istraživača na treningu iz populacione genetike, selekcije i ishrane riba.

Od maja 2008 dvojica diplomiranih inženjera stočarstva su zaposlena na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu i na taj način doprinose održivosti istraživačkog tima i programa.

Nadalje, dvoje starijih istraživača i menadžer iz Instituta NOFIMA su jedanput tokom prve godine boravili na fakultetu, a dvoje vodećih istraživača Instituta HAKI su tri puta tokom prve godine boravili na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu. Ove posete su bile iskorišćene za prenos najnovijih saznanje i rezultata istraživanja, za savetodvnu aktivnost i aktivno učešću u uvođenju najnovije metodologije istraživanjau u oblastima ishrane, selekcije i stres fiziologije riba. Tokom boravka u junu 2008. godine u Beogradu, vodeći istraživači pomenutih instituta su učestvovali na radionicama organizovanim za proizvođače, studente i ostale uključene u sektor ribarstva. Tom prilikom su održali predavanja i učestvovali u diskusijama.

Radni paket 3 - Jačanje materijalnih resursa

Kao što je projektom i bilo predviđeno, tokom prve godine obavljena je nabavka opreme. Članovi lokalnog koordinacionog komiteta su uz konsultacije sa partnerima prikupili ponude, analizirali ih i doneli odluke o najboljim ponudama. Realizovana je nabavka sledeće opreme:

Za Laboratoriju za ishranu riba nabavljen je i instaliran kompjuterski sistem za merenje temperature i koncentracije rastvorenog kiseonika, automatske hranilice i uređaj za dehlorisanje vode Za mrestilište je nabavljen kompjuterski sistem (robot) za automatsku ishranu familija šarana, sistem za kotrolisano zagrevanje vode i recirkulaciju vode, kao i kompjuterski sistem za merenje temperature i koncentracije rastvorenog kiseonika u tankovima za gajenje familija. Za eksperimentalni ribnjak kupljen je sistem za aeraciju vode, kompjuterski monitoring sadržaja kiseonika i sistem sa ishranu riba u eksperimentalnim ribnjačkim jezerima.

Za merenje fiziološkog statusa - stresa riba nabavljena je centrifuga, spektrofotometar, ELISA kit i ostala sitna oprema i potrošni materijal. Nabavljena je i oprema za merenje parametara vodene sredine, kao eventualnog uzročnika stresa kod riba. Osim instalacije obavljena je i obuka istraživača za korišćenje opreme.

Radni paket 4 - Unapređenje znaja u akvakulturi

U okviru ovog radnog paketa urađena su 3 seminarska rada i jedan diplomski rad.

Prof. Vesna Poleksic je učestvovala na Prvoj Međunarodnoj Radionici o akvatičnoj toksikologiji i biomonitoringu u Vodnaniju, Češka Republika koji je održan 27-29 avgusta 2008, a Mr. Renata Relic, je učestvovala na XIX Konferenciji Dezinfekcija, Dezinsekcija, i Deratizacija (DDD) u zaštiti zdravlja životinja i ljudi, sa međunarodnim učešćem održanom 29 maja do 1 juna, 2008. godine u Prolom Banji, Srbija, i na Konferenciji Veterinarske medicine od 24 do 27 septembra, 2008. godine na Zlatiboru.

Prof. Zoran Markovic, Prof. Vesna Poleksic, Dr. Zorka Dulic, Marko Stankovic, Bozidar Raskovic, Milan Spasic, i Milos Ciric su učestvovali i publikovali 3 naučna rada na 18-tom Simpozijumu Inovacije u Stočarstvu, održanom u Beogradu u novembru, od 27 do 28 2008. godine.

Unapređenje znanja u akvakulturi realizovano je i kroz pripremljene protokole: Program ukrštanja i selekcije šarana, Protokol za izvođenje eksperimenata u oblasti ishrane riba u Laboratoriji za ishranu riba, Protokol za monitoring abiotičkih i biotičkih uslova sredine koji su mogući uzročnici stresa kod riba i Protokol za ispitivanje stresa kod riba.

Održano je niz predavanja i transfera znanja zaposlenima Poljoprivrednog fakulteta – timu istraživača u akvakulturi u cilju unapređenja znanja.

Radni paket 5 - Promocija i diseminacija

Promocija i diseminacija projekta podrazumevala je prvo uspostavljanje web stranice projekta (www.rosa.agrif.bg.ac.rs).

Pripremljena su i izdata tri propagandna lista o projektu: jedan na engleskom i dva na srpskom jeziku.

Projekat je bio predstavljen na Danu Srpske nauke na Univerzitetu u Njukastlu, sa ostalim projektima iz Srbije 1. Jula 2008. godine (www.cropwat.agrif.bg.ac.rs). Projekat ROSA je predstavljen i na XXXII Godišnjem skupu Ribarstvo, održanom od 14 – 15. Maja u Szarvas-u, Mađarska.

Istraživači na projektu su učestvovali i na Sajmu nauke održanom 5 -7. decembra 2008. godine u Beogradu.

Tokom prve godine realizacije projekta na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu održana je i Radionica kao i satanak interesnih grupa u oblasti ribarstva („Stakeholder meeting“).

Tekstovi o projektu publikovani su u dnevnim i nedeljnim novinama, kao i u „Poljoprivrednoim kalendaru“. Prof. Markovic je učestvovao u jednoj radio i nekoliko televizijskih emisija u kojima je informisao auditorijum o aktivnostima u projektu ROSA.

Kao što je projektom i planirano pripremljena je IV Međunarodna konferencija i Sajam tehničko tehnoloških dostignuće koja se održava u Beogradu od 27. do 29. maja 2009. Na Konferenciji će biti prezentovano 60 radova, od preko 150 autora. Na sajmu tehničko tehnoloških dostignuća “Ribarstvo” će učestvovati preko 20 izlagača. U programu Konferencije i Sajma će uzeti učešće naučnici, stručnjaci i poslovni ljudi iz više od 20 zemalja.

U cilju efikasnijeg delovanja, na Ogladnom dobru Radmilovac Poljoprivrednog fakulteta osovan je Centar za ribarstvo i primenjenu hidrobiologiju.

Umesto Zaključka (Šta ćemo uraditi?)

Projekat ROSA bi trebalo da doprinese razvoju Srbije i celog regiona Zapadnog Balkana u oblasti akvakulture unapređenjem postojećih istraživanja. Projekat je nastao na temeljima saradnje u više nacionalnih i međunarodnih projekata i cilj mu je da ojača ljudski potencijal i istraživanja u pravcu poboljšanja proizvodnih rezultata u gajenju šarana, vrste koja se najviše gaji u zemljama Zapadnog Balkana. Povećanje proizvodnje šarana će se realizovati kroz unapređenje kvaliteta ekstrudiranih hraniva i dinamike prihranjivanja, a u korelaciji sa bonitetom ribnjačkog objekta za gajenje, primenu i razvoj savremenih metoda selekcije šarana, a uz smanjenje zagadjenja vodene sredine. Istraživanja na temu povećanja proizvodnje šarana u, najčešće korišćenim, poluintenzivnim sistemima gajenja se, kada je u pitanju ishrana, zasnivaju na kombinaciji, optimalnog iskorišćavanja prirodne hrane iz ribnjaka u periodima njene dobre

razvijenosti i zamene prirodne hrane u periodima njenog deficita ekstrudiranom hranom odgovarajućeg kvaliteta. Zamenom najčešće korišćene dodatne hrane – žitarica u poluintenzivnim sistemima ekstrudiranim hranivima, ne samo da se postiže veća proizvodnja već se i smanjuje zagađenje vode u ribnjačkom objektu za gajenje riba. Fakultet će nastaviti da razvija istraživanja u oblasti selekcije šarana korišćenjem savremenih metoda primenjenih na salmonidnim vrstama riba, kao i postojećih iskustava zemalja koje su se bavile selekcijom šarana. Savremene metode i istraživačka oprema koje će se nadalje razvijati kroz ROSA projekat nedostaju Srbiji, ali i svim zemljama Zapadnog Balkana iako su osnova i preduslov daljeg razvoja šaranskog ribarstva. Ljudski potencijal na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu i njegova održivost će biti unapređeni obukom mladih naučnika u laboratorijama zemalja Evropske Unije. Sticanje i prenos novih znanja će se realizovati kroz obuku mladih naučnika i studenata, kao i razmenu eksperata. U godinama koje dolaze projekat ROSA će pomoći implementaciji politike Evropske Unije u oblasti kontrole kvaliteta i bezbednosnim standardima u oblasti akvakulture i zaštiti životne sredine. Da bi se obezbedilo širenje stečenog znanja, Poljoprivredni Fakultet, kao koordinator projekta, će organizovati međunarodne radionice, naučne skupove, konferencije i izdavati publikacije.

REFERENCES

Dulić, Z., Mitović-Tutundžić, V., Marković, Z., Živić, I (2006). Monitoring water quality using zooplankton organisms as bioindicators at the Dubica fish farm, Serbia. Arch. Biol. Sci., Belgrade, 58 (4), 245-248.

Dulić, Z., Marković, Z., Mitović-Tutundžić, V., Lakić, N. (2007). Uticaj zooplanktona na prirast dvogodišnje mladi šarana. III Međunarodna konferencija "Ribarstvo", 2007, Poljoprivredni fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, str.118-126.

Marković, Zoran, Poleksić Vesna (2007): Fishery in Serbia. Ribarstvo u Srbiji. Marković Zoran. 239 p.

Marković, Z., Grubić, G., Poleksić, V., Jeremić, S., Stanković, M., Živić, I., Dulić, Z., Spasić, M., Rašković, B. (2007). Mogućnosti zamene ribljev brašna, kao osnovnog izvora proteina, proizvodima od soje u kompletnim hranivima u ishrani mladi šarana. III Međunarodna konferencija «Ribarstvo». Poljoprivredni Fakultet. Zbornik predavanja. 126-130.

Marković, Z., Mitrović-Tutundžić, V., Jeremić, S., Poleksić, V., Dulić-Stojanović, Z., Živić, I., Stanković, M., and Vasiljević, M. (2005). Praćenje kvaliteta vode, bioloških karakteristika ribnjačkog ekosistema i zdravstvenog stanja riba – osnov uspešne poluintenzivne proizvodnje šarana. II Međunarodna konferencija «Ribarstvo». Poljoprivredni fakultet. 2005. Zbornik predavanja. 33 – 41.

Marković, Z., Poleksić, V., Dulić, Z., Spasić, M., Stanković, M., Rašković, B., Živić, I. (2008). Uspostavljanje programa selekcije šaran (*Cyprinus carpio*, L., 1758) u Srbiji. Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry, 24, Special issue, p.293 – 297

FARMING FISH IN RECIRCULATING AQUACULTURE SYSTEMS: PERSPECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

JOHAN A.J. VERRETH AND EP H. EDING

Aquaculture and Fisheries Group, Wageningen University, POBox 338, 6700 AH Wageningen, The Netherlands; e-mail: johan.verreth@wur.nl

In the course of a few decades, aquaculture is growing into the main source of food fish. Together with this explosive growth, the limitations of farming become visible: competing claims for culture sites, negative environmental impacts, hazards due to diseases, use of chemicals and drugs, problems associated with welfare. A potential approach to mitigate these problems is to impose full control over the production process. Farming fish in closed recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS) is an example of this approach. Current production in RAS is still emergent (about 3% of total European production), but because of increasing concerns of environmental impacts of farming and concerns of bio-security, their popularity is strongly growing, especially for land-based farming operations.

The perspectives for “nearly zero discharge” farming via RAS are high indeed. Research at Wageningen University showed that Nitrogen and COD emission can be reduced to less than 5% of the inputs via feed. The water foot print of RAS based systems is 15 to 20 times less than for pond farming where pellet feeding is used. Using smart technology innovations, energy costs can be reduced to 2.2 kWh/kg and direct water consumption to 40 Liters/kg of warm-water fish produced.

However, farming fish in these systems experiences also some constraints. First, the initial capital investments are high, and this puts high demands on the cash flow in the farm. To be profitable, high returns per unit of investment is needed. High productivity per unit volume is needed when margins are small, or margins per kg of fish produced must be high. A second constraint is the high level of technical skills required from the farmer. The aforementioned drives lead to a continuous search for increasing productivity per unit water volume (e.g., by increasing fish density) and to a continuous search for further closing the cycle. This entails the risk for accumulation of minerals, metals and metabolites which may impair growth, health and welfare of the animal.

GAJENJE RIBA U RECIRKULARNIM SISTEMIMA: PERSPEKTIVE I OGRANIČENJA

JOHAN A.J. VERRETH AND EP H. EDING

Aquaculture and Fisheries Group, Wageningen University, POBox 338, 6700 AH Wageningen, The Netherlands; e-mail: johan.verreth@wur.nl

U proteklih nekoliko godina, akvakultura postaje glavni izvor ribe kao hrane. Zajedno sa ovim eksplozivnim napretkom, ograničenja u gajenju riba postaju sve vidljivija: takmičenje za lokacijama gde bi se riba gajila, negativni uticaji na okolinu, opasnosti usled bolesti, korišćenje hemikalija i lekova, problemi vezani za dobrobit. Jedan od mogućih pristupa u rešavanju ovih problema je uspostavljanje potpuna kontrola nad procesom proizvodnje. Jedan od primera takvog pristupa jeste gajenje ribe u zatvorenim recirkulacionim vodenim sistemima - „recirculating aquaculture systems - (RAS)“. Trenutna proizvodnja u recirkulatornim vodenim sistemima je jos uvek u povelju (oko 3% celokupne proizvodnje u Evropi), ali zbog povećane brige za uticaj na okolinu i brige za bezbednost životne sredine, njihova popularnost vrtoglavo raste, naročito kada su u pitanju sistemi gajenja vezani za kopnenu sredinu.

Mogućnosti za uzgoj „skoro bez emisije štetnih sastojaka“ u recirkulatornim vodenim sistemima su veoma velike. Istraživanje na Univerzitetu u Wageningenu su pokazala da emisije azota i hemijska potrošnja kiseonija (COD) mogu da se smanje na manje od 5% unosa preko hraniva. Zagađenost vode u recirkulatornim vodenim sistemima je 15 do 20 puta manja nego kod gajenja u ribnjacima gde se koristi peletirana hrana. Korišćenjem inovacija „pametne“ tehnologije, energetske troškovi se mogu smanjiti na 2.2 kWh/kg i direktna potrošnja vode na 40 litara/kg proizvedenih toplovodnih vrsta riba.

Ipak, gajenje ribe u ovim uslovima uključuje i neka ograničenja. Prvo, početna investicija kapitala je visoka, i upravo to postavlja visoke zahteve na protok novca na farmi. Da bi se pokazali kao isplativi, potreban je visok povraćaj novca po jedinici investicije. Potrebno je ili ostvariti visoku produktivnost po jedinici zapremine, ili visoku cenu po kilogramu proizvedene ribe. Druga prepreka jeste visoka tehnička obučenosť, odnosno zavidan nivo veština koje farmer treba da poseduje. Prethodno pomenuto vodi ka stalnoj potražnji za povećanjem proizvodnje po jedinici zapremine vode (na primer povećanje gustine riba) ali i potrage za daljim zatvaranjem kruga – održivosti proizvodnje. Ovo podrazumeva rizik od akumulacije minerala, metala i metabolita koji mogu da ugroze rast, zdravstveno stanje i dobrobit riba.

HIGHLIGHTS OF WARMWATER AQUACULTURE IN ISRAEL

RA'ANAN ARIAV

AquaVet Technologies Ltd., 45 Hasuca st., Zichron Ya'akov, Israel 30900

VAŽNI ASPEKTI TOPLOVODNE AKVAKULTURE U IZRAELU

Abstrakt

Toplovodno ribarstvo u Izraelu je održalo kontinuirani rast tokom proteklih 20 godina i pretpostavka je da će se takav konstantan i zdrav nivo rasta obima i vrednost održati tokom

Brzi razvoj akvakulture u ovoj zemlji je nastao kao rezultat značajnih i ciljanih istraživačkih aktivnosti, uglavnom u oblasti reprodukcije, gajenja larvi, proizvodnje riblje hrane i inovativnih inženjerskih tehnologija, primenjenih na slatkovodne i marinske sisteme.

Skorašni razvoj inženjerske tehnologije je rezultat modifikacija i razvoja postojećih mogućnosti na farmama (npr. recirkulacija vode na suvozemnim instalacijama) kao i razvoja novih koncepata na farmama (npr. udaljeni uronjeni kavezni sistemi).

Kao rezultat ovakvog razvoja, akvakultura u Izraelu se danas karakteriše širokim opsegom novih i inovativnih produkcionih aktivnosti vezanih kako za marinske tako i za slatkovodne vrste, koje koegzistiraju u različitim okruženjima i koriste veliki broj različitih tehnologija; od ekstenzivnih do visoko intenzivnih proizvodnih sistema, super – intenzivnih recirkulacionih sistema do kaveznog gajenja riba.

Kada je u pitanju broj gajenih vrsta, tokom poslednje dve decenije u sektoru akvakulture u Izraelu postoji jasna tendencija ka povećanju broja gajenih vrsta.

Kao rezultat toga, proizvodnja u akvakulturi nije samo rezultat povećanja ukupnog obima proizvodnje, već i rezultat gajenja velikog broja različitih jestivih i ukrasnih marinskih i slatkovodnih vrsta riba.

Gajenje ukrasnih riba, mada i dalje mali deo industrije, je verovatno jedna od najbrže rastućih i tehnološki najnaprednih grana u ovom sektoru.

U ovoj prezentaciji izneću neke od najnaprednijih tehnologija koje su počele da se primenjuju tokom poslednje dekade, u slatkovodnim i morskim sistemima, kao i nove jestive i ukrasne vrste koje su počele da se gaje i koje su potpomogle brzi rast ovog sektora.

***Ključne reči:** toplovodna akvakultura, nove tehnologije, intenziviranje proizvodnje, nove vrste*

Culture of warmwater aquatic species in Israel has sustained continues growth through the past 20 years and is expected to maintain steady and healthy growth both in volume and value throughout the next decade period and beyond.

The rapid development of the aquaculture industry in this country has developed as a result of significant and focused research activities, mainly in the fields of reproduction, larval culture, feed manufacturing and innovative engineering technology, applied to both freshwater and marine environments.

The recent developments of engineering technology has evolved as a result of the modifications and development of existing farming facilities (e.g. water recirculation for land based installations) and the development of new farming concepts (e.g. off-shore submerged netcage technology).

As a consequence of these developments, aquaculture in Israel is now characterized by a wide-range of new and innovative production activities of both marine and freshwater species, co-existing in different environments and using a variety of production technologies; from extensive fish production systems to highly intensive raceways, super – intensive recirculated systems or netcage fish farming.

In the evolution of the number of cultured species in the latest two decades in the Israeli aquaculture sector, there has been a clear tendency towards diversification.

As result, Aquaculture production not only accounts for an increasing share of the total supply in volume, but also in the wide variety of farmed edible and ornamental fish species, both in marine and freshwater environments.

Ornamental fish farming, although still a small fraction of the industry is probably the most rapidly developing and most technologically advanced niche in this sector.

In this presentation, I will highlight some of the more advanced technologies which have been introduced during the last decade, both inland and in marine environments, as well as newly introduced edible and ornamental species which have facilitated the rapid growth of the sector.

THE BASIC DIRECTIONS OF FISH BREEDING INTENSIFICATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

MIKHAIL RADKO

The Institute of Fish Industry

22 Stebeneva St., Minsk 220024, the Republic of Belarus

OSNOVNI PRAVCI INTENZIFIKACIJE GAJENJA RIBA U REPUBLICI BELORUSIJA

Abstract

Svrha ovog rada je da se analiziraju glavni pravci intenzifikacije u gajenju riba za koje se smatra da su glavni izvori tehnologija ušteda. Autor se usredsređuje na usavršenost tehnologije gajenja, opisuje razvoj polikulture i unapređenje gajenja, ishrane i profilakse bolesti riba. Smatra se da je najveća prednost pomenutih pravaca povećanja proizvodnje i smanjenje troškova.

Ključne reči: intenzifikacija, gajenje riba, polikultura, hrana za ribe, smanjenje troškova

INTRODUCTION

It won't be an exaggeration to say that nowadays the agrarian complex of some European countries including Belarus undergoes a kind of slowdown. In order to overcome this negative tendency and reform the agrarian complex a lot of emphasis is placed on the use of energy and resource saving technologies, the main advantage of which is productivity increase and reduction of costs.

Taking into consideration this fact a special attention is paid to the development of aquaculture that is directly connected with intensification of fish breeding. Perfection of breeding and technological process, transfer from monoculture to polyculture, improvement of fish food composition and the process of feeding, increase of the natural productivity of fish food and food additives, prophylactic of diseases are viewed as the basic resource saving technologies promoting fish breeding intensification.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was carried out on the specialized fish farms "Izobeleno", "Vileika", "Volma" where fish productivity is very high and also in the laboratories of the Institute of Fish Industry, Minsk, Belarus.

The material used for research was such species of fish as carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), crucian (*Carassius*), pike (*Esox*) that are traditionally bred and reared in Belarus and also pike perch (*Lusioperca*), herbivorous fish and sturgeons. Furthermore, in the laboratories of the Institute fish food with vitamin and mineral additives was studied, mixtures with probiotics preventing epizootic diseases in the ponds of fish farms were invented.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As it was indicated earlier a lot of fish for sale is mainly reared on the fish farms of the Republic of Belarus. Nevertheless, carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and silver crucian (*Carassius*) remain the predominant species to be bred and reared. According to the results of the carried out studies in the process of their growing these two species of fish are considered to be the main consumers of expensive concentrated food and without changing the existing structure of fish production it will be impossible to avoid the growth of costs.

That is why perfection of fish breeding and transfer from monoculture to polyculture as two directions of fish breeding intensification are of primary concern. While growing fish for sale, it's extremely important to switch to cross-breeding, as well as use of hybrids, pure breeds and lines of carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) of Belarusian selection adapted to the local environmental conditions, because finally it allows to get fish of high quality, for example with little scale and absence of visual signs of diseases that has always been in great demand with people. At the Institute of Fish Industry in Minsk, Belarus two new belorussian breeds of carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) ("Lakhvinsky" and "Izobelensky") and a stock of breeds of Amur carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) have been created. Moreover, the scientists of the above mentioned Institute managed to work out a pattern of crossing of carp parental stocks taking into consideration soil and climatic conditions of each farm (T a r a z e v i c h et al. 2007). Combining abilities of the created breeds and their crosses make it possible to raise their survival in winter and summer, to achieve a higher growth rate promoting in general the increase in fish production.

The results of the conducted research show that it is significant to transfer from monoculture of carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) to polyculture of fish with a wide food spectrum using natural food resources of ponds. From this point of view herbivorous fish (grass carp (*Ctenopharynx idella*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), bighead (*Aristichthys*)) eating the food resources of ponds that are not used by other species of fish are considered to be the most preferable (S a b o d a s h, 2006).

The development of the whole polyculture of fish (carp, herbivorous and predatory fish) will allow not only to retain a high fish productivity of ponds, but lead to the decrease in the use of concentrated food by 30 % that finally will reduce cost price and increase profitability of pond fish production.

Speaking about polyculture of fish, it's worth considering some species that are not traditional for belorussian fish breeding. For example, in the laboratories of the Institute the scientists were able to develop new techniques of European catfish (*Silurus glanis*) breeding which allow to obtain up to 60 kg ha⁻¹ of fish products on condition that catfish

(*Silurus glaris*) is reared in polyculture with carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and herbivorous (D o k u c h a e v a et al. 2003). Besides, the techniques of pike perch (*Lusioperca*) and peled (*Coregonus peled*) pond fish breeding are being developed currently at the Institute. One more species to be introduced into polyculture of Belarus is paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*) that is the only plankton feeder belonging to sturgeons.

Additionally, due to the combined efforts of Belarusian scientists and manufacturers pond breeding and artificial reproduction of starlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*) was developed, some experiments were carried out and the reservoirs for stocking were chosen in order to create self-replicating stocks. Moreover, breeding of rerbfling (*Leuciscus idus*), blue bream (*Abramis ballerus*), burbot (*Lota*), with the purpose of stocking some fish farms are considered to be of top priority.

While doing research, it has been discovered that a partial use of less expensive fish food especially created in the laboratories of the Institute of Fish Industry also contribute to the reduction of costs (A s t r e n k o v et al. 2008). This especially created fish food differs from the traditional one in lower contents of protein and crude fibre and in higher contents of carbohydrates. The price of this fish food is 20 % lower than the traditional one and it can be used during the second half of the growing period without causing any damage to fish productivity. As a result of the work carried out in 2007-2008 the belorussian scientists were able to create a pattern of feeding fish with some kinds of cheaper food. Despite the fact that in 2008 the prices in Belarus increased rapidly, the created pattern allowed to reduce the cost of fish food and increase the output of fish products.

The presence of vitamin and mineral additives and exogenous enzyme in fish food make its use more effective.

Returning back to the issue of resource saving technologies, it should be mentioned that to include live food into the ration of pond fish is also vital. The scientists of the republic have presented some recommendations on the rational use of food and processing industry wastes (grains, barda, and beet pulp). The rational use of these kinds of wastes makes it possible to increase the natural productivity of ponds by 50 % without causing any damage to the quality of fish products and at the same time to cut costs on mineral fertilizers.

One more important direction of fish breeding intensification is in preventing infectious and invasive diseases. Diseases affect the quality of fish products, lead to the reduction in the growth rate of fish and to its death. New developments of the Institute (antibiotics, probiotics, and anthelmintics) and the techniques of their application have already allowed preventing epizootic diseases on the fish farms. Also in order to increase resistance to the most infectious diseases the research on development of vaccine with the use of natural varieties of bacteria is being carried out in the republic.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, to sum up it should be underlined once again that the principal directions of fish breeding intensification viewed as resource saving technologies are of crucial importance. The use of hybrids, pure breeds and lines of carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) of Belarusian selection adapted to the local environmental conditions, development of polyculture of herbivorous and predatory fish, introduction of less expensive fish food, development of natural feeding base owing to the use of organic and mineral fertilizers

and finally prevention of infectious and invasive fish diseases bring about the reduction of costs and cost price at least by 20 % and increase productivity.

REFERENCES

Astrenkov, A. V., Stolovich, V. N., Gadlevskaya, N. N., Tyutyunova, M. N. (2008). The use of fodders in the process of fish raising, In: Fish Industry Issues, 24 (Eds. A. V. Astrenkov), 39-45. The Institute of Fish Industry, Minsk.

Collection of scientific and technological, methodological documentation on aquaculture in Belarus. (2006). (Eds. V. V. Konchits), 332. Tonpic, Minsk.

Dokuchaeva, S. I., Konchits, V. V., Chutaeva, A.I., Fyodorova, V. G., Us, V. V., Khasenevich, A. I., Sennikova, V. D. (2003). Biological characteristics of young fish of catfish, got on the fish farms of Belarus and technological elements of its raising, In: Fish Industry Issues, 19, 66-72. The Institute of Fish Industry, Minsk.

Konchits, V. V. (2007). Condition and perspectives of the development of fish breeding in Belarus, In: Proceedings of the International scientific and practical conference "The rational use of water ecosystems is a perspective direction for implementation of the national project "The development of agroindustrial complex", 75-80, Moscow.

Sabodash, V. M. (2006). Fish breeding. (Eds. V. M. Sabodash), 301. Stalker, Donetsk.

Tarazevich, E. V., Dudarenko, L. S., Alekseeva, A. A. (2007). Fishery indicators of the 8-th generation brood of selection of Tremlyansky carp and hybrids, In: Fish Industry Issues, 23 (Eds. V. V. Konchits), The Institute of Fish Industry, Minsk.

STANJE RIBARSTVA U SRBIJI

MARKOVIĆ, Z^{1.}, POLEKSIĆ VESNA^{1.}, ŽIVIĆ IVANA^{2.}, STANKOVIĆ, M^{1.}, ČUK, D^{1.}, SPASIĆ, M^{1.}, DULIĆ ZORKA^{1.}, RAŠKOVIĆ, B^{1.}, ĆIRIĆ, M^{1.}, BOŠKOVIĆ, D^{1.}, VUKOJEVIĆ, D^{1.}

¹*Poljoprivredni fakultet, Univerziteta u Beogradu, Nemanjina 6, 11 070 Zemun*

²*Biološki fakultet, Univerziteta u Beogradu, Studentski trg 3, Beograd*

³*Bast Comerc, Matice Srpske 30/17 –IV, Beograd*

STATE OF THE ART OF FISHERY IN SERBIA

Abstract

Fishery in Serbia comprises of aquaculture and fishery.

Aquaculture in Serbia concerns fish culturing. For production of other aquatic animals, mainly ornamental plants and crayfish, only occasional interest and small scale production in aquarium type of units exists. Fish are produced in carp and trout fish farms (over 95%), to a smaller extent in cages, enclosed or partitioned natural or man made aquatic ecosystems. Aquaria fish culture is mainly low scale, with a small number of specialized breeders and one public aquarium (Marković i Mitrović Tutundžić, 2003, 2005; Marković i Poleksić, 2007, Marković i sar., 2009).

In Serbia freshwater species cultured are: common carp, white and gray bighead, wells, pike perch, rainbow trout and to a lesser degree Northern pike, tench, brown trout, beluga, Russian starlet.

There is 13 500 – 14 000 ha of fish farms in Serbia, with 99.9% of carp farms and 0.1% of trout farms. The total fish production in recent years is between 10 000 and 15 000 tons with 70 to 75% of consumable fish.

All three types of production systems are present: extensive, semi-intensive and intensive. Extensive production is sporadic and is present only at a few carp production units, mostly not economic for semi-intensive production due to remoteness from other production units or neglect. The principal type of production (75 – 80%) is semi-intensive production of cyprinids, with common carp as the main species. Common carp is present with more than 80% of the total production in warmwater fish farms. The traditional (old) type of feeding is slowly changing. Cereals are more often, at over 50% of production surfaces, totally or partially replaced by complete, pelleted and even more extruded feed. This has resulted in an increase of production per surface unit in recent years. Intensive production systems in carp culture are less present, at a small number

of earthen ponds with aeration systems, mainly for fish fry production, and in cages. However, rainbow trout, the only salmonid species cultured for consumption, is exclusively produced in intensive systems at trout farms in Serbia.

The number of people involved full-time in fish production in Serbia is about 1100 and approximately 400 seasonal workers that are hired mainly prior to harvest.

With the rising of standard and returning to traditional habits during religious fasting, as well as with a slow increase of "healthy food" supporters, fish consumption has a growing trend. However, although fish production is increasing in recent years, the country's production and open-water capture fishery barely represent a quarter of the total needs of inhabitants. This results in increase of import, mainly marine and frizzed fish, but also freshwater fish.

Open-water capture fishery is performed in Serbia's fishing waters. They are represented by 66 000 km of water currents (rivers and streams), flood plains, backwaters, 50 lakes, 150 reservoir lakes and around 30 000 km of canal systems, hydromeliorative systems, as well as all other waters with fish. All fishing waters are divided into 6 fishing regions (Serbia – Vojvodina, Serbia – West, Serbia – South West, Serbia - South, Serbia – East, Serbia – Center) since year 2007. Sports fishing is obtainable at all regions but commercial fishery is aloud only at two regions (Serbia – Vojvodina, Serbia – west), and in rivers Tisa, Sava and Danube. Number of fisherman with purchased license in the last couple of years is between 50 000 and 100 000. Number of commercial fishermen is between 500 and 2000 in the last ten years. The amount of captured fish is between 2000 and 3000 tons in the few past years.

Key words: *fishery, Serbia, state of Art, perspectives*

UVOD

Ribarstvo je privredna grana koja obuhvata akvakulturu (gajenje vodenih organizama) i ribarstvo otvorenih voda (privredni i sportski - rekreativni ribolov).

Od vodenih organizama u Srbiji se gaje skoro isključivo ribe. Gajenje drugih vodenih organizama je sporadično i u zanemarljivom obimu. Gajenje riba se najvećim delom obavlja u šaranskim (toplovodnim) i pastrmskim (hladnovodnim) ribnjacima (preko 95% ukupne količine proizvedene ribe), u malim količinama u kavezima, ograđenim ili pregrađenim delovima prirodnih i antropogenih voda, dok je gajenje riba u akvarijumima uglavnom u domenu hobija sa malim brojem specijalizovanih odgajivačnica i jednim javnim akvarijumom (Marković i Mitrović Tutundžić, 2003, 2005; Marković i Poleksić, 2007, Marković i sar., 2009).

Pod ribnjacima je između 13 500 – 14 000 hektara, od čega je 99,9% površina pod šaranskim, i oko 0,1% pod pastrmskim ribnjacima. Najveći deo površina je u Vojvodini (oko 97%). Od navedenih površine, oko 20% je zapušteno, zaraslo u trsku i vrbu i van je upotrebe. Za razliku od šaranskih ribnjaka, lociranih u ravničarskim delovima Srbije, pre svega u Vojvodini, pastrmski ribnjaci su izgrađeni južno od Save i Dunava, u brdsko – planinskim krajevima Srbije.

Površine pojedinačnih ribnjaka se kreću od nekoliko desetina kvadratnih metara, pa do preko 2 000 ha. Tačan podatak o broju ribnjaka nije poznat, s obzirom da je u poslednjoj deceniji podignut veći broj ribnjaka malih površina bez prateće dokumentacije i bez da su u bilo kakvoj evidenciji. Međutim, po proceni, ukupan broj ribnjaka na prostorima

Srbije je preko 200. Iako u ukupnoj površini, pastrmski ribnjaci zauzimaju zanemarljiv deo, broj im je znatno veći od šaranskih (oko 65 % ukupnog broja).

Ukupna proizvodnja ribe u Srbiji na godišnjem nivou se poslednjih godina kreće između 9 000 i 15 000 tona, čija se vrednost procenjuje na 16 do 36 miliona evra. Statistički podaci (nepublikovani) ukazuju na znatno manju proizvodnju, a što je posledica činjenice da ribnjaci ne prijavljuju pravo stanje proizvodnje, kao i da se deo prometa ribom obavlja u nelegalnim tokovima. Od ukupne količine proizvedene ribe u pastrmskim ribnjacima se poslednjih godina proizvodilo od 1 500 do 2 000 tona (od čega oko 75% konzumne pastrmke), a u šaranskim 7 500 do 13 000 tona (od čega oko 70% konzumne ribe). U pastrmskim ribnjacima gotovo se isključivo gaji kalifornijska pastrmka (u veoma malom procentu potočna pastrmka), dok je u šaranskim ribnjacima dominantna gajena vrsta šaran, koji čini preko 80% ukupno proizvedene ribe.

Ribarstvo otvorenih voda se obavlja u ribolovnim vodama Srbije. Ribolovne vode čini oko 66 000 km toka (reka i potoka), plavna područja, rečni rukavci, mrtvaje, oko 50 prirodnih i 150 veštačkih jezera (akumulacija), oko 30 000 km kanala, hidromeliracioni sistemi, kao i sve druge vode u kojima žive ribe. Sve ribolovne vode od kraja 2007. godine su podeljene na 6 ribarskih područja (Srbija – Vojvodina, Srbija – zapad, Srbija - jugozapad, Srbija - jug, Srbija – istok, Srbija – Centar).

Rekreativni ribolov se obavlja u svim vodama (ribolovnim područjima) u Srbiji izuzev u vodama zaštićenih područja, dok se privredni ribolov obavlja samo u ribarskim područjima Srbija – Vojvodina i Srbija – zapad, odnosno u donjem delu Velike Morave, Tisi, Savi i Dunavu. Privredni ribolov se obavlja korišćenjem ribolovnih alata: pokretne i stajaće mreže; senkeri; bubnjevi; veliki čerenac; strukovi; pampurski strukovi i bučka.

Ukupna količina ulovljene ribe poslednjih godina se prema zvaničnim podacima (RZS) kreće od 2 000, do preko 3 000 tona. Prema nezvaničnim procenama količine ulovljene ribe su znatno veće. Najčešće kreću u širokom rasponu između 5000 i 10000 tona.

Vrste koje naseljavaju ribolovne vode u Srbiji i koje se gaje

Ribolovne vode Srbije naseljava 90 vrsta košljoriba, od kojih se 52 love sportskim i privrednim ribolovom. Veći ekonomski značaj u privrednom ribolovu ima 29 ribljih vrsta, među kojima je 12 vrsta za privredne ribare ciljnih. Sportskim ribolovom obuhvaćeno je oko 45 vrsta, od kojih polovina predstavlja ciljnu grupu.

Od slatkovodnih vrsta riba za konzum u Srbiji se gaje šaran (*Cyprinus carpio*), beli tolstolobik (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), sivi tolstolobik (*Arystichthys nobilis*), beli amur (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), som (*Silurus glanis*), smuč (*Stizostedion lucioperka*), štuka (*Esox lucius*), kalifornijska pastrmka (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), u manjoj meri linjak (*Tinca tinca*), potočna pastrmka (*Salmo trutta m. fario*), moruna (*Huso huso*) i ruska jesetra (*Acipenser gueldenstaedti*).

Sistemi gajenja

Zastupljena su sva tri sistema gajenja: ekstenzivni, poluintenzivni (poluekstenzivni) i intenzivni.

Ekstenzivna proizvodnja je sporadična i javlja se u toplovodnim – šaranskim ribnjacima koji nemaju obrtni kapital ili u zapuštenim ribnjacima, u kojima se ne bi isplatilo intenziviranje proizvodnje. U ovakvim ribnjacima ribe se tokom proizvodnog ciklusa

ne prihranjuje ili se prihranjuju u veoma maloj meri dodatnom ugljeno hidratnim hranivima. Prinosi u ovakvoj proizvodnji zavise od plodnosti (razvijenosti faune dna i zooplanktona) ribnjaka i kreću se od manje od 300 do 600 kg/ha. Od ukupno proizvedene ribe procenat koji čini riba iz ekstenzivne proizvodnje je veoma mali (1-2 %).

Dominantan oblik proizvodnje je (preko 80% proizvedene ribe) je poluintenzivan sistem proizvodnje šaranskih vrsta, sa šaranom kao glavnom vrstom (preko 80 % od ukupne proizvodnje riba u šaranskim ribnjacima). U zavisnosti od vrste dodatne hrane se postižu i različiti proizvodni rezultati.

Dominantan oblik poluintenzivne proizvodnje je zadovoljavanje većeg dela proteinske komponente u ishrani gajenog šarana na račun prirodne hrane koja se razvija u samom ribnjaku i čiji se razvitak pospešuje arotehničkim merama (isušivanjem ribnjačkih objekata tokom zimskog perioda, obrada podloge, đubrenje i td), dok se veći deo energetskih potreba zadovoljava zrnastim ugljeno-hidratnim hranivima (pšenica, kukuruz, ječam...). Prinosi po hektaru u poluintenzivnom sistemu uz prihranjivanje žitaricama se kreću od oko 700 kg/ha, pa do preko 1 500 kg/ha, odnosno u proseku oko 1 000 kg/ha.

Sve više zastupljen oblik poluintenzivne proizvodnje je zamena žitarica kao dodatnog hraniva u manjoj ili većoj meri kompletnim hranivima (peletiranim i ekstrudiranim), čime se proizvodnja intenzivira. Do 2004. godine zamena žitarica kompletnim hranivima je bila vezana za gajenje jednomesečne, jednogodišnje i dvogodišnje šaranske mlađi, dok su od 2005. godine kompletna hraniva počela da se sve više koriste i za gajenje konzumnog šarana. Prošle, 2008. godine blizu polovine količine proizvedenog šarana je bazirano na ishrani koncentrovanim hranivima (najčešće sa 25% proteina i 7 do 12% masti). Proizvodni rezultati koji se postižu intenziviranjem poluintenzivne proizvodnje su srazmerni vremenskom periodu korišćenja, kvalitetu korišćenih hraniva, ali i genetskom potencijalu nasađene mlađi i kvalitetu vodene sredine. Proizvodnja po jedinici površine šaranskih ribnjaka uz korišćenje koncentrovanih hraniva kreću se od manje od 1 500, pa do preko 3 000 kg/ha (sa ekstrudiranim hranivima).

Povećanjem nasada uz korišćenje koncentrovanih hraniva prirodna hrana sve više zanemaruje, tako da se uz dodatno aerisanje (ili uz obezbeđivanje dovoljnog osvežavanja vode u ribnjaku) na pojedinim ribnjacima uglavnom manjih površina proizvodnja se može povećati na nivo preko 5 000 kg/ha, pa i do preko 10 000 kg/ha, čime se prelazi u intenzivni sistem gajenja šaranskih vrsta riba.

Ipak intenzivan sistem proizvodnje šarana u Srbiji je sporadično zastupljen u gajenju toplovodnih vrsta riba u zemljanim objektima i to uglavnom pri gajenju šaranske mlađi, dok se kalifornijska pastrmka u pastrmskim ribnjacima, kao i gajenje toplovodnih i hladnovodnih vrsta riba u kaveznim sistemima isključivo realizuje u intenzivnim sistemima.

Proizvodnja u pastrmskim ribnjacima se u betonskim bazenima kreće i do preko 50 kg/m³. Mada, veći broj pastrmskih ribnjaka usled nedostatka vode u letnjem – sušnom periodu, kao i ne posedovanja sistema za obogaćivanje vode kiseonikom ima proizvodnju od 10 do 20 kg/ha, odnosno radi samo sa delom kapaciteta.

Proizvodnja kalifornijskih pastrmki u kaveznom sistemu je oko 15 kg/m³ vode.

Intenzivna proizvodnja šarana u kaveznim sistemima je od 10, pa do preko 40 kg/m³ vode.

Zaposleni u akvakulturi i broj sportskih – rekreativnih ribolovaca i privrednih ribara

Na poslovima u akvakulturi u Srbiji radi oko 1100 ljudi (sa punim radnim vremenom).

U pogledu obrazovanja oko 50 zaposlenih (što čini oko 4,5 do 5 % ukupnog broja) je sa visokom stručnom spremom. Obrazovni profil zaposlenih direktno u proizvodnji je sa završenim poljoprivrednim, veterinarskim ili biološkim fakultetom. Jedan broj stručnjaka na ribnjacima je ekonomske ili pravne struke. Stručnjaci ovih profila uglavnom obavljaju menadžerske poslove na ribnjacima.

Oko 130 (12 – 13 %) zaposlenih je sa završenom srednjom školom, raznovrsnih profila. Zaposleni sa završenom srednjom poljoprivrednom školom obavljaju poslove direktno u proizvodnji, sa završenom srednjom mašinskom školom najčešće obavljaju poslove na održavanju mehanizacije na ribnjacima, sa završenom srednjom ekonomskom školom administrativne poslove na ribnjacima, dok zaposleni sa završenim zanatskim školama obavljaju vrlo raznovrsne poslove, od fizičkih radnika do poslovođa u proizvodnji.

Ostali zaposleni su sa završenom osnovnom školom, nekoliko razreda osnovne škole ili bez škole.

U pogledu raspodele po polovima oko 90% zaposlenih je muškog pola. Žene su retko zastupljene direktno u proizvodnji, uglavnom su zaposlene u pratećim službama (administraciji, kuvarice, čistačice). Ukoliko su žene uključene direktno u proizvodnji uglavnom se radi o stručnjacima sa završenom višom školom ili poljoprivrednim, biološkim ili veterinarskim fakultetom..

Pored stalno zaposlenih na ribnjacima, u vreme izlova (jesenjem periodu) na toplivodnim šaranskim ribnjacima se dodatno angažuju sezonski radnici. Broj dodatno angažovanih lica je varijabilan i kreće se od 300 do 500. Dužina njihovog angažovanja je tokom godine najčešće od 30 do 90 dana.

Vlasnici ribnjaka sa velikom proizvodnjom (preko 100 tona na godišnjom nivou) najčešće nisu uključeni direktno u proizvodnji već obavljaju menadžerske poslove, dok vlasnici ribnjaka sa manjom proizvodnjom (ispod 100 tona) obavljaju i poslove na ribnjaku, a ujedno se bave i menadžerskim poslom.

Broj sportskih (rekreativnih) ribolovaca sa kupljenom dozvolom se u poslednjih deset godina kretao od 58 000 (2001. godine) do preko 100 000 (2002.godine). Broj onih koji pecaju je znatno veći od zvaničnog. Prosečan rekreativni ribolovac obavi oko 50 ribolovnih izlazaka na vodu tokom jedne godine. Obrazovanje sportskih ribolovaca, kao i uzrast je veoma šarenolik. Može se slobodno reći da su svih obrazovanja, kao i svih uzrasnih kategorija. Broj privrednih ribara između 500 i 2 000. Prosečan privredni ribar obavi oko 200 ribolovnih izlazaka na vodu tokom jedne godine.

Uvoznici, trgovine i potrošnje ribe

Promet ribe na malo na tržištu Srbije se najvećim delom obavlja preko specijalizovanih prodavnica za promet ribe – ribarnica ili u marketima opremljenim za prodaju sveže i zamrznute ribe. Najveći broj ribarnica je lociran na prostorima robnih pijaca gde se stanovništvo snabdeva voćem, povrćem, mesom, jajima i proizvodima od mleka. Međutim, u poslednjih 2 – 3 godine u prodaji na malo sve veće učešće u velikim gradovima (Beograd, Novi Sad, Kragujevac) imaju veliki mega marketi (Metro, Rodić, Tempo, Idea, Merkator).

Ribarnice se snabdevaju ribom od veleprodavaca ili direktno sa ribnjaka. Cene ribe između ribarnica variraju do 20% između različitih prodavnica ribe u različitim gradovima.

Glavni distributivni centar za ribu u Srbiji je Beograd. Pored Beograda veći distributivni centri su veći gradovi u različitim delovima Srbije (Novi Sad, Niš, Čačak...) Cene proizvoda akvakulture kod veletrgovaca u odnosu na ribnjake su za oko 3 do 10 % veće, dok su u prodavnicama (ribarnicama) cene uvećane u proseku dodatnih 25% u odnosu na veleprodajnu cenu. Na navedene cena se uračunava PDV (8% na svežu i živu ribu).

Međutim i pored blagog porasta proizvodnje i povećanja potrošnje ribe u poslednjih nekoliko godina dolazi do stalnog rasta uvoza ribe (Tab. 1.). Jedan broj uvoznika ribom se isključivo bavi uvozom ribe, dok se pak drugi uvozom ribe bave sezonski.

Tabela 1. Uvoz ribe u Srbiju u periodu od 2000. do 2006. godine (podaci RZS).

| Godina | 2000. | 2001. | 2002. | 2003. | 2004. | 2005. | 2006. |
|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Količina ribe u tonama | 8 269 | 15 289 | 18 392 | 20 229 | 23 739 | 27 928 | 28 738 |

Potrošnja ribe nije kontinuirana tokom cele godine, već ima svoje pikove koji su vezani za verske praznike (najveća količina ribe se pojede u novembru i decembru, tokom božićnog posta). Za razliku od gradske sredine gde je potrošnja ribe sa manje izraženim oscilacijama, u seoskoj sredini potrošnja ribe se u velikoj meri vezuje za verske praznike. U nedostatku statističkih podataka o potrošnji, raspoloživi podaci o uvozu, proizvodnji i ulovu u odnosu na broj stanovnika nam pokazuju da potrošnja ribe u poslednjih šest godina (2001 – 2007. godina) raste sa oko 3 kg na oko 7 kg ribe po glavi stanovnika.

Trendovi razvoja u akvakulturi

Površine pod ribnjacima u poslednjih desetak godina su se povećale za 10 do 15%. Međutim, broj novoizgrađenih ribnjaka je procentualno daleko veći (za oko 100%). Naime, izgrađen je veliki broj ribnjaka malih površina - porodičnih ribnjaka, što je imajući u vidu relativno kratku tradiciju u akvakulturi Srbije bitan napredak.

Akvakultura u Srbiji predstavlja profitabilnu granu poljoprivrede, što je uslovalo da se poslednjih godina poveća interes investitora, odnosno poslovnih ljudi za ovu oblast.

Proizvodnja na ribnjacima na kojima je izvršena privatizacija u poslednje četiri godine ima trend rasta, a što je posledica pre svega boljeg menadžmenta na toplovodnim i hladnovodnim ribnjacima, korišćenja kvalitetnijih (ekstrudiranih) hraniva na šaranskim ribnjacima i ugradnje opreme za obogaćivanje vode kiseonikom i korišćenja sve kvalitetnijih hraniva na pastrmskim ribnjacima.

Nasuprot povećanom interesu poslovnih ljudi za ribarstvo, trendu rasta površina pod ribnjacima, stalnom deficitu ribe na domaćem tržištu i povećanju uvoza, izostaju mere podsticaja i stimulacije za akvakulturu od strane države.

Aktuelni problemi u ribarstvu

I pored činjenice da akvakultura ima uzlazni trend u razvoju, brojni su problemi sa kojima se akvakultura susreće.

Problemi se mogu definisati od onih vezanih za visinu nadoknade za korišćenje vode, pa do nadležnosti Ministarstva za zaštitu životne sredine i urbanizam nad ovom poljoprivrednom delatnošću.

Proizvođači riba po osnovu važeće Uredbe plaćaju veoma visoku cenu za korišćenje vode, što u veoma velikoj meri opterećuje proizvođače i stavlja ih u neravnopravni odnos u odnosu na druge korisnike vode.

Za razliku od kompletnih smeša za sve ostale gajene životinje koje se oporezuju po posebnoj stopi od 8%, jedino se kompletne smeše za ribe oporezuju po stopi od 18%, čime se ova deficitarna grupa gajenih životinja u Srbiji stavlja u podređeni položaj u odnosu na ostale. Ovo je posebno neobično kada se ima u vidu da je polovina troškova u proizvodnji riba hrana, a da se finalni proizvod - riba oporezuje po posebnoj stopi od 8%.

Zaštićene vrste ihtiofagnih ptica i sisara (kormorani i vidre) čine ogromne štete na ribnjacima. I dok su države sa sličnim problemima (Mađarska, Hrvatska, Češka ...) ukinuli zabranu lova na ove vrste (čime se povećanje populacija ovih vrsta drže pod kontrolom) ili nadoknađuju štetu proizvođačima, našim proizvođačima su «vezane» ruke i sami snose štetu koja im je naneta od vrsta koje država štiti.

Sve vrste gajenih životinja su uvršćene u program umatičenja i selekcije Ministarstva poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodoprivrede, jedino su ribe izostavljene iz ovog programa, čime se onemogućavaju podsticaji ovih za ribarstvo veoma važnih aktivnosti u poboljšanju proizvodnje

Veliki broj ribnjaka je izgrađen bez prateće dokumentacije, kao i promet obavlja van legalnih tokova, što ima za posledicu da su ovakvi ribnjaci «oslobođeni» plaćanja korišćene vode, PDV-a, ostalih dažbina prema Državi i time čine neloyalnu konkurenciju ribnjacima koji rade legalno

Pored uvežene morske ribe u Srbiju, domaćoj proizvodnji je sve veća konkurencija uvežena slatkovodna riba iz susednih država koje imaju razrađene mere podsticaja i subvencija, čime se smanjuje konkurentnost ribe proizvedene u ribnjacima iz Srbije.

Ministarstvo za zaštitu životne sredine i urbanizam nema u delokrugu uprave i Fonda delokrug ribarstva, kao ni promet prehrambenim namirnicama, proizvodnju poljoprivredno prehrambenih proizvoda – ribe, regulative po oceni bezbednosti namirnica za ljudsku ishranu u prometu i zdravstvenom monitoringu, lova uopšte kao suprotne delatnosti od zaštite, alate i tehnike lova ribe, zdravstvenu zaštitu riba, mehanizme tržišne i cenovne politike, bilansiranje poljoprivredno prehrambenih proizvoda, podsticaje i subvencije, stavku u budžetu za ribarstvo, a pogotovo za razvoj ribarstva, kao privredne grane.

Pored navedenih problema u akvakulturi, brojni su i problemi u ribarstvu otvorenih voda. Neki od najvažnijih su:

- nekontrolisani izlov pre svega plemenitih vrsta riba, čime se smanjuje brojnost njihovih populacija
- smanjenje ili gubitak staništa, ili presecanje migratornih puteva brojnih ekonomski važnih vrsta usled izgradnje brana i formiranja akumulacija na rečnim tokovima
- neodgovarajuće poribljavanja; usled nemogućnosti nabavke mlađi odgovarajuće strukture, ali i brojnih subjektivnih razloga pri poribljavanju
- izražen krivolov i nepoštovanje zakonskih propisa
- odsustvo adekvatne evidencije ulova u sportskom – rekreativnom i privrednom ribolovu čime je onemogućeno praćenje trendova
- problemi zagađenja i povećanog ribolovnog pritiska pograničnih reka
- odsustvo redovnog monitoringa ribljih resursa
- nerešeno pitanje prodaje ulova privrednih ribara

Perspektive razvoja

Perspektive razvoja akvakulture na području Srbije su pre svega u povećanju proizvodnje po jedinici površine, odnosno zapremine vode, povećanju površina pod ribnjacima, i u povećanju broja gajenih vrsta.

Povećanje proizvodnje po jedinici površine na šaranskim ribnjacima se može realizovati intenziviranjem sadašnje dominantne poluintenzivne proizvodnje kroz korišćenje kvalitetnijih dodatnih hraniva (pre svega ekstrudiranih), savremenim programima selekcije šarana čime će se dobiti mlađ boljih proizvodnih osobina, rekonstrukcijom postojećih ribnjaka (smanjenjem površina pojedinačnih ribnjačkih objekata za gajenje sa sadašnjih od više stotina hektara na 20 do 50 hektara), unapređenjem tehnologije proizvodnje, uvođenjem tehničkih pomagala (aeratora, hranilica ...), boljom preventivom i zdravstvenom zaštitom gajenih riba.

Sadašnje površine pod ribnjacima se mogu višestruko uvećati i to površine pod šaranskim ribnjacima preko 10 puta (pre svega na površinama slabe plodnosti u neposrednoj blizini rečnih tokova i kanalske mreže), površine pod pastrmskim ribnjacima 3 do 5 puta, a zapremine kaveza preko 10 puta. Postoje i značajni resursi termalnih podzemnih voda (kao i termalnih izvora), kao i zagrejanih voda iz termoelektrana koje se mogu koristiti za gajenje toplovodnih vrsta riba.

Povećanje proizvodnje po jedinici zapremine vode na pastrmskim ribnjacima se može realizovati intenziviranjem sadašnje proizvodnje pre svega uvođenjem opreme za obogaćivanje vode kiseonikom na ribnjacima, čime bi se nadomestio nedostatak vode u letnjem periodu i kroz savremeni program selekcije kalifornijske pastrmke sa ciljem obezbeđenja mlađi boljih proizvodnih osobina.

Povećanje proizvodnje u kaveznim sistemima moguće je ugradnjom sistema za aeraciju, kao i kroz zaštitu vodenog ekosistema od zagađenja ugradnjom hranilica i levkastih sakupljača nepojedene hrane i fecesa (što obezbeđuje održivi razvoj), kao i uz nasadivanje kvalitetne - selekcionisane mlađi.

U Srbiji postoje realni preduslovi za gajenje većeg broja vrsta riba, kao i interesovanje kod potencijalnih investitora za povećanje broja vrsta koje bi se gajile i to su pre svega afrički som (*Clarias gariepinus*), tilapija (*Tilapia* sp.) i mladica (*Hucho hucho*).

Ribnjaci (pre svega manjih površina) sve češće se pored gajenja riba bave i gajenjem živine, svinja i ovaca, prostijim oblicima prerade riba (čišćenjem, filetiranjem i dimljenjem), pružanjem ugostiteljskih usluga kao i organizacijom rekreativnog ribolova, što predstavlja dopunske delatnosti koje uvećavaju prihode, a time i profit na ribnjacima.

Svakako ne treba zanemariti ni mogućnost povećanja proizvodnje ukrasnih vrsta riba (pre svega akvarijumskih, ali i za poribljavanje baštenskih – ukrasnih ribnjaka koji se sve češće grade u Srbiji) i ukrasnih vodenih biljaka (za akvaristiku i ukrašavanje baštenskih ukrasnih ribnjaka), kao i pokretanje proizvodnje (pre svega rečnog raka) i izlovljavanja vodenih beskičmenjaka (pre svega zooplanktonskih organizama – *Daphnia*) na šaranskim ribnjacima.

Kada je u pitanju ribarstvo otvorenih voda, perspektive razvoja su pre svega moguće kroz:

- unapređenje gazdovanja otvorenim vodama
- uspostavljanje redovnog monitoringa ribljih resursa
- očuvanje staništa ribljih vrsta i omogućavanje nesmetane migracije migratornih vrsta

- usklađenje ribolovnog pritiska sa kapacitetom ribolovnih voda, a u skladu sa održivim korišćenjem ribolovne vode
- uvođenje obavezne adekvatne evidencije ulova u sportskom - rekreativnom i privrednom ribolovu, čime je onemogućeno praćenje trendova
- uvođenje rigoroznijih mera kontrole lova i kažnjavanje krivolova
- omasovljenje sportsko – rekreativnog ribolova u kontekstu održivog korišćenja

Zahvalnica:

Istraživanja čiji su rezultati izneti u radu su realizovana u okviru programa projekata: Unapređenje održive akvakulture, ROSA FP7, No 205135, koji finansira Evropska komisija i projekta Unapređenje poluintenzivne proizvodnje šarana (*Cyprinus caprio*) u održivoj akvakulturi (No. TR20047) Ministarstva za nauku i tehnološki razvoj.

LITERATURA

Marković, Z., Mitrović Tutundžić, V. (2003). Gajenje Riba, Zadužbina Andrejević, Beograd, 1-138p.

Marković, Z., Dulić Stojanović, Z., Poleksić, V. (2004). Semiintensive carp (*Cyprinus carpio*, L) production – Type of sustainable fishery. International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture and European Integration Processes. Novi Sad, September, 2004. 37p.

Marković, Z. (2005). Ko je ko u ribarstvu u Srbiji, Poljoprivredni fakultet, Beograd, 1-126.

Marković, Z. Mitrović Tutundžić, V. (2005). Problemi i perspektive razvoja akvakulture u Srbiji, II Međunarodna konferencija „Ribarstvo“, Beograd, Institut za stočarstvo, Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Zemunu – Beogradu i Akvaforsk Institute of Aquaculture research, As, Norway, Zbornik radova, 26 – 32.

Marković, Z. Poleksić V. (2005). Aquaculture in Serbia and Montenegro. FAO/NACEE Expert Meeting on the Regional Review of Aquaculture Development Trends in Central and Eastern Europe, Astrakhan, Russia, September 2005.

Marković, Z. Poleksić, V. Mitrović Tutundžić V. (2007). Akvakultura u Srbiji, III Međunarodna konferencija „Ribarstvo“ 1 – 3. februar, Institut za zootehniku Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu i Akvaforsk Institute of aquaculture research, As, Norway, Zbornik 35 – 41.

Marković, Z. Poleksić, V. (2007). Ribarstvo u Srbiji (Fishery in Serbia), Prof. dr Zoran Marković, Beograd, 1-239.

Marković, Z.; Poleksić, V. In: *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department* [online]. Rome. Updated 1 June 2008. http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/naso_serbia/en

Marković, Z., Poleksić, V., Stanković, M. (2009). Stanje akvakulture u Srbiji, III Međunarodni simpozijum o ribarstvu, Vukovar, Hrvatska, Zbornik sažetaka.

<http://www.szs.sv.gov.yu/>

<http://www.statserb.sr.gov.yu/>

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF STURGEON BIODIVERSITY IN BULGARIA

TANIA HUBENOVA¹, ELIZA UZUNOVA², ANGEL ZAIKOV¹

1. Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture, 4003, Plovdiv, 248, Vasil Levski Str, Bulgaria

2. Department of General & Applied Hydrobiology, Faculty of Biology, Sofia University, 5 Dragan Zankov Str, Bulgaria

STRATEGIJE UPRAVLJANJA U ZAŠTITI I OBNAVLJANJU BIODIVERZITETA JESETRSKIH RIBA U BUGARSKOJ

Abstrakt

Jesetarske ribe su širom sveta najugroženije vrste. Šest vrsta jesetarskih riba su bile autohtone za Crno more i Dunav: moruna (*H. huso*), ruska jesetra (*A. guldenstaedti*), pastruga (*A. stellatus*), kečiga (*A. ruthenus*), sim (*A. nudiventris*) i Atlanska jesetra (*A. sturio*). Sada se za samo četiri sigurno smatra da se razmnožavaju u donjem delu Dunava. Atlanska jesetra je nestala iz regiona. Iako se javljaju retka obaveštenja od strane ribara da je ulovljena *A. Nudiventris* to treba da se potvrdi. Tokom poslednjih 60 godina u Dunavu i Crnom moru je pod jakim antropogenim uticajem došlo do nekih negativnih promena u strukturnim i funkcionalnim parametrima vodenih ekosistema. Zbog velike komercijalne vrednosti proizvoda od jesetarskih riba, posebno kavijara, pritisak od krivolova i ilegalne trgovine je takođe ostao snažan. Sadašnja osmatranja u donjem delu Dunava indikuju da su sve populacije jesetarskih riba blizu nestajanja. U ovom članku sumiraju se nacionalni i međunarodni pokušaji da se zaštite jesetarske ribe u Bugarskoj. Navodi se sistem mera za održivo upravljanje i zaštitu koji se primenjuje tokom poslednjih 10 godina u Bugarskoj i kritička ocena njihove efikasnosti.

Ključne reči: jesetarske ribe, Bugarski deo Dunava i akvatorija Crnog mora

INTRODUCTION

The order *Acipenseriformes* includes approximately 25 species divided into two families *Acipenseridae* and *Polyodontidae* (B i r s t e i n, 1993). The Danube River and the Black sea region are inhabited from six sturgeon species: Russian sturgeon (*A. gueldenstaedti*, Brandt et Ratzeberg, 1833), Ship sturgeon (*A. nudiventris*, Lovetsky, 1828), Stellate sturgeon (*A. stellatus*, Pallas, 1771), Sterlet (*A. ruthenus*, L., 1758), Atlantic sturgeon (*A. sturio*, L., 1758) and Beluga (*Huso huso*, L., 1758).

Sturgeon species of the Black Sea basin have been well known as ancient and high valuable species, which have a strong economical and social impact on the life of the human population along the Danube River and the remaining rivers of the Black Sea Basin. From the middle of XX century the volume of the annual catches of sturgeons in the Lower Danube River has steadily decreased and this has been a clear signal of the unfavourable status of these populations (B a c a l b a s a-D o b r o v i c i, 1997; B a c a l b a s a-D o b r o v i c i and P a t r i c h e, 1999; R e i n a r t z, 2002; P a r a s c h i v and S u c i o, 2006). Nowadays all sturgeon species in Bulgarian waters have drastically decreased in number (V a s s i l e v and P e h l i v a n o v, 2003; B l o e s c h a t a l., 2006) and two of them *A. sturio* and *A. nudiventris* seemed to be extinct (B a c a l b a s a-D o b r o v i c i and H o l č i k, 2000).

The reasons for this situation are well known. First of all, sturgeon' life history was characterized by a long-live span, late maturity, intermittent spawning frequencies and long migratory movements (A m b r o z, 1964; B e m i s a t a l., 1997). On the other hand, negative human impact such as long standing over-fishing, increased fishing pressure (more fishermen and more effective fishery equipment), destruction of the migration ways and water pollution resulted in drastic decrease of their number. After the construction of the Iron Gate I dam (1972) and Iron Gate II dam (1984) the spawning migrations of sturgeons into the Upper and Middle Danube were interrupted and the Lower Danube remained the only “sturgeon” river in the Black Sea basin of a high significance for the reproduction of sturgeons in this region. In the past, the main spawning places of Beluga were located between rkm 1866 and rkm 1766 in the contemporary Slovak-Hungarian stretch (H e n s e l and H o l c i k 1997). Nowadays, the main spawning place of Beluga is located about 1000 km downstream under the Iron Gate II dam, between rkm 863 and rkm 755 (V a s s i l e v, 2003).

Several studies on the Danube sturgeons revealed that the population structure of sturgeons was seriously damaged (C e a p a a t a l., 2002; V a s s i l e v and P e h l i v a n o v, 2003; L e n h a r t d t a t a l., 2006; P a r a s c h i v and S u c i o, 2006). The endangered status of sturgeon species worldwide has placed them within the focus of attention of the multiplicity of nature-protection organizations. In that way, in 1996, in the Red Book (IUCN, Red List of Threatened Animals) all sturgeon species were included. Since 1 April 1998, all the species of the order *Acipenseriformes* were in the list of species under the Convention of International Trade with endangered species of wild flora and fauna (CITES Appendix II). In the Bulgarian Red Book of endangered species *A. nudiventris* is included, as too rare species, as well as *A. sturio*, which has been considered as already extinct.

In the end of 90^s, the Lower Danube countries started elaboration and implementation of different programmes for investigation, conservation and restoration of the sturgeon stocks (N a v o d a r u and S t a r a s, 2002; R a i k o v a a t a l., 2004; L e n h a

rdt at al., 2005; Reinartz, 2006). An attempt for co-ordination of the activities on conservation and restoration of the Danube sturgeons was the Sturgeon Action Plan, accepted in December 2006 (Bloesch at al., 2006).

The aim of this study is to outline the current status of the wild sturgeon populations in the Bulgarian part of the Danube River and the Black Sea and the management practices applied in Bulgaria with the aim of protection and restoration of the sturgeon populations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food provided statistical data about sturgeon catches, aquaculture production and restocking activities during the last 20 years. A total of 31 published sources, personal communications, and authors' own observations were used in this study. The taxonomy of fishes was based on the review of Eschmeyer (2006).

RESULTS

Recent State of Natural Sturgeon Stocks in the Bulgarian Part of the Danube River and the Black Sea Aquatory

Sturgeons have been the object of commercial fishing activities in Bulgaria for centuries on end - mainly in the Danube River (about 90 % of the total catch) and less in the Black Sea (remaining 10 % mainly along the Northern coast near Romania and to the South of Sozopol).

According to Drenski (1928) statistics about sturgeons catch started to be kept in Bulgaria since 20^{ies} of the last century. During the period 1920-1926 catches in the Bulgarian sector of the Danube River varied from 30 MT to 72 MT, an average of 51 MT per year (Fig. 1). In 1942 about 64 MT were caught. During 1945-1949 the average catches of sturgeons were 32.5 MT per year. The most fishes caught were *A. gueldenstaedti* and *A. stellatus* (Fig. 2), which comprised respectively 50.8% and 43.4% of the total catches. *H. huso* was only 5.8%. In the period 1960-1974 catches showed an increasing tendency and the average total catch for every one 5-years period varied from 150.5 to 196.5 MT (31.5 to 43.3 MT per year), i.e. no significant change was observed in the total quantity of the catch. Changes occurred only in the dominance of the caught species (Fig. 2). The considerable changes in the structure of catches was one of the first signals for disturbance of sturgeons stocks. *A. ruthenus* was the fish mostly caught in that period. It comprised 58.3% of the whole catch, followed by *A. gueldenstaedti* - 28,7%, *A. stellatus* - 8.5% and *H. huso* - 4.6%. The total catches of fish from the Danube River were about 600 MT per year during the 80-s (according to the official statistics data of the state companies). The estimated evaluation of sturgeons catches during the 80-s reached about 80 MT, and 80 % of them were *H. huso*.

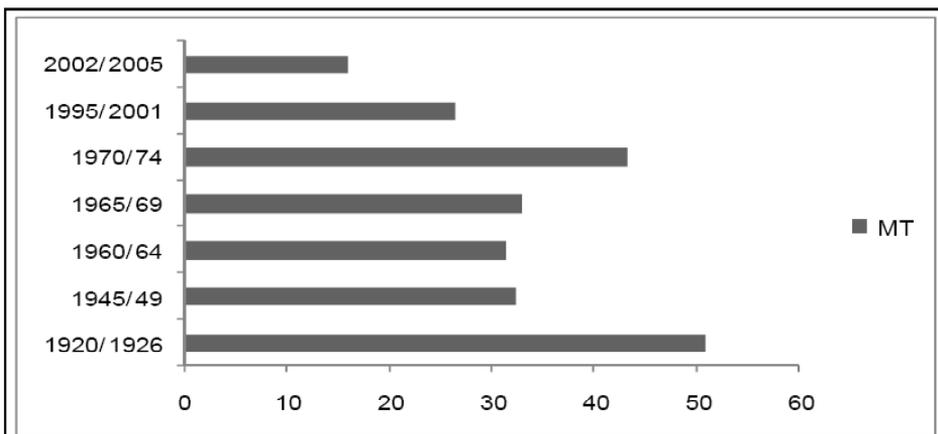


Figure 1. Annual catches (MT) of sturgeons in the Bulgarian part of the Danube River from 1920 till 2005 (Source: NAFA).

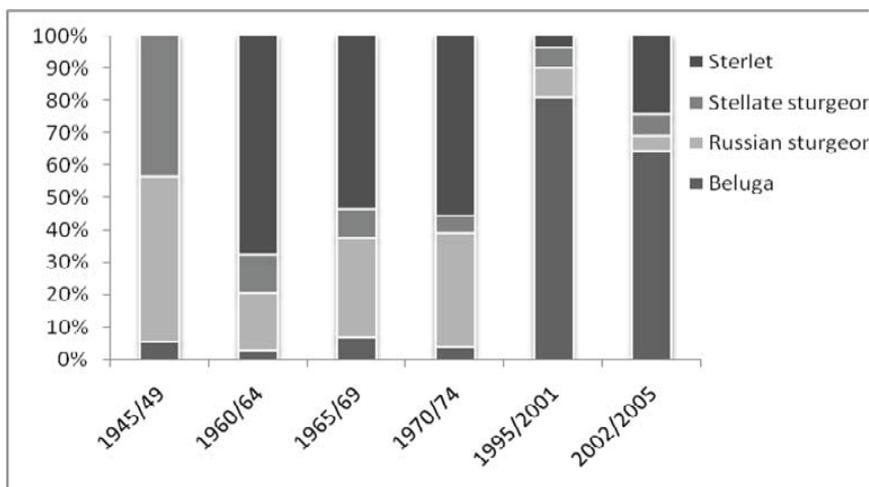


Figure 2. Species distribution (%) of sturgeon catches in the Bulgarian part of the Danube River from 1945 till 2005 (Source: NAFA).

During the last 10 years sturgeon catches drastically decreased and reached levels from 26 MT for the period 1995-2001 and 16 MT for the period 2002-2005 (Table 1, Fig. 1). The tendency established during the 80-ies that *H. huso* would be dominant in the catches has been preserved during the last 10 years, as well. For the period 1995-2001 it has represented 81.12% from the total catch of sturgeon species (Fig. 2). The share of *A. gueldenstaedti* and of *A. stellatus* was 8.91 and 6.39%, respectively, and that of *A. ruthenus* was the lowest – 3.57%. Although the tendency for a decrease in the catches, for the period 2002-2005 *H. huso* took again the first place in sturgeons catches with more than 64.5% from the total catches (average catch 16 MT per year) (Fig.2). The share of *A. gueldenstaedti* and of *A. stellatus* was between 4.7 and 6.6%, and that of *A. ruthenus* was 24.3%, i.e. it marked an increase by about 6.8 times as regards the previous period. In total, about 80 % of all sturgeon species catches was done in the region of Lom and Vidin (570-850 rkm).

Table 1. Annual catches (MT) of sturgeons in the Bulgarian part of the Danube River from 1995 till 2005 (Source: NAFA).

| Year | Beluga | Russian sturgeon | Stellate sturgeon | Sterlet | Total |
|-------|--------|------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| 1995 | 13,6 | 0,9 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 14,7 |
| 1996 | 23,5 | 1,7 | 0,5 | 0,8 | 26,5 |
| 1997 | 30,7 | 3,6 | 0,2 | 0,8 | 35,3 |
| 1998 | 31,2 | 5,3 | 3,7 | 1,2 | 41,4 |
| 1999 | 27 | 4 | 6 | 1,5 | 38,5 |
| 2000 | 18,4 | 0,9 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 22,3 |
| 2001 | 6,6 | 0,16 | 0,03 | 0,66 | 9,1 |
| 2002 | 9,9 | 1,2 | 1,7 | 2,8 | 15,6 |
| 2003 | 8,21 | 1 | 1,3 | 4,5 | 14,1 |
| 2004 | 9,9 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 3,4 | 14,3 |
| 2005 | 13,2 | 0,3 | 0,7 | 4,8 | 18,9 |
| Total | 192,21 | 19,56 | 16,13 | 22,16 | 250,7 |

From the data published, together with the total tendency for sturgeon species catches decrease in the region of the Danube River, the following dynamics of catches according to different species was established: For the period (1945-2005) *A. gueldens-taeti* and *A. stellatus* lost their leading role (respectively 50% and 43% from the total sturgeons catch, Fig.2) and nowadays their catches are less than 7% (Fig.3). *A. ruthenus* showed the strongest dynamics as regards the share of catches, having in mind that for a period of 15 years now, between 1960 and 1975, it has dominated in the catches by about 58% of the total catches (Fig.2), after which there followed a period of a considerably decrease of its share from the total catches quantity up to 5% and a new increase up to 20% during the last 2-3 years (Fig.3). The Beluga catches were strongly changeable, as well. Until the 80-s, *H. huso* catches were insignificant and represented hardly 5% of the total catches (Fig.2). During the last 20 years its share has reached approximately 80% of total catches (Fig.3). By this, it is considered that the Russian sturgeon and the Stellate sturgeon, are not important for the black caviar yield, which has been produced mainly from Beluga because of its higher quality and market price, respectively.

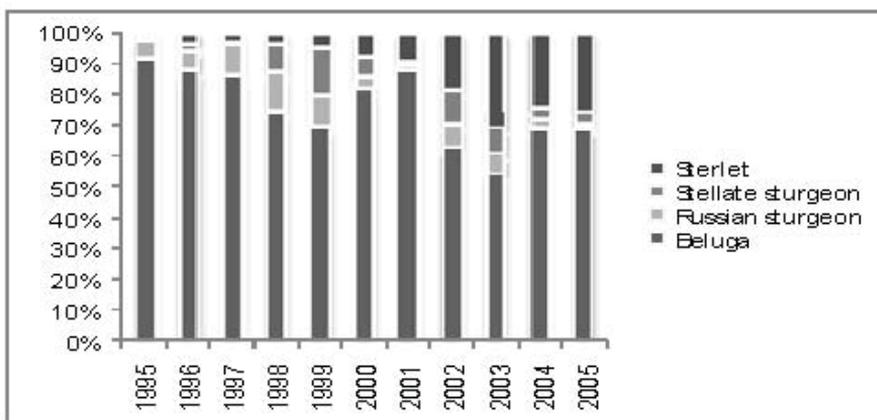


Figure 3. Species distribution (%) of sturgeon catches in the Bulgarian part of the Danube River from 1995 till 2005 (Source: NAFA)

In total, the Black Sea catches of sturgeon species have been considerably lower than that of the Danube River, by 3-4 times at an average, however during some year (2003-2001) during which there have been 15-30 times lower (Fig.4). Nowadays the estimated sturgeon catches in the Black Sea have been no more than 15 MT annually (Table 2). The catches of *H. huso* considerably prevail (Table 2) - 77%, *A. gueldenstaedti* comprises 15%, while the *A. stellatus* catches are the lowest - only 7.5%. *H. huso* has been usually caught at the South – in the region of Ahtopol -Tzarevo - Rezovo by baited hooks. At the North (near to the Romanian border) the usual catch has been of Russian sturgeon and rarely of *A. stellatus*. There are several cases when sturgeon species can be caught in fixed trap nets, but this, however, happens occasionally. The female sturgeons caught in the Black Sea are mostly at an early stage of maturity and consequently of no commercial value.

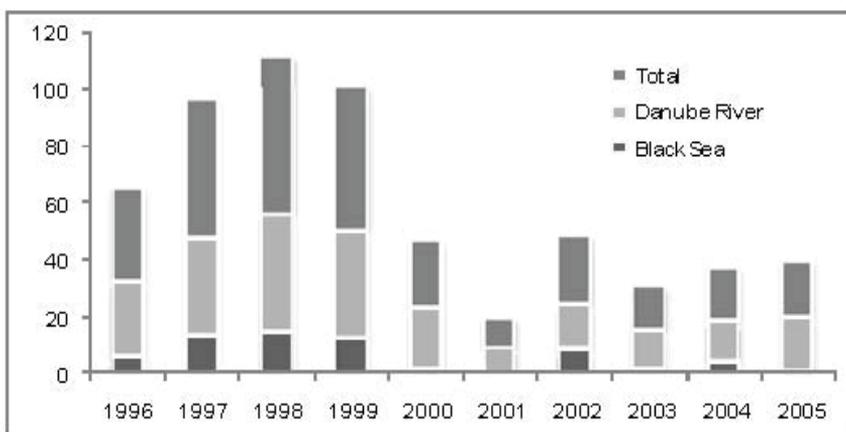


Figure 4. Sturgeon catches (MT) in the Bulgarian part of the Danube River and the Black Sea for the period 1995-2005 (Source: NAFA).

Table 2. Sturgeon catches (MT) by species in the Bulgarian part of the Black Sea for the period 1995-2005 (Source: NAFA).

| Year | <i>H. huso</i> | <i>A. gueldenstaedti</i> | <i>A. stellatus</i> | Total |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1996 | 5,3 | 0,7 | - | 6 |
| 1997 | 11,5 | 1,8 | - | 13,3 |
| 1998 | 12,3 | 2,2 | - | 14,5 |
| 1999 | 10 | 2 | - | 12 |
| 2000 | 0,9 | - | 0,3 | 1,2 |
| 2001 | 0,3 | - | - | 0,3 |
| 2002 | 3,5 | 2 | 3 | 8,5 |
| 2003 | 0,6 | - | 0,3 | 0,9 |
| 2004 | 2,5 | 0,5 | 1 | 4 |
| 2005 | 0,6 | - | - | 0,6 |
| Total | 47,5 | 9,2 | 4,6 | 61,3 |
| Average | 4,75 | 0,92 | 0,46 | 6,13 |

Management strategies concerning the endangered Sturgeons in Bulgarian Waters

Restocking activities

The restocking of the Danube River is an alternative way to mitigate the negative human impact on the sturgeons population in the region. By the end of the 1990s, in connection with different conservation projects and in order to fulfil CITES recommendations concerning the protection of sturgeon stocks, attempts have been made in Bulgaria for artificial propagation and production of restocking material from sturgeons. In 1998, juvenile *A. gueldenstaedti* produced in the fish farm "Perpen Chobanov" (in the village of Boljartsi) have been released into the river near Rousse (rkm 493) (Zlatanova, 2000; Vassilev, 2005).

Since 2003, the restocking has been done according to an Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the Minister of the Environmental protection and Waters, which has obliged the person who have received black caviar export quotas, to make the restocking of the Danube River according to their own choice, with *H. huso*, and/or Russian sturgeon, having in mind that per 1 kg of caviar exported the minimum number of fish for restocking is 30 and the maximum not more that 120.

For the period 1998-2005, more than 711 000 sturgeons were released into the Danube River - about 670 000 of Russian sturgeon, their weight varying from 10 to 1 000 g, 37 000 of Beluga, having weight from 20 to 500 g, and 2 125 Sterlets, having weight from 15 to 100 g (Table 3). The share of Russian sturgeon represented 94.5% of all fish released in the river, of the Beluga was 5%, and of the Sterlet it was only 0.3%.

Table 3. Restocking from Danube River with sturgeons for the period 1998-2007 (Source: NAFA).

| Year | Releasing place on Danube River | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| | Vidin rkm 790 | Svishtov rkm 570 |
| 1998-2001 Russian sturgeon | 0 | 200.000 |
| 2002 Russian sturgeon | 42300 | 20230 |
| Sterlet | 1000 | 1125 |
| 2003 Beluga | 5300 | 0 |
| Russian sturgeon | 115500 | 45817 |
| Sterlet | | |
| 2004 Russian sturgeon | 67000 | 144126 |
| 2005 Beluga | 31950 | 0 |
| Russian sturgeon | 0 | 35000 |
| 2006 Russian sturgeon | 2000 | 0 |

During the period 2006 and 2008, caviar export quotas for Bulgaria were not released by CITES, and because of which, the companies exporters of caviar were not obliged to restock the Danube River. For that period only 2 000 Russian sturgeon having an average weight of 5 g were released.

Since 2008, the restocking of the Danube River has been set as the main task within the framework of the National Program for Support of the Stable Growth of Fish Resources. According to that Program, in 2009 the Danube River is going to be restocked with 30 000 Russian sturgeon and 20 000 Beluga, for which the financial support required has been ensured by IARA. A very important requirement according to this Program is the restocking to be done by using little fish, produced by spawners having a proved Danube origin. This fact has not always been taken into consideration in restocking during the last years, when restocking has been done by using both native and hybrid species. This has been confirmed by Reinartz (2002) and Vassilev (2005), who mention that Siberian sturgeons (*A. baeri*), Adriatic sturgeons (*A. naccarii*) and hybrids grown in the fish farms as the object of the aquaculture were released into the Danube.

Considerable attention has to be paid also on two extinct species restocking - Ship and Atlantic sturgeon. The results from the implementation of the project of the Ministry of Environment and Water, concerning restocking events with spur in the Danube River have been unsatisfactory.

Aquaculture development

The significant decrease of sturgeon catches and the implementation of different restriction for their catch have promoted a serious interest for artificial rearing of sturgeons for the production of both - meat and caviar. The beginning of sturgeon aquaculture in Bulgaria has been set in 1995, when the first sturgeon fish farm has been built. The farm is situated in the Southern part of Bulgaria near the city of Plovdiv at a distance of more than 300 km from the Danube River. In 2001 the second sturgeon fish farm has been established - "Beluga", which is located directly on the banks of the Danube River near the town of Vidin, at rkm 790. Besides in these two specializing sturgeon fish farms, small sturgeon quantities are reared in other places in the country, as well. To 2005, the officially registered sturgeon fish farms have been 5, but some more of them have been in the process of projection and construction, mainly nets cage farms. Nowadays, Esetra Commerce Ltd., Beluga Ltd. и Aquamash Ltd. have been the main producers of restocking material, of fish for consumption and of caviar from sturgeon species in the country.

While in the past it was mainly to the fertilized eggs import, mainly from Russia – Krasnodar and Astrakhan, that producers relied on in order to obtain stocking material, nowadays it is from sexually mature specimen, completely grown in the fish farms.

The main object for rearing has been the Russian sturgeon (Table 4 and 5). Beluga, Stellate sturgeon and Sterlet have been reared in smaller quantities. The production of stocking material has been done in tanks till the fish weight has reached 5-20 g. After that, it should be moved into nets cages and during the first year the juveniles usually reach weight of 300-500 g. The fish for consumption should be reared mainly in cage farms. The greatest cage farm in the country is located at the "Kardzhali" dam-lake, where water temperature throughout the greater part of the year is 20-23°C, and the oxygen rate is about 6 mg.l⁻¹. During the second year of its rearing, the Russian sturgeon reaches an average weight of 2-3 kg. During the third year, the males and the females are separated by using of ultrasonography, at an average weight of the specimen of 4-5 kg. The sex determination without using ultrasonography can be done also during the fourth year, at weight of 6-7 kg, in this case for a sex dimorphism can be used the white coating on the heads of the male fish, which appear as regards their sexual maturity. The males have been realized as fish for consumption, at the home market mainly, and the total quantity of fish from all sturgeon fish farms in the country sold has been about 80 t. The females have been reared up to their sexual maturity, and caviar can be produced from single 6 years old fish, while all 9 years old fish can be used for caviar production. The first quantities of caviar produced from Beluga, grown in aquaculture are also available. The total quantity of caviar from aquaculture in the country is about 2-2.5 t.

In 2003, because of its fast growth and high commercial value, the paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*, Walbaum, 1792) was introduced in Bulgaria (H u b e n o v a at al., 2004). It has been designed mainly for rearing in the inland water bodies, mostly in dam-lakes. During the first year it can reach an average weight of 150-200 g, during the second, when reared in ponds or dam-lakes it can reach weight of more than 2 kg (H u b e n o v a at al., 2007).

Table 4. Production of sturgeon's stocking material (number) from aquaculture (Source: NAFA).

| Species | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Beluga | 0 | 21380 | 7.230 | 112.960 | 0 | 0 |
| Sterlet | 0 | 0 | 6.100 | 155.550 | 0 | 0 |
| Russian sturgeon | 65.000 | 205.606 | 108.440 | 49.550 | 64320 | 24897 |
| Stellate sturgeon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 385 | 0 | 839 |
| Paddlefish | 0 | 0 | 32.500 | 445 | 0 | 0 |
| (Russian x Siberian) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total: | 65.000 | 226.980 | 154.270 | 373.890 | 64.320 | 25.736 |

Table 5. Production (MT) of market-size sturgeons from aquaculture (Source: NAFA).

| Species | 2002 | 2003 | 2.004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-------------------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Beluga | 0 | 3,4 | 3,7 | 21,5 | 27,66 | 46,16 |
| Sterlet | 0 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 2,2 | 2,5 | 4,58 |
| Russian sturgeon | 80 | 144 | 6,7 | 281 | 113,46 | 142,8 |
| Stellate sturgeon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,11 | 2,1 |
| Paddlefish | 0 | 0 | 2,3 | 0,05 | 0,005 | 0,007 |
| Total: | 80 | 147,7 | 12,8 | 304,75 | 158,7 | 195,6 |

Legislation Framework

Active procedures on a legislation level concerning sturgeon species in Bulgaria have been undertaken at the end of 1995 hardly, when the following laws, acts and orders have come consecutively into force:

- Order by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and by the Minister of Environmental Protection and Waters from 2003, which binds the right for caviar export with the obligation to restock the Danube River with 30-120 sturgeon fingerlings against the export of one kg of caviar.
- The “Action Plan for Sturgeons in the Bulgarian Parts of the Danube River and the Black Sea” (Raikova at al., 2004), which was elaborated in 2004.
- The Law of Fisheries and Aquaculture (**State Gazette, No. 94/11.2005**). According to the Article 35, Paragraph 6 of this Law the catches by using bottom hooks from 01.12.2007 was forbidden.
- The Biodiversity Act (State Gazette from 10.2005), Appendix 2 and 3 have included the ship sturgeon and the Atlantic sturgeon as endangered species and their catches have been forbidden.

- Order by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and by the Minister of Environmental Protection and Waters from 2006, which disallows sturgeon catches in the Bulgarian Black Sea aquatory.
- Order by the Minister of Agriculture and Food for yearly moratorium of sturgeon catches in the Bulgarian section of the Danube River.

In an international aspect the following events and acts have been significantly effective:

- Meeting of the Black Sea countries on protection and sustainable management of the sturgeons populations in the Black Sea Basin organized by CITES Secretariat and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Waters in Bulgaria, in 2001
- Regional Strategy for sturgeon management developed by Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro and the Ukraine in 2003
- Interdiction imposed in November 2005, by the Government of the USA on caviar import from Beluga from the countries of the Danube, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea regions (Bulgaria, Georgia, Rumania, the Russian Federation, Serbia & Montenegro, Turkey and the Ukraine)
- National Action Plan for sturgeon management in fishery waters by Serbia & Montenegro (Lenhardt at al., 2005)
- 10-years` catch moratorium implemented since May 2006 by the Romanian Government
- Action Plan for Conservation of Sturgeons in the Danube River Basin 2006.

DISCUSSION

The current unfavourable status of sturgeon populations in the Danube River and the Black Sea was a result of a combined effect including: over-exploitation, poaching, habitat loss and disruption of spawning migration (B l o e s c h at al., 2006). The first data about catches decline were reported at the beginning of the XX century. **One century later, regardless of the increased fishing pressure as a result of the improved fishing equipment and the increased number of fishermen, the tendency for catches decline has been preserved.** The investigations showed clearly that the structure of sturgeon populations was drastically disturbed and some sturgeon species were completely extinct. There are several reasons for the long-term delay of adequate measures implementation for protection and restoration of sturgeon stocks in that region. First, this is the high economical value of sturgeon` caviar and meat and the great demand for them at the world market. Second, this is the policy of the respective authorities in Bulgaria, which was directed towards the protection of the socio-economical status of the population dealing with sturgeon species catches. The analysis, however, showed that despite the high profitability of this kind of activity, only a small percentage of the people makes their living on sturgeon catches.

We should also report the fact that the **official statistic reports concerning real catches** have not always been correct. The Danube fishery statistics in Bulgaria, as well as the fisheries statistics as a whole, has been destroyed for about 10 years during the transition period. There is also lack of data about the poacher` catches and these catches can exceed many times the legal ones (B a c a l b a s a-D o b r o v i c i and P a t r i c h e, 1999; V a s s i l e v and P e h l i v a n o v, 2003).

After the period of approximately 10 years since the first activities for protection and conservation of sturgeon populations have been started, the measures implemented have turned to be rather insufficient to have a positive effect upon the status of sturgeon

populations. The different instruments used by the Bulgarian authorities for catches interdiction during the breeding season, **the gear restriction, the minimum size requirements**, as well the restrictions imposed by CITES, such as the quotas for caviar have not lead to the achievement of the effect desired. One of the main reasons for that has been the considerable delay in the implementation of these measures. It is only in 1995 that the former State Fisheries Inspectorate (now the Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture) managed to implement for the first time the Fishing Licensing System and to renew the collecting of data for the Danube River and the Black Sea fisheries. Now this process has been placed under the regulation of the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act (2005) but it should be implemented more efficiently.

Nowadays, serious hopes have been reposed in the implementation of a complete interdiction for catches by all Danube countries. A moratorium has been implemented since May 2006 by the Romanian Government, which has been in conformation with the Action Plan for the Conservation of Sturgeons in the Danube River Basin (2006) and this might turn to be the only means to avoid the complete extinction of sturgeons in the Danube River (B l o e s c h at al., 2006).

The results expected, however, can in no case be observed very soon, and the moratorium implemented could be efficient only at condition that the poacher` catches would be terminated. There are, however, some prerequisites that it would continue still. At first, the reason for this is the insufficient number of staff and financial means, for control of the interdictions and limitations keeping. Another significant prerequisite this is the keeping of quotas for caviar export from sturgeon aquaculture. This regime hides in itself the real danger for selling at the market caviar from wild fish populations, which have been presented as produced in the fish farms. The investigations at a biochemical level (gen markers), available up to this moment, as well as the lack of adequate labeling and control of products, cannot give sufficient grounds to hope that this change can be avoided.

The future of sturgeons restocking activities in Bulgaria, which during the last years have not been systematic and the quantity of the released fish has not been enough, has been unclear. The estimated quantity of restocked juveniles has varied within weight borders, but it has decreased rapidly during the last two years because of the zero-trade quotas for caviar export from wild populations. The lack of adequate wild bred stock at the existing hatcheries in the country has unscored the priority of conserving the existing mature fish over other options (hatchery supplementation) whose benefits have been less reliable and less immediate. But the production of stocking material has still been relatively expensive and has imposed financial support from the Government – a problem still waiting for its solution. It is considered that sturgeon aquaculture has been a significant part for solving this problem and the increase of sturgeon aquacultures is the way for restoration of the natural population through mitigation of fishing pressure. It is well known that captive sturgeon populations are an alternative source of market-worthy aquaculture caviar (P i k i t c h at al., 2005).

Considerably capital investments in research programs are necessary, as well, directed towards increasing the efficiency of sturgeon production, enhancing the survivability of released individuals, tracing of survivability and migrations by mans of tagging of the released specimen, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusions the analysis done has shown the necessity of adequate measures directed towards: increasing the control upon sturgeon species protection on behalf of the authorized bodies of fishery control of IARA and the National Forestry Management, with the purpose of terminating poacher` catches; **increasing the quantities of restocking material**, mainly from Beluga, accompanied by its tagging and tracing of its survivability up to reaching a different age; the growth of the sturgeon aquaculture and the increase of the production capacity and efficiency; development of programs for support for the fish farms in the country, producing stocking material, for example financial support by the Government, low-interest credits, structural funds financial support by the EC; **protection of the regions, where spawn sites of sturgeon can be found; investigations concerning sturgeon populations status (age-and size structure), identification of the different species on the basis of gen markers, with the purpose of termination the poacher trade, etc.**

The strengthening and harmonization of the national legislation and the implementation of the Action Plan for Conservation of Sturgeons in the Danube River Basin should be directed towards achievement of the main purpose of AP – sustainable management and restoration of the natural habitats and migratory movements of the sturgeons. Together with the already existing national and international instruments, the AP might provide important instruments and mechanisms to avoid the complete extinction of the sturgeons in the Danube River and the Black Sea.

REFERENCES

- Action plan* (2006). Action Plan for the conservation of sturgeons (Acipenseridae) in the Danube River Basin. Reference "Nature and Environment" No. 144, Council of Europe.
- Ambroz, A. (1964). Sturgeons of North-western Black Sea. Proc. VNIRO 52, 287-347 (in Russian).
- Bacalbasa-Dobrovici, N. (1997). Endangered migratory Sturgeons of the Lower Danube River and its delta. *Environmental Biology of Fishes*. 48, 201-207.
- Bacalbasa-Dobrovici, N. and N. Patriche. (1999). Environmental studies and recovery actions for sturgeons in the Lower Danube River system. *Journal of Applied Ichthyology*. 15, 4/5, 114-115.
- Bacalbaşa-Dobrovici, N. and J. Holčík. (2000). Distribution of *Acipenser sturio* L. 1758, in the Black Sea and its watershed. *Boletín Instituto Español de Oceanografía*. 16, 1-254.
- Bemis, W., E. Findeis and L. Grande. (1997). An overview of Acipenseriformes. *Environmental Biology of fishes*. 48, 25-71.
- Birstein, V. J. (1993). Sturgeon and paddlefishes: threatened fishes in need of conservation. *Conservation Biology*. 7, 773 – 787.
- Bloesch J., T. Jones, R. Reinartz, B. Striebel, J. Holcik, B. Kynard, R. Siciu and P. Williot (eds.). (2006). Action Plan for the conservation of sturgeons (Acipenseridae) in the Danube River Basin. *Nature and Environment*. No. 144, Council of Europe Publishing.
- Ceapa, C., P. Williot and N. Bacalbasa-Dobrovici. (2002). Present state and perspectives of stellate sturgeon brood fish in the Romanian part of the Danube. *Internat. Rev. Hydrobiol.* 87 (5/6), 507-514.

- CITES. (2006). Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. www.cites.org
- Drensky, P. (1951). Fishes of Bulgaria. Sofia, 270 pp. (in Bulgarian).
- Eschmeyer, W.N. (2006). Catalogue of fishes. On-line version. Updated November 7, 2006 <http://www.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog>.
- Guti, G. (2006). Past and presence status off sturgeons in Hungary. *Danube News*, 36.
- Hensel, K. and J. Holcik. (1997). Past and current status of sturgeons in the Upper and Middle Danube River. *Environmental Biology of Fishes*. 48, 185-200.
- Hubenova, T., A. Zaikov, J. Karanikolov and G. Grozev. (2004). First investigation on paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*) rearing up to fingerling size in Bulgaria. *Animal Science*. 41 (3), 36-39 (in Bulgarian)
- Hubenova T., A. Zaikov and P. Vasileva. (2007). Management of paddlefish fry and juveniles in Bulgarian conditions. *Aquaculture International*. 15, 249-253.
- IUCN. (2004). International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. www.iucn.org www.iucnredlist.org www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/sgs/sturgeon/
- Lenharddt, M., J., Bloesch, R. Reinartz, R., Suci, P. Ivanova, G. Guti, M. Pannonhalmi and A. Zekov. (2006). The actual situation of the endangered sturgeons in the Danube River Basin. A call for actions to implement their protection with the Sturgeon Action Plan under the Bern Convention. *Danube News*. 13-14, 18-22.
- Lenhardt, M., A. Hegedis and I. Jaric. (2005). Action plan for sturgeon management in fishery waters of Republic Serbia. Institute for Biological Research, Belgrade, 1-21.
- Navodaru, I. and M. Staras. (2002). RRA training seminar, Sofia.
- Paraschiv, M., R. Suci and M. Suci. (2006). Present state of sturgeon stocks in the lower Danube river, Romania. *IAD Limnological Reports*. 36, 152-158.
- Pikitch, K.E., P. Doukak., L. Lauck, P. Chakrabarty and D. Erickson. (2005). Status, trends and management of sturgeon and paddlefish fisheries. *Fish and Fisheries*. 6, 233-265.
- Raikova, G., M. Zivkov, M. Vassilev, G. Miloshev and E. Uzunova, E. (2004). "Action Plan for sturgeons in Bulgarian Parts in the Danube River and Black Sea", 189 pp.
- Red Book of Bulgaria*. Vol II (1985). Animals, 19-20.
- Reinartz, R. (2002). Sturgeons in the Danube River. Literature study on behalf of IAD, Landesfischereiverband Bayern e.V. and Bezirk Oberpfalz. 150 pp.
- Reinartz, R. (2006). A conservation programme for the sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*) in the Bavarian Upper Danube River in Germany. Internat. Assoc. *Danube News*, 36
- IUCN. (1996). Red List of Threatened Animals.
- Vassilev, M. (2003). Spawning sites of Beluga sturgeon (*Huso huso* L.) located along the Bulgarian – Romanian Danube River. *Acta Zoologica Bulgarica*. 55, 2, 91-94.
- Vassilev, M. and L. Pehlivanov. (2003) Structural changes of sturgeon catches in the Bulgarian Danube section. *Acta Zoologica Bulgarica*. 55, 97-102.
- Vassilev, M. (2005). Restocking of the Bulgarian Danube River section with juvenile sturgeons. *Danube News* 11, 7-8.
- Zlatanova, S. (2000). Sturgeon fishing and trade in Bulgaria. Proceedings from Kavala Workshop "Balkan Fisheries", 2-5 March. Edited by Oddmund Otterstad.

PRESUMPTIONS AND THE RESULTS OF RESTITUTION OF THE BALTIC STURGEON *ACIPENSER OXYRHYNCHUS OXYRHYNCHUS* MITCHILL IN POLAND

RYSZARD KOLMAN, ANDRZEJ KAPUSTA, ARKADIUSZ DUDA, GRZEGORZ
WISZNIEWSKI

*Department of Ichthyology, Inland Fisheries Institute
Oczapowskiego 10, 10-719 Olsztyn-Kortowo, Poland; e-mail: kolrys@infish.com.pl*

OČEKIVANJA I REZULTATI PONOVOG NASELJAVANJA BALTIČKE JESETRE *ACIPENSER OXYRHYNCHUS* *OXYRHYNCHUS* MITCHILL U POLJSKOJ

Abstrakt

Genetička ispitivanja su ukazala da je pre nastajanja jesetre basen Baltičkog mora bio naseljen sa *Acipenser oxyrhynchus*, a ne sa *A. sturio*, kako je ranije smatrano. Potvrda o vrsti i poboljšani uslovi sredine su omogućili preduzimanje procesa ponovnog naseljavanja. Ikra uvezena iz Kanade je gajena u ribnjačkim uslovima do stadijuma mlađi i zatim do stadijuma za selekciju. Deo mlađi je korišćen u ogledima nasađivanja da bi se posmatralo ponašanje riba u prirodnim uslovima. Tehnika telemetrije je korišćena za ispitivanje migracije mlađi.

Ključne reči: *Acipenser oxyrhynchus*, *Baltička jesetra*, *status vrste*, *ponovno naseljavanje*, *ponašanje*.

INTRODUCTION

The Baltic sturgeon was one of the diadromous representatives of the genus *Acipenser* inhabiting the Baltic Sea basin. Mature individuals ascended the Neva, Volkhov, Daugava, Neman, Pregola, Vistula and Oder rivers in the eastern and southern Baltic on migrations to spawning grounds located in the upper reaches of these rivers or in their tributaries (W a ł e c k i 1864, B e r g 1911, K u l m a t y c k i 1933, K u d e r s k i i 1983).

Until recently, it was widely believed that the Baltic Sea had been inhabited by the western sturgeon, *Acipenser sturio* L. (B e r g 1911, 1948, K u l m a t y c k i 1933, M

arti 1939, Magnin 1963, Ninua 1976, Holcik et al. 1989). However, some researchers confirmed long ago significant differences among the meristic characters of representatives from the Baltic population and the other European populations from the Black Sea and the Atlantic (Tikhii, 1923; Marti 1939; Debus 1993, 1999) (Table 1). These data prove that the Baltic population differed distinctly from the other European populations, while with regard to the number of dorsal and lateral scutes, the contour of the scutes, and the abdominal color it is similar to the North-American population of the Atlantic sturgeon, *Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus* Mitch. (Artukhin and Vecsei 1999). These differences are not, however, sufficient to prove that the Baltic Sea was inhabited by a species other than *Acipenser sturio* (Holcik, 2000).

Table 1. Comparison of selected morphological characters of different populations of the western sturgeon, *Acipenser sturio* L. and the Atlantic sturgeon, *A. oxyrinchus oxyrinchus* Mich.

| Character | A. sturio Gironde (Artukhin and Vecsei 1999; Magnin 1963) | A. sturio Rioni (Marti 1939; Ninua 1976) | A. sturio Baltic sturgeon (Artukhin and Vecsei 1999; Debus 1999) | A. oxyrinchus St. Lawrence River (Artukhin and Vecsei 1999) |
|---------------|--|--|---|---|
| Scute surface | Tubercular | Tubercular | Aleveoral | Aleveoral |
| Abdomen color | gray | gray | light | light |
| Number Sd | 12.74 | 14.3 | 10.18 | 9.76 |
| Number Sl | 35.13 | 32.8 | 28.15 | 28.67 |
| Number Sv | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 9.8 |
| Number S.br. | 20.19 | 24.89 | 20.17 | 21.54 |

Sd – dorsal scutes; Sl – lateral scutes; Sv – lateral scutes; S.br. – Gill rakers

RESULTS

The results of genetic studies led to a breakthrough regarding the systematic status of the Baltic sturgeon. The comparison of the base-pair sequences of cytochrome “b” in sturgeon from the mouth of the Gironde, the Mediterranean and North seas, and the Baltic (caught in 1996) indicated that sequences from the last two are identical, that they differ from the others, and that they are more similar to the Atlantic sturgeon (Birstein et al., 1998).

Comparative studies of mitochondrial DNA of the Atlantic, North Sea, and Baltic populations of *A. sturio* and *A. oxyrinchus* identified mitochondrial haplotype “*A. sturio*” in western sturgeon representatives from the North Sea and the Atlantic, while the Baltic specimens were carriers of the “A” haplotype characteristic of the northern population of *A. oxyrinchus*, of which *A. oxyrinchus oxyrinchus* is a sub-species (Ludwig et al. 2002).

The species status of the sturgeon inhabiting the Baltic Sea basin was confirmed by the results of studies of DNA sequences isolated from archaeological and museum materials collected within the territory of Poland (Stankovič et al. 2007), which indicated conclusively that from the fourth or fifth centuries this region was inhabited by the Atlantic sturgeon.

Sturgeon from the Baltic was still of commercial significance in the early twentieth century, and catches of it exceeded 200 tons, more than half of which came from the Gdańsk Bay and the Vistula River (Fig. 1). In the first decades of the twentieth century,

the decrease in sturgeon abundance in this region was drastic enough that by the 1920s annual catches were recorded by counting individuals caught (K u l m a t y c k i 1933; G r a b d a 1968). In the second half of the twentieth century, when this species was placed under strict conservation protection, 27 sturgeons were caught in Polish territory (Fig. 2). The last Baltic sturgeons from the Vistula population were probably those caught in the Vistula River upstream from Toruń in 1965 and in the Vistula delta in 1972. A female sturgeon weighing 135 kg and measuring 2.7 m was caught in Estonian territorial waters near Saaremaa Island in fishing nets (P a a v e r 1996). This was the last documented catch of the sturgeon species in the Baltic and may confirm the extinction of this population.

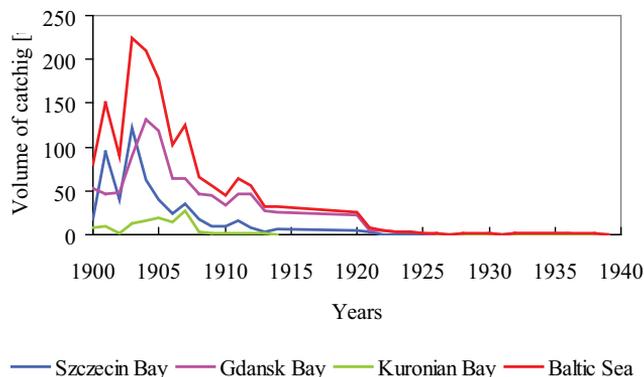


Figure 1. Decreases in the size of Baltic Sea sturgeon catches in the twentieth century (according to K o l m a n 2003)



Figure 2. Sites where Baltic sturgeon were caught in the second half of the twentieth century.

Positive environmental changes in the southern regions of the Baltic basin and the resolution of the issues regarding the identification of the Baltic sturgeon species have prompted the Inland Fisheries Institute in Olsztyn to undertake introductory work on a program to restore sturgeon to the Baltic. Currently, these efforts are focusing on the following:

- using aquaculture methods to rear fry and then selects from which a brood stock will be created to provide stocking materials for the restoration program;
- pilot stocking program to determine the adaptive capabilities and behavior of sturgeon fry reared under controlled conditions.

Since 2004, various forms of initial material (hatch, fry, fertilized spawn) have been imported from Canada. This material comes from spawners from the wild population in the St. John River. In the past four years, fertilized spawn obtained through artificial reproduction using materials from sturgeon caught in the river just prior to spawning has been imported. Samples of biological material are collected from the spawners for genetic analysis. Older selects reared in Poland that were raised from Canadian hatch and fry are also subjected to genetic analysis, which, in future, will permit developing a matrix for cross-breeding particular individuals from the established brood stock in order to maintain the high genetic variation of their progeny (S t a n k o v i č et al. 2007).

Alongside the ichthyological work aimed at building a brood stock, investigations of the behavior of Atlantic sturgeon fry in natural conditions are being conducted. To this aim, pilot stocking programs have been in operation since 2006 in the Drwęca River in the Vistula basin and the Drawa, Warta, and Gwda rivers in the Oder basin, which were formerly sturgeon rivers and currently meet requirements for fry growth and later for sturgeon spawning. Stocking activities and research in the Oder basin are being conducted jointly with German scientists under the auspices of an agreement between the Inland Fisheries Institute in Olsztyn and the Institute of Hydrobiology and Fisheries in Berlin.

Within the framework of this agreement, more than 7,000 individuals of various types of Atlantic sturgeon stocking material have been released into the rivers (Table 2).

The data presented in Table 2 indicate that stocking was performed at various times of the year and with variously sized materials. Some of these fish were reared under natural conditions (flow-through ponds) with access to natural food, while others were reared in tanks on commercial feed. The differences in stocking material and environmental conditions permitted interesting observations of fish behavior in the rivers. This was aided by the application of telemetric techniques. Some of the fry released into the river were fitted with both external Carlin tags and internal micro radio transmitters (Table 2). This permitted following the movements of the fish in the rivers. The daily distances covered by the juvenile sturgeon were highly varied. Observations from the Drawa River indicated that the maximum distance covered by the fish in a 24-hour period was 18 km (F r e d r i c h et al., 2008). The record holder from the Drwęca River covered 64 km within 16 hours. Another specimen moved about 400 km from the release site in the Drwęca River to the catch site in the Gdańsk Bay within 10 days (K a p u s t a et al., 2007). These observations confirm that the migration rate of sturgeon depends on its body size and water temperature. Generally, larger fish move faster, and increases in water temperature spur a faster migration rate (K o l m a n et al., 2008).

Table 2. Characteristics of the Atlantic sturgeon stocking material released into Polish rivers.

| River basin | River stocked | Date | Type of material age/weight (g) | Quantity (ind) | Tag type |
|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Vistula | Drwęca | 9.10.2006 | 0+ / 7-9 | 1500 | - |
| | Drwęca | 12.06.2007 | 1+ / 400-500 | 12 | Carlin+T-M |
| | Drwęca | 15.06.2007 | 1+ / 400-500 | 200 | Carlin |
| | Drwęca | 29.10.2007 | 0+ / 7-9 | 700 | - |
| | Drwęca | 30.10.2007 | 0+ / 20-40 | 250 | Carlin |
| | Drwęca | 30.10.2007 | 0+ / 30-50 | 20 | Carlin+T-M |
| | Drwęca | 30.10.2007 | 1+ / 500-650 | 10 | Carlin+T-M |
| | Drwęca | 3.06.2008 | 1+ / 300-400 | 370 | Carlin |
| | Drwęca | 3.06.2008 | 1+ / 300-400 | 30 | Carlin+T-M |
| Oder | Drawa | 10.05.2007 | 0+ / 150-250 | 10* | Carlin+T-M |
| | Drawa | 28.10.2007 | 2+ / 1600-1800 | 200 | Carlin |
| | Gwda | 29.10.2007 | 2+ / 1600-1800 | 238 | Carlin |
| | Warta | 29.10.2007 | 2+ / 1600-1800 | 200 | Carlin |
| | Warta | 29.10.2007 | 0+ / 5-7 | 4000 | - |
| | Gwda | 19.03.2008 | 1+ / 200-400 | 550 | Flytag+T-M |
| | Wisłoka | 05.05.2008 | 0+ / 100-200 | 103 | Carlin |
| | Barycz | 21.10.2008 | 0+ / 7-12 | 2000 | - |
| | Warta | 05.11.2008 | 0+ / 7-12 | 500 | - |
| | Warta | 05.11.2008 | 0+ / 30-50 | 100 | - |
| | Warta | 05.11.2008 | 0+ / 300-500 | 100 | - |

Carlin, Flytag – internal identification tag; T-M – radio telemetry tags

All of the tagged sturgeon exhibited a tendency to swim downstream to the river mouth zones where they remained for about two weeks. Here they fed intensely as is demonstrated by their increased body length and weight (Table 3).

Table 3. Characteristics of Atlantic sturgeon caught in Gdańsk Bay (from the Vistula basin).

| Tag number | Total length (cm) | | Body length (cm) | | Body weight (g) | | Site caught |
|------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | stocking | catches | stocking | catches | stocking | catches | |
| P620AC | 66.5 | 67.5 | 52.0 | 54.5 | 925 | 931 | Vistula mouth |
| P891AC | 58.0 | 59.0 | 45.5 | 48.5 | 465 | 502 | Vistula mouth |
| P934AC | 53.0 | 53.5 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 400 | 396 | Vistula mouth |
| P862AC | 66.0 | - | 51.5 | - | 589 | - | Vistula - Grudziądz |
| P808AC | 59.0 | 81.0 | 46.5 | - | 536 | 2450 | Gdańsk Bay near Mikoszewa |
| - | | 71.0 | | 57.0 | about 520 | 1700 | Gdańsk Bay near Junoszyna |
| P675AD | 59.0 | 65.0 | 40.5 | | 312 | 870 | Vistula mouth |

CONCLUSION

An especially spectacular example of high growth rate is the specimen caught in mid November in Gdańsk Bay near Mikoszewo at a depth of 30 m. For the six month period between release and capture, its weight increased by about 360%. According to information obtained from fishers operating in the Vistula mouth vicinity of the Gdańsk Bay, by December 2008 a total of 27 sturgeon were caught in nets. However, most were released back into the water.

The results obtained to date indicate that the restoration programs will be successful. Atlantic sturgeon fry exhibits the ability to adapt to the natural environment in the rivers, while conditions in Gdańsk Bay appear to be advantageous. As is evidenced by the good condition they maintain and the rapid growth rates they achieve.

REFERENCES

Artiukhin E., Vecsei P. (1999). On the status of Atlantic sturgeon: conspecificity of European *Acipenser sturio* and North American *Acipenser oxyrinchus*. *J. Appl. Ichthyol.* 15, 35-37.

Berg, L.S. (1911). The Fauna of Russia. Fish I. Izd. Akad. Nauk, Sankt – Petersburg. [in rus.]

Berg, L.S. (1948). Ryby presnykh vod SSSR i sopedelnykh stran. Moskwa. wyd. AN SSSR. cz.1, 467. [in rus.]

Birstein, V.I., Betts, J., DeSalle, R. (1998). Molecular identification of *Acipenser sturio* specimens: a warning note for recovery plans – *Biological Conservation* 84, 97-101.

Debus, L. (1993). Historic and recent distribution of *Acipenser sturio* in the North Sea and Baltic Sea – *Mat.II Internat. Symp. on Sturgeon*, Moskva, VNIRO Publishing. 189-203.

Debus, L. (1999). Meristic and morphological features of the Baltic sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio* L.). *J. Appl. Ichthyol.* 15, 38-45.

Fredrich, F., Kapusta, A., Ebert, M., Duda, A., Gessner, J. (2008). Migratory behavior of young sturgeon, *Acipenser oxyrinchus Mitchill*, in the Oder River drainage. Preliminary results of a radio telemetric study in the Drawa River, Poland. *Arch. Pol. Fish.* 16. 105-117.

Grabda, E. (1968). Sturgeon – a fish in peril. *Ochrona Przyrody*, 33.: 177-191. [in Polish]

Holčík, J. (2000). Major problems concerning the conservation and recovery of the Atlantic sturgeon *Acipenser sturio* L. 1758. *Biol. Inst. Esp. Oceanogr.* 16 (1-4), 139 – 148.

Kapusta, A., Duda, A., Kolman R. (2007). Methods for migratory studies of juvenile individuals of Atlantic sturgeon, *Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus Mitchill*, in the Drwęca and Drawa rivers. [In]: *Restoring the sturgeon to the Baltic Sea. IRS.* Olsztyn. 37-53. [in Polish]

Kolman, R. (2003). Which sturgeon became extinct in the Baltic? *Kom. Ryb.* 1, 1-3. [in Polish]

Kolman, R., Kapusta, A., Szczepkowski, M., Duda, A., Bogacka-Kapusta E. (2008), Atlantic sturgeon, *Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus Mitchill*, in the Baltic Sea. *Wyd. IRS.*: 73. [in Polish]

Kulmatycki, W. (1933). On the issue of preserving the sturgeon in Polish rivers. *Ochrona Przyrody. Roczn. XII*, 1-21. [in Polish]

Kuderskij, L.A. (1983). Osetrovye ryby v bassejnach onezhskogo i ladozhskogoozer. *Rybyonezhskogoozera i ikh khoziajstvennoe ispol'zovanie – Sborn. Nauch. Trud. Gos-NIOPKh.* 128-148. [in rus.]

Ludwig, A., Debus, L., Lieckfeld, D., Wirigin, I., Benecke, N., Jenneckens I., Willot P., Waldmann J.R., Pitra C. (2002). When the American sea sturgeon swam east – *Nature.* 493, 447-448.

Magnin, E. (1963). Recherches sur la systématique et la biologie des Acipenserides: *Acipenser sturio* L., *Acipenser oxyrhynchus* Mitchell et *Acipenser fulvescens* Raf. – *Annal. St. Cent. Hydrobiol. Appliq.* 9, 1-242.

Marti, V.Yu. (1939) *Biologiya i promysel Acipenser sturio* v Chernom More. – *Zoolog. Zhurn.* 18, 435-442.

Ninua, N.Sh. (1976). *Atlanticheskii osetr reki Rioni – Metsniereba, Tbilisi.* 121.

Paaver, T. (1996). A common or Atlantic sturgeon, *Acipenser sturio*, was caught in the Estonian waters of the Baltic Sea. *The Sturgeon Quart.* 4, 3 - 7.

Stankovič, A., Panagiotopoulou H., Węgleński P., Popovič D. (2007). Genetic studies of sturgeon for the restoration program in Polish waters. [In]: *Restoring the sturgeon to the Baltic Sea. IRS. Olsztyn.* P. 21-26. [in Polish]

Tikhii, M.I. (1929). *Niemsckii osetr v Roni. Priroda.* 4.: 369.

Walecki, A. (1864). *Materials for the ichthyological fauna of Poland. II A systematic review of Polish fish. Drukarnia Gazety Polskiej. Warszawa.* 89 - 94 and 104-105. [in Polish]

STATUS OF STERLET (*ACIPENSER RUTHENUS* L.) IN SERBIA AND HUNGARY

MIRJANA LENHARDT¹, KAROLY GYORE², ANDRAS RONYAI², MARIJA
SMEDEREVAC-LALIĆ¹, ZORAN GAČIĆ¹

¹Institute for Multidisciplinary Research, 11000 Belgrade, Kneza Visaslava 1, Serbia

²Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation (HAKI), 5540 Szarvas,
Anna-liget 8, Hungary

STANJE KEČIGE (*ACIPENSER RUTHENUS* L.) U SRBIJI I MAĐARSKOJ

Abstrakt

Izlov kečige je tradicionalna i značajna privredna aktivnost i u Srbiji i u Mađarskoj. Osnovni problem vezan za izlov kečige u Srbiji odnosi se na nedostatak validnih podataka o izlovu kečige u poslednjim godinama što je imalo negativan efekat na upravljanje korišćenja ove vrste. Poribljavanje kečigom nije nikada u potpunosti razvijeno u Srbiji dok se u Mađarskoj počelo sa poribljavanjem mladi kečige od 1980. godine i to sa 10.000-100.000 jedinki/godini. Uzgoj kečige je započet u Mađarskoj od 1990. godine, mada je proizvodnja malog obima. U cilju uspostavljanja boljih planova za upravljanje ovom značajnom vrstom potrebno je uskladiti i koordinisati aktivnosti svih zainteresovanih strana u obe zemlje.

Ključne reči: prirodne populacije, Dunav, Tisa, poribljavanje, akvakultura

INTRODUCTION

The sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* L.) is a resident species in the Danube Basin and in these days it plays a remarkable role in fisheries of the Danube and Tisza (G u t i, 2006). Sterlet fishery is traditional and important commercial activity in Serbia and Hungary. After a decline of sterlet stocks in Upper and Middle Danube River in previous centuries, the species' range has again been increasing since the 1980s. It has been almost extirpated from the Upper Danube while in the Middle Danube, in Slovakia and Hungary, stocks seem to be recuperating.

Increasing abundance in the Slovakian and Hungarian sections of the Danube River is not only the result of improved water quality, but also due to the efforts of artificial

propagation and release of this species in Hungary. According to Reinartz (2002) in Middle Danube, stocks are recovered due to stocking, legal protection and improvement of water quality.

With ratifying of Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Hungary and Serbia, where sterlet as species and its products belong, there was expressed need to protect these species and enable their survival with the development and implementation of national management plans. Protection and sustainable use of sterlet become vital also by ratification of Bern Convention, Bonn Convention, Carpatian convention and Convention on Biological Diversity.

Distribution of sterlet in Serbia and Hungary

Distribution of sterlet in Serbia and Hungary is represented on Figure 1. There is one dam on Danube in Hungary (Gapčikovo – 1822 rkm), two dams in Serbia on Danube (Đerdap I - 943 rkm, constructed 1970, Đerdap II – 863 rkm, constructed 1984), one dam in Serbia on Tisza (Novi Bečej – rkm 63) and two dams on Tisza in Hungary (Tisaleka – rkm 518, finished 1957, Kiškerea – rkm 404, finished 1973). There are no fish passes on these dams, so only accidental pass of sterlet is possible across dams. In that way isolated populations of sterlet were formed on different side of dams with small possibility for their mixing.



Figure 1. Distribution of sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* L.) in Serbia and Hungary

Catch of sterlet in Serbia and Hungary

In the Serbian part of the Danube River the most abundant catch of sterlet occurs near Belgrade and in the upstream sections in Vojvodina as well as in the lower parts of the Sava and Tisza River. The total catch of sterlet in Serbia during the period from 1960-2001 is presented on Figure 2.

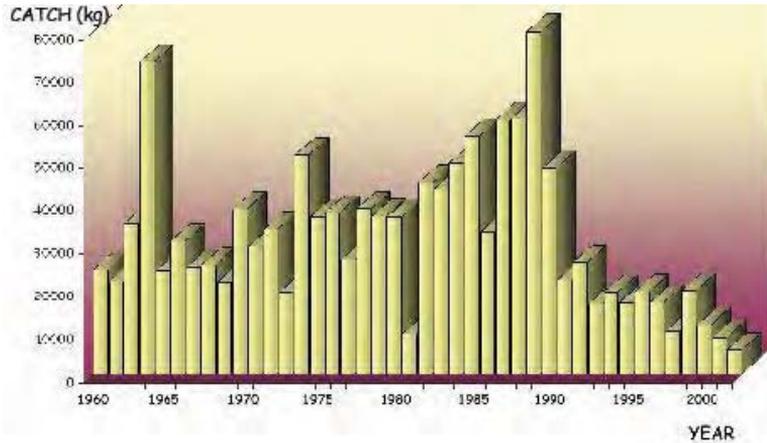


Figure 2. The catch of sterlet (kg) in Serbia by commercial fisherman during the period 1960-2001.

The main problem relating to sterlet fisheries in Serbia is that no valid catch statistic exists in last years which had negative effect on management of this species. Socio-economis situation during the last 15 years in Serbia had negative impact on status of sterlet stock due to over-fishing and common capture of sterlet under limited size by fisherman (L e n h a r d t et al., 2004). The sterlet in Hungary is a vulnerable and exploited species and catches indicate a population decrease in the 1950' and 1960' (J a c z o, 1974). First increases in catches began in 1971 presumably due to emigration of individuals from the impoundment of Djerdap I dam, improving of water quality and development of stocking program (T o t h, 1979; H e n s e l & H o l č i k, 1997; G u t i, 2006) and at the start of XXI century sterlet catch has become decreasing again (Figure 3). In contrast with catch of sterlet in Serbia where mainly commercial fishery exists, in Hungary it is caught for commercial and recreational purposes. Sterlet catches by commercial and recreational fishermen in Hungary between 1955 and 2004 are presented on Figure 3.

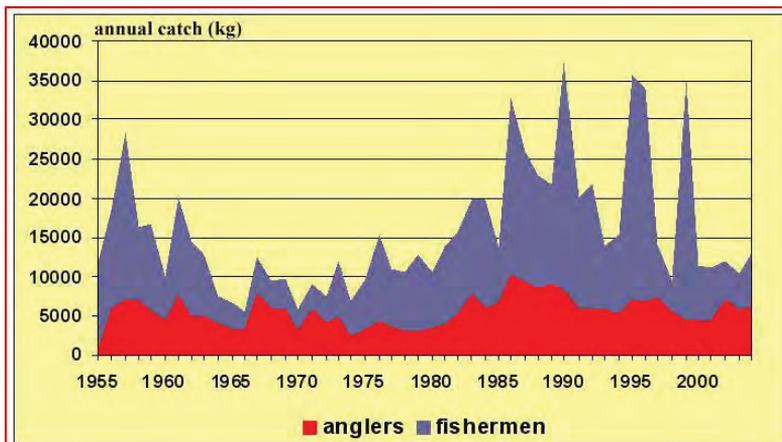


Figure 3. The catch of sterlet (kg) in Hungary by commercial and recreational fisherman during the period 1955-2004 (provided by Gabor Guti).

Habitat loss and degradation due to construction of dams and regulation of river flow

Disturbance of continuum of river flow and significant endangerment of fish population by construction of hydropower plants, present a global phenomenon today. The dams have been built on majority of rivers populated by sturgeon species, with 50 percent of all dams built in the region of Eurasian during the period from 1960 to 1980. Complex of technical and ecological factors cause changes in fish distribution as well as in commercial fishing. After construction of the Djerdap I dam mass migrations of sterlet adults have been observed toward upstream regions with faster river water flow rates where sedimentation processes are much lesser extensive than in the reservoir itself.

Water pollution

Release of industrial, agricultural and communal waste water into environment caused contamination of aquatic ecosystems. Fish are often exposed to highly contaminated water, which can lead to different changes, from biochemical alterations and single cells to changes in the whole population. As bental feeding species, sterlet is highly exposed to pollutants found in sediment. Researchs done by L e n h a r d t et al. (2004a) and P o l e k s i ć et al. (in press) showed presence of sublethal histopathological changes in sterlet from Danube and Tisza River which is probably response to presence of heavy metal and other pollutants in water and sediment. Research on sterlet in Danube has shown the rise of activity of superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxides in liver as the reaction to presence of certain contaminants in the ecosystem, originated from oil refinery (S t a n i ć et al., 2006).

Influence of political, social and economic changes Serbia and Hungary

For Hungary and especially Serbia the last decade of 20th century has been very turbulent politically as well as economically. Ongoing transition has affected all segments of the society. Among other things strict fishing control seized to exist what resulted on increase of pressure on many economically important species of fish in Danube.

Sterlet restocking

Sterlet stocking was never fully developed in Serbia while artificial propagation of sterlet in Hungary was developed in the 1970' and 1980'. Stocking of juveniles in the 1980' was regular with 10.000-100.000 individuals/year. Stocking in 1990' became occasional with 10.000-20.000 individuals/year, while stocking from 2000 start again to be regular with 50.000-150.000 individuals/year. Stocking programmes do not have significant effects on recruitment of sterlet.

Sterlet aquaculture

Sterlet is a promising candidate for freshwater aquaculture production and it has several indisputable advantages comparing with other sturgeon species. It has relatively small size, but fast reaches commercial weight and sexual maturity. The commercial relevance of sterlet is related to international trade in its meat and in juveniles for ornamental purposes. Although the biology and life of this fish is known relatively well, there are several details which require further studies, in order to develop sterlet production technologies to the same level as those of other fish species (e.g. Salmonids and Cyprinids, or channel catfish).

The sterlet has been produced in Hungary on a commercial scale in Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation (HAKI) and some other farms since 1990, although the volume of production is low. Tremendous knowledge on the biology, breeding and rearing technology of sterlet are available in HAKI (V a r a d i & R o n y a i, 1999). There is also produce of sterlet in Hungary for ornamental purposes.

Sterlet aquaculture is not developed in Serbia and only attempts were made in artificial spawning of sterlet and juveniles rearing.

Existing conservation measures and Activity plan for sterlet

The sterlet was under protection in period from 1974 till 1982 in Hungary (G u t i, 2006) but since 1982 it has been only protected by closed season (1 March – 31 May) and size limit (45 cm – total length). Similarly, sterlet in Serbia nowadays is only protected by closed season (1 March – 31 May) and size limit (40 cm – standard length).

In frame of the project “Sustainable use of sterlet and development of sterlet aquaculture in Serbia and Hungary” which was realized by the Institute for Multidisciplinary Research (Belgrade, Serbia) and HAKI (Szarvas, Hungary) and financed as cross-border Cooperation Programme by the EU-EAR “Activity plan for the conservation and sustainable use of sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* L.)” was prepared. Activity plan comprehends measurements which have to be done for the protection of sterlet from future devastation (decrease) of population, and recommendations for increase of population on historical level, which has to reflect on taking off these species from the list of vulnerable.

In that manner it is necessary to work on more detailed investigation of these species, and conduct better coordination of work between scientists involved in the sterlet projects as all of the other stakeholders who are dealing with management of these species.

Acknowledgement:

The present study was supported by the Project 05SER03/03/007 financed by European Agency for Reconstruction.

REFERENCES

Guti, G. (2006). Past and present status of sturgeons in Hungary. Proceedings 36th International Conference of IAD, 148-151. Austrian Committee Danube Research / IAD, Vienna, 143-147.

Hensel, K. and J. Holčík (1997). Past and current status of sturgeons in the upper and middle Danube River. Env. Biol. Fish. 48, 185-200.

Jaczo, I. (1974). Changes in the sterlet stocks in Hungarian rivers on the basis of investigations and catch statistics between 1947-1970. Halaszat 20, 12.

Lenhardt, M., Cakic, P., Kolarevic, J., Mickovic, B. and M. Nikcevic (2004). Changes in sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* L.) catch and length frequency distribution in the Serbian part of the Danube River during the twentieth century. Ecohydrol. Hydrobiol. 4, 193-197.

Lenhardt, M., Kolarević, J., Jarić, I., Cvijanović, G., Poleksić, V., Mičković, B., Gačić, Z., Cakić, P. and M. Nikčević (2004a). Assessment concepts for river ecosystems characterization based on sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* L.) population research. Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Ecohydraulics “Aquatic habitats: analysis & restoration”, Madrid, 12th-17th September, 153-156.

Poleksić, V., Lenhardt, M., Jarić, I., Đorđević, D., Gačić, Z., Cvijanović, G. And B. Rašković (2009). Liver, gills nad skin pathology and heavy metal content in the Danube sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* Linnaeus, 1758). Environ. Toxicol. Chem. (In press)

Reinartz, R. (2002). Sturgeons in the Danube River, Biology, Status, Conservation. International Association for Danube Research (IAD).

Stanić, B., Andrić, N., Zorić, S., Grubor-Lajšić, G. and Kovačević, R. (2006). Assessing pollution in the Danube River near Novi Sad (Serbia) using several biomarkers in sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* L.). Ecotoxicol. Environ. Saf. 65, 395-402.

Toth, J. (1979). Changes in the catching data of sturgeon *Acipenser ruthenus* L. in the Hungarian sector of the Danube. Annal. Univ. Sci. Budapest 20-21, 265-269.

Varadi, L. and A. Ronyai (1999). The history, current research and future potential of sturgeon culture in Hungary. J. Appl. Ichthyol. 15 (4-5), 331-332.

STURGEON FARMING WITH MINIMUM RESOURCES

RADU MUSCALU - NAGY
SC Sterlet SRL, Timisoara, Romania
contact@sterlet.ro
www.sterlet.ro

GAJENJE JESETRI SA MINIMALNIM RESURSIMA

Abstrakt

Rad daje prikaz načina gajenja jesetarskih riba sa minimalnim resursima. Razmatra se izbor lokacije, oprema na ribnjaku, recirkulacioni sistem, mehanička i biološka filtracija, UV sterilizacija, aeracija, zagrevanje vode i tankovi.

Ključne reči: jesetarske ribe, gajenje, minimalni resursi

Sturgeons are starting to get more and more attention due to the high profit that they can provide to farmers. But, this profit is not coming easily; it needs many years until the sturgeon females reach sexual maturity, it requires high costs for initial investment and especially high costs throughout the years.

In this article we will try to find solutions for low investment in sturgeon farming that also involves low running costs. Minimizing the initial cost normally means low productivity for the farm, or bad results in the end. Experience teaches us that a sturgeon farm can be build with minimum budget as long as the processes involved in farming are completely understood.

Location

The first resource that can be minimized is land. Nowadays, the price of land has reached record levels, especially if it is located next to a river or another water source. Excavating the ponds, or constructing big tanks on this land also involves high prices.

The solution is to build a sturgeon farm on a minimum piece of land, where by means of high intensification a big production of sturgeons can be obtained.

Recirculated systems, although seem as a high investment, can be realized with minimum costs, as long as alternatives for special equipments are found. The recirculated aquaculture system requires usually a building or an enclosure where the tanks and special equipments are clever arranged to occupy minimum space.

The popular belief is that recirculated system requires very high costs for energy (pumping and heating). These costs can be minimized by designing the system in a such manner that low energy pumps can be used. Linear circulation of water can be achieved with minimum costs.

Equipments

Today's farms that work on this system (recirculation) are equipped with high tech filters, pumps, UV sterilization units, oxygen injectors, etc. These equipments are usually expensive, especially because a sturgeon farm is relatively big because of the great size of fish that are cultured.

Mechanical filtration

The first expensive equipment that can be replaced is the mechanical filter. Normally in high budget farms, drum filters are used to separate the suspended solid wastes from the water. This type of filters are constructed from stainless steel, are equipped with sensors, control panels, rinsing pumps and engines. This kind of technology is expensive, and a single drum filter can cost for a sturgeon farm, over 25.000 Euros, and up to four pieces are required.

This step in water treatment can be successfully realized by decantation vortexes. These are special designed tanks that allow water to settle, at the bottom solid wastes are settled and clear water is collected from the surface. Depending on the size of the farm, one or more vortexes are needed to produce clear water, free of solid wastes. The solid wastes can be eliminated from this vortex automatically by using submerged low flow pumps, or by using electro-valve mounted at the vortex's siphon.

Biological filtration

Eliminating ammonia and nitrites from the water can be done by using biofilters. These are nitrification chambers, where specific aerobic bacteria oxidize the ammonia and nitrites to less toxic elements such as nitrates. Unfortunately, at this day there is no cheaper alternative to replace the biofilter material, unless high surface materials are used in order to reduce the need of this material. Biofilter media has a specific surface reported to the volume of up to 900 m²/m³. Other materials have a active surface of only 150 m²/m³. Also the price of these two materials are different. But using high quality biofilter will reduce the cost of all the biofilter.

Another way in reducing the cost of this equipments, and especially the running cost is by using these materials in smaller rounded tanks, where water from the first filter (vortex) is moving the material, ensuring in this way also the necessary oxygen for the bacteria. The other, more expensive type of using these materials is by suspending them in trickling towers, or by moving them in moving beds by means of strong aeration from high power air-blowers.

These methods can save up to 20% of the initial investments in biofilters (less material) but will save all the energy costs required otherwise with pumping in trickling towers or pumping air by high power blowers.

UV sterilization

Although it seems that this step is very complicated, and requires special equipments, by understanding how a UV sterilization unit works, the farmer can build his own.

The principle of this units is to allow water to get in contact as close as possible, and as long as possible to the crystal tubes that have inside UV lamps. The distance between these crystal tubes should not be larger that 4 cm. Water sterilization UV lamps will be used, and they are available for purchase at many dealers, as well as the crystal tubes and electric transformers. Of course that this units will not have sensors that informs about the life span of the lamps, but as long as the farmer will change constantly these lamps there shouldn't be any problems. Also, cleaning of crystal tubes will be done manually once a week or every two weeks.

Aeration/oxygenation

Normally, oxygen reservoirs in the shape of 2 to 20 m³ cisterns are used in sturgeon farming, but such investment starts with 15.000 Euros, which can be too much for some farmers.

This process can be done with simple welding oxygen bottles equipped with reductor, rubber hose and a ceramic diffuser at the end. Each bottle wave an average span of two weeks, and one is required at every fish tank. Of course, using pure oxygen to biofilter will increase the efficiency of biofiltration.

Using a oxygen-meter is a very good idea, because the farmer will adjust the flow of oxygen upon its needs, saving also oxygen.

In case of emergency, electric aerators mounted on each tank will be used.

Pumping

Designing a system that requires a minimum difference in level between the fish tanks and the water treatment brings the major save in energy but also in initial investment. Linear water circulation consumes less energy in pumping, but also involves in cheaper pumps.

Vertical propeller pumps, are cheap, can work continuously, move huge amounts of water but can work efficiently only in low-level differences.

If the farmer would use trickling towers for biofiltration and drum filters for mechanical filtration, he will have some water level differences that will need normal submerged pumps, that are expensive and have a major power consumption.

A normal submerged pump that moves 1500 m³ of water per hour will cost over 30.000 Euros (made for aquaculture purposes) and will consume over 40 KW of electric energy each hour to pump the water to a level of more that 2 meters. On the other hand, a vertical propeller pump, that makes the same work, at lower water level difference (close to zero) will cost maximum 5.000 Euros and will have a power consumption of less than 5 KW of electric energy each hour.

Heating

The sturgeon requires a constant optimum temperature in water which according to the specie is between 18-25°C. It is very hard and expensive to heat the water, therefore, heating the air in the building where sturgeons are reared is easier and less costly. Insulating the building is a requirement.

One of the best ways to heat the air is using thermal central units that burns wood or wood wastes.

Fish tanks

Expensive fiber glass tanks can be successfully replaced with concrete tanks, build under the room level. Thermal insulation is mandatory.

The cement will be covered with special polyurethane elastomers to ensure a clean smooth surface.

The tanks will have a round shape, especially where the bottom is joining the vertical walls.

All fish tanks will have the evacuation centered, where a siphon is leading the water toward the exterior monk like construction.

The water alimentation will be made tangential by using cheap plastic tubes, welded.

Instead of conclusion

Most of the costs will be in constructing the building, most of it will be made of concrete (fish tanks, channels, water treatment basins) and walls will be build from sandwich panels that ensure a good thermal isolation.

Water used in these systems is originating from underground, and a small amount of it is needed in a whole day.

Populating the farm with large enough sturgeon fingerlings fully weaned to dry feed will lower the chance of mortality. Using high quality feed is mandatory in order to obtain good results and to shorten the period to marketing the sturgeons. These two expenses (fingerlings and feed) cannot be minimized, although on the whole, good quality feed is more economical and good fingerlings with low mortality are also economical.

Sturgeons can be reared in recirculated system with minimum expenses regarding the initial costs and also regarding the running costs, as long as the culture processes are fully understood. These economical methods will slightly increase the need of workers (cleaning of vortex, and biofilter maintenance will be a daily task), as well as feeding.

HOW TO DEFINE BREEDING GOALS TO ACHIEVE EFFICIENT MARKED ADAPTED PRODUCTION OF TROUT

K. KOLSTAD

Nofima Marin, Pos Box 5010, N-1432 Ås. Norway

KAKO ODREDITI CILJEVE SELEKCIJE DA BI SE DOSTIGLA EFIKASNA PROIZVODNJA PASTRMKE PRILAGODJENA TRŽIŠTU

Abstrakt

U programu veštačke selekcije nam je potreban dobro definisan cilj da bi ukazao na smer i ambiciju uzgoja. Cilj programa treba da uzme u obzir uključivanje osobina koje su važne za datu vrstu i tržište. Osobine koje pratimo moraju pokazivati značajnu genetičku varijaciju, moraju biti od ekonomske važnosti i moraju biti merljive. Najznačajnije osobine koje se smatraju važnim u akvakulturi pokazuju relativno visoku heritabilnost i zato mogu biti efikasno unapređene kroz proces selekcije. U značajne osobine spadaju prirast, uzrasna kategorija, polna zrelost, nekoliko kvalitativnih osobina, otpornost na bolesti, deformiteti i efikasnost usvajanja hrane. Da bi se izbegli negativni efekti veštačke selekcije, u obzir mora biti uzeta korelacija između ovih osobina.

***Ključne reči:** ciljevi uzgoja, selektivni uzgoj, akvakultura*

INTRODUCTION

In developing efficient, competitive and sustainable breeding programmes, definition of appropriate breeding goals is a very important task. The breeding goal can be thought of as the overall objective of the breeding program. It should in terms of relevant characteristics describe what we wish to achieve by selective breeding. It may reflect ambitions related to production efficiency, demands in the market, environmental aspects and animal welfare.

The breeding goal should be oriented towards the future for two reasons. First, genetic changes are permanent and cumulative, and can lead to substantial changes in performance over time. Secondly, there is often a considerably time lag between selection decisions being made and the genetic improvement being utilized. However, rapid

changes in market conditions, development of new technologies and production systems, new legislations etc., make it difficult to predict the future of livestock production and thereby to define long-term breeding goals.

For a trait to be included in the breeding goal, the trait must

- Be of economic and ethical importance
- Show genetic variance
- Be possible to measure at reasonable costs

Economic valuation is a major factor in choosing which traits to be included in the breeding goal. A proper assessment of alternative goals and an appropriate weighting of the traits may lead to recommendations of industry actions that are the most profitable and sustainable. Attention to the economics of breeding programmes will result in more accurate valuation of benefits of genetic improvement of fish and livestock in segments of industry and society.

In the past, with a few exceptions, the breeding goals for aquaculture and livestock species have been narrow with selection for a few production related traits with the objective to reduce production costs. However, during the last years it has been shown that such a short-term market strategy may lead to unwanted side effects including deterioration of traits not included in the breeding goal (R u w, 1998). With more efficient breeding methods and new powerful technologies, larger and faster responses are also to be expected. This may result in an increased risk of unwanted side effects and also increased risk of loss of genetic variation, counteracting further genetic improvement. There is also a growing concern about animals suffering from diseases and disorders, and the use of antibiotics for treatments, including their effects on animals, products and humans. There is no use in applying new and powerful technologies if they just bring us faster in an undesired direction. Hence, it becomes more important to define a breeding goal that reflects a direction in coherence with a sustainable development.

Another consequence of such a narrow, short-term and market focused breeding goal has been that relatively few breeds or strains expand rapidly and supersede other populations focusing on other traits or with less efficient breeding programmes (C h r i s t e n s e n, 1998). In the long-term, this may lead to a considerable loss of genetic variation and has increased our awareness of the importance of securing sustainable use of genetic resources as a safeguard against future changes in both production and market conditions (H a m m o n d, 1994).

Consequently, an increased focus on both long-term economic as well as ethical and environmental values when defining breeding goals is now evident (O l e s e n et al., 2000). Also, due to the relation between human health and diet and the fact that cost of food constitutes steadily less of people's income, animal producers can anticipate greater emphasis on product quality and ethical standards. It is therefore likely that the consumers will pay more attention to a broader set of traits implying that breeding organisations have to behave accordingly to be competitive in future food markets.

Traits in a breeding goal; how to meet the future

The overall objective in a breeding program is usually to increase the profit of the firm, industry, or society that are investing in the program.

This is obtained by selection of animals based on a predicted aggregate genotype, a function of the additive genetic values of traits included in the breeding goal weighted by their corresponding economic weight (H a z e l, 1943). The economic value of each trait depends upon the amount by which profit may be expected to increase for each unit of additive genetic improvement in that trait. Economic values are thus among the key factors for deciding which traits to include in the breeding goal (H a r r i s, 1970). However, assigning appropriate economic weights represents a major difficulty for multiple trait selection programmes. Actually, derivation of economic values requires a sound theoretical basis, proper biological modelling of animal production, farm economics and social aspects, and appropriate assumptions on future production and marketing circumstances.

This should decide how to compose the breeding goal, i.e. which traits to include.

In family based genetic improvement program for salmonids several traits are included in the breeding goals: harvest body weight, sexual maturity, disease resistance traits, survival, fillet quality traits, skin colour, deformities and egg size. The mentioned traits are also included in the selection criterion. Table 1 presents traits included in known family-based breeding programs in rainbow trout.

Table 1. Traits included in 9 family-based breeding goals in rainbow trout (2006).

| Traits | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvest body weight | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Age at sex maturity | X | X | X | | | | X | | X |
| IPN | | | | | X | | | | |
| F. psychrophilum | | | | | | X | | | X |
| Diplostomum (par) | | | | | | | X | | |
| V. anguillarum | | X | | | | | | | |
| Stress, cortisol | | | | | | | | | X |
| Fillet yield | | X | | | | | | | |
| Fillet colour | X | X | | | | | X | | |
| Fillet fat | | | | | | | | X | |
| Skin colour | X | X | X | | | | X | X | |
| Skin spottiness | | | | | | | X | | |
| Body shape | X | X | | | | | X | | |
| Deformity | X | X | | | | | | | |
| Egg size | | | | | X | | | | |

Body weight at a given time, or growth rate, is for meat producing animals considered the most important economic trait. Fast growth increase production through faster turnover and reduced proportion of fixed costs per unit production. Also, faster growing animals reaches a higher weight before sexual maturation. Consequently, this should be

an important part of the breeding goal if the purpose is to produce more within a production unit. Generally this is a trait which shows sufficient genetic variation ($h^2 \sim 0,25$ (e.g. Kinghorn, 1983; Rye & Restie, 1995) and is easily measured on the breeding candidates.

Age at sexual maturation is also recorded at the breeding candidate. Early sexual maturation is considered a disadvantage in some species as feed is converted into gonads instead of meat. Generally, sexual maturation reduces growth, meat quality and increase mortality. Significant genetic variation is documented for this trait ($h^2 \sim 0,07-0,34$ (e.g. Gjerd & Gjerd, 1984; Gjerd, 1986; Kause et al., 2003). The breeding goal is often defined as 'reached market size before sexual maturation'. In salmon this has been achieved. Early maturation may not be a problem when market size is much less than mature size of the fish in question, i.e. inland production of rainbow trout.

Quality traits: The specific demand for quality varies between markets and species. Some important quality characteristics are size, fat percentage, fat distribution, flesh colour, fillet yield, texture, body shape, condition factor and dressing percentage and skin colour. Also, intra muscular bones may be a problem which can be solved by selective breeding, e.g. in carp, silver barb and sea bream. A challenge in a selective breeding program is to measure quality on live fish. Most often this is measured after slaughter permitting only family selection for this trait. Some market pays little attention to product quality traits as long as the traits are within certain minimum or maximum acceptable standards. Pricing according to quality may be constrained by lack of appropriate technology for quality grading of the fish. Quality traits show generally high heritabilities ($h^2 \sim 0,25$ (e.g. Rye & Gjerd, 1996; Gjerd & Gjerd, 1984)

Disease resistance: Traits such as disease resistance are receiving increasing attention by fish farming industry world wide as disease poses probably the greatest worldwide risk to the success of intensive aquaculture through its effects both on production and animal welfare. In the case of disease resistance, the evaluation method (challenge testing) is commonly used in modern breeding programs. Due to negative impacts on animal welfare, alternative approaches are continuously considered like the recent development of high throughput gene expression profiling (eg. using DNA microarrays). This technology can be used to study how the expression level of a large number of genes in a tissue changes with the challenge of an environmental stressor (eg. in carp exposed to cold water¹). Also the search for single genes with major impact is given large attention. Some important genes has been found (<20). In fish, unlike farmed animals, most disease resistance show significant and large heritabilities and can be improved efficiently by selective breeding.

Deformities are considered an unwanted side effect of selective breeding. It does however often appear at an early stage of a breeding program, before environmental conditions are fully understood and adjusted, and before the fish is adjusted to production conditions. Some of these problems disappear after some generations of selection. However, due to unwanted correlations found between growth and deformities (Kostad et al., 2005), this must be taken into account a breeding program to ensure the welfare of the fish and the quality of the product.

Feed efficiency is improved by indirect selection through selection for improved growth, as genetic correlations between growth and feed efficiency is high and positive (Kinghorn, 1981). A direct selection asks for cost efficient methods to record feed intake. Those are yet to be found. Genetic variation in feed efficiency has been found in

salmon (Thodesen, 1999; Kolstad et al., 2005). Some studies have proven rather high heritabilities for feed intake ($h^2=0.41$ (Silverstein et al., 2001)).

Can all traits be improved simultaneously?

Some traits are favourable correlated, and efficiently can be improved for both traits simultaneously through selective breeding. There are however several examples of unwanted correlations, i.e. between growth and deformities and between growth and disease resistance (Kolstad et al., 2005). As long as the unwanted correlations are less than unity, it is possible to achieve improvements in traits that are unfavourable with the use of family selection schemes with sufficient pedigree information and recordings. The improvement will however be much slower compared if the correlation was non-existing or favourable.

REFERENCES

- Christensen, L.G.* (1998). Future market and consumer- oriented breeding goals. *Acta Agric. Scand., Sect. A, Animal Sci. Suppl.*, 28:45-53.
- Gjerde, B. and Gjedrem, T.* (1984). Estimates of phenotypic and genetic parameters for carcass traits in Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout. *Aquaculture* 36:97-110.
- Gjerde, B.* (1986). Growth and reproduction in fish and shellfish. *Aquaculture* 57:37-55.
- Kause et al.*, (2003). Selection against early maturity in large rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*: the genetics of sexual dimorphism and genotype-by-environmental interactions. *Aquaculture* 228:53-68.
- Harris, D.L.* (1970). Breeding for efficiency in livestock production: defining the economic objectives. *J. Anim. Sci.*, 30:860-865.
- Hazel, L.N.* (1943). The genetic basis for constructing selection indexes. *Genetics*, 28:476-490.
- Kinghorn, B.P.* (1983). A review of quantitative genetics in fish breeding. *Aquaculture* 31:283-304.
- K. Kolstad, I. Thorland, T. Refstie and B. Gjerde.* (2006). Genetic variation and genotype by location interaction in body weight, spinal deformity and sexual maturity Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) reared at different locations off Norway. *Aquaculture* 259, 66-73.
- Olesen, I., Groen A.F. and Gjerde, B.* (2000). Definition of animal breeding goals for sustainable production systems. *J. Anim. Sci.*, 78:570-582.
- Rauw, W.M., Kanis, E., Noordhuizen-Stassen, E.N. and Grommers, F. J.* (1998). Undesirable side effects of selection for high production efficiency in farm animals. A review. *Livest. Prod. Sci.*, 56:15-33.
- Rye, M. & Gjerde, B.* (1996). Phenotypic and genetic parameters of composition traits and flesh colour in Atlantic salmon. *Aquaculture Research* 27:121-133.
- Silverstein et al.* (2001). Feed intake in channel catfish: is there a genetic component? *Aquaculture research* 32:199-205.
- Thodesen, J. et al.* (1999). Feed intake, growth and feed utilisation of offspring from wild and selected Atlantic salmon. *Aquaculture* 180:237-246.

STUDIES OF THE PECULIARITIES OF SEA TROUT RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS FACTORS

NIJOLĖ KAZLAUSKIENĖ*, VESTA SKRODENYTĖ – ARBAČIAUSKIENĖ*,
MILDA ZITA VOSYLIENĖ*, EGIDIJUS LELIŪNA**

**Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University, Akademijos 2, LT-08412, Vilnius-21,
Lithuania*

***Lithuanian State Pisciculture and Fisheries Research Centre, Konstitucijos 23A,
LT-08105 Vilnius, Lithuania*

ISPITIVANJE OSOBENOSTI REAGOVANJA MORSKE PASTRMKE NA STRESNE FAKTORE SREDINE

Abstrakt

Cilj rada je bio da se ispituju uticaji dva izdvojena faktora sredine i njihovog kombinovanog delovanja na morsku pastrmku, procenom promena u morfofiziološkim, fiziološkim, imunološkim i mikrobiološkim parametrima kod riba kao odgovor na stres. Primenjene su višestruke istraživačke metode. Nađene su promene u pomenutim parametrima kod mlađi morske pastrmke na stupnju aktivne ishrane pod uticajem pojedinačnih stres faktora (gustina riba, protok vode) i pod njihovim kombinovanim delovanjem. Kombinovano delovanje dva stres faktora sredine u poređenju sa pojedinačnim uticajima izazvalo je mnogo značajnije promene u većini ispitivanih parametara.

Ključne reči: *morska pastrmka, stresni faktori sredine, kombinovano delovanje*

INTRODUCTION

In intensive fish culture, different environmental stress factors affect the fish organism. Deleterious stimuli such as temperature changes, decrease in oxygen concentration and increase in ammonia concentration in water induce stress reaction in fish (P i c k e r i n g, 1993; K r o u p o v a et al. 2005). In turn, depending on the magnitude of stimuli, a stress reaction, which is an integrated response with behavioural, neural, hormonal and physiological elements of the fish organism, can worsen the fish health

status and reduce the organism's resistance to diseases (I w a m a et al. 1995; K a z l a u s k i e n ė et al. 2004). Some of diseases, such as fin necrosis, are frequently observed in hatchery practice, however, specific causes of this infection and pathogens have not been ascertained yet. The aim of the study was to investigate and compare the affects of different single stress factors and their combined action on sea trout (*Salmo trutta trutta* L.) evaluating morphophysiological, physiological, immune and microbiological parameters.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sea trout fry ($Q - 2.82 \pm 0.12$ g; $L - 6.45 \pm 0.69$ cm) were brought from the Žeimena Salmon Hatchery (Švenčionys district, Lithuania). Fish were reared in the semi-recirculated system constructed according to the guidelines by M o r t e n s e n et al. (2000). The system consisted of four 45 l capacity aquariums, two buffer tanks, a submersible water pump and PVC piping. The total water volume in the system was 0.81 m³. One of the buffer tanks was loaded with 0.25m³ Bio-Blok® 200 (Expo-Net, Denmark) filter media to serve as a biological filtration unit. A high water exchange level was kept constantly at 3000 l of fresh water per one kilogram of feed added to the system. This maintained adequate water temperature and allowed a higher feed input. Four groups of visually healthy fish were investigated: **group I (control) – (150 specimens) fish density in the aquarium – 10 kg/m³ and water flow – 1.4 l/min;** **group II – (150 specimens) fish density – 10 kg/m³ and water flow – 0.79 l/min;** **group III – (300 specimens) fish density – 20 kg/m³ and water flow – 1.4 l/min;** **group IV – (300 specimens) fish density – 20 kg/m³ and water flow – 0.79 l/min.** A total of 900 individuals were studied. Sea trout were fed with Aller Aqua Futura (Denmark) extruded fish feed. The amount of the feed given was calculated as a percentage according to fish biomass in the aquarium based on recommendations by the producer. The duration of the experiment was 20 days. The specimens were analysed (20 individuals from each aquarium) at the end of the test. The experiment was performed using artesian water. The average hardness of water was approximately 284 mg/l as CaCO₃, alkalinity was 244 mg/l as HCO₃⁻, mean pH was 7.2–7.8, temperature was $15.0 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, and oxygen concentration ranged from 8 to 10 mg/l. The morphophysiological state of sea trout fry was evaluated using morphophysiological parameters: the condition factor (CF) and the liver somatic index (LSI). Physiological (haematological) analysis was performed, and erythrocyte (Er, $10^6 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$) and leukocyte (Leu, $10^3 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$) counts were evaluated using routine methods (S v o b o d o v a, V y k u s o v a, 1991). Glucose concentration (Mmol/l) was determined with „EKSAN-G“ (K u l y s et al. 1989). Caudal fin specimens were taken from groups I, III and IV of sea trout fry for the detection of fin necrosis causing bacteria. Caudal fins were weighed, homogenized and diluted with a buffer solvent (pH7.3). Bacterial cells were separated from fins by serial centrifugation according to Holben (H o l b e n, 1997). For identifications of bacteria, we used the following molecular techniques: genomic DNA isolation was performed using a kit (Genomic DNA Purification Kit, MBI Fermentas); amplification of the bacterial 16S rRNA gene (700 bp) was performed using the universal bacterial primers w010 340F (5'-ACT CCT ACG GGA GGC AGC A-3') and w007 1100R (5'-CTC GTT GCG GGA CTT AAC-3') (S k r o d e n y t ė-A r b a č i a u s k i e n ė et al. 2006); PCR products were extracted using a Cyclo-pure gel extraction kit (Amresco, USA); PCR products cloning was performed using a Gene-

JET™ PCR Cloning Kit (MBI Fermentas); transformation of competent *Escherichia coli* DH5 α cells was performed using a TransformAid™ Bacterial Transformation Kit (MBI Fermentas); recombinant plasmids containing appropriate insert isolations were performed as described by Birnboim et al. (1979); DNA sequence analysis was performed on an ABI Prism model 377 automated DNA sequencer ABI (Foster City, CA). The obtained sequences were compared to sequences from the Gene Bank. Phylogenetic sequence analysis was performed using the CLC Free Workbench version 0.91 software (<http://www.clcbio.com>). Differences between the measured characteristics were tested by Student's t-test ($p < 0.05$) using the programme GraphPAD InStat (USA).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Morphophysiological parameters. No significant differences in the LSI (1.15 ± 0.12) and CF (1.03 ± 0.03) of sea trout fry were recorded in group II (water flow twice reduced) as compared with the control group (-1.17 ± 0.13 ; 1.05 ± 0.03 , respectively). The LSI of fry estimated in group III (fish density twice enlarged) was significantly ($p < 0.0001$) higher (1.56 ± 0.14) than that in the control group (1.17 ± 0.13). However, no significant differences in the CF of sea trout fry were recorded in group III (1.03 ± 0.04 1.05 ± 0.03) as compared with group I (1.05 ± 0.03). The LSI of fry recorded in group IV (water flow twice reduced and fish density twice enlarged – combined action) was significantly ($p < 0.0001$) higher (1.61 ± 0.12) and the CF was significantly ($p < 0.0001$) lower than those in the control group (1.17 ± 0.13 ; 1.05 ± 0.03 , respectively). In intensive fish culture, the effects of different factors such as temperature, oxygen and ammonia concentration in water, as well as stocking density and food accessibility, are responsible for a decrease in the growth of fish (L i e, 2001). Moreover, according to scientific data different morphophysiological parameters are rather sensitive and adequately reflect the negative impact of changing environmental factors on the developing and growing organism (K a z l a u s k i e n è et al. 2004; F r o e s e, 2006).

Physiological, immune parameters. The erythrocyte and leukocyte counts significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased ($1.71 \pm 0.14 \cdot 10^6 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$ and $16.45 \pm 1.3 \cdot 10^3 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$, respectively) in the blood of group II fish as compared to control fish ($1.29 \pm 0.17 \cdot 10^6 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$ and $12.86 \pm 1.41 \cdot 10^3 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$, respectively). An increase in the number of fish in group III induced a significant elevation in erythrocyte ($1.88 \pm 0.12 \cdot 10^6 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$) and leukocyte counts ($29.8 \pm 3.3 \cdot 10^3 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$) as compared to the same parameters in the control group. All studied fish parameters induced by the combined action of two stress factors (group IV) were significantly different from those in the control group. The erythrocyte count ($1.65 \pm 0.70 \cdot 10^6 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$) and leukocyte count ($25.9 \pm 1.5 \cdot 10^3 \times \text{mm}^{-3}$) were significantly elevated, whereas glucose concentration ($1.90 \pm 0.1 \text{ Mmol/l}$) was significantly reduced (control group $2.7 \pm 0.2 \text{ Mmol/l}$). These data are in accordance with the results obtained by I w a m a et al. (1995) about changes in the blood of salmon juveniles induced by human activities and the worsening of water quality. Meanwhile, when stress stimuli were prolonged, the amount of erythrocyte and haemoglobin concentration decreased, the processes of leukopoiesis were suppressed and fish immune resistance was reduced (V o s y l i e n è et al. 1999). According to V o s y l i e n è (1996), glucose concentration in the blood of fish exposed to long-term stress is reduced to the undetectable level.

Microbiological parameters. After cloning, 55 bacterial clones were isolated randomly from plates: 20 from each of groups III and IV and 15 from the control group.

Uncultured γ -proteobacteria (5 of 15), *Aeromonas* (4 of 15) and unclassified Cyanobacteria (4 of 15) were isolated from the control group of sea trout fry fin samples. Meanwhile, *Aeromonas* (8 of 20) and uncultured γ -proteobacteria (4 of 20) were detected in group III fin samples, and *Aeromonas* (14 of 20) and *Pseudomonas* (5 of 20) in group IV fin samples. Phylogenetic analysis of *Aeromonas* strain sequences showed that 19 and 23 clone sequences from group III, as well as 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 clone sequences from group IV, were closest to *Aeromonas hydrophila*. The other sequences were closest to *Aeromonas* sp. sequences (Fig. 1). Phylogenetic analysis of *Pseudomonas* strain sequences showed that the universal bacterial primers w010 340F and w007 1100R for the amplification of the bacterial 16S rRNA gene were insufficient to separate the species in the same genus. The tested bacterial sequences may belong to *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and *Pseudomonas* sp. Most of these bacteria were detected in group IV, with combined action of the two environmental stress factors. As opportunistic pathogens, *Aeromonas hydrophila* and *Pseudomonas* are abundant in all aquatic environments, however, fish fall ill when environmental hazards lead to changes in their physiological state and the weakening of the immune system. Under the combined action of several environmental stress factors, opportunistic bacteria can become primary pathogens with tremendous reproductive potential leading to high numbers of infected fish and possibly to serious losses in fish hatcheries.

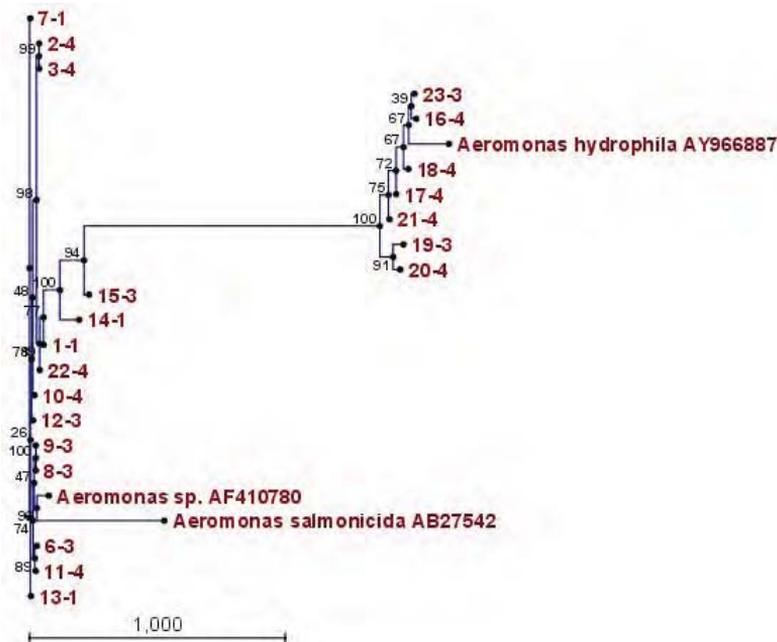


Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree showing the relationships among *Aeromonas* based on 16S rRNA gene sequences isolated from the tail fin of sea trout (numbers indicate clones) as compared to sequences of the same gene of the known bacterial genera and species derived from the Gene Bank. The scale bar of the bootstrap consensus tree represents genetic

distance (substitutions per 100 nucleotides). The tree was constructed using the neighbor-joining analysis of a distance matrix obtained from a multiple-sequence alignment. Bootstrap values (expressed as percentages of 100 replications) are shown at branch points.

CONCLUSIONS

1. No significant differences in the LSI, CF and glucose concentration, and significantly elevated erythrocyte and leukocyte counts in the blood of sea trout fry were recorded in group II (water flow twice reduced) as compared to those found in the control group.
2. The LSI, and erythrocyte and leukocyte counts were significantly elevated and no significant differences in the CF and glucose concentration were recorded in group III (fish density twice enlarged). Fin necrosis causing bacteria was detected in group III: *Aeromonas hydrophilia* – 2 strains and *Pseudomonas* – 2 strains, while in group I they were absent.
3. Combined action of the two environmental stress factors (water flow twice reduced and fish density twice enlarged) caused more significant alterations in all studied parameters of sea trout fry (group IV). The largest number of opportunistic pathogens (*Aeromonas hydrophilia* – 5 strains, *Pseudomonas* – 5 strains) was detected in group IV.
4. Under the combined action of several environmental stress factors, opportunistic bacteria with tremendous reproductive potential can become primary pathogens and can cause disease outbreaks in the fish hatchery.

Acknowledgements:

This work was funded by the Lithuanian State Science and Studies Foundation, Grant No. T-82/07.

REFERENCES

- Birnboim, H. C., Doly, J.* (1979). A rapid alkaline extraction procedure for screening recombinant plasmid DNA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 7, 1513-1523.
- Froese, R.* (2006). Cube law, condition factor and weight-length relationships: history, meta-analysis and recommendations. *Journal of Applied Ichthyology.* 22, 241-253.
- Holben, W. E., Williams, P., Saarinen, M., Särkilahti, L. K., Apajalahti, J. H. A.* (2002). Phylogenetic analysis of intestinal microflora indicates a Novel *Mycoplasma* phylotype in farmed and wild salmon. *Microbiol. Ecology.* 44, 175-185.
- Iwama, G. K., Morgan, J. D., Barton, B. A.* (1995). Simple field methods for monitoring stress and general condition of fish. *Aquaculture Research.* 26(4), 273-282.
- Kazlauskienė, N., Vosylienė, M. Z.* (2004). Physiological state of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo Salar* L.) and sea trout (*Salmo trutta trutta* L.) *Acta Zoologica Lituanica.* 14(4), 48-51.
- Kroupova, H., Machova, J., Svobodova, Z.* (2005). Nitrite influence on fish: a review. *Veterinari Medicina.* 50, 461-471.
- Kulys, J., Laurinavičius, V., Pesleckienė, M., Gurevičienė, M.* (1989). Metabolite determination in foodstuffs by enzyme analyzer. *Biotechnol. Appl. Biochem.* 11, 149-154.

Lie, O. (2001). **Flesh quality – the role of nutrition. Aquaculture Research. 32, Supplement 1, 341–348.**

Mortensen, H. (2000). Filtration and Reuse of Water in Fish Farming, 37. Hydrotech, Industrigatan 1, S-235 32, Vellinge, Sweden.

Pickering, A. D. (1993). Endocrine-induced pathology in stressed salmonid fish. *Fish Res.*, 17, 35-50.

Skrodenytė-Arbačiauskienė, V., Sruoga, A., Butkauskas, D. (2006). Assessment of microbial diversity in the river trout *Salmo trutta fario* L. intestinal tract identified by partial 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis. *Fisheries Science.* 72, 597-602.

Svobodova, Z., Vykusova, B. (1991), In: Diagnostics, prevention and therapy of fishes diseases and intoxications (Eds. Z. Svobodova, B. Vykusova), 270. Vodnany, Czechoslovakia.

Vosylienė, M. Z. (1996). The effect of long-term exposure to copper on physiological parameters of rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. 2. Studies of haematological parameters. *Ekologija.* 1, 3-6.

Vosylienė, M. Z., Kazlauskienė, N. (1999). Alterations in fish health state parameters after exposure to different stressors. *Acta Zoologica Lituanica. Hydrobiologia.* 9(3), 83-95. <http://www.clcbio.com>

STANJE EKOSISTEMA ZA UZGOJ PASTRMKE SA ASPEKTA MIKROBIOLOŠKOG RIZIKA

B. VELEBIT, JELENA JOVANOVIĆ, JELENA BABIĆ, M. MILIJAŠEVIĆ, SLAVICA VESKOVIĆ-MORAČANIN, BRANKA BOROVIĆ, AURELIJA SPIRIĆ
Institut za higijenu i tehnologiju mesa, Kaćanskog 13, Beograd

STATE OF ECOSYSTEM FOR TROUT CULTURE FROM MICROBIOLOGICAL RISK ASPECT

Abstract

Control of microbiological status of ponds and a fish itself is of great importance while the aim of control is to detect indicators of faecal pollution and to evaluate the potential risk of consumption of contaminated aquacultural products. In this paper we investigated microbiological population of rainbow trout ponds, in trout itself and in sludge. Investigations were performed at the beginning of autumn, end of autumn and at the beginning of winter. Results indicated that microbiological status of the pond ecosystem was mainly satisfactory, although there were some sporadic cases of *A. hydrophila* on trout skin at the beginning of autumn.

Ključne reči: trout, ecosystem, microbiological risk

UVOD

Voda u ribnjacima za uzgoj ribe nije samo prostor koji riba nastanjuje, već je od nje potpuno zavisna. Riba u vodi boravi, hrani se, diše i razmnožava se. Gajenje ribe podrazumeva višestruko povećanje ihtiomas po jedinici površine, što se postiže unošenjem dodatnih materija (hrane, đubriva i dr.) iz spoljašnje sredine. Međutim, ovakve intervencije izazivaju promene u ekosistemu, tj. sedimentu i vodi, tako da za kratko vreme mogu učiniti životnu sredinu nepogodnom za život, dovodeći do poremećaja i/ili oboljenja, pa čak i uginuća riba. Stoga se gajena riba ni u kom slučaju ne sme posmatrati izdvojeno od vodene sredine ribnjaka, već kao njen integralni deo.

Kontrola mikrobiološkog statusa vode u ribnjacima je od izuzetnog značaja i cilj ove kontrole je da se detektuju indikatori fekalnog zagađenja i da se proceni potencijalni rizik od konzumacije kontaminiranih proizvoda akvakulture.

Mikroorganizmi objekata za akvakulturu mogu se podeliti u dve osnovne grupe. Jednu grupu čine bakterije koje su prirodno prisutne u vodenoj sredini u kojoj se riba

gaji i označavaju se kao specifični, tj. domaći mikroorganizmi u akvakulturi. U ovu grupu bakterija spadaju: *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Clostridium botulinum*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Listeria monocytogenes*. Ove bakterije se u malom broju nalaze u vodi i njihova prevalenca zavisi od uslova sredine, kao što su temperatura, količina kiseonika, prisustvo organskih materija, fito- i zooplanktona. *Cl. botulinum* tip E se nalazi u sedimentu jezera i ribnjaka, gde anaerobni uslovi omogućavaju njegovu proliferaciju. Izolovan je iz škrge, kože i creva riba i izgleda da je riba (pastrmka) nosilac spora. Pojavljivanje ovog mikroorganizma u pastrmskim ribnjacima je povezano sa nehigijenskim uslovima i blatom, gde riba može da dođe u kontakt sa sedimentom. *Aeromonas hydrophila* je deo normalne flore akvasistema i može se naći u ribi (D a v i e s et al., 2001). *Listeria monocytogenes* se izoluje iz biljaka koje trunu, a poljoprivredne otičuće vode mogu biti izvor kontaminacije. Nezagađena voda koja se koristi u akvakulturi je, generalno, slobodna od *Listeria*, i riba iz ovakvog ekosistema je nezagađena. *L. monocytogenes* može da dospe u ekosistem za uzgoj pastrmke preko kontaminirane hrane, poljoprivredne otičuće vode i kontaminiranog sedimenta u bazenima.

Drugu grupu čine bakterije koje nisu specifične, tj. nisu svojstvene za ribu, a veoma su značajne sa aspekta zaštite zdravlja ljudi, jer su indikatori fekalne kontaminacije. U ovu grupu spadaju *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Escherichia coli*, *Campylobacter*, *Yersinia*. Do pojave ovih bakterija u ekosistemu za uzgoj riba dolazi putem eksterne kontaminacije (ribnjaci locirani u zagađenim oblastima, upotreba prirodnih đubriva, fekalna kontaminacija preko kanalizacije). Generalno, *Salmonella* i druge entero bakterije nisu mikroorganizmi koji se pojavljuju u vodi i njihovo prisustvo u vodi ili ribi dolazi usled kontaminacije, kao rezultat loših higijenskih standarda (uključujući i kontaminiranu hranu).

Cilj ovog rada bio je da se ispita mikrobiološko stanje ekosistema za uzgoj pastrmke, što obuhvata mikrobiološko ispitivanje vode, mulja i proizvoda akvakulture, tj. ribe i da se sagleda uticaj mikrobiološkog statusa ekosistema na proizvod akvakulture.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Za ispitivanje mikrobiološkog statusa ekosistema izabran je pastrmski ribnjak u zapadnoj Srbiji. Nadmorska visina ribnjaka je 800 m/nm. Napajanje ribnjaka vodom vrši se izvorskom vodom prosečne temperature 14°C. Ispitivanja su vršena tokom tri perioda; početkom jeseni, krajem jeseni i početkom zime (ispitivanje I, II i III). Prilikom svakog ispitivanja uzeti su uzorci od po 6 kalifornijskih pastrmki (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), uzorci vode i mulja sa 6 lokacija u ribnjaku, kao i po 6 uzoraka hrane za prirast pastrmki. Uzorci ribe uzeti su tako da je sa anteriorno-dorzalne i ventralne regije aspetično preparisano po 20 g mišićnog tkiva sa pripadajućom kožom, dodato je 180 mL Ringero-vog rastvora i homogenizovano u stomaheru (AES, Francuska) u trajanju od 3 minuta. Uzorci su mikrobiološki ispitani na prisustvo *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Listeria* spp. (ISO 11290:2004), *Escherichia coli* (ISO 16649:2001), *Clostridium* spp. (ISO 15213:2003), *Salmonella* spp. (ISO 6579:2002), *Vibrio* spp., *Yersinia* spp. i određen je ukupan broj aerobnih mezofilnih bakterija (ISO 4833:2003).

Uzorci vode u količini od po 100 mL po lokaciji, ispitani su metodom membranske filtracije (Sartorius, Nemačka) i izvršeno je numeričko određivanje intestinalnih enterokoka (ISO 7899-2:2000) i koliformnih bakterija (ISO 9308-1:2000). Mikrobiološka ispitivanja mulja obuhvatala su *Escherichia coli* (ISO 16649:2001), *Clostridium* spp. (ISO 15213:2003), *Salmonella* spp. (ISO 6579:2002), *Vibrio* spp., *Yersinia* spp. i *Liste-*

ria spp. (ISO 11290:2004). Hrana za prirast pastrmki ispitana je na prisustvo *Escherichia coli* (ISO 16649:2001), *Clostridium* spp. (ISO 15213:2003), *Salmonella* spp. (ISO 6579:2002), i određen je ukupan broj aerobnih mezofilnih bakterija (ISO 4833:2003).

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

U tabeli 1. prikazani su rezultati mikrobiološkog ispitivanja kože i mišićnog tkiva pastrmke. Iz rezultata ispitivanja uočava se da je ukupan broj aerobnih mezofila tokom sva tri perioda ispitivanja imao prihvatljive vrednosti, ali i da je nastupanjem hladnijeg vremena pokazivao trend opadanja. Tokom ispitivanja početkom jeseni kod 2 uzorka pastrmke primjećene su sitne ulcerativne promene na ventralnoj regiji kože. izolovana je i identifikovana mezofilna aeromonada *Aeromonas hydrophila*. Nakon sprovedenog sanitarnog tretmana tokom sledeća dva ispitivanja aeromonade nisu izolovane. Dobijeni rezultati ispitivanja slični su sa rezultatima istraživanja koje je vršio Gonzalez et al.(2001).

Tabela 1. Rezultati mikrobiološkog ispitivanja kože sa mišićnim tkivom pastrmke.

| PARAMETAR | ISPITIVANJA | PERIOD ISPITIVANJA | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | I | II | III |
| TVC sa kožom (log CFU/g) | | 3,97 | 3,01 | 2,43 |
| prosečna vrednost | | | | |
| Salmonella spp. | | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| E.coli | | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| L.monocytogenes | | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| Vibrio spp. | | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| Yersinia spp. | | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| Aeromonas hydrophila | | + 2/6 | Ø | Ø |
| Clostridium spp. | | Ø | Ø | Ø |

U tabeli 2. prikazani su rezultati mikrobiološkog ispitivanja vode iz ribnjaka. Iz rezultata ispitivanja vidljivo je da je voda tokom sva tri posmatrana perioda bila odgovarajućeg mikrobiološkog kvaliteta (E P A, 1991), s tim da su vrednosti ukupnog broja ukupnih koliforma i intestinalnih enterokoka progresivne opadale sa nastupanjem zimskog perioda. Daljnjom identifikacijom utvrđeno je da je dominantna vrsta kod ukupnih koliforma *E.coli* (74%), dok je kod intestinalnih enterokoka dominantna vrsta bila *Enterobacter* spp.

Tabela 2. Rezultati mikrobiološkog ispitivanja vode iz ribnjaka.

| PARAMETAR | ISPITIVANJA | PERIOD ISPITIVANJA | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------|------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Ukupni koliformi (CFU/100 mL) | | 28,7 | 20,4 | 10,8 |
| Intestinalne enterokoki (CFU/100 mL) | | 8,1 | 7,5 | 5,2 |

U tabeli 3. prikazani su rezultati mikrobiološkog ispitivanja mulja iz ribnjaka. Tokom sva tri perioda ispitivanja u mulju su izolovani *E.coli*, *Clostridium* spp, kao i *Yersinia* spp. Ispitivanjem je utvrđeno da ne postoji značajna varijacija prisustva ovih mikroorganizama u zavisnosti od godišnjeg doba.

Tabela 3. Rezultati mikrobiološkog ispitivanja mulja iz ribnjaka.

| PARAMETAR ISPITIVANJA | PERIOD ISPITIVANJA | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| Salmonella spp. | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| E.coli | + (5/6) | + (3/6) | Ø |
| L.monocytogenes | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| Vibrio spp. | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| Yersinia spp. | + (3/6) | + (2/6)Ø | Ø |
| Clostridium spp. | + (3/6) | + (3/6) | Ø |

Mikrobiološkim ispitivanjem hrane za prirast pastrmki (nije prikazano) utvrđeno je da je mikrobiološki status uglavnom ujednačen; ukupan broj aerobnih mezofila u istoj nije prelazio 10^6 cfu/g, patogeni mikroorganizam nisu izolovani, sem u dva slučaja kada smo izolovali *Clostridium spp.* u količini od 350 cfu/g, odnosno 480 cfu/g.

ZAKLJUČCI

Na osnovu rezultata ispitivanja zaključili smo da je posmatrani pastrmski ribnjak, u celini, bio zadovoljavajućeg mikrobiološkog statusa. Ukupan broj aerobnih mezofila na koži i mišićnom tkivu pastrmke bio je u odgovarajućim granicama, ispitivanjem ukupnih koliforma i intestinalnih enterokoka ustanovljeno je da voda u ribnjaku nije fekalno kontaminirana. Mikrobiološki status sedimenta uobičajen je za ovaj tip ribnjaka. Sporadični nalaz *A. hydrophila* i sićušne ulcerozne promene s početka jeseni mogu se tumačiti relativno višom temperaturom vode kao i stresogenim faktorima prilikom transporta ribe u ribnjak. Adekvatan sanitarni tretman redukuje broj aeromonada i smanjuje mikrobiološki rizik tokom uzgoja pastrmke.

Zahvalnica:

Ova istraživanja rađena su u okviru projekta 20122, ‘‘Monitoring vodenih ekosistema u cilju dobijanja hemijski ispravnih i kvalitetnih akvakulturnih proizvoda, konkurentnih tržištu EU’’, koji, Programom istraživanja u oblasti tehnološkog razvoja za period 2008-2010, finansira Ministarstvo nauke R. Srbije.

LITERATURA

Davies, A. R., Capell, C., Jehanno, D., Nychas, G. J. E. and Kirby, R. M. (2001). Incidence of foodborne pathogens on European fish. *Food Control* 12 (2):67-71.

EFSA, (2008). Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Biological Hazards on a request from European Commission on Food Safety consideration of animal welfare aspects and husbandry systems for farmed fish. *The EFSA Journal* 867, 1-24.

EPA, (1991). Monitoring Guidelines to Evaluate Effects of Forestry Activities on Streams in Pacific Northwest and Alaska. #910/9-91-001.

FAO, (2000). Report of the FAO expert consultation on the trade impact of *Listeria* in fish products. FAO Fisheries Report No. 604.

González CJ, Santos JA, García-López ML, González N, Otero, A. (2001). Mesophilic aeromonads in wild and aquacultured freshwater fish. *J Food Prot.* 64(5):687-91.

UTICAJ HRANIVA NA DUŽINSKI RAST DUŽIČASTE PASTRMKE (*ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS*, WALBAUM, 1792) GAJENE U KAVEZIMA

SAVIĆ, N.¹, MIKAVICA, D.¹, MARKOVIĆ, Z.², MATARUGIĆ, D.¹, Ćuk, D.³

¹ Poljoprivredni fakultet u Banjoj Luci, Vojvode Petra Bojovića 1a, Banja Luka

² Poljoprivredni fakultet u Beogradu- Zemunu, ³ Bast Commerce, Kralja Milutina 69/I, Beograd

EFFECT OF FEED ON LENGTH GROWTH OF RAINBOW TROUT (*ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS*, WALBAUM, 1792) IN CAGES

Abstract

The experiment was carried out at the cage farm "Tropic ribarstvo" (reservoir lake Bo-cac, 50km far from Banja Luka) in two cycles with 6 treatments and 90 days per cycle (180 days). The aim of the experiment was to analyze the effect of feed type on the length growth of rainbow trout reared in cages. All applied feed types had no significant effect on the mean length growth during autumn and winter probably due to the decrease of water temperature and level of feeding that was justified by a low length growth rate of individuals. Feed with higher content of row fat had a optimal effect on mean body length in spring and summer and showed significant differences of mean body length ($\alpha = 0.05$; $\alpha = 0.01$) compared to treatment 1 that had a lower fat and higher carbohydrate content. There was no significant difference between the mean length growth of rainbow trout using feed with 22 and 26 % of fat. Analyzing the season in relation to the feed type (F test) a very significant difference of mean body length was confirmed ($\alpha = 0.01$), showing that the body length is highly dependent on the season and the feed type.

Key words: length growth, rainbow trout, fish cages, fish feed

UVOD

Karakteristike rasta dužičaste pastrmke (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Wal.) predstavljaju važan pokazatelj u akvakulturnoj proizvodnji. Razvojem hrane za salmonidne vrste riba javlja se i potreba za analizom efekata hraniva na karakteristike rasta. U prvom redu promjene u formulaciji hrane za salmonide ogledaju se u povećanju sadržaja masti, kao glavnih nosioca energije, čije učešće do kraja 80-tih godina nije prelazilo 8%, a danas

je zastupljena u hrani za salmonide do 35-40% (L a r r a i n i sar. 2005). Kavezni sistem gajenja je naročito specifičan zbog izraženih sezonskih i dnevnih varijacija fizičkih i hemijskih svojstava vode značajnih za gajenje dužičaste pastrmke.

Razlike u iskorištavanju hrane mogu se javiti u različitim etapama razvoja riba ili pod uticajem sezonskih varijacija (K a d r i i sar., 1996; M o r k o r e & R o r v i k, 2001; N o r d g a r d e n i sar., 2002), a može biti i zbog različitih faktora, kao što su temperatura vode i salinitet i/ili interakcija ovih faktora sa vrstom i veličinom ribe (K r o g d a h l i sar., 2004, Y i l d i z, M., 2004), a rast riba je u visokoj zavisnosti od raspoložive energije u hrani (P e r s o n – L e R u y e t, 2001).

Cilj rada je utvrđivanje dinamike dužinskog rasta dužičaste pastrmke ishranom hranivima različitog sadržaja sirove masti u varijabilnim uslovima kaveznog gajenja.

MATERIJAL I METODE RADA

Eksperiment uticaja hraniva različitog sadržaja sirove masti i sistema gajenja u različitim periodima godine na dužinski rast dužičaste pastrmke (mase oko 90 g) realizovan je u kaveznoj farmi „Tropic ribarstva“ u vodenoj akumulaciji Bočac.

Za eksperiment je korišćeno 6 hraniva sa različitim sadržajem proteina i masti (tab. 1)

Tabela 1. Sastav korišćenih hraniva.

| Hraniva | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sirovi proteini/Sirova mast, SP/SM, % | 44/14 | 48/26 | 42/22 | 42/23 | 44/26 | 42/18 |
| Ukupna energija (MJ) | 20,4 | 23,8 | 21,8 | 22,3 | 23,2 | 21,0 |
| Svarljiva/ Metabolička energija (MJ) | 17,7/15,7 | 21,9/19,6 | 19,3/17,4 | 20,3/18,3 | 20,9/18,9 | 19,1/17,2 |
| Slobodni azotni ekstrakt (NFE), % | 21,0 | 17,0 | 15,0 | 17,2 | 13,0 | 21,5 |

Eksperiment je obavljen u 2 ciklusa po 90 dana (ukupno 180 dana). Prvi ciklus realizovan je u jesen-zimu 2005/06, a drugi u proljeće-ljeto 2006.

Na početku svakog ciklusa i u intervalima od 15 dana uziman je slučajni uzorak od 100 riba/tretmanu, kojima je ihtimetrom mjerena totalna dužina tijela (početak njuške - vrh repnog peraja). Prije mjerenja jedinke su anestetizirane (4 g hlorbutanola rastvoreno je u 11 ml 96% alkohola i pomiješano sa 35 l vode). Rastvor je korišćen za anesteziju 600 riba tokom jednog dana. Po jednom ciklusu obrađeno je 4 200, a ukupno 8 400 riba za 180 dana eksperimenta. Dobijeni rezultati su obrađeni standardnim statističkim metodama.

REZULTATI

Tokom prvog ciklusa (jesen-zima) koeficijenti varijacije (CV) prosječne dužine tijela kretali su se od minimalnih 5,42 do maksimalnih 8,11% (tab. 2).

Tabela 2. Totalna dužina tijela (cm) \pm SD i CV po intervalima I ciklusa (jesen-zima).

| Dani | | Tretman | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 0 | $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 20,42 \pm 1,20 | 20,32 \pm 1,65 | 20,56 \pm 1,46 | 20,47 \pm 1,54 | 20,34 \pm 1,49 | 20,35 \pm 1,40 |
| | CV | 5,90 | 8,11 | 7,08 | 7,52 | 7,35 | 6,86 |
| 0-15 | $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 20,73 \pm 1,51 | 20,81 \pm 1,68 | 21,05 \pm 1,57 | 20,99 \pm 1,47 | 21,03 \pm 1,65 | 20,85 \pm 1,47 |
| | CV | 7,27 | 8,09 | 7,46 | 7,01 | 7,86 | 7,03 |
| 15-30 | $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 21,56 \pm 1,48 | 21,82 \pm 1,42 | 22,00 \pm 1,24 | 21,84 \pm 1,54 | 22,01 \pm 1,35 | 21,63 \pm 1,17 |
| | CV | 6,87 | 6,53 | 5,63 | 7,07 | 6,12 | 5,42 |
| 30-45 | $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 22,11 \pm 1,57 | 22,19 \pm 1,47 | 22,26 \pm 1,75 | 22,28 \pm 1,36 | 22,44 \pm 1,28 | 22,36 \pm 1,74 |
| | CV | 7,08 | 6,63 | 7,85 | 6,10 | 5,70 | 7,78 |
| 45-60 | $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 22,16 \pm 1,55 | 22,27 \pm 1,76 | 22,39 \pm 1,50 | 22,48 \pm 1,43 | 22,60 \pm 1,41 | 22,38 \pm 1,55 |
| | CV | 6,97 | 7,89 | 6,71 | 6,36 | 6,22 | 6,91 |
| 60-75 | $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 22,72 \pm 1,40 | 22,97 \pm 1,40 | 22,94 \pm 1,68 | 22,96 \pm 1,37 | 22,92 \pm 1,73 | 22,97 \pm 1,50 |
| | CV | 6,17 | 6,11 | 7,31 | 5,96 | 7,53 | 6,54 |
| 75-90 | $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 22,98 \pm 1,79 | 23,09 \pm 1,80 | 23,16 \pm 1,63 | 23,03 \pm 1,85 | 23,30 \pm 1,47 | 23,11 \pm 1,49 |
| | CV | 7,80 | 7,82 | 7,02 | 8,05 | 6,30 | 6,43 |

\bar{x} – aritmetička sredina, SD – standardna devijacija, CV – koeficijent varijacije

Jedinke u tretmanu 5 (44/26/13%; SP/SM/NFE) imaju najznačajnije smanjenje CV dužinskog rasta u prvom ciklusu, sa potrošnjom hraniva manjom za 19,43% u odnosu na tretmane 1, 3, 4 i 6. Generalno, interval od 0 do 15 dana karakteriše povećanje CV i neravnomjeran rast dužine tijela u većini tretmana (graf. 1), što se može objasniti privikavanjem ribe na hranu.

Analizom varijanse (F-test) totalne dužine tijela, po intervalima prvog ciklusa, nije utvrđena značajna razlika sredina (tab. 3).

Tabela 3. Analiza varijanse sa izračunatim F testom (Anova - Single factor) totalne dužine tijela dužičaste pastrmke po intervalima I ciklusa (jesen-zima).

| | Dani | | | | | | | F _{tablično} | |
|-------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| | 0 | 0-15 | 15-30 | 30-45 | 45-60 | 60-75 | 75-90 | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| F _{izračunato} | 0,40 | 0,73 | 1,81 | 0,59 | 0,99 | 0,39 | 0,44 | 2,23 | 3,05 |

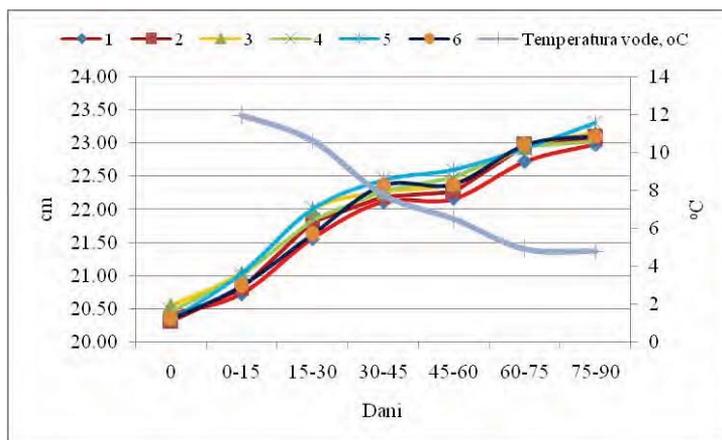
Totalna dužina tijela i CV na početku II ciklusa (proljeće-ljeto) bila je slična onim na početku prvog ciklusa, čime su obezbijeđeni uslovi za dalja poređenja (tab. 4).

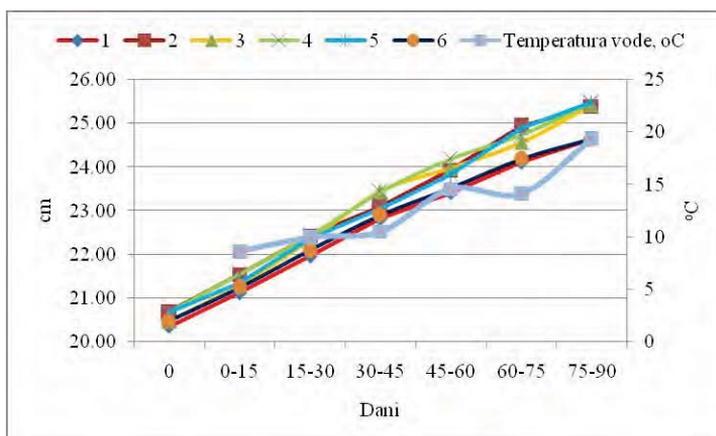
Tabela 4: Totalna dužina tijela (cm) \pm SD i CV po intervalima II ciklusa (proljeće-lje-to).

| Dani | | Tretman | | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 0 | x \pm | 20,35 \pm | 20,70 \pm | 20,47 \pm | 20,67 \pm | 20,67 \pm | 20,48 \pm |
| | SD | 1,42 | 1,29 | 1,69 | 1,52 | 1,39 | 1,48 |
| | CV | 6,98 | 6,24 | 8,27 | 7,33 | 6,71 | 7,25 |
| 0-15 | x \pm | 21,12 \pm | 21,54 \pm | 21,30 \pm | 21,55 \pm | 21,35 \pm | 21,24 \pm |
| | SD | 1,70 | 1,73 | 1,51 | 1,73 | 1,60 | 1,53 |
| | CV | 8,07 | 8,01 | 7,11 | 8,01 | 7,51 | 7,19 |
| 15-30 | x \pm | 21,96 \pm | 22,43 \pm | 22,32 \pm | 22,43 \pm | 22,36 \pm | 22,09 \pm |
| | SD | 1,65 | 1,63 | 1,54 | 1,49 | 1,42 | 1,48 |
| | CV | 7,51 | 7,25 | 6,89 | 6,66 | 6,34 | 6,69 |
| 30-45 | x \pm | 22,82 \pm | 23,08 \pm | 23,44 \pm | 23,44 \pm | 23,05 \pm | 22,90 \pm |
| | SD | 1,74 | 1,70 | 1,58 | 1,80 | 1,86 | 1,87 |
| | CV | 7,64 | 7,36 | 6,74 | 7,68 | 8,07 | 8,16 |
| 45-60 | x \pm | 23,41 \pm | 23,93 \pm | 23,97 \pm | 24,19 \pm | 23,83 \pm | 23,51 \pm |
| | SD | 1,52 | 1,77 | 1,53 | 1,62 | 1,79 | 1,74 |
| | CV | 6,50 | 7,39 | 6,38 | 6,69 | 7,50 | 7,40 |
| 60-75 | x \pm | 24,11 \pm | 24,94 \pm | 24,57 \pm | 24,73 \pm | 24,88 \pm | 24,18 \pm |
| | SD | 1,42 | 1,96 | 1,37 | 1,48 | 1,54 | 1,51 |
| | CV | 5,88 | 7,87 | 5,59 | 5,97 | 6,18 | 6,24 |
| 75-90 | x \pm | 24,65 \pm | 25,39 \pm | 25,43 \pm | 25,47 \pm | 25,48 \pm | 24,64 \pm |
| | SD | 1,39 | 1,84 | 1,52 | 1,89 | 1,31 | 1,64 |
| | CV | 5,66 | 7,24 | 5,97 | 7,43 | 5,14 | 6,64 |

x – aritmetička sredina, SD – standardna devijacija, CV – koeficijent varijacije

Najveći dužinski rast je kod jedinki iz tretmana 3, uz konstantni pad CV koji je od 60 do 75 dana imao najnižu vrijednost (graf.1), dok se od 75 do 90 dana neznatno povećao (graf. 2) sa smanjenjem dnevnog obroka i pogoršanjem uslova sredine (temperature vode).

**Grafik 1.** Dužinski rast u I ciklusu (jesen-zima)



Grafik 2. Dužinski rast u II ciklusu (proljeće-ljeto).

Analizom varijanse, 0-30 dana II ciklusa, nisu utvrđene značajne razlike dužine tijela (tab. 5).

Tabela 5: Analiza varijanse (F – test; Anova - Single factor) dužine tijela dužičaste pastrmke po intervalima II ciklusa (proljeće-ljeto).

| | Dani | | | | | | | F _{tablično} | |
|-------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| | 0 | 0-15 | 15-30 | 30-45 | 45-60 | 60-75 | 75-90 | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| F _{izračunato} | 0,95 | 1,08 | 1,58 | 2,23* | 3,10** | 5,10** | 6,63** | 2,23 | 3,05 |

Značajna razlika sredina ($\alpha=0,05$) prosječne dužine tijela javlja se 30-45 dana, a 45-90 dana visoko značajna razlika sredina ($\alpha=0,01$) pod uticajem tipa hraniva i rasta temperature vode (tab.6).

Tabela 6. Analiza varijanse totalne dužine tijela dužičaste pastrmke (Anova - Single factor) sa izračunatim F i t testom, 30 - 90 dana u proljeće-ljeto.

| 30 - 45 dana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------|
| T | \bar{x} | F _{izr.} | F _{tab} | | Razlike aritmetičkih sredina | | | | | t _{izračunato} | | | | | t _{tablično} | |
| | | | 0,05 | 0,01 | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_1}{x_1}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_6}{x_6}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_5}{x_5}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_2}{x_2}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_4}{x_4}$ | t _{hi-h1} | t _{hi-h6} | t _{hi-h5} | t _{hi-h2} | t _{hi-h4} | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| 3 | 23,44 | 2,23** | 2,23 | 3,05 | 0,62* | 0,54* | 0,38 | 0,35 | 0,00 | 2,49* | 2,16* | 1,55 | 1,42 | 0,00 | 1,97 | 2,60 |
| 4 | 23,44 | | | | 0,62* | 0,54* | 0,38 | 0,35 | | 2,48* | 2,15* | 1,54 | 1,42 | | | |
| 2 | 23,08 | | | | 0,26 | 0,18 | 0,03 | | | 1,06 | 0,73 | 0,12 | | | | |
| 5 | 23,05 | | | | 0,23 | 0,15 | | | | 0,94 | 0,61 | | | | | |
| 6 | 22,90 | | | | 0,08 | | | | | 0,33 | | | | | | |
| 1 | 22,82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 - 60 dana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T | \bar{x} | F _{izr.} | F _{tab} | | Razlike aritmetičkih sredina | | | | | t _{izračunato} | | | | | t _{tablično} | |
| | | | 0,05 | 0,01 | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_1}{x_1}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_6}{x_6}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_5}{x_5}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_2}{x_2}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_3}{x_3}$ | t _{hi-h1} | t _{hi-h6} | t _{hi-h5} | t _{hi-h2} | t _{hi-h3} | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| 4 | 24,19 | 3,10** | 2,23 | 3,05 | 0,78** | 0,68** | 0,35 | 0,26 | 0,22 | 3,29** | 2,87** | 1,50 | 1,09 | 0,92 | 1,97 | 2,60 |
| 3 | 23,97 | | | | 0,56* | 0,46 | 0,14 | 0,04 | | 2,37* | 1,95 | 0,58 | 0,17 | | | |
| 2 | 23,93 | | | | 0,52* | 0,42 | 0,10 | | | 2,20* | 1,78 | 0,41 | | | | |
| 5 | 23,83 | | | | 0,42 | 0,32 | | | | 1,79 | 1,36 | | | | | |
| 6 | 23,51 | | | | 0,10 | | | | | 0,42 | | | | | | |
| 1 | 23,41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 - 75 dana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T | \bar{x} | F _{izr.} | F _{tab} | | Razlike aritmetičkih sredina | | | | | t _{izračunato} | | | | | t _{tablično} | |
| | | | 0,05 | 0,01 | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_1}{x_1}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_6}{x_6}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_3}{x_3}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_4}{x_4}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_5}{x_5}$ | t _{hi-h1} | t _{hi-h6} | t _{hi-h5} | t _{hi-h4} | t _{hi-h5} | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| 2 | 24,94 | 5,10** | 2,23 | 3,05 | 0,83** | 0,75** | 0,37 | 0,21 | 0,06 | 3,75** | 3,43** | 1,69 | 0,95 | 0,25 | 1,97 | 2,60 |
| 5 | 24,88 | | | | 0,77** | 0,70** | 0,32 | 0,15 | | 3,50** | 3,18** | 1,44 | 0,70 | | | |
| 4 | 24,73 | | | | 0,62** | 0,55* | 0,16 | | | 2,80** | 2,48* | 0,74 | | | | |
| 3 | 24,57 | | | | 0,45* | 0,38 | | | | 2,06* | 1,73 | | | | | |
| 6 | 24,18 | | | | 0,07 | | | | | 0,33 | | | | | | |
| 1 | 24,11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 - 90 dana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T | \bar{x} | F _{izr.} | F _{tab} | | Razlike aritmetičkih sredina | | | | | t _{izračunato} | | | | | t _{tablično} | |
| | | | 0,05 | 0,01 | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_6}{x_6}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_1}{x_1}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_2}{x_2}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_3}{x_3}$ | $\frac{\bar{x}_j - \bar{x}_4}{x_4}$ | t _{hi-h6} | t _{hi-h1} | t _{hi-h2} | t _{hi-h3} | t _{hi-h4} | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| 5 | 25,48 | 6,63** | 2,23 | 3,05 | 0,84** | 0,84** | 0,09 | 0,05 | 0,01 | 3,69** | 3,66** | 0,38 | 0,23 | 0,03 | 1,97 | 2,60 |
| 4 | 25,47 | | | | 0,84** | 0,83** | 0,08 | 0,05 | | 3,66** | 3,63** | 0,35 | 0,20 | | | |
| 3 | 25,43 | | | | 0,79** | 0,78** | 0,03 | | | 3,46** | 3,43** | 0,15 | | | | |
| 2 | 25,39 | | | | 0,76** | 0,75** | | | | 3,31** | 3,28** | | | | | |
| 1 | 24,65 | | | | 0,01 | | | | | 0,03 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 24,64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* $\alpha=0,05$; ** $\alpha=0,01$

Najveći dužinski rast jedinki 30-60 dana II ciklusa je u tretmanima 3 i 4. Značajne razlike sredina dužine tijela rezultat su većih kolebanja temperature vode, sadržaja i zasićenja vode O₂, radi čega ne dolaze do izražaja efekti visokoenergetskih hraniva 2 i 5 (26% SM). Od 60 do 75 dana II ciklusa niži su CV temperature vode, sadržaja i zasićenja vode O₂ po vertikalnom nivou, što uslovljava optimalnije efekte hraniva 2 i 5 na dužinski rast, iako je potrošnja hraniva 1, 3, 4 i 6 u ovom intervalu veća za 7,14%. Visokoenergetska hraniva pri temperaturama vode 13-16°C imaju najbolje efekte na dužinski rast jedinki.

Analizom varijanse (2x6) totalne dužina tijela na početku I i II ciklusa nisu utvrđene značajne razlike sredina, čime su obezbijeđeni slični početni uslovi za dalju analizu (tab. 7).

Tabela 7. Uticaj sezone ishrane i tipa hraniva na totalnu dužinu tijela.

| Izvori variranja | Dani - F _{izračunato} | | | | | | | F _{tablično} | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|------|
| | 0 | 0-15 | 15-30 | 30-45 | 45-60 | 60-75 | 75-90 | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| Sezona ishrane (A) | 3,18 | 23,02** | 29,79** | 78,99** | 238,21** | 347,60** | 473,45** | 3,85 | 6,66 |
| Tip hrane (B) | 0,43 | 1,23 | 3,03** | 1,65 | 3,05** | 3,60** | 4,22** | 2,22 | 3,03 |
| Interakcija (AB) | 0,92 | 0,60 | 0,33 | 1,39 | 1,21 | 2,01 | 2,60* | | |

Značajne razlike sredina ($\alpha = 0,01$) dužine tijela pod uticajem sezone ishrane prisutne su već 0-15, a 15-30 i 45-90 dana karakterišu značajne razlike sredina ($\alpha = 0,01$) dužine tijela ishranom hranivima različitog sadržaja masti. Interakcijski odnosi sezone ishrane i tipa hraniva na rast dužine tijela javljaju su 75-90 dana ($\alpha = 0,05$). Razlika sredine totalne dužine tijela jedinki pod uticajem tipa hrane analizirana je t-testom (tab. 8).

Tabela 8. Razlika sredina totalne dužine tijela jedinki pod uticajem tipa hraniva (b) 15-90 dana

| 15-30 dana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| Komb. | 1-2 | 1-3 | 1-4 | 1-5 | 1-6 | 2-3 | 2-4 | 2-5 | 2-6 | 3-4 | 3-5 | 3-6 | 4-5 | 4-6 | 5-6 |
| $\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j$ | - | -0,40 | - | -0,42 | - | - | - | - | 0,26 | 0,02 | - | 0,30 | - | 0,28 | 0,32 |
| $t_{izrač.}$ | 2,47* | 2,73** | 2,58* | 2,90** | 0,68 | 0,26 | 0,11 | 0,43 | 1,79 | 0,15 | 0,17 | 2,05* | 0,32 | 1,90 | 2,22* |
| 45-60 dana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Komb. | 1-2 | 1-3 | 1-4 | 1-5 | 1-6 | 2-3 | 2-4 | 2-5 | 2-6 | 3-4 | 3-5 | 3-6 | 4-5 | 4-6 | 5-6 |
| $\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j$ | -0,31 | -0,39 | -0,55 | -0,43 | 0,16 | 0,08 | 0,24 | 0,12 | 0,15 | 0,16 | 0,04 | 0,23 | 0,12 | 0,39 | 0,27 |
| $t_{izrač.}$ | 1,95 | 2,45* | 3,42** | 2,67** | 0,98 | 0,50 | 1,47 | 0,72 | 0,96 | 0,97 | 0,22 | 1,46 | 0,75 | 2,43* | 1,68 |
| 60-75 dana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Komb. | 1-2 | 1-3 | 1-4 | 1-5 | 1-6 | 2-3 | 2-4 | 2-5 | 2-6 | 3-4 | 3-5 | 3-6 | 4-5 | 4-6 | 5-6 |
| $\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j$ | -0,54 | -0,33 | -0,43 | -0,48 | 0,16 | 0,20 | 0,11 | 0,05 | 0,38 | 0,09 | 0,15 | 0,17 | 0,06 | 0,26 | 0,32 |
| $t_{izrač.}$ | 3,49** | 2,17* | 2,77** | 3,15** | 1,04 | 1,32 | 0,72 | 0,34 | 2,44* | 0,59 | 0,98 | 1,13 | 0,38 | 1,72 | 2,11* |
| 75 do 90 dana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Komb. | 1-2 | 1-3 | 1-4 | 1-5 | 1-6 | 2-3 | 2-4 | 2-5 | 2-6 | 3-4 | 3-5 | 3-6 | 4-5 | 4-6 | 5-6 |
| $\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j$ | -0,43 | -0,48 | -0,44 | -0,58 | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,01 | 0,15 | 0,37 | 0,04 | 0,10 | 0,42 | 0,14 | 0,38 | 0,52 |
| $t_{izrač.}$ | 2,60** | 2,92** | 2,66** | 3,51** | 0,38 | 0,32 | 0,06 | 0,91 | 2,23* | 0,26 | 0,59 | 2,54* | 0,84 | 2,29* | 3,13** |
| $t_{0,05}$ | 1,97 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $t_{0,01}$ | 2,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* $\alpha = 0,05$; ** $\alpha = 0,01$

Hraniva sa višim sadržajem SM ispoljavaju veće efekte na rast dužine tijela i značajne razlike sredina ($\alpha = 0,05$; $\alpha = 0,01$) u odnosu na tretman 1 (najmanje SM i najviše NFE). Između tretmana hraniva sa sadržajem SM 22-26% nema značajne razlike sredina.

Tip hrane unutar prvog ciklusa ne utiče na pojavu značajne razlike sredina dužine tijela, što je uslovljeno niskim temperaturama vode i normi ishrane. Značajna razlika sredina ($\alpha = 0,05$) pod uticajem tipa hraniva 75-90 dana u II ciklusu javlja se u 6 kombinacija (1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 3-6, 4-6, 5-6), a interakcijski odnosi rezultat su temperatura vode pri kojima su izraženi optimalni efekti hraniva na rast dužine tijela.

Dužinski prirast ribe

Dužinski prirast po intervalima prvog ciklusa iskazuje visoku varijabilnost, koja se kreće od 76,86% u tretmanu 2 do 59,48% u tretmanu 5 (tab. 9).

Tabela 9. Deskriptivna statistika prirasta dužine tijela (cm) po intervalima I ciklusa (jesen-zima).

| | Tretman | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 0,43 ± 0,28 | 0,46 ± 0,35 | 0,43 ± 0,30 | 0,43 ± 0,27 | 0,49 ± 0,29 | 0,46 ± 0,31 |
| CV | 69,43 | 76,86 | 69,05 | 63,66 | 59,48 | 68,45 |
| Suma ukupnog prir. (cm) | 2,56 | 2,77 | 2,60 | 2,56 | 2,96 | 2,76 |

Pogoršanje kvaliteta vode karakterišu padovi u dinamici prirasta dužine tijela sa visokim CV. Jedinke iz tretmana 5 u jesen-zimu ostvarile su najveći prirast dužine tijela uz najniži CV.

Prirast dužine tijela po intervalima I ciklusa analiziran je F-testom (Anova - Single factor), a rezultati ne ukazuju na pojavu značajne razlike sredina ($F_{izr.} = 0,05$; $F_{\alpha=0,05} = 2,53$; $F_{\alpha=0,01} = 3,70$). Manjom potrošnjom hraniva u tretmanima 2 i 5 ostvaren je viši prirast dužine tijela jedinki (veća energetska vrijednost) u odnosu na ostale tretmane.

Koeficijenti varijacije prirasta dužine tijela jedinki u II ciklusu imaju suprotnu tendenciju i znatno su niži u odnosu na I ciklus (tab. 10).

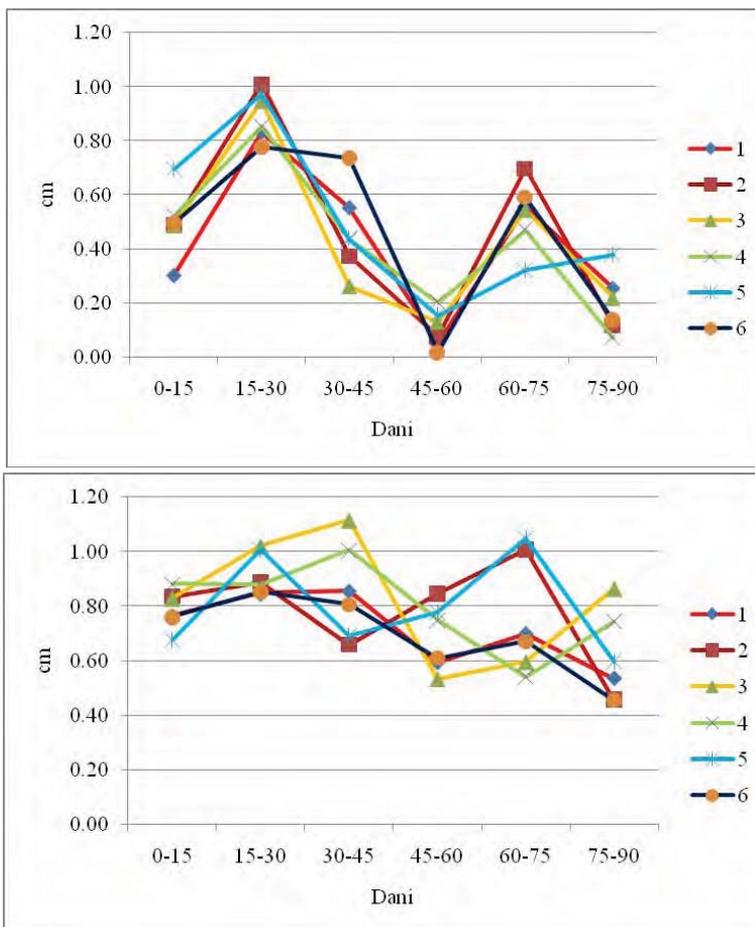
Tabela 10. Deskriptivna statistika prirasta dužine tijela (cm) u II ciklusu (proljeće-ljeto).

| | Tretman | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| $\bar{x} \pm SD$ | 0,72 ± 0,13 | 0,78 ± 0,20 | 0,83 ± 0,23 | 0,80 ± 0,16 | 0,80 ± 0,19 | 0,69 ± 0,15 |
| CV | 18,46 | 24,99 | 27,77 | 19,94 | 23,28 | 21,04 |
| Suma ukupnog prir. (cm) | 4,29 | 4,69 | 4,95 | 4,80 | 4,81 | 4,16 |

Najviši CV (27,77%) i ukupni prirast dužine tijela (4,95 cm) u II ciklusu je u tretmanu 3, a najniži 18,46% u tretmanu 1 (graf. 4).

Jedinke u tretmanima 3 i 4 (22% i 23% SM) do 3 intervala (temperatura vode 8,61-10,5°C, 12,09-12,69 mg/l O₂ i 104,60-108,17% zasićenje vode O₂) imale su dinamičniji prirast dužine tijela od jedinki hranjenih hranivima većem energetske vrijednosti. Prirast dužine tijela najniži je u tretmanima 1 i 6 (14-18% SM) sa ujednačenom dinamikom.

Prirast dužine tijela jedinki po intervalima varira, što je direktna posljedica pogoršanja fizičkih i hemijskih svojstava vode (graf. 3 i 4).



Grafik 3. Dužinski prirast - I ciklus (jesen-zima)

Grafik 4. Dužinski prirast - II ciklus (proljeće-ljeto)

DISKUSIJA

Rast temperature vode osnova je ispoljavanja optimalnih efekata hraniva na potencijal rasta dužičaste pastrmke. Manjim utroškom hraniva sa 26% SM optimalniji su efekti dužinskog rasta, a većim utroškom hraniva sa <23% SM ostvaruje se kompenzacijski rast, niži sadržaj masti nadoknađuje se većom količinom unijete hrane.

Klontz (1988) navodi da, pri temperaturi vode od 7°C, dnevni prirast dužine tijela iznosi 0,432 mm, dok je pri temperaturi vode od 8°C dnevni prirast dužine tijela 0,537 mm. Međutim, ukoliko se uzme u obzir značajno temperaturno kolebanje vode uz stalni pad (12,5-4,1°C) u jesen-zimu, dnevni prirast dužine tijela od minimalnih 0,264 mm/dan (tretmani 1 i 4) do maksimalnih 0,305 mm/dan (tretman 5) značajno su ispod navedenih vrijednosti.

Najveći dužinski rast u proljeće-ljeto je u tretmanu 3, uz stalni pad CV. Dužinski rast u tretmanima 3 i 4 najveći je pri prosječnim temperaturama vode od 10,50°C i 14,55°C, a značajne razlike sredina dužine tijela rezultat su velike varijabilnosti temperature vode,

sadržaja i zasićenja vode O₂, radi čega su i manji efekti hraniva 2 i 5 (26% SM, 17% i 13% NFE). Pri temperaturi vode 13-16°C dužinski rast je veći ishranom jedinki visokoenergetskim hranivima uz manju potrošnju. Pri prosječnoj temperaturi od 19,37°C i izraženim CV temperature vode, intenzivnija je dinamika rasta jedinki u tretmanima 3 i 4. Rastom temperature vode (8,0-26,9°C, $x = 13,24^{\circ}\text{C}$) u sezoni proljeće-ljeto dužinski rast je intenzivniji, ipak dnevni prirasti su niži u odnosu na podatke Klontz-a (1988) koji su bazirani na konstantnoj temperaturi vode. Prema Klontz-u (1988), pri temperaturi vode od 13°C dnevni prirast dužine tijela iznosi 1,006 mm, dok se dnevni prirast dužine tijela u sezoni proljeće-ljeto kretao od minimalnih 0,462 mm (6) do maksimalnih 0,551 mm (3).

Filipović i sar. (2007) navode da je dužičasta pastrmka hranjena hranivom sa 14,89% SM u uslovima male varijabilnosti fizičkih i hemijskih svojstava vode ostvarila najbolji dužinski rast uz manju potrošnju hraniva, u odnosu na hraniva sa 9,78% i 4,83% SM. Yildiz-a (2004) ukazuju na značajan rast dužine tijela pri konstantnoj temperaturi vode. Međutim, ukoliko je riječ o sezonskim i dnevnim varijacijama fizičkih i hemijskih svojstava vode rast dužine tijela zavisi u prvom redu od intenziteta i trajanja tih varijacija. Saglasno navodima Čuk-a i sar. (2006) povećanjem sadržaja masti u hrani može se smanjiti nivo proteina u hranivu, a da se zadrži dobar tempo dužinskog rasta.

ZAKLJUČAK

Prirast dužine tijela, padom temperature vode <10°C u jesen-zimu, neznatno je veći (nema značajne razlike) ishranom dužičaste pastrmke visokoenergetskim hranivima 2 i 5, uz manju potrošnju u odnosu na hraniva 1, 3, 4 i 6. Stalni pad temperature vode i niže norme ishrane u jesen-zimu uslovljavaju više CV prirasta dužine tijela. Rast temperature vode u proljeće-ljeto i optimalnija ishrana rezultiraju ravnomjernijim dužinskim rastom sa nižim CV. Većom potrošnjom hraniva niže energetske vrijednosti (<23% CM) ostvaruje se kompenzacijski rast, niži sadržaj energije nadoknađuje se većom količinom unijete hrane. Ishrana hranivima različitog sadržaja sirove masti i rast temperature vode >10°C u proljeće-ljeto utiče na pojavu značajnih razlika sredina ($\alpha = 0,01$) dužine tijela dužičaste pastrmke.

LITERATURA

Čuk, D., Marković, Z., Grubić, G. (2006): Uticaj različitog sadržaja masti u dve smeše koncentrata na prirast kalifornijske pastrmke (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Walbaum, 1792) u kaveznom sistemu gajenja. Biotehnologija u stočarstvu, vol. 22, Poseban broj 351-358, Beograd.

Filipović, P., Kumanović, N., Branković, S. (2007). Uticaj ishrane na tempo dužinskog rasta kalifornijske pastrmke, III Međunarodna konferencija „Ribarstvo“, Institut za stočarstvo Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Zemunu – Beogradu, „Akvaforsk“ Institute of aquaculture research, AS, Norway, 96-100, Beograd – Zemun.

Kadri, S., Mitchell, D.F., Metcalfe, N.B., Huntingford, F.A., Thorpe, J.E. (1996). Differential patterns of feeding and resource accumulation in maturing and immature Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar*. Aquaculture 142, 245– 257.

Klontz (1988). citirano prema Hinshaw, J.M., Fornshell, G., Kinnunen, R. (2004). A Profile of the Aquaculture of Trout in the United States.

Krogdahl, A., Sundby, A., Olli, J.J. (2004). Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) digest and metabolize nutrients differently. Effects of water salinity and dietary starch level. *Aquaculture* 229, 335–360.

Larraín, C., Leyton, P. & F. Almendras, (2005). Aquafeed country profile – Chile and salmon farming. *International Aquafeed*, 8(1): 22-27.

Morkore, T., Rorvik, K.A. (2001). Seasonal variations in growth, feed utilization and product quality of farmed Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) transferred to seawater as 0+ smolts or 1+ smolts. *Aquaculture* 199, 145– 157.

Nordgarden, U., Hemre, G.I., Hansen, T. (2002). Growth and body composition of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L.) parr and smolt fed diets varying in protein and lipid contents. *Aquaculture* 207, 65– 78.

Person-Le Ruyet, Jeannine (2001). How food intake in fish is modulated by water quality. Fourth and Final Workshop of COST 827 action on Voluntary Food Intak in Fish Reykjavík, Iceland.

Yıldız, M. (2004). The Study of Fillet Quality and the Growth Performance of Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) Fed with Diets Containing Different Amounts of Vitamin E. *Turkish Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 4: 81-86.

LIVER HISTOLOGY AND VARIATION OF HEPATOCYTES NUCLEAR AREA OF RAINBOW TROUT (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) REARED IN CAGES

RAŠKOVIĆ, B.¹, SAVIĆ, N.², MARKOVIĆ, Z.¹, POLEKSIĆ, V.¹

¹*Institute for Zootechnics, University of Belgrade Faculty of Agriculture, Belgrade, Serbia*

²*Faculty of Agriculture, University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

HISTOLOGIJA JETRE I VARIRANJE POVRŠINE JEDARA HEPATOCITA PASTRMKE GAJENE U KAVEZKOM SISTEMU

Abstrakt

U hidroakumulacionom jezeru "Bočac" gajena je kalifornijska pastrmka (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum, 1792) u dva odvojena eksperimenta u trajanju od po 90 dana – jedan u periodu jesen – zima, a drugi u periodu proleće – leto. Pastrmke su hranjene sa šest različitih komercijalnih hraniva i ispitan je njihov uticaj na histološku gradju jetre riba. U eksperimentu je preovladavala normalna histološka građa jetre, a malobrojne histopatološke promene koje su uočene se mogu pripisati periodu godine i sastavu hrane. Kvantifikacija rezultata je pokazala da se sa rastom temperature vode i količine hrane kojom su ribe hranjene, prosečna površina jedara hepatocita povećava, dok se sa opadanjem temperature i količine hrane prosečna površina jedara hepatocita povećava, nezavisno od tipa hrane koja je korišćena.

Ključne reči: kalifornijska pastrmka, kavezni sistem, histologija jetre, temperature, hrana

INTRODUCTION

Fish from aquaculture often have alterations in vital organ morphology. As function of food availability, season, species, and/or environmental conditions modifications in histological structure of digestive organs occur (Strussmann and Takahima, 1990; Takahima and Hibia, 1995; Carriquiriborde et al. 2007). Liver plays a key role in metabolism of nutrients absorbed in the digestive tract (Olsvik et al. 2007). Morphological effects on the liver depend on fish species. A number of studies

were carried out on nucleoli of eurythermal species showing increase of liver metabolism alterations with sudden change of temperature (Alvarez et al. 2006; Carriquibiriborde et al. 2007; Ito et al. 2003, Sarmento et al. 2000). Eurythermal fish have evolved compensatory responses to cope for the naturally occurring seasonal changes which affect their habitat. Although temperature and photoperiod are the main physical factors that distinguishes summer from winter, food availability, among others also influence the adaptive regulation of fish (Alvarez et al. 2004). Studies monitoring nuclear area of hepatocytes in rainbow trout are mainly stereological studies of normal liver (Rocha et al. 1997), or studies concerning breeding cycle: variation mainly attributed to sex differences (Rocha et al. 2009), starvation experiments (Power et al. 2000), effects of different feed types (Polksic et al. 2006; Ostaszewska et al. 2005), and ecotoxicological studies (Hofler et al. 1999).

In the previous 60 days experiment with different commercial feed used for trout reared in cages, a statistically significant decrease of hepatocytes nuclear area was found in the period spring - summer (Polksic et al. 2006). The present study was carried out in order to investigate the effect of temperature and food quantity on liver histology and hepatocytes nuclear area of trout cultured in cage system.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Experiments were performed in two 90-days periods. Rainbow trout yearlings had an individual mass from 93.97 to 99.43 grams (Tab. 1). The first cycle was carried out in the period autumn – winter (A/W) (19/10/2005 – 24/01/2006), and a second in the period spring – summer (S/S) (02/04/2006 – 01/07/2006). Experimental design was the following: 6 (six) identical cages of the cage system "Tropik" in the hydro accumulation Bočac in Bosnia and Herzegovina were used. Cages dimensions were 5 x 5 x 7 m, useful production volume of 162.5 m³. Cages were marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, as were six different commercial compound feeds. Each cage was stocked with 400 kg rainbow trout. Fish were fed six different commercial feed types; their composition is given in Tab. 2.

Table. 1. Average individual weight of rainbow trout per treatment at the beginning of the first and second period.

| Cycle | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| I | 96.28 | 94.75 | 97.95 | 94.29 | 94.56 | 93.97 |
| II | 94.08 | 97.32 | 95.04 | 99.43 | 96.33 | 94.39 |

Water quality was monitored during the experiment and was within the first class of quality. Water temperature and oxygen concentration were measured daily at 1, 2, and 3 m depth (1, 2 i 3 m) using the Oxi 330i/SET 2B20-0011 WTW, Germany.

Table. 2. Feed composition used in the experiment.

| Food type | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Crude proteins, % | 44,0 | 48,0 | 42,0 | 42,0 | 44,0 | 42,0 |
| Crude fat, % | 14,0 | 26,0 | 22,0 | 23,0 | 26,0 | 18,0 |
| Crude fiber, % | 5,0 | 1,0 | 3,3 | 1,8 | 1,3 | 1,7 |
| Ash, % | 9,0 | 8,5 | 10,0 | 8,0 | 10,0 | 8,8 |
| Phosphorus, % | 1,2 | 0,9 | 1,3 | 1,1 | 1,5 | 1,2 |
| Vitamine A (IU/kg) | 6000 | 15000 | 6000 | 15000 | 6000 | 15000 |
| Vitamine E(mg/kg) | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Copper (mg/kg) | 3,0 | 5,0 | 3,0 | 5,0 | 3,0 | 5,0 |
| Bruto energy(MJ) | 20,4 | 23,8 | 21,8 | 22,3 | 23,2 | 21,0 |
| Digestible energy (MJ) | 17,7 | 21,9 | 19,3 | 20,3 | 20,9 | 19,1 |
| Metabolic energy (MJ) | 15,7 | 19,6 | 17,4 | 18,3 | 18,9 | 17,2 |
| Nitrogen-Free Extract, % | 21,0 | 17,0 | 15,0 | 17,2 | 13,0 | 21,5 |

Samples for histological analysis were taken prior to experiment beginning and after 90 days. Three fish per cage were sacrificed, and samples of the liver fixed in 4 percent formaldehyde and embedded in paraffin. For histological analysis slides were prepared using a standard histological technique with hematoxiline/eosine staining of 5 μm sections. Slides were examined under the Leica DM LS light microscope, with a DC 300 camera. Morphometric parameters were measured using a Leica IM 1000 program. Average nuclear area of 30 hepatocytes per each liver section was determined. At least 5 sections per liver sample were analyzed.

Statistical analysis was done using a Microsoft Office Excel 2003 program: Statistical Analysis Tools (ANOVA: Single Factor I t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Temperature varied from 4.8 °C (in the last 15 days) to 11.96 °C (in the first 15 days of the experiment) during the autumn – winter (A/W) period (Fig.1), while in the spring - summer (S/S) period variations were from 8.61 (in the first 15 days) till 19.37 °C (in the last 15 days) (Fig.2). In accordance with seasonal changes average values of temperature in the first period (A/W) have shown gradual decrease, and in the second period (S/S) gradual increase.

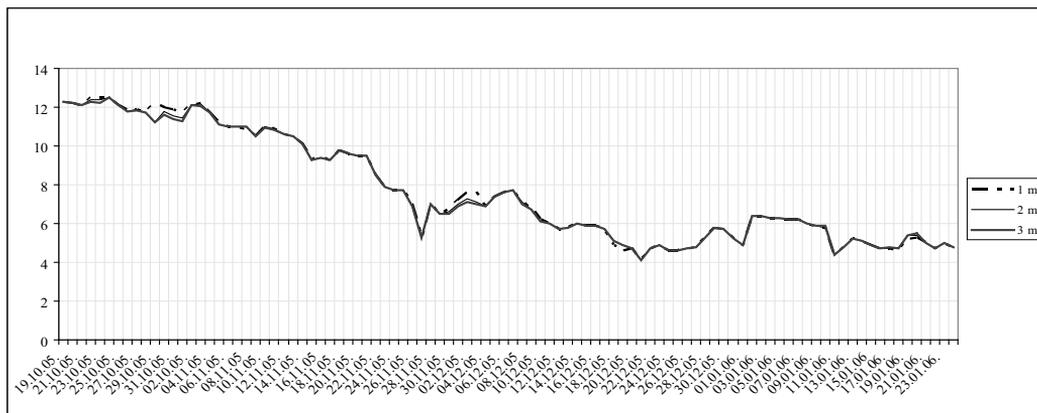


Figure 1. Temperature variation during the autumn – winter period (A/W).

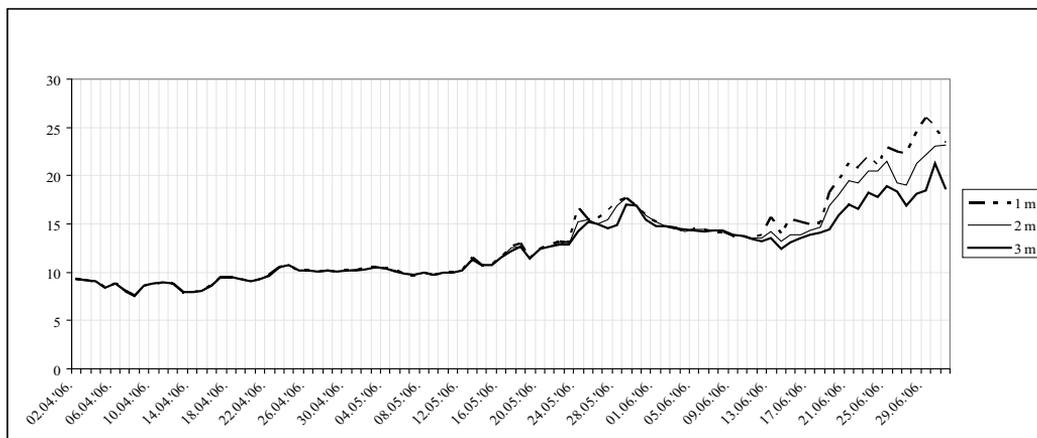


Figure 2. Temperature variation during the spring – summer period (S/S).

Liver histology

Normal histological structure of the liver was dominant on most of the samples examined. Changes such as hepatocytes vacuolization, occasionally fatty changes, congestion of sinusoids and larger blood vessels were found in both A/W and S/S experiments (Fig. 3 and 4). Vacuolated hepatocytes and other signs of fatty liver degeneration were found on livers of fish fed feed 2 and 5 in A/W period. Liver of fish fed feed type 4 had, in addition to the mentioned symptoms, signs of fibrosis. Similar alterations were noticed in the S/S experiment on livers of trout fed feed 2 and 5 when fish consumed greater quantity of food. In addition to these changes livers of trout fed feed 2 and 5 had some picnotic nuclei of hepatocytes. Picnotic nuclei were found on livers of fish fed feed number 1 and 6 as well (Savić et al. 2008).

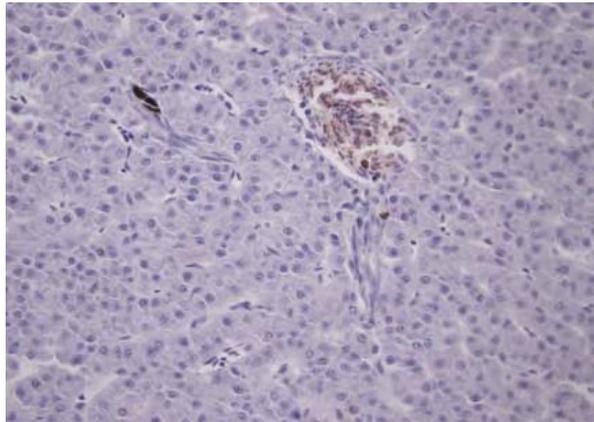


Figure 3. Congestion of blood vessels

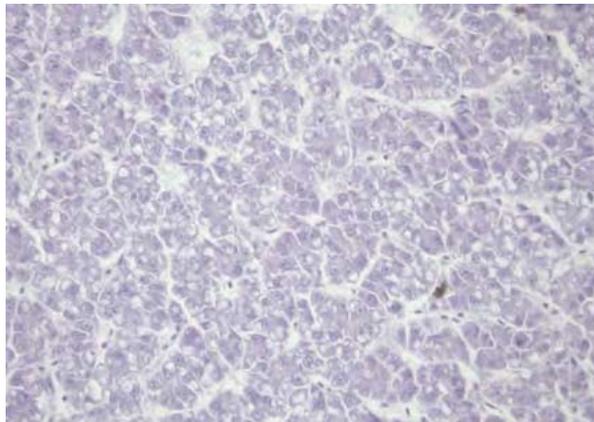


Figure 4. Hepatocytes vacuolization

In conclusion, in both A/W and S/S part of the season signs of fatty liver degeneration appeared in trout fed commercial feed with the highest lipid (26 %) and protein level (48 % and 44 % for feed 2 and 5, respectively). High lipid content in the compound feed could cause fatty degeneration of the liver (C a b a l l e r o et al. 2003; D u et al. 2008). Nuclear picnosis is an effect of fat accumulation in liver cells and their degeneration (T a k a s h i m a and H i b i y a, 1995). Livers of trout fed feed type 5 in both periods (A/W and S/S) had the best growth rate although with liver fatty degeneration. Best food conversion ratio and best Fulton's condition coefficient were observed, again, in cages with trout fed feed 5 and 2 that had a highest lipid level (S a v i c et al. 2008). A z e v e d o et al. (2004) found that food consumption increases with decrease of protein content and increase of lipids.

Hepatocytes nuclear area measurement

During the first period (A/W) as shown on Tab.3 in all cages hepatocyte nuclear area had an increasing trend from the beginning of the experiment. Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$ and $\alpha = 0.01$) increase of the average hepatocytes nuclear area was determined

using t-test, with maximum increase in the cage 6, where the increase of average hepatocytes nuclear area of $12.25 \mu\text{m}^2$ was found at the end of the experiment compared to its beginning. Least increase of average hepatocytes nuclear area of $6.11 \mu\text{m}^2$ (end of experiment compared to the beginning) was found in cage 5.

Table 3. Average hepatocytes nuclear area values (μm^2), average differences (μm^2), coefficient of variation and t - test (Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances) between the start and end of the autumn – winter period (A/W)

| Cage | \bar{x}_{start} | \bar{x}_{end} | $\bar{x}_{\text{start}} - \bar{x}_{\text{end}}$ | V_{start} | V_{end} | $t_{\text{calc.}}$ | t_{tab} | |
|------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| 1 | 20.308 | 32.283 | -11.98** | 13.434 | 17.838 | -27.42** | 1.96 | 2.59 |
| 2 | 22.689 | 31.449 | -8.76** | 11.737 | 16.906 | -21.56** | | |
| 3 | 22.057 | 30.357 | -8.30** | 12.536 | 23.986 | -15.39** | | |
| 4 | 21.217 | 28.856 | -7.64** | 11.995 | 16.664 | -20.62** | | |
| 5 | 22.955 | 29.067 | -6.11** | 12.451 | 13.414 | -19.02** | | |
| 6 | 18.627 | 30.876 | -12.25** | 14.445 | 14.229 | -35.26** | | |

Average hepatocyte nuclear area at the end of the second experiment, as shown on Tab.4, decreased in all cages compared with values at experiment start. The slightest difference of average hepatocytes nuclear area of $0.75 \mu\text{m}^2$ was found in cage number 5, while the biggest difference was $6.67 \mu\text{m}^2$ in cage number 1. In the second experiment a statistically significant decreasing trend in hepatocytes nuclear area, compared to the control was detected ($\alpha = 0.05$ and $\alpha = 0.01$).

Table 4. Average hepatocytes nuclear area values (μm^2), average differences (μm^2), coefficient of variation and t - test (Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances) between the start and end of the spring – summer period (S/S)

| Cage | \bar{x}_{start} | \bar{x}_{end} | $\bar{x}_{\text{start}} - \bar{x}_{\text{end}}$ | V_{start} | V_{end} | $t_{\text{calc.}}$ | t_{tab} | |
|------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| 1 | 26.172 | 19.499 | 6.67** | 13.39 | 9.89 | 27.35** | 1.96 | 2.59 |
| 2 | 25.433 | 19.636 | 5.80** | 18.10 | 11.39 | 18.75** | | |
| 3 | 23.975 | 18.294 | 5.68** | 16.19 | 12.80 | 20.39** | | |
| 4 | 24.067 | 19.154 | 4.91** | 14.18 | 11.94 | 19.28** | | |
| 5 | 20.298 | 19.552 | 0.75* | 20.25 | 12.80 | 2.52* | | |
| 6 | 24.637 | 20.189 | 4.45** | 15.47 | 14.59 | 14.68** | | |

Using F-test (two factorial experiment 2×6 ; two experiments $\times 6$ feed types; hepatocytes nuclear area) a statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$ and $\alpha = 0.01$) difference in hepatocytes nuclear area was determined (Tab.5). The results have shown that average hepatocytes nuclear area is highly affected by the season i.e. water temperature and daily feed quantity. With increase of temperature and feed quantity hepatocytes nuclear area decreased and it increases with the decrease of temperature and feed quantity.

Table 5. Effect of the season and feeding on hepatocytes nuclear area at the end of first and second experiment and factor interaction - two factorial model (ANOVA).

| Type of variation | <i>F</i> calc. | <i>F</i> tab. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| Factor A (experiment) | 6.438.86** | 3.84 | 6.64 |
| Factor B (hepatocytes nuclear area) | 22.79** | 2.22 | 3.02 |
| Interaction | 15.54** | | |

Similar results were obtained in the experiment that lasted 60 days from 17/05/2005 to 17/07/2005 (S/S). This study was carried out in the same lake of the hydro accumulation Bočac using the same commercial feeds (P o l e k s i c et al. 2006). It was a 60 days experiment, but average values of hepatocytes nuclear area decreased as in the S/S period of the 90 days experiment year later.

In rainbow trout fatty acid composition and temperature are important for the metabolism of lipids (T o c h e r et al. 2004). The results obtained in the present and the previous study (P o l e k s i c et al. 2006) are pointing out changes in hepatocytes metabolism along the season. The reason for the nuclear area increase could be attributed to increased protein synthesis, and therefore enlarged hepatocytes nuclei in the period of exhaustion of carbohydrates and lipids as energy sources in A/W period. In the S/S period when temperature raise and feed quantity increase, protein synthesis and therefore nuclear area diminish. It is known that the nuclear area of hepatocytes is directly related to DNA content (N u n e z et al. 2000). Moreover, the energy source during decreased feeding in fish varies among species: some using mainly glycogen while others use lipids or proteins. Energy mobilization during food restriction may be affected by other factors, including ambient temperature and may provoke alterations in tissue structure (S o u z a et al. 2001).

The ability to adapt to the changes in resource availability by mobilization of energy-providing substrates occurs in order to support the body's requirements, although the use of lipids, protein and glycogen leads to cellular modifications in fish tissues (S o u z a et al. 2001, R i o s et al. 2007).

CONCLUSION

The results of the study of liver histology have shown that in trout fed six different commercial diets mainly normal histological structure prevailed with some alterations that could be attributed to the season and feed composition.

In order to adapt to environmental conditions a season-dependent change in average hepatocytes nuclear area occurs in the rainbow trout.

Effect of temperature and feed quantity was negatively correlated to hepatocytes nuclear area: average values of the nuclear area of hepatocytes decreased with the increase of temperature and feed quantity, and it increased when temperature and feed quantity decreased, regardless of feed composition.

Acknowledgements

The study was supported by projects: Reinforcement of Sustainable Aquaculture ROSA (FP7 REGPOT, No. 205135).

REFERENCES

- Alvarez, M., Molina, A., Quezada, C., Pinto, R., Krauskopf, M. and Vera M. I. (2004). Eurythermal fish acclimatization and nucleolar function: a review. *Journal of Thermal Biology* 29, 663-667
- Alvarez M., Quezada C., Molina A., Krauskopf M., Vera M. I. and Thiry M. (2006). Ultrastructural changes of the carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) hepatocyte nucleolus during seasonal acclimatization. *Biology of the Cell* 98, 457-463
- Azevedo, P. A., Leeson, S., Cho, C. Y. and Bureau, D. P. (2004). Growth, nitrogen and energy utilization of juveniles from four salmonid species: diet, species and size effects. *Aquaculture* 234, 393-414.
- Caballero, M. J., Izquierdo, M. S., Kjørsvik, E., Montero, D., Soccoro, J., Fernandez, A. J. and Rosenlund, G. (2003). Morphological aspects of intestinal cells from githead seabream (*Sparus aurata*) fed diets containing different lipid sources. *Aquaculture* 225, 325-340.
- Carriguirborde, P., De Luca, J. C., Dulout, F. N. and Ronco, A. E. (2007). Nucleolar variation in response to nutritional condition in juvenile pejerrey *Odontesthes bonariensis* (Valenciennes). *Journal of Fish Biology* 70, 947-958
- Du, Z. Y., Clouet, P., Huang, L. M., Degrace, P., Zheng, W. H., He, J. G., Tian, L. X. and Liu, Y. J. (2008). Utilization of different dietary lipid sources at high level in herbivorous grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*): mechanism related to hepatic fatty acid oxidation. *Aquaculture Nutrition* 14; 77-92.
- Hofner R., Kock G. and Braunbeck T. (1997). Nuclear alterations in hepatocytes of Arctic char *Salvelinus alpinus* from acidic high alpine lakes. *Diseases of Aquatic Organisms* 28, 139-150
- Itoi S., Kinoshita S., Kikuchi K. and Watabe S. (2003). Changes of carp FoF1-ATPase in association with temperature acclimation. *American Journal of Physiology-Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology* 284, R153-R163
- Nunez, F., Chipchase, M. D., Clarke, A. R., & Melton, D.W. (2000): Nucleotide excision repair gene (ERCC1) deficiency causes G2 arrest in hepatocytes and a reduction in liver binucleation: the role of p53 and p21. *FASEB J.* 14, 1073-1082 (2000)
- Olsvik, P. A., Lie, K. K., Sæle, Ø. and Sanden, M. (2007). Spatial transcription of CYP1A in fish liver. *BMC Physiology* 2007, 7:12.
- Ostaszewska, T., Dabrowski, K., Czuminiska, K., Olech, W. and Olejniczak, M. (2005). Rearing of pike-perch larvae using formulated diets - first success with starter feeds. *Aquaculture Research* 36, 1167-1176
- Power, D. M., Melo, J. and Santos, C. R. A. (2000). The effect of food deprivation and refeeding on the liver, thyroid hormones and transthyretin in sea bream. *Journal of Fish Biology* 56, 374-387.
- Poleksić, V., Savić, N., Rašković, B., Marković, Z. (2006). Effects of different feed types on histology of intestine and liver of the cage cultured trout. *Biotechnology in animal husbandry*, Vol 22, Special issue 359-372. (in Serbian)
- Rios, F. S., Donatti, L., Fernandes, M. N., Kalinin, A. L. and Rantin, F. T. (2007). Liver histopathology and accumulation of melano-macrophage centres in *Hoplias malabaricus* after long-term food deprivation and re-feeding. *Journal of Fish Biology* 71, 1393-1406
- Rocha, E., Monteiro, R. A. F. and Pereira, C. A. (1997). Liver of the brown trout, *Salmo trutta* (Teleostei, Salmonidae): A stereological study at light and electron microscopic levels. *Anatomical Record* 247, 317-328

Rocha, E., Rocha, M. J., Galante, M. H., Silva, M. W. and Monteiro, R. A. F. (2009). The hepatocytes of the brown trout (*Salmo trutta m. fario*): a stereological study of their number and size during the breeding cycle. *Ichthyological Research* 56, 43-54

Sarmiento, J., Leal, S., Quezada, C., Kausel, G., Figueroa, J., Vera, M. I. and Krauskopf, M. (2000). Environmental acclimatization of the carp modulates the transcription of beta-actin. *Journal of Cellular Biochemistry* 80, 223-228

Savić, N., Marković, Z., Rašković, B., Poleksic, V. (2008). Effect of different feed composition on productive results of trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum, 1792) reared in cages. *Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry* 24, Special issue, p.285-292. (in Serbian)

Souza, V. L., Lunardi, L. O., Vasques, L. H., Casaletti, L., Nakaghi, L. S. O. and Urbinati, E. C. (2001). Morphometric alterations in hepatocytes and ultrastructural distribution of liver glycogen in pacu (*Piaractus mesopotamicus* Holmberg, 1887) during food restriction and refeeding. *Braz. J. morphol. Sci* 18(1), 15-20.

Strussmann, C. A. and F. Takashima (1990). Hepatocyte nuclear size and nutritional condition of larval pejerrey, *Odontesthes bonariensis* (Cuvier et Valenciennes). *J. Fish Biol.* 36, 59-65.

Takashima, F. and Hibia, T. (1995). An atlas of fish histology. Normal and pathological features. Kodansha. Gustav Fisher Verlag p. 195.

Tocher, D. R., Fonseca-Madrigal, J., Dick, J. R., Ng, W., Bell, J. G., Campbell, P. J. (2004). Effects of water temperature and diets containing palm oil on fatty acid desaturation and oxidation in hepatocytes and intestinal enterocytes of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part B* 137, 49-63.

NUTRITIONAL AND PHYSICAL QUALITY OF AQUA FEEDS

METTE SØRENSEN

Nofima Marin, P. O. Box 5010, 1432 Ås, Norway, e-mail: mette.sorensen@nofima.no

NUTRITIVNA I FIZIČKA SVOJSTVA HRANE ZA RIBE

Abstrakt

Ishrana čini najveći deo troškova u intenzivnoj i polu-intenzivnoj proizvodnji u akvakulturi. Zbog toga hrana mora imati visok kvalitet, kako bi bili sigurni da će se dobro iskoristiti, obezbedi visok dnevni prirast, dobro zdravlje i proizvode visokog kvaliteta. Nutritivni kvalitet se obično definiše kao sposobnost hraniva da obezbedi ribama hranljive materije kako bi se postigao dobar porast. Fizički kvalitet se obično ne vezuje da nutritivni kvalitet ali se definiše kao sposobnost obrađenih hraniva da podnesu rukovanje bez stvaranja većih količina prašine. Postoji više metoda da se oceni kvalitet hrane za ribe. Oni koji se najviše koriste opisani su i diskutovani u ovom radu.

Ključne reči: hrana za ribe, kvalitet

INTRODUCTION

Feed comprises the biggest cost in intensive and semi-intensive aquaculture production. From an economical and environmental perspective it is important to ensure that feed is well utilized, providing high growth rate, good health and finally ensures a high quality product. Fish feed is formulated in order to meet the target species needs for nutrients and energy. Ingredients from various sources are combined by least cost formulation software to satisfy nutritional requirement of targeted species. Knowing that feed cost comprises 40-60% of the variable cost in aquaculture worldwide (Meyers, 1999) price is a very important aspect of feed formulation. However, bioavailability of the nutrients and the physical quality of the feed, which can be affected by processing technology, are the most important factors in order to maximize feed utilization. Moreover the feed should ensure good health and high quality on the end product. Whereas nutrient requirement is well established for many aquatic species (NRC, 1993), other quality attributes such as physical quality of feed is less standardized.

Production of fish feed

Extrusion processing technology has become of major importance in the production of modern feeds used in intensive aquaculture. Extrusion is a process where the feed is subject to mixing, shearing and heating under high pressure before the extrudate finally is forced through a die. The feed constituents undergo transformations that affect nutritional (S ø r e n s e n et al., 2005; B a r r o w s et al., 2007) and physical quality of the feed (A a r s e t h et al., 2006). Physical quality is affected by several variables, among which formulation (R e f s t i e, et al., 2007; Ø v e r l a n d et al., 2007) and extruder parameters are recognized as having great influence. The transformations can be beneficial if the nutritional value is improved, but detrimental if nutrients are destroyed or become resistant to digestion. In this context, bioavailability of the nutrients and the physical quality of the feed both are of great importance.

Definition of feed quality

Feed quality is an imprecise term used to describe several aspects of feed quality such as nutritional, physical, hygienic- and sensorial quality. Physical quality is usually defined as the ability of processed feed, either pelleted or granulated to withstand handling without creating excessive amount of fines. Nutritional quality can be defined as the ability of the feed to meet nutritional requirement of the target animal. Hygienic quality refers to the content of mycotoxins, microorganism or mould in the feed at the point it is fed the animal. Sensorial quality can be defined as how the look, smell and taste of the feed appear to the animal. To some fish species shape is important to stimulate feeding, however the most important criteria are not to exceed the capacity of the oral cavity. Palatability is important to stimulate feeding and diets often contain attractants in order to enhance feeding activity.

Physical quality of extruded fish feed

High technical quality of the feed pellet is necessary in order to minimize feed wastage and thereby maximizing feed intake and utilization of the feed. Feed is subjected to different stresses that may induce fines during transportation in the processing line during manufacturing, thereby during transportation to the fish farmer and finally in the feeding devices. Undersized particles are not wanted in any pelleted animal feed because it results in increased feed conversion ratio. Furthermore fines may cause water pollution that can affect fish health in a negative manner. Suspended solids may harm fish by clogging of the gills or by mechanical irritation that permits disease organisms to gain entrance. Moreover, oxygen is removed from the water during bacterial decomposition of the fines. Thus, durability index of the feed should be high to avoid induction of fine particles during transportation and feeding.

Equipment used for measuring pellet durability, hardness and sinking velocity

Some of the most important physical characteristics of feeds for salmonids are measured as: breaking strength, durability, bulk density, size (length and diameter) and sinking velocity.

Force at rupture

Force at rupture, or hardness or breaking strength, should be high in order to make the pellet withstand a certain amount of force without cracking for instance when feed

is stored in bins. However, hardness might affect voluntarily feed intake. Clark et al. (1995) concluded that soft pellets were more acceptable to juvenile Atlantic salmon than hard pellets. Besides, salmonids do not physically disrupt the feed in the oral cavity but gulp the prey whole (Steffens, 1989). If the feed is too hard, the utilization of nutrients might be lower because the pellet stay intact through the gastrointestinal tract and the nutrients are not available for enzymatic degradation. On the other hand, too soft pellets may cause problems associated with the logistics. The pellet must be durable and remain in one piece until eaten by the fish. Dust and small fractures of the feed is not ingested by the fish and will therefore cause an increase in feed conversion ratio.

Hardness can be determined by using a texture analyser (TA-XT2[®], Model 1000 R; SMS Stable Micro Systems, Blackdown Rural Industries, Surrey, UK), fitted with a 25 kg load cell and a PC-operated remote control. The pellets are broken individually between a flat-ended cylindrical probe and the bottom plate at a speed of 1 mm sec⁻¹. The force used to break the pellets is presented as the function of force and time by a computer and analysed using the Texture Expert for Windows (version 1.15, Stable Micro Systems). The peak force, i.e. the force at the major break of the pellet, is calculated from the height of the first peak and presented as Newtons (N). Hardness was recorded on 30 pellets from each feed sample and reported as the average of 10×3 pellets.

Pellet size

Another characteristic of the feed is the pellet size. Smith et al. (1995) showed that Atlantic salmon need less time to capture larger pellets, however, the probability of rejecting the feed after having been grasped was lower for smaller pellet sizes. The pellet, on the other hand, should not be too large, limited by the size of the fish (Thorpe and Wankowski, 1979).

Length and diameter is usually measured by use of an electronic calliper. Expansion ratio (%) is calculated by the equation $((\text{pellet width} - \text{die diameter}) \times \text{die diameter}^{-1}) \times 100$.

Sinking velocity

Sinking velocity is one of the most important features of feeds for aquatic organisms. However, different sinking speeds are required for different fish species. For instance, catfish does not have a demand for but is usually fed floating pellet in order to monitor feeding activity. Salmonids should be fed slow sinking feed, while bottom feeders or 'slow eaters' such as shrimp and sea urchin, require sinking feed that stays intact for hours or days.

Sinking velocity is commonly measured in a transparent pipe with a sealed bottom. The tube is filled up with tap water of drinking quality, or tap water mixed with salt to simulate sea water. The water column has a uniform temperature during the experiments. A stopwatch is used to measure the time it takes for one pellet to sink between the fixed positions, and is reported as cm s⁻¹.

Bulk density

Sinking velocity is associated with bulk density of the pellets. Rokey (1994) suggested a bulk density of 320-400 g l⁻¹ for floating feed and 450-550 g l⁻¹ for sinking feed. Bulk density is measured by loose pouring feed into a measuring cylinder with a known volume (e.g. approximately 1 kg of feed poured into a modified 1000 ml measuring

cylinder). The content of the measuring cylinder is weighed on the Mettler Toledo scale and the experiment is repeated three times.

Pellet durability index

Durability tester simulates the stress to which pellets are exposed when conveyed pneumatically through tubes. Different methods and equipment are used to measure durability of pellets.

Holmen durability index is measured using a Holmen durability tester (Borregaard Lignotech, Hull, UK). Sifted pellets (100 g) is loaded in the Holmen tester and conveyed around in the closed circuit at an air velocity of 21 m s^{-1} for either: 30, 60, 90 or 120 sec. Sample collected in the collector is sieved. The mesh size of the sieves is determined by the pellet size according to standard procedures. The Holmen tester is repeated three times in order to get 3 replicates from each feed sample. Holmen durability index (HDI), is calculated as the percentage of pellets remaining on a screen with a mesh size that is adapted to the pellet size (P a y n e et al., 2001).

Ligno durability simulates a combination of mechanical and pneumatical stress. Sifted pellets (100 g) is loaded in the closed chamber of the lingo tester. Pellets are bounced against a perforated surface like a sieve with high velocity of pressure air. The openings of the sieve are constant for all pellet diameters. One test period takes 30s. The remaining whole pellets are sifted and reported. Three replicate samples are commonly analysed.

Tumbling box tester (Seedburo, Chicago IL, USA) is simulating stresses to the feed under mechanical conveying. The device has four tumbling boxes rotating about an axis. Moreover, a 230 mm long baffle mounted symmetrical to a diagonal of one 300×300 mm side of each box in order to increase the strain on the pellets when feeds are tumbled in the boxes. The procedure for analyzing feed samples is described in detail by ASAE standard S269.4 DEC01 (2006).

Samples of 500 g of pellets (left from the sieving test) are placed in each of the four boxes. Five iron nuts are in addition added to each of two boxes in order to enhance the pellet attrition during tumbling. The feed samples are tumbled for 10 minutes at a speed of 50 rpm. After testing, the feed samples are sieved to remove dust following standard sieve sizes. PDI is defined as the weight of pellets remaining on the sieve divided by the total weight of pellets before tumbling and multiplied by 100:

DORIS is a new testing procedure and the equipment is developed aiming at simulating stresses that extruded high energy feed is exposed to during pneumatic feeding devices used in the aquaculture industry. Doris tester manufactured by AKVAsmart (Bryne, Norway) is used to measure the Doris value (DV). A sample of sifted pellets (100 g) is loaded into the Doris tester. The pellets are conveyed in a screw conveyor to a rotating fan that picks up the pellets and convey them to the outlet. Impact when the pellet is picked up by the fan, and when the pellets hits the wall is generating cracks and fines. Pellets, dust and fracture is collected. The content in the collector is moreover sieved using a set of sieves with varying diameter (according to existing guidelines), and sifted for 60 sec at amplitude of 0.5 with a Retsch AS 200 Control sieving machine. The

procedure is repeated three times in order to get 3 replicates. DORIS value is reported as the sum of dust and small fractions collected from the sieves. In contradiction to the Holmen tester, which measures the amount of whole pellets left on the screen, the data obtained by using the Doris tester is reported as the amount (g) of dust and fractured pellets generated during testing.

CONCLUSIONS

Although fish farmers using extruded fish feed is expecting a high quality of the pellets, there is no good standardization of methods to analyze physical quality of feed. Various methods used to analyze physical quality was presented and discussed. More research is needed to standardize analytical tools used to analyze technical quality of feed, as well as to understand how the physical and nutritional characteristics of the feed are correlated.

REFERENCES

- Aarseth, K.A., Sørensen, M., Storebakken, T. (2006). Red yeast *Xanthophyllomyces dendrorhous* inclusion in diets for salmonids improves pellet strength. *Anim. Feed Sci. Tech.* 126, 75-01.
- Barrows, F.T., Stone, D.A.J., Hardy, R.W. (2007). The effects of extrusion conditions on the nutritional value of soybean meal for rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). *Aquaculture*. In press.
- Bender, A. E. (1978). *Food Processing and Nutrition*. Academic Press, London, Great Britain. 243 pp.
- Camire, M. E., Camire, A., Krumhar, K. (1990). Chemical and nutritional changes in foods during extrusion. *Critical Reviews in Food science and nutrition* 29, 35-57.
- Chen, Y.-S., Beveridge, M.C.M., Telfer, T.C. (1999). Physical characteristics of commercial pelleted Atlantic salmon feeds and consideration of implications for modeling of waste dispersion through sedimentation. *Aquac. Int.* 7, 89-100.
- Clark, D.S., Brown, J.B., Goddard, S.J., Moird, J. (1995). Activity and feeding behaviour of Atlantic cod. *Aquaculture*, 131. 49-57.
- Faubion, J.M., Hosene, R.C., Seib, P.A. (1982). Functionality of grain components in extrusion. *Cereal Foods World* 27, 212-216.
- Friedman, M. (1982). Lysinoalanine formation in soybean proteins: Kinetics and mechanisms. In: Cherry, J.P. (Ed.) *Food protein deterioration mechanisms and functionality*. American Chemical Society, ACS Symposium series, Washington D.C. 231-273 pp.
- Ljøkjel, K., Harstad, O. M., Skrede, A. (2000). Effect of heat treatment of soybean meal and fish meal on amino acid digestibility in mink and dairy cows. *Anim. Feed. Sci. Technol.* 84, 83-95.
- Meyers, S.P. (1999). Aquafeed formulation and dietary ingredients. In: Chang, Y. K. and Wang S. S. (eds.) *Advances in extrusion technology*. Aquaculture / animal feeds and foods. Technomic Publishing Company, Inc. Lancaster, PA. USA. pp 19-27.
- NRC (1993). *Nutrient Requirements of Fish*. National Research Council. National academy Press, Washington, D.C. pp. 116.
- Øverland, M., Romarheim, O.H., Ahlstrøm, Ø., Storebakken, T., Skrede, A. (2007). Technical quality of dog food and salmon feed containing different bacterial protein

sources and processed by different extrusion conditions. *Anim. Feed Sci. Technol.* 134, 124-139.

Payne, J., Rattink, W., Smith, T., Winowiski, T., Dearlsey, G., Strøm, L. (2001). *The Pelleting Handbook*. Borregaard Lignotech, Norway, pp. 72.

Rokey, G. and Huber, G. (1994). Extrusion processing of aquaculture feeds. In: McElhiney, R. R. (Ed.) *Feed Manufacturing Technology IV*. AFIA, Inc., Arlington, VA, USA pp 509-515.

Refstie, S., Glencross, B., Landsverk, T., Sørensen, M., Lilleeng, E., Hawkins, W., Krogdahl, Å. (2006). **Digestive function and intestinal integrity in Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) fed kernel meals and protein concentrates made from yellow or narrow-leafed lupins.** *Aquaculture* 261, 1382-1395.

Smith, I.P., Metcalfe, N. B., Huntingford, F.A. (1995). The effects of food pellet dimensions on feeding responses by Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L.) in a marine netpen. *Aquaculture* 130, 167-175.

Steffens, W. (1989). *Principles in fish nutrition*. Halsted press, New York, USA. 384 pp.

Sørensen, M., Storebakken, T., Shearer, K.D. (2005). **Digestibility, growth and nutrient retention in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) fed diets extruded at two different temperatures.** *Aquaculture Nutr.* 11, 251-256

Thorpe, J.E., Wankowski, J.W.J. (1979). Feed presentation and food particle size for juvenile Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar* L. In: J.E. Halver and K. Tiews (Editors). *Finfish Nutrition and Fishfeed Technology*, Heenemann, Berlin, pp. 501-513.

EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL CHANGES OF STARCH AND PROTEINS ON PHYSICAL PELLET QUALITY IN RESPECT TO EXTRUSION TECHNOLOGY

OZREN ZIMONJA

Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Centre for Feed Technology, Fôrtek, Ås, Norway

EFEKTI HEMIJSKIH PROMENA SKROBA I PROTEINA NA FIZICKE OSOBINE PELETA U ODNOSU NA TEHNOLOGIJU EKSTRUDIRANJA

Abstrakt

Termalna obrada stočne hrane utiče i pozitivno i negativno na dostupnost glavnih nutrijenata hrane, a od posebnog je značaja u slučaju skroba i proteina. Prilikom obrade stočne hrane skrob i proteini su izloženi jedinstvenim i nepovratnim hemijskim modifikacijama. Ove modifikacije uključuju promene u molekularnoj strukturi kroz procese želatinizacije skroba, odnosno denaturacije proteina i mogu da rezultuju u povoljnim funkcionalnim osobinama odnosno nutritivnim vrednostima pomenutih komponenti. Međutim, pregrevanje stočne hrane prilikom termalne obrade vodi do degradacije skroba i proteina praćeno formiranjem novih kompleksa među komponentama hrane, što na kraju rezultuje negativnim nutritivnim vrednostima. Namera iznetog rada je ustanovljenje generalnih međusobnih odnosa između proizvodnih faktora koji karakteristišu termalnu obradu stočne hrane i hemijskih modifikacija skroba i proteina, kao i njihovog pratećeg uticaja na fizički kvalitet peleta.

Ključne reči: želatinizacija skroba, denaturacija proteina, fizički kvalitet peleta

INTRODUCTION

A majority of the 600 million tons of compound feed produced annually are pelleted (G i l l, 2003). By the agglomeration of the various feed particles into pellets, challenges of the mash feeding such as selective eating and/or segregation of the ingredients could be solved. Supplementary benefits of pelleting includes: reduced dust problems, decreased feed wastage, destruction of pathogenic organisms, less energy spent for

prehension, and eventually improved animal performance. The physical quality of the pellets is instrumental in achieving these goals. If the durability and hardness is insufficient, pellets may break during storage and transport resulting in dust problems and feed loss. Although a lot still remains to be elucidated on the causes for varying physical pellet quality, composition of the diet and processing conditions have been shown to be major factors.

Extruders are assembled as either single- or twin-screw machines. Screws are designed as changeable segments that enable mixing, conveying of the feed mash (forward and backward), kneading and developing of shear forces, with an ultimate generation of temperature and pressure. Although a huge variety of screw elements and consequent configurations exists, generally three different regions/zones along the extruder barrel can be identified; feeding zone (moistening and preheating of feed mash), kneading zone (transition of the feed mash to a plasticized dough-like mass) and final a cooking zone. Shaping of the extruded material is achieved at the outlet die by the action of rotating knives (mounted at the die outlet) and by the shape of the die. Interrelations among screw configurations associated with application of the either thermal (steam) or electrical energy, facilitate great flexibility in control of production conditions such as temperature (90 to over 140°C), total moisture content (about 30 %), residence time (up to 60 seconds), and subsequent pressure generation (up to 40 bars). The advantage of extrusion process compared to conventional pelleting is a greater flexibility in product applications, better sterilization of the feed and an improved pellet quality.

Generally, processing of the feeds comprises physical, chemical and thermal treatments of feed previous to animal utilization (M a i e r and B a k k e r – A r k e m a, 1992). Processing treatments of the feed can vary from the simple process such as blending in the form of mash, over conventional pelleting to more complex processes when expander or extruder is used (P i p a and F r a n k, 1989). Often, they are applied in order to achieve certain specific goals such as gelatinisation of starch, denaturation of proteins, inactivation of anti-nutritional factors (endogenous enzymes, trypsin inhibitors, etc.), drying/cooling and product shaping (V o r a g e n et al. (1995). These changes have influence and/or overall beneficial effect on physical characteristics, digestibility and nutritional value of the feeds.

STARCH: GELATINISATION AND PHYSICAL PELLET QUALITY

When subjected to thermo-mechanical treatments of the feed, starch can be modified by mechanisms such as swelling, gelatinisation and retrogradation. Swelling commences along more accessible and amorphous regions, while crystalline regions mainly remain intact. As the temperature rises above the characteristic temperature known as the gelatinisation temperature, disruption of intermolecular hydrogen bonds between amylose in amorphous regions and amylopectin in crystalline regions increases. At a certain point, when a sufficient amount of heat is present, the crystalline regions are rapidly and irreversibly broken down, indicating gelatinisation. At excess water, gelatinisation temperature for most cereal starches ranges between 50 and 70°C. Aside from swelling and disruption of the molecular and granular structures of the starch during gelatinisation, the viscosity of the media also increases. Under processing conditions where water and/or other solvents are present in limited amounts (<30 %), differences in gelatinisation behaviour can be expected (E l i a s s o n and G u d m u n d s s o n, 1996).

C o l o n n a et al. (1992) reported a dramatic increase of gelatinisation temperature from 50-60°C at excess water to above 100°C at limited (<35%) moisture systems. L u n d (1984) and J a c o b s and D e l c o u r (1998) reported a minimum ratio of 0.3:1 (water: starch) as a prerequisite to initiate starch gelatinisation during heating process.

Compared to a conventional pelleting, extrusion processing causes more complete gelatinisation and disintegration of the starch granules (Z i m o n j a and S v i h u s, 2008). However, the extent of gelatinisation is a function of the variable production parameters during extrusion. H o n g t r a k u l et al. (1998) showed that extrusion of maize with a barrel temperature of 103°C resulted in a rate of starch gelatinisation of 38.7 % at moisture content of approximately 30 %. When temperature increased up to 137°C the rate of the gelatinisation was 89.3 %. C h i a n g and J o h n s o n (1977) showed that lowering screw speed lead to increase of the gelatinisation due to prolonged residence time in the extruder. A similar observation was reported by T h o m a s et al. (1999) when expander-pelleting process was used. In a study by Z i m o n j a and S v i h u s (2008), a doubled input of specific mechanical energy was required to gelatinise wheat starch to the same extent as oat starch. Similar observations were also found by C a s e et al. (1992), where different cereal sources required different extrusion conditions to achieve the same level of gelatinisation.

C a s e et al. (1992) also showed that increase in gelatinisation resulted in increased volume and breaking strength of extrudate, while bulk density decreased. B h a t t a c h a r y a and H a n n a (1987) and C a s e et al. (1992) showed positive correlation between increase in gelatinisation and expansion ratio of the extruded pellets. This clearly indicates beneficial effect of gelatinised starch to a physical pellet quality. However, mechanism that follows starch contribution to binding of feed particles is still to be revealed.

PROTEINS: DENATURATION AND PHYSICAL PELLET QUALITY

When subjected to thermo-mechanical treatments proteins undergo disorganisation of the overall molecular structure, usually as unfolding or uncoiling of a coiled or pleated structures, or as a separation of the protein into subunits, followed by aggregation. If thermo-mechanical treatment ceases before aggregation is initiated, unfolding is a reversible process and protein can retain its native structure. However, if sufficient heat is present, non-covalent interactions (hydrophobic and electrostatic) which maintain protein structure may lead to irreversible alteration of the quaternary, tertiary or secondary orders of the proteins. Under severe and/or prolonged heating, however, protein denaturation may be followed by association and disassociation reactions, which ultimately may result in destruction of primary structure, often referred to as a degradation of the protein (F i n e l y, 1989). Transition from the native state of the protein to denatured and/or more destructed forms is interrelated with the production parameters, source of the protein and subsequent interactions among proteins and other components in solution. The denaturation temperature (T_d) for most protein sources is usually below 100°C, but is highly dependent on the water content in the solution. A study by K i t a b a t a k e and D o i (1992) showed that at excess water T_d of the main storage proteins in soybean meal, conglycinin (7S) and glycinin (11S), is 76.5 and 93.3°C, respectively. When moisture content decreased to 29 %, however, T_d of glycinin could not be detected, while T_d of conglycinin shifted to over 180°C. This indicates that proteins such as soy globulins and/or sunflower globulins are relatively heat stabile in low moisture systems. Work by

Hoseney (1994), on the other hand, showed that gluten proteins such as those in wheat will unfold at moisture content of 16 % even at room temperature. Beneficial effect of the proteins on physical pellet quality has been shown by Winowski (1988) where a dramatic increase in pellet durability was observed by increasing overall protein content through addition of wheat rations from 0 to 600 g kg⁻¹ diet. Similar results were also shown by Briggs et al. (1999), where a positive correlation between pellet durability and increased protein content in the diets was found. Although a number of investigations suggest that proteins derived from plant sources such as wheat (Winowski, 1988; Briggs et al., 1999), barley (Moran, 1989) and soybean meal (Cavalcanti, 2004) will improve physical pellet quality, a mechanism for binding of the feed particles and role of the proteins is not clear. Results by Wood (1987), for example, showed a considerably higher physical quality of the diets containing raw soy protein compared to those containing denaturated protein. Hashimoto et al. (2002) examined measures of beneficial functional properties of wheat gluten during extrusion, such as expansion ratio and specific volume, and found that wheat gluten was not as efficient as cassava starch. Cavalcanti (2004) reported that protein derived from maize (e.g. maize gluten) had a negative effect on pellet durability. Considering the conflicting results in regard to denaturation of proteins and physical pellet quality, research is needed to investigate effects of chemical modifications of proteins and/or protein sources on pelletability.

REFERENCES

- Bhattacharya, M., Hanna, M. A., 1987.* Kinetics of starch gelatinisation during extrusion cooking. *Journal of Food Science* 52: 764-766.
- Briggs, J. L., Maier, D. E., Watkins, B. A., Behnke, K. C. 1999.* Effect of ingredients and processing parameters on pellet quality. *Poultry Science* 78: 1464-1471.
- Case, S. E., Hamann, D. D., Schwartz, S. J. 1992.* Effect of starch gelatinisation on physical properties of extruded wheat and corn-based products. *Cereal Chemistry* 69: 401-404.
- Cavalcanti, W. B. 2004.* The effect of ingredient composition on the physical quality of pelleted feeds: a mixture experimental approach. Ph.D. Dissertation, Manhattan, Kansas State University, USA.
- Chiang, B. Y., Johnson, J. A. 1977.* Gelatinisation of starch in extruded products. *Cereal Chemistry* 54: 436-443.
- Colonna, P., Leloup, V., Buleon, A. 1992.* Limiting factors of starch hydrolysis. *Eur. J. Clin. Nutr.* 46: 517-532.
- Eliasson, A. C. and Gudmundsson, M., 1996.* Starch: Physicochemical and Functional Aspects. Pages 451-503 in: A. C. Eliasson, Carbohydrates in Food. Marcel Dekker, New York, USA.
- Finley, J. W. 1989.* Effects of processing on proteins: An overview. Pages: 1-8 in: R. D. Phillips, J. W. Finley, Protein quality and the effects of processing. Marcel Dekker, New York, USA.
- Gill, C. 2003.* Back to basics of growth. *Feed international* 24: 6-9.
- Hongtrakul, K., Godband, R. D., Behnke, K. C., Nelsson, J. L., Tokach, M. D., Bergström, J. R., Nessmith, W. B., Kim, I. H. 1998.* The effects of extrusion processing of carbohydrate sources on weanling pig performance. *Journal of Animal Science* 76: 3034-3042.
- Hoseney, R. C. 1994.* Principles of Cereal Science and Technology, 2nd edition. American Association of Cereal Chemists, Inc., St. Paul, USA.

Jacobs, H., Delcour, J. A. 1998. Review: hydrothermal modifications of granular starch, with retention of the granular structure. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 46: 2895-2905.

Kitabatake, N., Doi, E. 1992. Denaturation and texturization of food protein by extrusion cooking. Pages: 361-371 in: *Food Extrusion Science and Technology*, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York, USA.

Lund, D. 1984. Influence of time, temperature, moisture, ingredients and processing conditions on starch gelatinisation. *CRC Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* 20: 249-273.

Maier, D. E., Bakker-Arkema, F. W. 1992. The counterflow cooling of feed pellets. *Agric. Eng. Res.* 53: 305-319.

Moran, E. T. Jr. 1989. Effect of pellet quality on the performance of meat birds. Pages: 88-107 in: *W. Haresign and D. J. A. Cole, Recent Advances in Animal Nutrition*. Butterworths, London, UK.

Pipa, F., Frank, G. 1989. High-pressure conditioning with annular gap expander. A new way of feed processing. *Advanced Feed Technology* 2: 22-30.

Thomas, M., Huijnen, P. T. H. J., Van Vliet, T., Van Zuilichem D. J., Van der Poel, A. F. B. 1999. Effects of process conditions during expander processing and pelleting on starch modification and pellet quality of tapioca. *J. Sci. Food Agric.* 79: 1481-1494.

Voragen, A. G. J., Gruppen, H., Marsman, G. J. P., Mul, A. J. 1995. Effect of some manufacturing technologies on chemical, physical and nutritional properties of feed. Pages: 93-126 in *P. C. Garnsworthy, D. J. A. Cole, Recent Advances in Animal Nutrition*, Nottingham University Press, N

Winowiski, T. 1988. Wheat and pellet quality. *Feed Management* 39: 58-64.

Wood, J. F. 1987. The functional properties of feed raw materials and their effect on the production and quality of feed pellets. *Anim. Feed Sci. Technol.* 18: 1-17.

Zimonja, O., Svihus, B. 2008. Effects of processing of wheat or oat starch on technical pellet quality and nutritional value for broilers. *Animal Feed Science and Technology*, 149: 287-297.

KORIŠĆENJE SAVREMENIH TEHNOLOŠKIH POSTUPAKA U PROIZVODNJI HRANE ZA RIBE RAZLIČITIH FIZIČKIH KARAKTERISTIKA

RADE JOVANOVIĆ*, DRAGOSLAV MILISAVLJEVIĆ**, JOVANKA LEVIĆ***,
SLAVICA SREDANOVIĆ***, BOJAN ANĐELIĆ*

**Institut za primenu nauke u poljoprivredi , 1000 Beograd ,
Bulevar Despota Stefana 68b*

***FSH „ Komponenta ” 35230 Čuprija , Cara Lazara bb*

****Institut za prehrambene tehnologije , 21000 Novi Sad, Bulevar Cara Lazara 1*

USING MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS FOR PRODU- CING FEED FOR DIFERENT FISH TYPES

Abstract

In order to produce fish feed which can satisfy the nutritive requirements and the ever stricter legislation on environment protection, it is necessary to maintain appropriate physical properties of the finished product. When referring to the physical properties of fish feed, we usually think about shape, particle size, their specific weight or bulk density and water stability. Technological production methods are the decisive factor for obtaining these properties, in addition to the well balanced nutritive demands and the adequate quality of raw materials. The goal of this paper is to point out the most important parameters of technological procedures for fish feed processing which are immediately related to the physical properties of the feed. This is presented through examples of specific products which are used by the “FSH Komponenta” company from Čuprija in Serbia in order to offer potential solutions for certain demands in the fish feed industry.

Ključne reči: fish food, densty, particle size, stability

UVOD

Proizvodnja hrane za ribe, poslednjih godina, beleži najbrži rast u industrijskoj proizvodnji hrane za životinje. Intenzivan uzgoj, što gotovo po pravilu podrazumeva veliki broj jedinki na određenoj površini ribnjaka ili u određenoj zapremini vode, pored eko-

nomičnosti u ishrani, postavlja nove zahteve u pogledu sastava i fizičkih karakteristika hrane za ribe u nameri da se minimizira zagađenje vode ostacima nekonzumirane ili nesvarene hrane. Hrana za ribe mora biti formulisana tako da se obezbedi optimalna kombinacija hranljivih sastojaka i adekvatan sadržaj energije za svaku vrstu i kategoriju riba u skladu sa njenim fiziološkim potrebama i uslovima uzgoja, vodeći računa o ukupnim troškovima. Povećanje svarljivosti i usvajanja hrane i smanjenje količina nekonzumirane hrane utiče znatno na smanjenje zagađenja vode i u uslovima intenzivnijeg uzgoja riba. Takođe je bitno da hrana bude izbalansirana u skladu sa proizvodnim potencijalima riba. Što je hrana bolje izbalansirana po usvojivosti i količini manje je i zagađenje vode.

Da bi hrana za ribe zadovoljila nutritivne zahteve i sve strožije propise vezane za zaštitu životne sredine, neophodno je i postići i odgovarajuće fizičke karakteristike industrijski pripremljene hrane za ribu. Pored određenih vrste hraniva, hemijskog sastava i međusobno izbalansiranih komponenata svakako da na fizičke karakteristike odlučujući uticaj ima tehnološki proces proizvodnje koji se sprovodi u industrijskim postrojenjima za proizvodnju hrane za životinje.

Cilj ovog rada je da ukaže na najvažnije parametar tehnološkog procesa proizvodnje hrane za ribe, koji je direktno povezan sa postizanjem određenih fizičkih karakteristika, kao i da ponudi neka od mogućih rešenja za specifične zahteve u ishrani riba.

Fizičke karakteristike hrane za ribe

Pod pojmom fizičkih karakteristika najčešće podrazumevamo oblik i veličinu granula, njihovu gustinu, odnosno nasipnu masu i stabilnost odnosno sposobnost da se što manje rastvaraju i da što duže zadrže kompaktnost u vodi.

Oblik i veličina granula hrane treba da budu prilagođeni stepenu razvoja i veličini ribe kao i njenom prirodnom načinu hranjenja. Podrazumeva se da ukoliko je granula hrane za ribe previše velika ili previše mala riba je neće konzumirati. Negranulisana smeša se ne može koristiti za ishranu riba, jer se hranljive materije nepotrebno rasipaju segregacijom, dezintegracijom kao i rastvaranjem hranljivih materija u void i najkvalitetnija granula se često puta raspadne u vodi pre nego što je riba pojede. Ovako neracionalno rasipanje izuzetno vrednih komponenti, koje pored direktnih gubitaka izaziva i zagađenje vode a time ugrožava opstanak riba u staništu usled smanjenja sadržaja kiseonika. Ove negativne posledice mogu se uspešno prevazići proizvodnjom čvrstih u vodi postojanih granula odnosno odgovarajućom formulacijom i tehnologijom proizvodnje hrane za ribe (R a i z, 1999).

Podrazumeva se da hrana za ribe treba da bude prilagođena prirodnim zahtevima i načinu života za svaku vrstu riba. Ribe grabljivice (npr. pastrmka i losos) „love” hranu dok ona polako tone, pa iz tih razloga hrana namenjena ovim vrstama treba da bude u formi granula koje plivaju ili polako tonu, dok ribe koje se hrane na dnu ribnjaka čekaju da hrana padne do dna nerastvorena i kompaktna pa iziskuju duže postojane i brzo tonuće granule. To da li će proizvedena hrana za ribe tonuti ili plivati zavisi pre svega od specifične mase, odnosno gustine. Plivajuće pelete imaju specifičnu masu od 900-1000 g/dm³, a tonuće od 1000-1200 g/dm³. U praksi je merenje specifične mase dosta komplikovano pa se gustina granula najčešće određuje preko nasipne mase u g/l. Ova vrednost u velikoj meri zavisi od veličine granula, poroznosti kao i obuhvaćenog vazduha, a na to da li će granule plivati ili tonuti utiče i temperatura kao i tvrdoća vode

(salinitet). Naknadno omašćivanje može značajno da doprinese stabilnosti proizvedenih granula i da utiče na njihovu gustinu. (L u c h t,2001).

U tabeli 1. navedeni su zahtevi za nasipnu masu u zavisnosti od moći plivanja (R o k e y, 2006).

Tabela 1. Međusobni odnos nasipne mase i moći plivanja hrane za ribe.

| | | Nasipna masa - Bulk Density (g/l) | |
|---|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | Morska voda 20° C, salinitet 3% Sea water 20° C, 3% salinity | Sveža voda 20° C Fresh water 20° C |
| Moć plivanja granula Granules buoyancy | | | |
| Brzo tonuće sinking | Fast | > 640 | > 600 |
| Sporo tonuće sinking | Slow | 580 - 600 | 540 - 560 |
| Neutralno plivanje buoyancy | Neutral | 520 - 540 | 480 - 520 |
| Plivajuće | Floating | < 480 | < 440 |

Za precizno definisane zahteve za kvalitet hrane za ribe neophodna su multidisciplinarna istraživanja biologa, nutricionista, veterinara, uzgajivača i brojnih drugih stručnjaka dok tehnolozima preostaje zadatak da sve ove zahteve objedine kroz tehnološki proces.

MATERIJAL I METODE

I pored činjenice da se velike količine riblje hrane još uvek proizvode konvencionalnom tehnikom peletiranja, proces ekstrudiranja nalazi sve veću primenu u ovoj proizvodnji zahvaljujući pre svega brojnim prednostima koje pruža. Ekstrudiranje hrane za ribe je doživelo mnogobrojne promene i nagli uspon jer su razvijene nove tehnologije kao odgovor na nove formulacije, zahtevane fizičke karakteristike i enormno povećanje proizvodnje.

Tehnološki proces proizvodnje hrane za ribe obuhvata osnovne tehnološke operacije karakteristične za klasične procese proizvodnje hrane za životinje kao što su prijem sirovina, mlevenje, prosejavanje, proporcioniranje, mešanje, pakovanje i procese kondicioniranja, sušenja ili hlađenja, drobljenja i prosejavanja karakteristične za proizvodnju peletirane hrane. Nakon ovih operacija u savremenim postrojenjima za proizvodnju riblje hrane vrši se naknadno omašćivanje, potom hlađenje, sušenje, dodatno prosejavanje i na kraju pakovanje u odgovarajuću ambalažu. Kod hrane za ribe posebna pažnja se posvećuje mlevenju jer se kao preduslov za postizanje homogenosti i garantovanog sastava na nivou granule zahteva veliki broj izuzetno sitnih čestica u doziranoj količini komponenata (S r e d a n o v i ć i sar. 1997). Ono što je novo i karakteristično u proizvodnji hrane za ribe vezano za procese ekstrudiranja i naknadnog zamašćivanja.

Ekstrudiranje predstavlja metod kuvanja obrađivanog materijala trenjem ili frikcijom i kao tehnološki postupak u proizvodnji visokokvalitetne hrane za ribe nema alternativu. Po-

stupak ekstruzije izvodi se po principu potiskivanja materijala, koji se obrađuje, snažnim pužem kroz cilindar, iz kojeg se tretirani material istiskuje u obliku mlaza. Zahvaljujući konstruktorskim karakteristikama ovog uređaja postupkom ekstruzije sprovodi se veliki broj operacija poput: mlevenja, hidratacije, rezanja, homogenizacije, mešanja, disperzije, kompresije, termičke obrade, destrukcije mikroorganizama, inaktivacije antinutritivnih materija, denaturacije proteina, želatinizacije, sabijanja, ekspandiranja, povezivanja čestica, oblikovanja, formiranja porozne structure kao i delimične dehidratacije (K i n g, 2001). Ekstruzionim kuvanjem na principu "visoka temperatura - kratko vreme" postižu se višestruke poželjne promene kod tretiranog materijala, poput veće svarljivosti, a kod leguminoza inaktivacija nepoželjnih sastojaka – tripsin inhibitor, lipoksigenaza. Usled izuzetno kratkog vremena izlaganja obrađivanog materijala visokoj temperaturi ne dolazi do značajnijeg oštećenja aminokiselina i vitamina (J o v a n o v i ć i sar. 2001). Kontrolisanjem fizičkih parametara prilikom procesa ekstrudiranja poput temperature, vlažnosti i pritiska, koji utiču na nivo ekspanzije, obezbeđuje se plutanje ili tonjenje granula.

U hrani za ribe masti su najbogatiji izvor energije i masnih kiselina, a neophodne su i kod unošenja i korišćenja u njima rastvorljivih vitamina. Kod proizvodnje visokoenergetske hrane za ribe, podrazumeva se visok nivo masti u granulama, što predstavlja poseban tehnološki problem (J o v a n o v i ć i sar. 2005). Ovaj problem dodavanja većih količina masti rešava se uz pomoć uređaja za naknadno oblaganje pod vakuumom (vacuum core coating), sistemom koji omogućava raspoređivanje ulja po celokupnoj zapremini granule (S r e d a n o v i ć i sar. 2002).

Da bi se ispunili svi navedeni zahtevi u proizvodnji visokokvalitetne hrane za ribe potrebno je dosta praktičnog iskustva i poznavanja karakteristika pojedinih hraniva u pojedinim tehnološkim postupcima. Nutricionisti i tehnolozi uz dobru saradnju sa operaterom na ekstruderu, mogu u velikoj meri da utiču na fizičke karakteristike granula kao i da obezbede kontrolisanu proizvodnju u skladu sa postavljenim ciljevima.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Korišćenjem konvencionalnih tehnoloških procesa za proizvodnju hrane za ribe, peletiranja i ekstrudiranja, moguće je proizvesti aglomerate veličine nekoliko milimetara koji se onda drobljenjem i prosejavanjem podešavaju na potrebnu veličinu. Jednopusnim ekstruderima se može postići veličina aglomerata od 2,5 mm uz prihvatljiv kapacitet i potrošnju energije, a dvopusnim i do 1,5 mm, ali uz relativno mali kapacitet. Pošto postoje zahtevi da se proizvedu još sitnije granule homogeno izmešane hrane za larve 500- 1500µm pa čak i sitnije razvijaju se novi tehnološki procesi koji će i to moći da ispune. Dodatni problem predstavlja potreba da se obezbedi dovoljan broj čestica svih sirovina i dodataka neophodnih za postizanje homogenosti formulisane hrane na nivou tako malog aglomerata odnosno obroka, a da se pri tome sastojci ne izgube kao prašina. Tako npr. mlevenje hrane za larve podrazumeva postizanje veličine čestica od 250-300µm (C l a y t o n, 2004). Za postizanje ujednačenije raspodele veličina čestica povoljnije je mleti svaku komponentu, jer se različite sirovine i čestice različite krupnoće ne ponašaju isto u procesu mlevenja. Klasičnim mlinom čekićarom se vrlo teško mogu dobiti dovoljno sitne čestice, čak i uz dobru aspiraciju teško se može izbeći zasvođavanje materijala i postići adekvatno čišćenje sita.

Efekat peletiranja zavisi od sastava, kvaliteta i porekla komponenti, vlage, temperature, stanja matrice i umešnosti operatera, odnosno tehnološkog procesa u celini

(R a i z, 1999). U proizvodnji visokokvalitetne hrane za ribe peletiranje se sve više napušta, obzirom da ne omogućuje proizvodnju plutajućih i sporo tonućih granula, a zbog otiranja peleta i prašine (obično oko 1-3%) što je često razlog slabije tražnje na tržištu (L u c h t, 2001). Drugi važan problem je što sadržaj masti u peletiranim granulama obično ne prelazi 10% što je daleko ispod energetskih potreba pastrmke i lososa. Peletirane granule se čak ni zamašćivanjem pod vakuumom ne primaju mast obzirom da nisu porozne (R a i z, 1999). Zapravo hrana za ribe se proizvodi kao tonuća ili plutajuća izborom komponenti u formulaciji i načinu kuvanja u ekstruderu (R a i z, 2000). Takođe je dokazano da visok sadržaj celuloze ili nerastvorljivih proteina smanjuje elastičnost materijala unutar ekstrudera što se negativno odražava na ekspanziranje proizvedenih granula, dok je sadržaj skroba presudan za proizvodnju čvrstih stabilnih granula. Porastom temperature tokom ekstruzije, skrobna zrnca vezuju vodu i na oko 116°C pucaju, dolazi do želatinizacije i stvara se stabilan skrobni gel, čvrstog matrixa, koji povećava čvrstinu granule. Ukoliko bi se dalje nastavilo značajnije sa podizanjem temperature tokom ekstruzije došlo bi do delimične konverzije skroba u dekstrin što bi u velikoj meri uticalo na apsorpciju vode potrebne za želatinizaciju i na čvrstoću i gustinu proizvedenih granula (C l a y t o n, 2002).

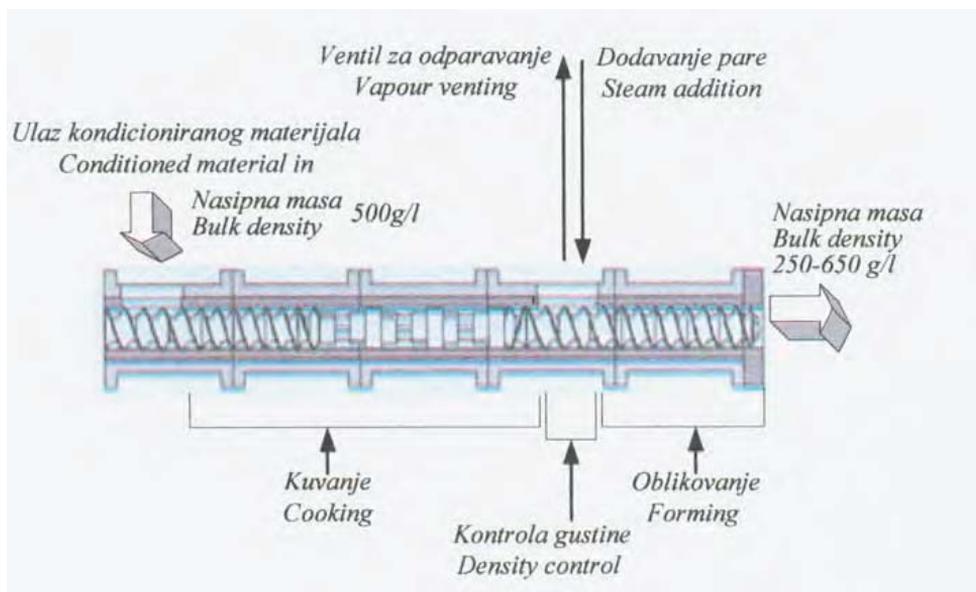
Tokom procesa ekstrudiranja hrane za ribe na gustinu se može uticati promenom pritiska i temperature odnosno karakteristikama ekstrudera (konfiguracijom puža i cevi ekstrudera, promenom brzine obrtanja puža, nage motora, otvora matrice na izlazu) kao i količinom i kvalitetom dodate pare i vode (R a i z, 2000; C l a y t o n, 2002).

Dakle vlažnost i temperature su su dve najlakše podesive varijable ekstrudiranja koje utiču na intenzitet procesa i fizičke karakteristike proizvedenih granula (R a i z, 2000). Dodavanje vode posebno se odražava na stepen ekspanzije i izgled proizvoda. Količina dodate vode u ekstruder značajno varira u zavisnosti od upotrebljenih sirovina, hemijskog sastava i zahtevane gustine gotovog proizvoda (K a i n g, 2001). Više vode čini material elastičnijim i omogućuje oslobađanje pare kroz poroznu strukturu za vreme ekspanzije. Sa druge strane previše visoka vlažnost može često puta biti uzrok lomljenja granula.

Temperatura materijala se postiže kondicioniranjem uz dodatak zasićene pare i dejstvom specifične mehaničke energije tj smicanjem izazvanim obrtanjem spirale puža u cevi. Kondicioniranje parom inicira želatinizaciju skroba, olakšava rad ekstrudera, povećava njegov kapacitet i ekspanziju (K a i n g, 2001). Pritisak u ekstruderu zavisi od njegove konstrukcije i može se povećati izmenom konfiguracije puža odnosno ubacivanjem segmenata koji imaju kraći korak spirale. Redosled ovih segmenata zavisi od vrste hrane koja se proizvodi (R a i z, 2000).

Usavršavanjem u oblasti proizvodnje ekstrudera uglavnom se čine u pravcu proizvodnje uređaja koji će biti u mogućnosti da bez promene konfiguracije proizvedu hranu različitih nasipnih masa. Kao što je prikazano na slici 1. u cilju postizanja kontrolisane gustine u rasponu od 250-600 g/l duž ekstrudera, je u najsavremenijim ekstruderima, moguće formirati radne zone u kojima se material kuva, oblikuje ili mu se podešava gustina. Podešavanje gustine granula, smanjenjem ili povećanjem temperature postignute smicanjem u zoni kuvanja, postiže se promenom temperature i otpuštanjem pare iz materijala u ekstruderu. Temperatura se smanjuje ispuštanjem pare ili vakuumom, a povećava dodatnim ubrizgavanjem pare u cev ekstrudera. Sve ove tehnološke operacije se preduzimaju radi postizanja kontrolisane ekspanzije (M u n z, 2004; R a i z, 2006). Cev ekstrudera koja ima otvor za ventiliranje omogućuje da se na tom mestu u zadnjoj

fazi ekstruzije nakon kuvanja dodaju neki od termoosetljivih sastojaka (C l a y t o n, 2002).



Slika 1. Šema ekstrudera sa sistemom kontrole gustine

Što se tiče debljina matrica odnosno dužine kanala kroz koji na kraju izlazi material iz ekstrudera i tu važi pravilo da se dobiju gušći proizvod tj. Brže tonuća granula, ako je taj kanal duži (K a i n g, 1999).

Dehidracioni efekti su veliki od momenta izlaska granula iz ekstrudera, kaada iz materijala oslobođenog od ekstruzionog pritiska ispari oko 50 % prisutne vode i dolazi do naglog otpuštanja toplote. Za proizvodnju pojedinih vrsta hrane potrebno je i dodatno sušenje kako bi se postigao nivo vlage ispod 10%. Uobičajeno je da se proizvedene granule suše polako kako bi se na taj način omogućila migracija vlage iz unutrašnjosti, na temperaturi koja ne prelazi 100°C kako ne bi došlo do smanjenja aktivnosti termolabilnih sastojaka. Granula se obično oblažu masnoćom dok su još tople jer tada imaju veću moć absorpcije, a potom se hlade do temperature koja je samo do 4C viša od sobne temperature i na taj način se izbegava kondenzacija vlage i kvarenje (K a i n g, 1999).

Oblaganje pod vakuumom zahteva dobru ekspanziju sa dovoljno vazduha unutar granule kako bi ona mogla da primi dovoljno ulja, ali i da istovremeno ima dovoljno veliku specifičnu masu kako bi se ponašala kao sporotonući proizvod. Procenat masti koji se dodaje pomoću vakuma direktno je zavisnosti od strukture same granule, Poznato je da ekstrudirani proizvodi imaju više pora, pa samim tim, mogu primiti i znatno veći sadržaj nego pelete. Naknadnim doziranjem pod vakuumom može se dozirati i do 30% masnoća na dobro ekspanzirani čvrst ekstrudat. Obično se ulje dodaje pri temperaturi od 40-50°C, što je iznad temperature očvršćavanja masti, pa se usled niskog viskoziteta olakšava doziranje (J o v a n o v i ć i sar. 2005).

Prosečna prihvatljiva stabilnost hrane za ribe u vodi je oko 4 časa, mada neki proizvodi postižu stabilnost i do 24 časa. Stabilnost granula se u značajnoj meri može povećati dodavanjem vezivnih sredstava.

Zahvaljujući tehnologiji ekstrudiranja uz korišćenje adekvatne dodatne opreme u FSH KOMPONENTA - Čuprija dobijene su granule visoke nutritivne vrednosti i specifičnih fizičkih karakteristika za ishranu svih kategorija pastrmke i šarana uključujući i izuzetno zahtevnu hranu za ishranu riblje mlađi. U asortimanu novih proizvoda svakako treba napomenuti plutajuću granulu za ishranu šarana što predstavlja najsavremenije dostignuće u savremenoj ishrani šarana. Naravno najvažniji segment predstavljalo je dobijanje optimalne formulacije hrane, gde se posebno vodilo računa o svim nutritivnim parametrima značajnim za normalan porast i zdravlje određenih kategorija riba. Do skora je vladalo mišljenje da je šaran riba dna i da konzumira stabilne brzo tonuće granule. U novije vreme na savremenim šaranskim ribnjacima se sve više koristi plutajuća ekstrudirana hrana koja ima izvesne prednosti:

- Mogućnost vizuelne kontrole riba na površini (kod konzumiranja hrane)
- Znatno poboljšana kontrola konzumacije
- Manja potrošnja hrane (veći stepen iskorišćenja)
- Manje zagađenja vode usled većeg iskorišćavanja hrane

Ova hrana se lako aplikuje po vodenoj površini. U slučaju vetra ili talasa hranu je moguće korišćenjem za ovu namenu specijalno pripremljenih hranilica od fleksibilnih plastičnih cevi koje onemogućavaju odnošenje hrane ka obali gde bi riba teže došla do nje. Jedini nedostatak mogu predstavljati ptice ali se taj problem može uspešno rešiti prebacivanjem mreže preko hranilica.

Pozitivna iskustva ove hrane na pojedinim šaranskim ribnjacima u našoj zemlji i okruženju pokazala su da korišćenje ekstrudirane plutajuće hrane za šarana ima brojne prednosti u odnosu na tonuće granule. Treba svakako podsetiti da šaran vrlo brzo privikava na ovakav način ishrane.

Takođe su urađene izuzetno složene procesne probe za dobijanje ekstrudirane hrane za ishranu riblje mlađi (pastrmke i šarana.). U toku istraživanja urađeno je veliki broj procesnih probi na ekstruderu, mlinu za kremblovanje i vakum kouteru i rotacionom situ za prosejavanje. Za ishranu pastrmske riblje mlađi proizvedeni su 4 proizvoda: EKSTRUDIRANA HRANA ZA MLAĐ PASTRMKE – drobljen ekstrudat komercijalnog naziva :

KOMPO – TROUT M-1 CRUMBLE veličine čestice **do 0.3 mm** sa **56% proteina**

KOMPO – TROUT M-2 CRUMBLE veličine čestice **do 0.4- 0.9 mm** sa **55% proteina**

KOMPO – TROUT M-3 CRUMBLE veličine čestice **1-1,4 mm** sa **52% proteina**

EKSTRUDIRANA HRANA ZA MLAĐ PASTRMKE pod komercijalnim nazivom **KOMPO TROUT M-4** veličine pelete 1.5 mm sa 50% proteina. Za formulisanje ovih proizvoda korišćene su komponente visoke nutritivne vrednosti : riblje brašno, sojina sačma, pšenični gluten, kukuruzni gluten, proteinski izolati soje i graška, jaja u prahu, pivski kvasac, pšenično brašno, sintetičke aminokiseline (lizin, metionin i triptofan) riblje ulje, vitaminski kvasac i mineralna predmeša.

U pogledu iznalaženja adekvatnih potpunih smeša za ishranu mlađi šarana u fabrici stočne hrane Komponenta Čuprija nakon dugotrajnih i složenih procesnih proba uvažujući nutritivne zahteve za ovom kategorijom riba dobijena je EKSTRUDIRANA HRANA ZA MLAĐ ŠARANA brašnaste strukture odnosno proizvodi pod komerci-

jalnim nazivom **KOMPO – CARP M 1, M2 i M3** sa 45% , 42 i 40% proteina. Ovi proizvodi koji se većuspešno koriste u ishrani riba su najbolja potvrda da se primenom savremenih tehnoloških rešenja i najnovijih naučnih dostignuća u našoj zemlji može proizvesti visokokvalitetna riblja hrana.

ZAKLJUČAK

Proizvodnja hrane za ribe , tačno definisanog kontrolisanog sastava i fizičkih karakteristika je složen tehnološki proces sa mnogo međusobno povezanih i isprepletanih uticaja. Za obavljanje tehnološkog procesa proizvodnje visokokvalitetne hrane za ribe neophodna je savremena oprema snabdevena merno- regulacionim uređajima kao i veliko znanje i iskustvo nutricionista, tehnologa i samih operatera na pojedinim uređajima. Dobijeni proizvodi iz asortimana hrane za ribe u savremenim domaćim postrojenjima po svojim nutritivnim i fizičkim karakteristikama mogu biti apsolutno konkurentni uvoznj hrani renomiranih svetskih proizvođača riblje hrane.

Zahvalnica:

Istraživanja su finansirana od strane Ministarstva nauke i tehnologije republike Srbije projekat:

LITERATURA

Anonymous: Trout Diets, (2006). www.aquanutro.com/products/foodfish/trout.htm
Đuragić, Olivera, Sredanović, Slavica, Lević, Jovanka (2001). Mogućnost aplikacije tečnih komponenti u stočnu hranu, IX Simpozijum tehnologije stočne hrane, Zlatibor, Zbornik radova, pp.83-89.

Clayton, G (1999). Starter aquafeeds: Breaking the 1.5 mm barrier, Feed International, www.aquafeed.com

Clayton, G. (2002). Better product density control, Feed International, 23:11, pp. 4.
Deutche Normen Din-1060, March (1993).

Feed Manufacturing Technology V, (2005). American Feed Industry Association, Inc., 15001 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1100, Arlington, VA 22209

Jovanović, R, Milisavljević, D, Lević, Jovanka, German, ć, Anokić, N. (2005). Korišćenje savremenih tehnoloških postupaka u proizvodnji visokokvalitetne riblje hrane, XI Međunarodni Simpozijum tehnologije hrane za životinje „Obezbeđenje kvaliteta“, Vrnjačka Banja, , Zbornik radova, pp. 31-37.

Jovanović, R, Milisavljević, D, Slavica Sredanovic,Lević, Jovanka, Olivera Đuragić (2006). Production of fish feed with different physical properties, in press

Kiang, J, K. (1999). The principles of extruding fishfeeds, Feed Tech, 3: 6, pp. 48-49.

Lucht, W, H. (2001). The importance of the product density in the production of fish feed, Feed Tech, 5:1, pp. 31-33.

Munz, K. (2004). Density control of aquatic, Feed Tech, 8:1, pp. 20-22

Official Methods of AOAC International (2000). 17th ed., AOAC International, Gaithersburg, MD.

Reinertsen, H. and Haaland, H. (1995). Sustainable fish farming, Rotterdam, Balke-
ma, 307pp

- Riaz, M.* (2000). Extruders in Food Application, Technomic Publishing Co.Inc,
- Riaz, M.*(2006). Making more profit with new technologies for aquafeed, Presentation, . www.tamu.edu/extrusion, pp.75-81.
- Riaz M.* (1999). Pros and cons of extruding and pelleting aquatic feeds, *Feed Tech*, 3:2, pp. 39-41.
- Rokey J, G* (2006). Increasing Aquatic Feed Production through Plant Optimization, Wenger Manufacturing Inc. Publication, pp. 83-88.
- Sauvant, D, Perez, J-M, Tran, G* (2004). Tables of composition and nutritional value of feed materials, INRA, Paris, France, .
- Sredanović, Slavica, Lević, Jovanka, Prodanović, Olivera* (1997). Mlevenje u fabrikama stočne hrane, *Savremena poljoprivredna tehnika*, 23:4, pp.119-170.
- Sredanović, Slavica, Đuragić, Olivera Lević, Jovanka* (2002). Nove tehnologije davanja tečnosti u hranu za životinje, *PTEP*, 6:1-2, pp.34-38.
- Stevan Hadživukovic* (1989). Statistika, Privredni pregled, Beograd
- Thomas, M. A.F.B. Van der Poel* (1996). Physical quality of pelleted feed, 1. Criteria for pellet quality, *Animal Feed Science Technology*, 61, pp.89-112

GAJENJE RAKOVA U AKVAKULTURI JUŽNOPANONSKOG REGIONA

DRAGAN MOMIROV, MIROSLAV ĆIRKOVIĆ, NIKOLINA MILOŠEVIĆ
Poljoprivredni fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu

THE POSSIBILITY OF BREEDING FRESHWATER CRAYFISH IN THE AQUACULTURE OF THE SOUTH PANONIAN REGION

Abstract

The purpose of this labour is to find out if it possible to include crayfish into the aquaculture of the South Panonian region. It was necessary to establish which species may be the most suitable for the given region, as well as the locality from which crayfish can be caught and used for broodstock. It turned out that the most suitable species is the *Astacus leptodactylus*. The experiment was realized during 2007. This experimental breeding proofs that the species of freshwater crayfish *A. leptodactylus* can be successfully bread in the area of the South Panonian region.

Key words: *crayfish, Astacidae, Astacus leptodactylus, aquaculture.*

UVOD

Akvakultura kao specifičan vid poljoprivredne proizvodnje predstavlja organizovan, planski proces ljudskih aktivnosti vezan za gajenje vodenih organizama, u cilju proizvodnje hrane. U Srbiji se akvakultura uglavnom poistovećuje sa ribarstvom. Međutim akvakultura obuhvata plansko gajenje mekušaca, rakova, žaba i različitih vrsta vodenih biljaka. Proizvodnja šaranskih riba svih kategorija kod nas postaje sve manje rentabilna, a tržištu su potrebne novine. U vezi sa tim ne čini se bez osnova uvođenje rečnih rakova u našu akvakulturu.

U Evropi se najčešće gaje sledeće vrste slatkovodnih rakova: plemeniti rečni rak (*Astacus astacus*), dunavski rak (*A. leptodactylus*), potočni rak (*Austropotamobius torrentium*), crveni barski rak (*Procambarus clarkii*) i (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*). Prve tri vrste su autohtone za našu zemlju, a vrste *P. clarkii* i *P. leniusculus* su poreklom iz Severne Amerike.

Intenziviranjem proizvodnje uz tehnologiju sličnu konvencionalnoj tehnologiji na ribnjacima, moguće je proizvoditi rakove u manjim jezerima, i time upotpuniti ponudu na tržištu uz odgovarajuće ekonomske efekte.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Prikupljanje rakova je vrpeno tokom aprila 2007 godine, na jezeru u Zrenjaninu. Determinacijom sakupljenih rakova utvrđeno je da se radi o vrsti *A. leptodactylus*. (slika 1). Determinacija je vršena prema ključu za slatkovodne rakove Evrope od F u r e d and M a c h i n o (2002).



Slika 1. *Astacus leptodactylus* – mužjak.

Izlov rakova je vršen noću po vedrom vremenu bez vetra. Primenjene su dve metode izlova rakova: lov meredovom uz pomoć lampe i vrškama. Ulovljeni rakovi su odlagani u plastične bazene u koje je udvavan kiseonik pod pritiskom da bi se sprečila asfiksija.

Metodom slučajnog uzorka uzeto je 100 ulovljenih rakova. Rakovima su na terenu uzeti osnovni biometrijski podaci: totalna dužina tela-od vrha rostruma do kraja telzona, i težina. Struktura populacije po dužini analizirana je tako što su sve jedinke razvrstane u šest dužinskih grupa (0-40, 41-60, 61-80, 81-100, 101-120, 121-140mm). Struktura populacije po težini je analizirana tako što su jedinke razvrstane u pet težinskih kategorija (0-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80, 81-100g). Pol rakova je određivan na osnovu prisustva prvog para pleopoda koje su dobro razvijene kod mužjaka a kod ženki su redukovane.

U cilju boljeg sagledavanja reproduktivnog potencijala populacije, urađena je analiza fekunditeta populacije. Pleopodalna jaja su skidana pincetom a zatim su braojana i merena za svaku ženku ponaosob. Nakon taga je u laboratoriji određivana apsolutna plodnost (broj pleopodalnih jaja) i relativna plodnost (broj jaja po gramu težine ženke).

Priprema ribnjaka u koji će rakovi biti nasadeni je vršena u skladu sa uobičajenom praksom na šaranskim raibnjacima. U toku jesenjeg perioda 2006. god. Ribnjak je bio bez vode. Pre upuštanja vode u objekat izvršeno je fino usitnjavanje zemljišta do dubine od 10cm upotrebom rotacionih plugova. Objekat je napunjen bunarskom vodom. Nakon toga u ribnjak je unešeno 100kg negašenog kreča (CaO). U cilju podizanja oraganske produkcije u objekat je unešeno 250kg fermentisanog govedeg stajnjaka.

Rakovi su nasađeni u tri navrata. Prvo nasađivanje je obavljeno 15.4.07. sa 10,68kg rakova; drugo 18.4.07. sa 15,3 kg rakova; i poslenje nasađivanje je izvršeno 24.4.07. sa 8,92 kg. Ukupno je nasađeno 34,9 kg .

Ogledni uzgoj rakova je vršen od aprila do novembra 2007. godine. Ribnjak u koji su rakovi nasađeni nalazi se u ataru sela Mošorin u Južno Bačkom okrugu. Veličina oglednog jezera je iznosila 0,1ha. Tokom izvođenja oglada vršena je redovna kontrola ambijetalnih uslova a visina vodenog stuba je održavana konstantno na visini od 80cm. Omogućena je dobra cirkulacija vode sa zamenom 50% ribnjačke vode u toku 72h. Kao važna sanitarna mera korištena je bunarska voda. Svakih deset dana kontrolisano je zdravlje rakova, pri čemu se naročita pažnja posvećivala promenama na površini tela koje bi mogle biti znaci bolesti. Rakovima nije dodavana veštačka hrana.

Rakovi su izlovljeni 15 novembra. Ukupna količina izlovljenih rakova je iznosila 45,3kg. Nakon izlova uzet je uzorak od 100 rakova, dok je ostatak pušten u kanal kojim se ribnjak snabdeva vodom.

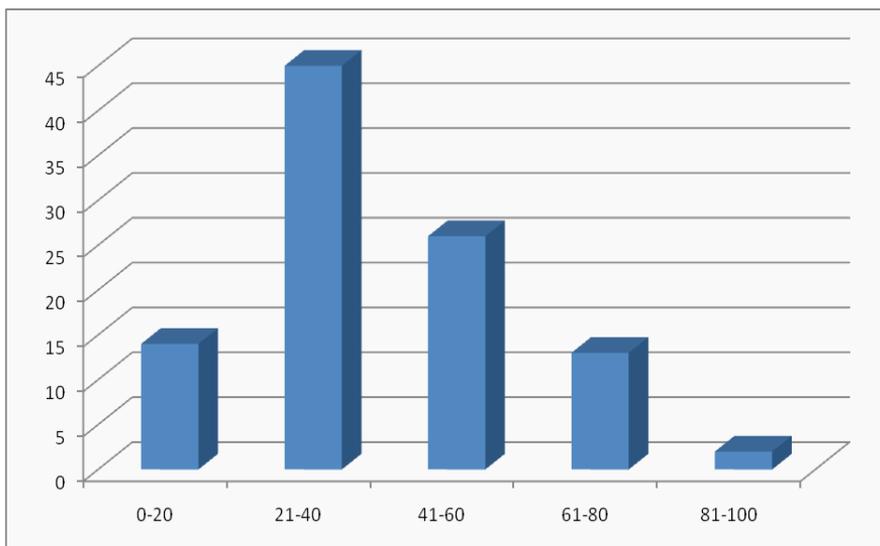
REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Nasađivanje je vršeno noću odmah nakon izlova. Ovim se izbegava izlaganje životinja stresu, čime se u velikoj meri povećava stepen preživljavanja. Rakovi su pštani duž obale jezera na vakih 10m u manjim grupama.

Od ukupne količine rakova spremnih za nasađivanje, metodom slučajnog uzorka uzeto je 100 primeraka. Rakovi su odvojeni po polovima a zatim se pristupilo uzimanju biometrijskih podataka.

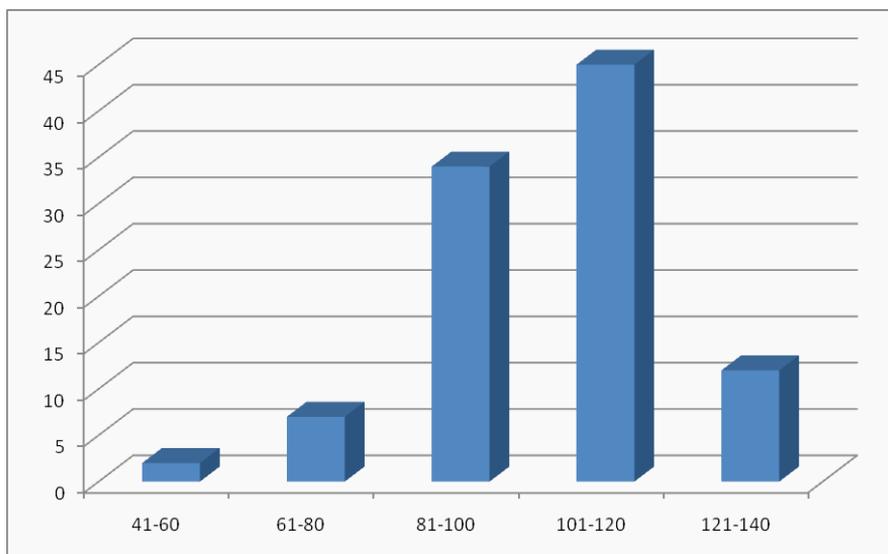
U uzorku je bilo 29 ženki i 71 mužjak. Odnos između broja mužjaka i ženki bio je 2.45. Ovako velika razlika u brojnosti između polova je sa stanovišta reproduktivnog potencijala jezera iz koga su rakovi izlovljeni negativna. Ovi podaci nam govore da je reproduktivna moć populacije smanjena. U vez sa tim može se očekivati pad brojnosti počulacije u narednom periodu. Međutim sa aspekta proizvodnje konzumnih rakova ovakva struktura populacije je mnogo povoljnija budući da su mužjaci rakova mnogo cenjeniji u konzumu. Ovo dolazi stoga što mužjaci imaju puno veća klešta, a samim tim i veći procenat mesa od ženki (W i c k i n s and L e e, 2002).

Analizom biometrijskih karaktera uzorkovanih jedinki utvrđeno je da odsustvuju manje odnosno mlađe grupe rakova što govori o starenju populacije. Težina rakova se kretala 10-100g. Najveći broj rakova je imao masu u intervalu od 21-40g (45%). Druga po veličini klasa se kretala u intervalu od 41-60g (26%). Rakova konzumne veličine (iznad 60g) je bilo 15%. Primerci teži od 100g nisu lovljeni. Prosečna težina rakova je iznosila 38.96 g.(Graf. 1.).



Grafik 1. Procentualna zastupljenost težinskih kategorija nasadenih rakova.

Merenjem dužine utvrđeno je da se totalna dužina tela rakova kreće u rasponu od 44-131mm. Sa grafika se može videti (Graf. 2.) , da je najbrojnija dužinska kategorija bila u intervalu od 101-120 mm (45%). Sledeća kategorija po brojnosti je bila ona sa dužinom od 81-100 (34%). Mlađih odnosno sitnijih rakova (41-60 mm) je bilo najmanje (2%). Prosečna dužina merenih rakova je iznosila 102,56 mm. U ribnjak je unešeno ukupno 34,9 kg rakova, što iznosi ~900 jedinki. Time je dobijena gustina nasada od 0.9rakova po m² dna.



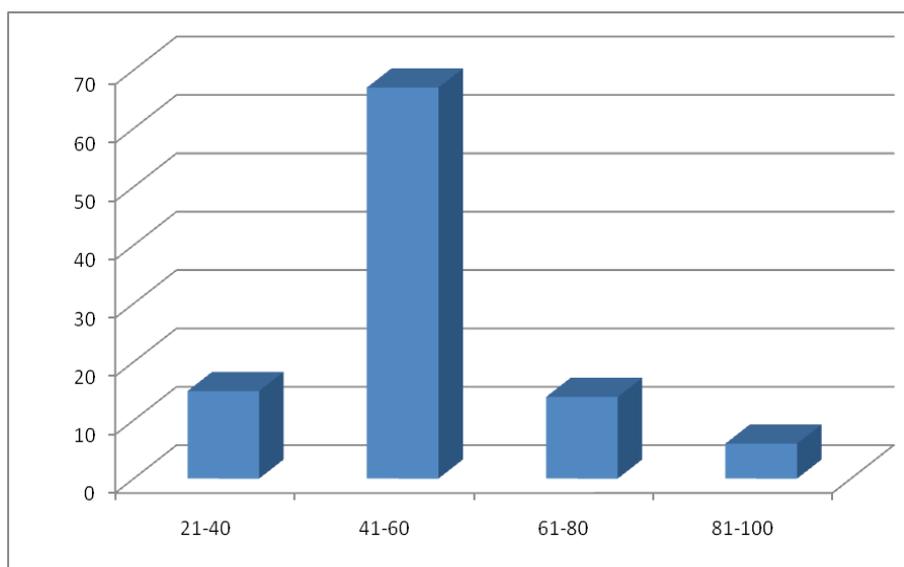
Grafik 2. Procentualna zastupljenost dužinskih kategorija nasadenih rakova

U cilju boljeg sagledavanja reproduktivnog potencijala populacije, urađena je analiza fekunditeta populacije. Aploutna plodnost i relativna plodnost su određivane na osnovu

brojanja jaja na pleopodama, nakon čega je izračunavan broj jaja po gramu telesne mase. Analizirano je 29♀. Od tog broja 25 ženki je imalo jaja na pleopodama (86,21%). Broj pleopodalnih jaja se kretao od 0-456 po ženki. Apsolutna plodnost uzorka (broj jaja na abdomenu) je iznosila 271, a relativna plodnost (broj jaja za svaki gram telesne težine ženke) je 9,10. Dobijeni rezultati su u skladu sa nalazima P a p a d o p o l (1975).

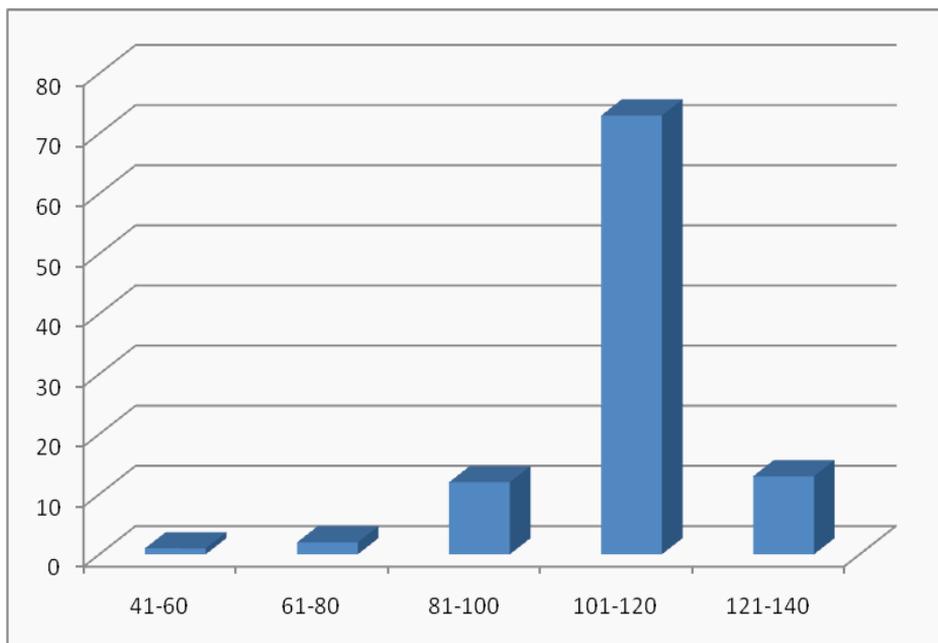
Izlovu rakova se pristupilo 15 novembra. Prvo su izvađene cevi koje su predstavljale zaklon za rakove, a zatim je voda polako ispuštana tokom tri dana. Na ovaj način su rakovi imali dovoljno vremena da se povuku u izlovnu jamu. Nakon toga su izlovljeni meredovom.

Od izlovljenih rakova uzet je uzorak od 100 jedinki, a zatim su im uzeti biometrijski podaci. Težina rakova se kretala od 32-99g. Sa grafika se može videti (Graf.3), da je najbrojnija težinska kategorija bila ona u intervalu od 41-60g (67%). Konzumni rakovi (iznad 60g) su bili zastupljeni u iznosu od 20%. Ovde se može uočiti značajan pomak u odnosu na nasade materijal. Po brojnosti ovu grupu slede rakovi težine 21-40g odnosno 61-80 g sa zastupljenošću od 15 odnosno 14%. Rakova najpoželjnije težine za tržište (iznad 60 g) je bilo 20%. Prosečna težina analiziranog uzorka je iznosila 52,22g, što znači da je prirast po jedinki iznosio 13,26g.



Grafik 3. Procentualna zastupljenost težinskih kategorija izlovljenih rakova

Dužina rakova se kretala u intervalu od 58-130mm. Najveći broj rakova je imao dužinu od 101-120 mm (73%). Po brojnosti ovu grupu slede rakovi dužine 81-100 odnosno 121-140 mm, sa zastupljenošću od 12 odnosno 13%. Manjih primeraka (ispod 80mm) je bilo veoma malo (3%). Prosečna dužina analiziranih rakova je iznosila 108,58 mm (Graf. 4.).



Grafik 4. Procentualna zastupljenost dužinskih kategorija izlovljenih rakova.

Ukupna količina izlovljenih rakova iznosila je 41,35 kg. Budući da je u ribnjak nasadeno 34.90 kg rakova, ukupan prirast je iznosio 6,45 kg.

Pošto je ukupna masa izlovljenih rakova bila 41,35 kg, procenjen broj izlovljenih rakova je ~800 pakova. Iz ovog podatka može se zaključiti da su gubici iznosili ~10%.

Prinosi dobijeni ovim ogledom (413,5kg/ha) su u skladu sa literaturnim podacima, prema kojima se prinosi kreće: 60-1000kg/ha (A c k e f o r s, 2000); i od 60-500kg/ha (A r r i g o r n, 1993).

ZAKLJUČAK

Vrsta *A.leptodactylus* predstavlja glavnog kandidata za gajenje u južnopanonskoj regiji. Ova vrsta ima nešto nižu cenu na tržištu u odnosu na vrstu *A.astacus*, ali to nadoknađuje skromnijim ambijetalnim zahtevima i bržim prirastom.

Praćenjem osnovnih fizičko-hemijskih parametara vode i njihovim održavanjem na optimalnom nivou omogućavaju se uslovi neophodni za nesmetan rast i razvoj rakova.

Uzgoj rakova ima perspektivu jer se trenutno najveći deo tražnje za rakovima nadoknađuje iz otvorenih voda. Uz neznatna ulaganja u postojeće objekte moguće je zasnovati ekstenzivnu ili intenzivnu proizvodnju rakova.

Deo proizvedenih rakova moguće je koristiti za nasadivanje otvorenih voda iz kojih je rak nestao zbog bolesti ili zagađivanja. Zbog toga njihov uzgoj može biti interesantan i sa aspekta očuvanja biodiverziteta.

Prinos rakova i plodnost nasadenih ženki u ovom ogledu uklapa se u literaturne podatke.

Ovim oglednim uzgojem rakova dokazano je da se vrsta slatkovodnog raka *A.leptodactylus* može uspešno gajiti na prostorima južnopanonskog regiona.

U cilju podizanja nivoa proizvodnje na viši nivo, u narednom periodu bi trebalo ovladati veštačkom inkubacijom mlađi rakova. Na taj način bi se obezbedio stalan izvor nasadnog materijala, što bi u mnogome olakšalo proizvodnju.

LITERATURA

Ackerfors, H. (2000). Freshwater crayfish farming technology in the 1990s: a European and global perspective. *Fish and Fisheries*, 1, 337-359.

Alderman, D.J., Wickins, J.F. (1996). Crayfish culture. Lab. Leaf., MAFF Direct. Fish. Res., Lowestoft, (76): 22pp..

Ćirković, M., Jovanović, B., Maletin C. (2002). Ribarstvo biologija-tehnologija-ekologija-ekonomija. Poljoprivredni fakultet, Novi Sad.

Fureder, L., Machino, Y. (2002). A revised determination key of freshwater crayfish in Europe. *Ber. Nat-med. Verein Innsbruck*, 89, 169-178. Innsbruck.

Holdich, D.M. (1993). A review of astaciculture: freshwater crayfish farming. *Aquatic Living Resources*, 6, 307-317.

Karaman, S. (1961). Slatkovodni rakovi Jugoslavije. Publikacija stručnog udruženja za unapređenje slatkovodnog ribarstva Jugoslavije. Beograd, 3.

Koksal, G. (1988). *Astacus leptodactylus* in Europe. In: *Freshwater Crayfish 7* (ed. P. Goeldlin de Tiefenau), pp. 365-400. Musee Zoologique Cantonal, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Momot W.T. (1992). Stocking and exploitation as management methods for European crayfish. *Finnish Fisheries Research*, 14, 145-148.

Papadopol, M. (1975). Contribution to the study of reproductive potentiality of some populations of *Astacus leptodactylus* Escholtz from the Danube delta (*Crustacea, Decapoda*). *Travaux du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle Gr. Antipa*, vol. XVI

Rajković, M. (2007). Održivo korišćenje populacija riječnog raka *Astacus astacus* (Linnaeus 1758) u vodenim ekosistemima gornjeg toka rijeke Zete. Magistarski rad, Univerzitet u Kragujevcu, Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Institut za biologiju i ekologiju, Kragujevac.

Wickins, J.F., Lee D. O`C. (2002). *Crustacean farming Ranching and Culture*. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, U.K.

REINTRODUKCIJA I REPOPULACIJA LINJAKA (*TINCA TINCA* L.) U RIBNJAČKE SISTEME I OTVORENE VODE

MIROSLAV ĆIRKOVIĆ¹, GORAN MARKOVIĆ², VLADICA SIMIĆ³, STEVAN MALETIN¹, NIKOLINA MILOŠEVIĆ¹, DRAGAN MOMIROV¹

¹Poljoprivredni fakultet Novi Sad, Trg Dositeja Obradovića 8, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia
e-mail: miroslavcirkovic@yahoo.com, ²Agronomski fakultet Čačak, Cara Dusana 34,
32000 Čačak, Srbija ³Prirodno-matematički fakultet Kragujevac, Radoja Domanovića
12, 34000 Kragujevac, Srbija

REINTRODUCTION AND REPOPULATION OF TENCH (*TINCA TINCA* L.) IN FISH PONDS AND NATURAL WATERS

Abstract

Tench (family Cyprinidae) is widespread in Europe and is one of the economically significant fish species of the region. It is most commonly bred as supplemental fish in pond polyculture with carp. Recently, its presence in our fish pond systems and natural waters has almost disappeared due to replacement with other fish species. There is necessity of tench reintroduction in aquaculture of Serbia, because its certain positive features. In order to perform tench repopulation in an adequate way it is necessary to master with controlled spawning in our equipment and practitioner hatcheries. Ambient conditions need adapt considering literature data and knowledge in technological processes of the carp production. Should tend to balancing use of the habitant nature capacities from our surrounding and production where no added chemical compounds to make tench production in our conditions organic, ecologically safe.

Key words: tench, aquaculture, breeding, repopulation

UVOD

Linjak, *Tinca tinca* (L. 1758), spada u ciprinidne riblje vrste rasprostranjene u Evropi i okolnim regionima. Od mnogobrojnih riba u vodama našeg područja linjak se ubraja među važnije, što je naročito bio slučaj šezdesetih godina prošlog veka kada je bio druga riba po značaju na šaranskim ribnjacima zbog njegove uloge u ekosistemu. Vrlo je

ukusnog mesa i dobrog plasmata na tržištu zapadne Evrope (Ć i r k o v i ć i sar. 2002). Naročito je cenjen u Italiji, Francuskoj, Belgiji itd. gde postiže cenu veću od cene šarana. Međutim, u poslednjih nekoliko decenija, zbog manjeg prirasta i manje ekonomske proizvodnje u odnosu na ostale ribnjačke vrste, ustupio je svoje mesto tolstolobiku i amuru koji su narušili njegov tipični životni ambijent. (Ć i r k o v i ć i sar. 2002). Od tada linjak se manje nalazi u proizvodnji, a usled intenzivnih hidrograđevinskih i meliorativnih zahvata koji su prouzrokovali drastično smanjenje plavne zone i brojnih tipova stajaćih i sporotekućih akvatičnih sistema, njegovih tipičnih staništa, retko se sreće i u otvorenim vodama (B u d a k o v i sar. 1983a, 1983b, 1983c, 1984, J o v a n o v i ć i sar., 1986, D j u k i ć i sar. 1998).

PREGLED LITERATURE

Zoološka klasifikacija linjaka

Linjak spada u kolo *Chordata*, potkolo *Vertebrata (Gnathostomata)*, nadklasu *Pisces*, klasu *Osteichthyes*, potklasu *Actinopterygii*, nadred *Teleostei (Malacterygii)*, grupu *Cypriniformes*, familiju *Cyprinidae*, rod *Tinca*, vrstu *Tinca tinca*.

Morfološke karakteristike

Formula peraja je sledeća: Dorzalno peraje - broj tvrdih žbica 4, broj mekih žbica 8-9. Analno peraje - broj oštrih bodljica 3-4, broj mekih žbica 6-8. Kaudalno peraje je sa 19 mekih žbica. Broj pršljenova se kreće od 39-41. Ždrelni zubi su u jednom redu, obično 4-5, retko 5-5. Broj krljušti u bočnoj liniji iznosi 90-110. Iznad bočne linije se nalazi 30-32 reda, a ispod nje 20-23 krljušti (S p i l l m a n, 1961).

Telo linjaka je umereno izduženo i čunastog oblika. Odnos visine trupa i dužine kreće se od 1:3 do 1:4. Repno stablo je kratko i visoko, sva peraja su debela i zaobljena. Usta su mala i mesnata, poludonja sa po jednim brkom u uglovima. Oči su sitne i karakteristično crvene boje. Telo mu je često različite boje što zavisi o sredini u kojoj živi. Najčešće je to zlatno žuta, maslinasto zelena, a može biti i žućkasto smeđa ili sivkasto zelena. Boja peraja je sivkasto zelena, smeđa ili zagasito plava. (V i k t o r o v s k i j, 1966). Koža je debela i zaštićena sitnim krljuštima duboko usađenim i prekrivena je debelim slojem sluzi. Ljuska je cikloidna, blago izdužena i zaobljena sa koncentrisanim skleritima na baznom delu (J e v t i ć, 1964). Meso mu je bele boje i fine strukture, nešto malo slatkastog ukusa. Zbog težeg odstranjivanja duboko usađene krljušti, a i zbog češćeg mirisa na mulj koji nestaje kada se drži kraće vreme u čistoj vodi, u nekim zemljama nije naročito cenjena i tražena riba. Međutim, u velikom delu Evrope on je na velikoj ceni kao kvalitetna riba (S a b i o n c e l l o, 1971).

Razlikovanje polova kod odraslih linjaka dosta je lako, što ne može da se kaže za većinu ribljih vrsta. Kod mužjaka su peraja jače izražena nego kod ženki, a naročito trbušna koja je nešto duža i sa značajno debljom drugom negranatom žbicom koja se može opipati (V i k t o r o v s k i j, 1966).

Biološke karakteristike

U određenim uslovima linjak može da podnese nepovoljne fizičko hemijske faktore sredine. Zimi izdržava pH i do 4,6 kao i smanjenje kiseonika do 0,3 mg/l (Ć i r k o v i

ć i sar. 2002). Leti može duže vreme da živi u vodi sa koncentracijom kiseonika od 0,1 mg/l. Optimalna temperatura vode mu je za oko 1 do 2°C viša nego kod šarana, a zimi može da preživi i u smrznutom mulju (Ć i r k o v i ć i sar. 2002).

Mušjaci linjaka dostižu polnu zrelost u periodu od 3 godine, a ženke u periodu od 4 godine (Y i l m a z, 2002). Kao što je poznato period mresta se razlikuje u zavisnosti od vodenog sistema u kojem se ribe nalaze, ekoloških karakteristika vode i klimatskih uslova (N i k o l s k y, 1963). Y i l m a z, (2002) navodi da se period mresta kod linjaka kreće od aprila pa do početka jula. U ribnjacima taj period je najčešće od maja do juna pri temperaturi vode 18-20°C (P e r e z - R e g a d e r a, 1995). Njegova plodnost je dosta visoka i kreće se najčešće u od 100.000-300.000 komada ikre. Srednja apsolutna plodnost povećava se sa uzrastom tako da prema istraživanjima R o m a n c o v a (1966) ona kod četvorogodišnjih linjaka iznosi 81.000, petogodišnjih 101.000, šestogodišnjih 145.000, sedmogodišnjih 265.000, osmogodišnjih 280.000 i kod devetogodišnjih 320.000. Mrestiti se u ratama a pauze između dva odlaganja mogu trajati i po dve nedelje. Lepljivu ikru odlaže na plićim mestima po bilju, a u prvim danima larve su mirne i čvrsto pričvršćene za biljke (S a b i o n c e l l o, 1971).

Linjak je jedna od ciprinidnih vrsta koje rastu relativno sporo čak i kada se hrane živom hranom i na temperaturama optimalnim za njegov rast (W o l n i c k i et al. 2003). Sa ishranom započinje oko dve nedelje nakon izvaljivanja i već na početku se hrani zooplanktonom. Kasnije se hrani i larvama rakova, insekata, crvima i drugim članovima mezofaune, a potom rijući po dnu prelazi na ishranu krupnijim organizmima bentosa. Uzima fini detritus, larve hiromonida, insekte, školjke i vodeno bilje. U crevima linjaka starosti 2 do 3 godine nađeno je najviše životinjskih organizama koji nastanjuju podvodno bilje (fitobentos). Ovaj podatak objašnjava njegov bolji prirast u ribnjacima delimično obraslim submerznom vegetacijom (Ć i r k o v i ć i sar. 2002). S p a t a r u (1967) navodi rezultate proučavanja ishrane linjaka u pojedinim godišnjim dobima pri čemu tvrdi da u proleće linjaci najviše uzimaju *Mollusca*, leti mikrofite, a u jesen *Ostracoda*. Ispitujući ishranu linjaka u pojedinim mesecima R o m a n c o v (1964) tvrdi da najveći intenzitet ishrane dostiže u avgustu, dok se za vreme mresta i u zimskom periodu gotovo ne hrani. Prema mišljenju S t r a m a c h a (1951) linjak gajen u polikulturi sa šaranom lošije koristi rezerve prirodne hrane u ribnjacima (sem jednogodišnjih primeraka), usled čega ukupna produkcija ribe pri većem nasadu linjaka opada, a istovremeno linjak zbog specifično građenih ždrelnih zuba nije u mogućnosti da koriste krupnu zrnastu hranu. S druge strane, linjak je koristan u ribnjaku kao dodatna riba šaranu, jer poseduje sposobnost iskorišćavanja hrane koju šaran odbacuje. Gajenje linjaka u zajednici sa šaranom povećava proizvodnju ribnjaka za 10-30%. Linjak gajen u ribnjacima u prvoj godini dostiže težinu od 12-15 grama, u drugoj od 50-100 grama, a u trećoj od 200-300 grama. U prirodnoj sredini tempo rasta je niži (J e v t i ć, 1974).

Rasprostranjenost

Linjak ima širok areal rasprostranjenja u Evropi. Južna granica njegovog prostranstva su vode južne Španije, a severna vode južne i srednje Švedske. Na istoku je nađen u zapadnom delu Sibira i reci Ob. Jedino ga ne nalazimo na Islandu, severnom delu skandinavskog poluostrva, a nema ga ni na Krimskom poluostrvu. (L a d i g e s e t V o g t, 1965). Iako se linjak nalazi i u nekim planinskim jezerima ipak su osnovno i najčešće stanište nizijske vode i to najčešće bare, močvare i ribnjaci sa dobro razvijenom vege-

tacijom. U rekama se nalazi na mestima gde voda sporo otiče, a naročito se zadržava na pojedinim delovima reke i zavlači u mulj. Linjak je veoma otporna riba i poznato je da bez problema podnosi minimalne količine rastvorenog kiseonika (Allen et al. 2002) u kojim većina riba zbog toga uginjava.

DISKUSIJA

Linjak je riblja vrsta koja se uzgaja u akvakulturi nekoliko evropskih zemalja (Steffens, 1995) i to najčešće poluintenzivno u polikulturi sa ciprinidnim vrstama. Pored Evrope proizvodnja linjaka u akvakulturi dramatično se povećava u Kini od 1998. godine (Wang et al. 2004). Prema saznanjima iz godišnjih statističkih pregleda i kontakata sa proizvođačima ribe, na našim toplovodnim ribnjacima je gotovo u potpunosti potisnuta proizvodnja linjaka. U velikim rekama, jezerima, kanalskoj mreži Hs DTD, akumulacijama i manjim vodotocima populacije linjaka su veoma malobrojne (Kostić i sar. 1992, Maletin i sar. 1986, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2005, 2006). Najčešće se ističe da je razlog za napuštanje njegovog gajenja slaba konverzija hrane, dok drugi autori tvrde da je uvođenje kineskog kompleksa riba kao konkurenta u ishrani linjaka uslovalo njegovo nestajanje u svim našim šaranskim ribnjacima (Čirković i sar. 2002). Uprkos svemu ovome smatramo da treba raditi na ponovnom uvođenju linjaka u akvakulturu naše zemlje kako radi povećanja brojnosti ove vrste tako i radi njegovih pozitivnih svojstava među kojima je najvažnije njegova prodajna komadna težina koju tržište danas prihvata, a iznosi 200 do 300 g. Plasman tako proizvedenog konzumnog linjaka ne predstavlja nikakav problem, naročito na stranom tržištu gde je on danas vrlo tražena i cenjena riba, a prodajna cena mu je povoljnija i bolja od prodajne cene šarana.

Da bi se na adekvatan način izvršila repopulacija linjaka potrebno je ovladati njegovim kontrolisanim mrestom u našim najopremljenijim i najbolje kadrovski osposobljenim mrestilištima. Ambijentalne uslove treba podesiti u skladu sa literaturnim podacima i znanju u tehnološkim procesima proizvodnje šarana. Potrebno je težiti da se izbalansira korišćenje prirodnog kapaciteta staništa iz naše okoline i proizvodnje gde se ne koriste dodatne hemijske materije, kako bi praktično proizvodnja linjaka u našim uslovima predstavljala organsku proizvodnju, odnosno ekološki bezbednu.

ZAKLJUČCI

Iz svega do sada iznetog jasno je da linjak kao ribnjačka vrsta ima svoje mesto i značaj u proizvodnji, kao i da je njegova repopulacija u akvakulturu praćena velikim interesovnjem zbog izuzetno kvalitetnog mesa veoma traženog na evropskom tržištu. Takođe, ova riba bi imala i svoje konzumente u okviru ribnjaka namenjenim turističko-sportskim aktivnostima zbog svoje atraktivnosti i činjenice da su ga ribolovci nekada vrlo rado lovili.

LITERATURA

Allen, G.R., S.H. Midgley and M. Allen, 2002. Field guide to the freshwater fishes of Australia. Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia. 394 p.

Budakov, Lj., Maletin, S., Kostić., Kilibarda, P. 1984: Ihtiofauna Jegričke kao limno-saprobni indikator, Vodoprivreda, Vol. 16, No. 88-89,

Budakov, Lj., Maletin, S., Mučenski, V. 1983: Prilog proučavanju ihtiofaune Obedske bare. Drugi simpozijum o fauni SR Srbije - Zbornik, 119-122, Beograd

Budakov, Lj., Maletin, S., Mučenski, V. 1983: Stanje istraženosti faune riba u Obedskoj bari. «Zaštita, uređivanje i unapređivanje Obedske bare» - Zb. rad. 53-56, Novi Sad

Budakov, Lj., Pujin, V., Maletin, S., Mučenski, V. 1983: Prilog poznavanju ihtiofaune Koviljskog rita, Biosistematika, Vol. 9, No. 1, str. 51-59

Djukić, N., Maletin, S., Miljanović, B., Pujin, V. 1998: Komponente faune ekosistema Hidrosistema Dunav-Tisa-Dunav. Vodoprivreda 30, 171-172 (1-2), 53-65,

Fevzi Yilmaz, 2002. Reproductive biology of the tench *Tinca tinca* (L., 1758) inhabiting Porsuk Dam Lake (Kutahya, Turkey), Fisheries Research 55 (2002) 313-317

J. Wolnicki, R. Kaminski, L. Myszkowski, 2003. Survival, growth and condition of tench *Tinca tinca* (L.) larvae fed live food for 12, 18 or 24 h a day under controlled conditions, J Appl. Ichtyol. 19 (2003), 146-148

Jevtić J., 1974. Uzrasno variranje nekih morfoloških karaktera kod ribnjačkih i rečnih linjaka. Ribarstvo Jugoslavije, Zagreb, str 8-10

Jovanović, R., Maletin, S., Pujin, V., Djukić, N., Kilibarda, P. 1986: Korišćenje kanalske mreže Hidrosistema Dunav - Tisa - Dunav u ribarske svrhe. Drugi Kongres o vodama Jugoslavije, knj. III, str.:1131-1140, Ljubljana,

Kostić, D., Maletin, S. 1992: Contribution to the knowledge of ichthyofauna of some stagnant waters in Vojvodina. Ichthyologia, Vol. 24, No. 1, 25-31

Ladiges W., Vogt D. 1965., Die Süßwasserfishe Europas. Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg u. Berlin.

Maletin, S., Ćirković, M., Đukić, N. 2001: Produkcija riba u kanalima i akumulacijama hidrosistema DTD. Savremena poljoprivreda, L, 3-4, 235-241, Novi Sad

Maletin, S., Ćirković, M., Jurakić, Ž. 2005: Conservaton and improvement of diversity and production of fish fund in canals of hydrosystem Danube-Tisa-Danube. Savremena poljoprivreda, LIV, 1-2, 119-124, Novi Sad

Maletin, S., Djukić, N., Kostić, D. 1986: Produkcija riba u nekim akumulacijama Vojvodine. Konferencija o aktuelnim problemima zaštite voda, »Zaštita voda '86«, Zbor. rad.: 144-151, Kragujevac

Maletin, S., Djukić, N., Miljanović, B., Teodorović, B. 1998: Contribution to knowledge of the ichthyofauna of the Vlasina reservoir. Ichthyologia, Vol. 30, No. 1, 83-85

Maletin, S., Neatnica, G. 2006: Elaborat o kvalitetu voda i stanju ribljug fonda u kanalima Hidrosistema DTD. Poljoprivredni fakultet, Departman za stočarstvo i JVP Vode Vojvodine, Novi Sad, 1-44

Maletin, S., Neatnica, G., Jojić, B. 2004: Elaborat o kvalitetu voda i stanju ribljug fonda u kanalima Hidrosistema DTD. Poljoprivredni fakultet, Departman za stočarstvo i JVP Vode Vojvodine, Novi Sad, 1-28

Miroslav Ćirković, Branislav Jovanović, Stevan Maletin, Ribarstvo, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, 2002

NCBI taxonomy database, National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine

Nikolsky, G.V., 1963. Ecology of Fishes, Translated from Russian, Israel Scientific Program, p. 131

Perez-Regadera, J.J., 1995. Reproduction of tench *Tinca tinca* (L., 1758) in spawning ponds, Badajoz, Spain. Polskie Archiwum Hydrobiologii 42 (1/2), 57-61.

Romančov S.D. 1964. Nekatorie dannie o roste linja (*Tinca tinca* L.) v vodeemak Voronežskoj oblasti v svjazi s ego ribohozjajstvenim značenijem. Ohrana prirodi Centr. Černozemn. Polosti No – 5, Voronjež. Voronoježa un-t.

Romančov S.D. 1966. Materijali po plodovitosti linja (*Tinca tinca* L.) Voronežskoj oblasti v svjazi s ego ribohozjajstvenim značenijem. Sb. Zool. I parazitol. Rabot. Voronjež. Voronoježa un-t.

Sabioncello I. 1971. Linjak – *Tinca tinca* (L. 1758), Ribarstvo Jugoslavije, Zagreb, str 6-8

Spataru. P. 1967. Unela asecte ale dinamici nutritiei linului (*Tinca tinca* L.) in complexul de balti. Crapina – Jijila (zona inudabila a Dunarii (Studii si cercetari biol. Ser. Zool. XIX/2. Rumunia

Spillman, C.-J., 1961. Faune de France: Poissons d'eau douce. Fédération Française des Sociétés Naturelles, Tome 65. Paris. 303 p.

Starmach, K. 1951. Chöw linow w stawach. 8 ark. Wyd. Zam. Nr. 322, Warszawa.

Steffens W. 1995. The tench, *Tinca tinca* L., an neglected pond fish species. Polish Arch. Hydrobiol. 42: 161–180.

Viktorovskij, R.M. 1996. Morfoložičeskaja harakteristika gibridov karpa (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) s linem (*Tinca tinca* L.) Izv. Gos. N. – i in. ta. oz. I reč. ribn. h. va.

Wang J., Min W., Guan M. and Hu S. 2004. Tench farming in China: present status and future prospects. In: IVth. International Workshop on Biology and Culture of the Tench, *Tinca tinca* (L.). Wierzba, September 20–23, 2004. Programme and Abstracts, Stanislaw Sakowicz Inland Fisheries Institute in Olsztyn, Poland, p. 32

Observations of the Crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*) pond culture

F. DEMÉNY¹, S. SIPOS², I. ITTZÉS¹., Z. SZABÓ¹., P. LÉVAI¹., I. BODÓ¹, B. URBÁNYI¹, T. MÜLLER¹

¹ Szent István University, Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Department of Fish Culture, Gödöllő, Hungary

² Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Department za biologiju i ekologiju, Novi Sad, Srbija

E-mail: Demeny.Ferenc@mkk.szie.hu; Muller.Tamas@mkk.szie.hu Telephone: 0036 28522000/2311

GAJENJE KARAŠA (*CARASSIUS CARASSIUS*) U RIBNJACIMA

Abstrakt

Uzgoj juvenilnih jedinki karaša (*C. carassius*) analiziran je u pet ribnjačkih objekata veličine 100 m². Karaš je gajen u monokulturi u dva, dok je sa linjakom gajen u bikulturi u tri ribnjačka jezera. Stopa preživljavanja karaša u monokulturi iznosila je 21.15±6.86 %, a u bikulturi 47.07±16.86%. Kod linjaka je zabeležena veća stopa preživljavanja (69.33±16.76) i brži rast u odnosu na karaša. Iako je prema dobijenim rezultatima teško proceniti razlike između uzgoja u monokulturi i bikulturi, može se zaključiti da linjak nije značajan kompetitor karašu.

Ključne reči: *Carassius carassius*, karaš, uzgoj u ribnjacima

INTRODUCTION

Due to water regulation in XVIII.-XIX. centuries, population of crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*) considerably decreased, however, once they were found in large numbers in Hungary. Increase of non-native prucian carp (*Carassius gibelio*) had a negative effect on remaining populations of crucian carp. Recently, it is on the IUCN Red List and population is going to decrease further according to several surveys. In Austria, Croatia and Slovakia, it is under protection of fishing; in Serbia and Romania,

it is under specific prohibition and size restriction. Introduction of national protection was emphasized by nearly all ichthyologists. However, beyond protection rehabilitation of habitats and continuous stocking are needed to maintain reproductive populations. Furthermore, chances of survival would be improved if its rearing is economically feasible in pond aquaculture. The increase of production effectiveness required the analysis of one year old juvenile rearing in monoculture and biculture with tench (*Tinca tinca*). Less information is available on the pond culture of *C. carassius* in Hungary. The aim of our study was to investigate the possibilities of the crucian carp production in monoculture and biculture with tench.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Propagation and larvae nursing: *Tinca tinca* broodstock originated from a commercial fish farm called Aranypony Ltd (Sáregres-Rétimajor, Hungary) and *C. carassius* broodstock were caught from Vörösmocsár (Kecel, Hungary). Broodstocks intended for laboratory breeding were acclimatized for one month. Spawning of females of *T. tinca* and *C. carassius* was induced by gradual increase of temperature in the tanks and by hormonal treatment (6 mg carp pituitary per body weight kg). Males of both species were injected with a single dose of 3 mg per kg of body weight of dry carp pituitary extract 24 hours before milt stripping. Fertilisation and egg incubation were conducted according to carp propagation technique between 30 May and 2 June. Juveniles of the two genotypes were reared in laboratory separately (200 l tanks), but in the same conditions. Larvae were fed by *Artemia salina* and tubifex in the first two weeks then a mix (tubifex and artificial foods - Perla Larva Proactive 6.0, Nutra Pro 4.0; Skrettings©) were given for one month. Larval body weight was 0.05 ± 0.02 g in *C. carassius* and 0.07 ± 0.04 g in *T. tinca* at the introductions.

Preparation of ponds, rearing, harvesting, measurement: Rearing experiments were conducted at TEHAG Ltd. (Százhalombatta, Hungary) in five 100 m² size ponds. Muddy bottom and rich vegetation, first of all reed-grass were characteristics of these ponds. Before introductions, ponds were dried and treated by chlorine-lime, then water was filled up and the juveniles were stocked on 1st August, 2008. Water was filled into ponds through a mosquito net in order to avoid passage of other fish in the ponds. Stocking density was 1000 individuals / pond: 2×1000 *C. carassius* juveniles in two ponds as „monoculture”. In mixed groups 500 individuals of *C. carassius* and 500 individual fish of *T. tinca* were put together to each ponds. “Biculture” was set up in triplicates in three ponds. During rearing fish were given artificial food (DANA FEED 0.4) around 2% of the fish total biomass as supplement and revised every 2 weeks based on results of samplings. Water parameters were measured every two weeks such as pH, nitrite, nitrate, ammonium, ammonia.

Fish were harvested in the first week of November. Standard body length (1 mm accuracy) and body weight (0.1 g accuracy) of all *C. carassius* and *T. tinca* fish in each group were recorded. In other fish species, standard body length and body weight of the first 40 fish were measured then total weight of the group was measured and all of them were counted individually.

RESULTS

Summarised harvesting results are shown in Table 1. and water parameters in Table 2. The survival rate of *C. carassius* in „monoculture” and „biculture” were 21.15 ± 6.86 and 47.07 ± 16.86 %, respectively. Results of survival rate of *T. tinca* were better 69.33 ± 16.76 %.

Table 1. Summarised data of harvesting (*includes other caught fish species as well).

| Ponds | | II | V | I | III | IV |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| culture | | „monoculture” | | „biculture” | | |
| <i>Carassius carassius</i> | Σ ind. | 163 | 260 | 283 | 285 | 138 |
| | Σ g (means±S.D.) | 118.55 (0.7±0.2) | 343.15 (1.3±0.6) | 847.5 (3±1) | 729.7 (2.6±0.5) | 237,4 (1,7±0,5) |
| | Survival rate (%) | 16.3 | 26 | 56.6 | 57 | 27,6 |
| | Biomass in ind. (%)* | 19.2 | 25.6 | 36.8 | 17 | 11,5 |
| | Biomass in weight (%)* | 2.5 | 13.9 | 31.5 | 22.3 | 22,5 |
| | <i>Carassius-Tinca</i> rate in ind. | | | 1:1.4 | 1:1.4 | 1:1.8 |
| | <i>Carassius-Tinca</i> rate in weight | | | 1:1.8 | 1:2.2 | 1:3 |
| <i>Tinca tinca</i> | Σ db | | | 391 | 399 | 250 |
| | Σ g (means±S.D.) | | | 1511.4 (3.9±2.7) | 1607.6 (4±2.4) | 700.34 (2.8±1.5) |
| | Survival rate (%) | | | 78.2 | 79.8 | 50 |
| | Biomass in ind. (%)* | | | 50.8 | 31.3 | 33.8 |
| | Biomass in weight (%)* | | | 56.2 | 37.4 | 40.8 |

Table 2. Water quality parameters in the rearing ponds (mean±SD).

| culture | ponds | pH | Nitrite (mg/l) | Nitrate (mg/l) | Ammonium (mg/l) | Ammonia (mg/l) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| monoculture | II. | 9.03±0.66 | 0.03±0.012 | 0.94±0.35 | 1.34±0.507 | 0.26±0.141 |
| | V. | 8.07±0.61 | 0.02±0.004 | 0.88±0.349 | 0.825±0.701 | 0.08±0.142 |
| biculture | I. | 7.47±0.34 | 0.02±0.006 | 0.78±0.36 | 1.3±0.35 | 0.01±0.003 |
| | III. | 8.72±0.52 | 0.03±0.005 | 0.88±0.3 | 1.31±0.72 | 0.19±0.1 |
| | IV. | 8.44±0.63 | 0.03±0.009 | 0.59±0.45 | 1.29±0.67 | 0.26±0.3 |

There was a strong correlation between the survival rate and final body weight (Figure 1.). The summarised pond production is shown in Figure 2. Fish production varied between 2.1-4.7 kg/100m² but a significant part of it consisted of invasive fish species such as *Pseudorasbora parva*, *C. gibelio* despite of prevention. These fish successfully reproduced as. *P. parva* and *C. gibelio* could be found in every age classes in all ponds.

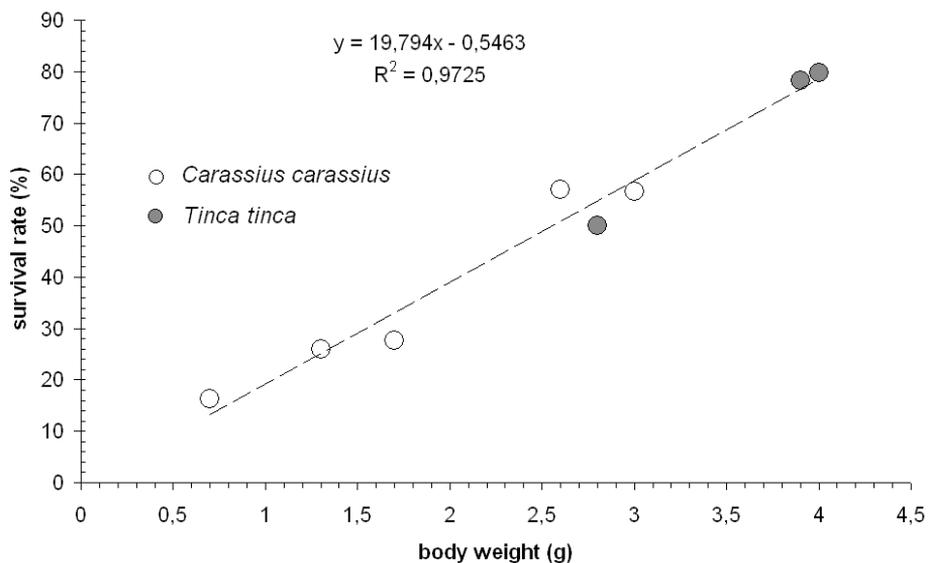


Figure 1. Relationship between survival rates and average final body weights of the two species.

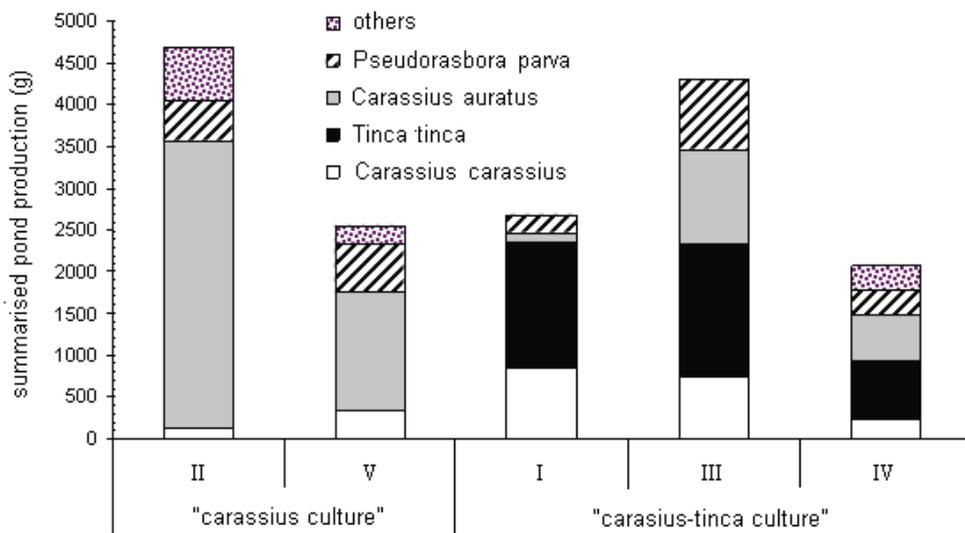


Figure 2. Summarised production of ponds.

DISCUSSION

Little information is available on the growth of *Carassius carassius* in Hungary. According to P i n t é r (2002) the estimated growth rate in the first year is 2-3 cm and at the end of second year is 10 cm. L a u r i l a et al. (1987) investigated the juvenile growth rate in laboratory conditions in 50-64 day period. The fastest growth this time, 0.32 mm /day, was reached at 28.5°C. The average growth rate was 0.1-0.2 mm/day between 15-20°C, but none at 10°C. Growth rate of natural populations in 0+ age group varied between 2.5-10.5 cm (mean 6.3 cm; 4.9 g) depending on density at the end of September. Crucian carp in suitable conditions can achieve 9-22 g in the first year 80-160 g in second year in monoculture (personal communication by Péter Lévai, Aranypony Ltd, Hungary).

Based on our own observations, *C. carassius* juveniles reached only 26.63 mm average standard length in the poorest performing pond (Pond II.) and 45 mm in the best pond (Pond I.). It means 0.11 mm/day and 0.27 mm/day growth rate for 120 days (1st August - 1st November). These results are close to natural growth *C. carassius* in large density L a u r i l a et al., (1987). It would be important to indicate that larger growth rate could be reached if artificial propagation was earlier. M ü l l e r et al. (2007) was able to propagate *C. carassius* out-of-season (March-April).

Given results show some changes of water quality parameters. Water quality was poorest at the weakest monoculture (II.) and biculture (IV.) ponds. Formation of results depended especially on amount of invasive fish species (quality of embankments and construction works was not adequate unfortunately). Survival and growth of *C. carassius* in monoculture ponds was the worst, but the number of invasive species was the highest here. There was less invasive fish species in biculture ponds, and survival and growth showed better rates (survival in monoculture: 21.15±6.86 %, in biculture 47.07±16.86 %; average weight in monoculture: 1±0.4 g, biculture: 2.4±0.7 g). However, it is clear that species composition and amount of fish affect production. *Pseudorasbora parva* adults and juveniles were common in every pond, however, from the point of view of production this was indifferent, because the highest amount of *P. parva* appeared in the III. pond which also showed the highest and best production. Here, the survival rate and growth of tench and crucian carp was better as well. The same cannot be told about *C. gibelio*, which was harvested in the highest amount from a pond where survival rate and growth of *C. carassius* was the lowest. These were monoculture ponds (II. and V), and a significant amount of wild *C. gibelio* juveniles were found in these ponds (197 individuals in II. pond, 458 individuals in V. pond), while in the case of biculture (I., III., IV.pond) no *C. gibelio* juveniles were found. Although, according to the observed results it is difficult to estimate differences between monoculture and biculture rearing, it is still clear that *T. tinca* is not a significant competitor for *C. carassius* and *P. parva* has not affected our experiment significantly. However, the quantity of *C. gibelio*, especially juveniles considerably influenced survival and growth of other species. It can be concluded that while feeding behaviour and food sources are the same for *C. gibelio* and *C. carassius*, *T. tinca* is different from them and is not a feeding competitor of *C. carassius*.

Table 3. shows the comparison of our results and other companies' production results (TEHAG 2008), and results of experiments from earlier studies are compared. Data of BH Plc are given only as supplementary information, as it shows production

results of 1+ fish originating from Iskolaföldi ponds (2007) which were reared in polyculture (survival rate 21.6%). It is obvious that mono- and biculture rearing results varied between wide margins in yield (12 kg/ha – 895 kg/ha). Maximum yield in biculture was 240 kg/ha, which is still a medium result, however, the number of fish shows the second highest rate here. This means that with earlier stocking and less invasive species yields would be much higher.

Table 3. Comparison of given results and results of other companies, and early research data.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Pond of department MÜLLER et al. (2007) | kg/ha | 1140 | Harvesting in August (4,5 months rearing time) 10 million juveniles/ha |
| | ind./ha | 2 000 000 | |
| | mean (g) | 0,57 | |
| Anypony Plc (2008) | kg/ha | 750 | Rearing in large pond (200 kg/ha broodstock), +80 kg/ha one-year old grass carp |
| | ind./ha | 46 875 | |
| | mean (g) | 16 | |
| TEHAG (2008) | kg/ha | 12-85 (240)* | Many invasive fish, Monoculture-Biculture 100 thousand ind/ha stocking |
| | ind/ha | 16 300-28 300 (67 400)* | |
| | mean (g) | 0,7-3 | |
| Iskolaföldi ponds (Szarvas) (2007) | kg/ha | 74 | Many <i>P. parva</i> 500 thousand ind/ha stocking |
| | ind./ha | 9 250 | |
| | mean (g) | 8 | |
| BH Plc (2008) | kg/ha | 2,3 | 2 year old, mature fishes, spawned at the age of 1 year, polyculture 300 ind/ha stocking |
| | ind./ha | 66,7 | |
| | mean (g) | 35 | |

In case of carp: 1000 kg/ha, mean weight 35-50 g, cc 23 thousand db/ha
*with tench

Our results support the assumption that optimal conditions are given in biculture for both species. However, more experiments are needed for statistical analysis and use in production.

Acknowledgements:

We would like to say thank you to all who helped before and during experiments or gave data on their crucian carp production: Zoltán Szabó and István Ittész (Százhalombatta), Péter Lévai and Gábor Nagy (Aranypony Plc), Iván Bodó (Balatoni Halgazdaság Plc), and László Orcsik, fisherman (Kecel). Experiments were funded by SZIU, MKK Department of Fish Culture Baross Project (OMFB-BAROSS-4-2005-0037) and the Bolyai János Fellowship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

REFERENCES

Laurila, S., Piironen, J., Holopainen, I. J. (1987). Notes on egg development and larval and juvenile growth of crucian carp (*Carassius carassius* (L.)). *Annales Zoologici Fennici*, 24:315-321.

Müller, T., Csorbai, B., Urbányi, B. (2007). A széles kárász - *Carassius carassius* – szaporítása és nevelése a természetesvízi állományok fenntartása és megerősítése érdekében. *Pisces Hungarici II.* (Supplement of the *Agrártudományi Közlemények*), 73-82.

Pintér, K. (2002). *Magyarország halai*. Second Edition 115-116. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF CARP FISH (CYPRINIDAE) UP TO ONE-YEAR-OLD AGE

L. HADJINIKOLOVA AND R. ATANASOVA

*Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Plovdiv, BG-4003 Plovdiv, Bulgaria
e-mail: lhadjinikolova@yahoo.com*

KORELACIJA IZMEĐU NEKIH BIOHEMIJSKIH PARAMETARA ŠARANSKIH RIBA (CYPRINIDAE) DO STAROSTI OD JEDNE GODINE

Abstrakt

Cilj ispitivanja je da se prouče neki od biohemijskih parametara krvnog seruma i tela, kao i eventualnih korelacije između njih. Ispitivane vrste su bile šaran, tolstolobik i amur do jedne godine starosti, pre i posle zimovanja u zimovnicima. Korelacija koja je bila ustanovljena između ispitivanih parova parametara ukupnih serum protein i baktericidne aktivnosti za ispitivane tipova i starosti riba, varira od umerene do znatne, značajne i različitog pravca. Kod tolstolobika je konstatovana umerena, obrnuta i znatna korelacija između masti i glukoze krvi, kao i proteina i glukoze krvi. Korelacija koja je bila ustanovljena između protein u telu i ukupnih protein kod jednogodišnjeg šarana, tolstolobika i amura varira od umerene do znatne, obrnuta je i značajna ($r = 0.54$; $r = 0.73$; $P < 0.047$; $P < 0.0009$).

Ključne reči: šaranske ribe, hemijski sastav, korelacije

INTRODUCTION

In carp farms and reservoirs in Bulgaria upon application of traditional technologies for rearing in polyculture fish production of primarily carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* Val.), big-head carp (*Aristichthys nobilis* Rich.) and grass carp (*Ctenopharingodon idella* Val.) is produced.

Taking into consideration that when rearing the above species, the period of wintering is of high risk, in previous investigations (Atanasova et al. 2001; Atanasova et al. 2006; Hadjinikolova et al. 2000) the dynamics and type specifics of a number of parameters of blood serum has been investigated, the parameters providing information on the condition of the researched organism such as bactericidal activity, blood glucose, total

serum proteins and protein fractions prior and after wintering. Some of these parameters have been also used by other authors with the purpose of determining the physiological state of fish organism (K o l m a n et. al. 1998; K o l m a n et al. 1999; S i w i c k i et al. 2003; V i c h m a n, 1996).

Researches on the physiological state of carp stocking material by studying its back-up systems (serum proteins and muscle fats) have been carried out by K o v a c h e v a and H a d j i n i k o l o v a (1990).

Bearing in mind the fact that biochemical parameters reflect the physiological state of fish organism, of particular interest is the establishment of the correlation between them with the purpose to obtain a more objective estimation as to the readiness of stock material for wintering.

Referring to the above the goal of the present investigation is to study some of the biochemical parameters of the blood serum and the body, as well as eventual correlations between them, the investigated species being carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.), big-head carp (*Aristichthys nobilis* Rich.) and grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella* Val.) up to one-year-old age prior and after wintering in carp ponds.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish and rearing conditions. The investigations were carried out in the period of 1995–1999 in the Experimental Basis of the Institute of Fisheries and Aquacultures in Plovdiv with the following types of fish and their age: one-summer-old (K_0^+) and one-year-old (K_1) carp; one-summer-old (T_0^+) and one-year-old (T_1) big-head carp, one-summer-old (A_0^+) and one-year-old (A_1) grass carp. Fish was reared in polyculture in one and the same pond with an area of 0.70 ha with the density of 40 000 - 60 000 pcs. ha⁻¹ carp, 30 000 - 50 000 pcs. ha⁻¹ big-head carp and 2000 pcs. ha⁻¹ grass carp.

In the vegetation period to feed the fish sunflower groats (40 %) and grains forage (barley and wheat - 60 %) were used, while the daily rations has been defined on the basis of a monthly distribution of forage (June-7 %, July-26 %, August-35 %, September-30 %, October-2 %). Having been caught in November, fish was sorted and put for wintering in three carp ponds divided by type with an area of 0.13-0.15 ha and density of 200 000-300 000 pcs. ha⁻¹. During winter fish has been fed with ground sunflower groat and grains at a rations of 0.5 % of its mass and at water temperature exceeding 4°C with the purpose of keeping it in good shape and preventing it from losing weight.

Upon rearing of fish in the period May-September the physical-chemical regime of water was also registered. The average seasonal values of the traced parameters lie in the technological limits for the reared species: water temperature 21.6 - 23°C; pH 7.61 - 8.00; oxygen dissolved in water 4.0-6.49 mg.l⁻¹.

In winter ponds the average values of water parameters are: temperature 5.7 – 7.2°C; pH 7.0 - 8.00; oxygen dissolved in water 15.7-16.8 mg.l⁻¹.

Analysis and processing of data. The blood for analyzing has been taken from 20-30 pcs respectively of carp, big-head carp and grass carp in each of the investigated season (autumn-spring). To eliminate the stress resulting from the manipulation fish has been anaesthetized. To have the serum separated blood was centrifuged in the course of 10 min at 3 000 turnovers min⁻¹.

The natural resistance of fish has been determined by means of the parameter bactericidal activity of the blood serum (BA,%) with the using of *Aeromonas hydrophila* as a testing mi-

crobe. Investigations were carried out by applying a modified method of Markov (Atanasiu et al. 1995). The method was adapted with exchanging of the testing microbe *Escherichia coli* with *Aeromonas hydrophila*, which is pathogenic for carp when microbe bodies are reduced in 1 ml. **Biochemical characteristics of the blood serum were identified by determining the total proteins (TP, g.l⁻¹)** which were defined by Gornal's method, colourmetrically ($\lambda = 410$ nm), by the use of Bioretic reactive ($\text{CuSO}_4 \times 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \times 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NaOH}$), (Ibrishimov and Lalo, 1974). Blood glucose (BG, mg 100 ml⁻¹) was **determined by application of the spectrum-photometrical method ($\lambda = 366$ nm)**, with the use of aniline reactive and 3-chloroacetic acid as a standard (Karakashev and Vichev, 1966).

Samples of meat that had been previously extracted from the body of the fish (without head and insides) were prepared and having been homogenized, those were analyzed for defining the contents of protein (Kjeldahl and Parnas-Wagner distillation of nitrogen) and fat (Soxhlet). Standard methods for fish analyzing were applied.

Fish included in the present investigation is with an average single mass of 30 up to 50 g and has been selected occasionally.

Data was processed statistically by means of software on statistical processing of Microsoft Office 2003. The average arithmetical value (\bar{x}) of parameters, its error (Sx) and variation coefficient (Cv, %) were registered.

Correlations have been determined and correlation coefficients between biochemical parameters of the blood serum and the body of the investigated types of fish were indicated. The correlation coefficient (r) and the significance rate (p) were determined by means of a statistical package "Statistica 6.0". Upon comparison of two samples the significant differences were analyzed upon application of t-test according to Student, the probability rate being $p < 0.05^*$; $p < 0.01^{**}$; $p < 0.001^{***}$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained for the BA of the blood serum (Table 1) point out that in the autumn samples the absolute values for grass carp are significantly higher ($P < 0.01$) compared to those for carp and big-head carp. The difference between the latter is not significant ($P > 0.05$). In the spring samples the differences between the absolute values of the examined species are insignificant ($P > 0.05$). With a low degree of significance are characterized the differences between autumn and spring samples in carp (K_{0+} / K_1) and big-head carp (T_{0+} / T_1), ($P < 0.05$), while in grass carp (A_{0+} / A_1) the difference is insignificant. ($P > 0.05$).

Table 1. Average values of biochemical composition of the blood serum of carp fish up to one-year-old age.

| Fish species, age | Bactericidal activity (%) | | | Total proteins (g.l ⁻¹) | | | Blood glucose (mg.100 ml ⁻¹) | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|--|-------|--------|
| | \bar{x} | Sx | Cv (%) | \bar{x} | Sx | Cv (%) | \bar{x} | Sx | Cv (%) |
| K_{0+} | 45.52 | 1.35 | 17.29 | 29.46 | 1.602 | 31.72 | 93.56 | 1.498 | 9.34 |
| T_{0+} | 47.78 | 0.98 | 7.64 | 26.73 | 0.548 | 7.67 | 78.00 | 2.202 | 10.57 |
| A_{0+} | 52.75 | 1.14 | 8.05 | 33.63 | 0.651 | 7.25 | 74.51 | 0.777 | 3.91 |
| K_1 | 56.13 | 4.52 | 24.15 | 27.30 | 0.545 | 5.99 | 40.72 | 0.926 | 6.825 |
| T_1 | 50.86 | 0.90 | 5.31 | 18.60 | 0.450 | 7.26 | 67.27 | 2.746 | 12.25 |
| A_1 | 55.14 | 3.39 | 18.46 | 23.30 | 0.473 | 6.08 | 52.39 | 0.645 | 3.70 |

K_{0+} - one-summer-old carp (n=35); T_{0+} - one-summer-old big-head carp (n=15); A_{0+} - one-summer-old grass carp (n=15); K_1 - one-year-old carp (n=10); T_1 - one-year-old big-head carp (n=10); A_1 - one-year-old grass carp (n=10);

As far as the level of the total proteins is concerned, it has been registered that the autumn values for grass carp are significantly higher than those for carp and big-head carp ($P < 0.05$; $P < 0.001$). The differences between the latter are insignificant ($P > 0.05$). In the spring samples the absolute values for carp are significantly higher ($P < 0.001$) than those registered for big-head carp and grass carp. The differences between the latter are mathematically proved ($P < 0.01$). The autumn values of the total proteins for big-head carp and grass carp are significantly higher than those established for the respective type in spring ($P < 0.01$), while in carp the difference is insignificant. ($P < 0.05$)

The level of blood glucose in one-summer-old carp is significantly higher in comparison with that of one-summer-old big-head carp and grass carp ($P < 0.01$). The difference between the latter two species is insignificant ($P < 0.05$). In one-year-old big-head carp the level of blood glucose is significantly higher compared to that of one-year-old carp and grass carp ($P < 0.001$), the differences between the latter two types also being mathematically proved ($P < 0.01$). For the three examined types of fish after wintering there have been established lower absolute values for the above parameter compared to those prior to wintering (in autumn), the values being specific for each particular type. The differences are characterized with a high degree of significance ($P < 0.01$) for carp and grass carp and with a low degree of significance ($P < 0.05$) for big-head carp.

As to the contents of proteins in the fish body (Table 2) it was registered that in the autumn samples the values for carp are significantly higher in comparison with those registered for big-head carp and grass carp ($P < 0.001$). The difference between the latter is with low degree of significance ($P < 0.05$). In the spring values a significant difference was registered between carp and grass carp, and grass carp and big-head carp. The difference between the values of one-year-old carp and big-head carp is insignificant ($P > 0.05$). The autumn values for carp and grass carp are significantly higher compared to those registered in spring ($P < 0.01$), while for big-head carp the difference is insignificant.

Table 2. Average values of biochemical composition of the tissue of carp fish up to one-year-old age.

| Fish species, age | Protein, % | | | Fats, % | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------|------|---------|-------|-------|
| | x | Sx | Cv | x | Sx | Cv |
| K_{0+} | 18.65 | 0.118 | 3.69 | 3.12 | 0.166 | 31.12 |
| T_{0+} | 15.94 | 0.261 | 6.14 | 2.72 | 0.119 | 16.36 |
| A_{0+} | 17.08 | 0.263 | 5.76 | 3.59 | 0.086 | 8.98 |
| K_1 | 16.08 | 0.142 | 2.65 | 1.30 | 0.113 | 26.07 |
| T_1 | 16.01 | 0.142 | 2.67 | 1.67 | 0.089 | 16.26 |
| A_1 | 14.88 | 0.189 | 3.82 | 1.64 | 0.166 | 30.32 |

K_{0+} - one-summer-old carp (n=10); T_{0+} - one-summer-old big-head carp (n=10); A_{0+} - one-summer-old grass carp (n=10); K_1 - one-year-old carp (n=10); T_1 - one-year-old big-head carp (n=10); A_1 - one-year-old grass carp (n=10);

The contents of fats in one-summer-old grass carp is significantly higher than that of carp and big-head carp ($P < 0.05$; $P < 0.001$). A mathematically significant difference between autumn and spring values for the three examined types of fish has been established. ($P < 0.001$).

The results obtained indicate a clearly expressed seasonal variability of the investigated parameters with higher autumn and lower spring values and type specifics registered for some of them. The high degree of significance between the differences for autumn and spring values characterize carp, grass carp and big-head carp as species which dur-

ing the period of wintering are more intensively utilizing the stocked organic substances to cover their energetic demands. And it is this that is categorizing them to the group of fish with weak unstable physiological state which is to a great extent dependent on the environmental conditions.

In this respect the examination of the correlations between the biochemical parameters of the blood serum and the body of fish is a prerequisite to get a more objective estimation of the degree of exhaustion of plastic and energetic substances in the period of wintering. Taking into consideration the above the correlation coefficients between the examined parameters were determined.

Table 3, Table 4, Table 5 show the results obtained for the size of the correlation coefficients for each pair of the examined parameters of the blood serum - bactericidal activity (BA), total proteins (TP) and blood glucose (BG) and of proteins and fats in the body of carp, grass carp and big-head carp prior and after wintering up to one-year-old age.

Table 3. A correlation between Total proteins , Blood glucose, Protein, Fats and Bactericidal activity of carp fish.

| Fish species, age | Total proteins (g.l ⁻¹) | | Blood glucose (mg.100 ml ⁻¹) | | Protein , % | | Fats , % | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|---------|-------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Bactericidal activity, (BA, %) | | | | | | | |
| | r | p | r | p | r | p | r | p |
| K ₀₊ | 0.397 | 0.018* | 0.190 | 0.274 | 0.325 | 0.057 | 0.014 | 0.938 |
| T ₀₊ | -0.045 | 0.872 | -0.639 | 0.010** | 0.466 | 0.079 | 0.396 | 0.144 |
| A ₀₊ | 0.473 | 0.087 | 0.024 | 0.934 | 0.714 | 0.004** | 0.072 | 0.807 |
| K ₁ | -0.633 | 0.049* | 0.073 | 0.840 | 0.742 | 0.014* | -0.813 | 0.004** |
| T ₁ | 0.146 | 0.688 | -0.460 | 0.180 | -0.488 | 0.153 | 0.575 | 0.082 |
| A ₁ | -0.634 | 0.048* | -0.30 | 0.405 | -0.440 | 0.203 | -0.307 | 0.379 |

There was established a **moderate positive correlation between total proteins and bactericidal activity** in one-summer-old carp (K₀₊) and grass carp (A₀₊) on the one hand, and considerable in value, negative and significant correlation in one-year-old carp (K₁) and grass carp (A₁) on the other.

The relation between blood glucose and bactericidal activity for the separate types and ages of fish is not simple, both in terms of size and direction, considerable and significant the relation being solely for one-summer-old big-head carp.

The correlation coefficients between proteins in the body and bactericidal activity of the blood serum for one-summer-old fish are positive, while for one-year-old those are negative in direction, the values varying from moderate to considerable (r=0.32 – r=0.74) and being significant. **Varying from moderate to great, significant and negative is the correlation between the fats in the body and the bactericidal activity in one-year-old fish.**

Results point out that the correlation between the parameters of the protein exchange and blood glucose are **not simple both in terms of size and direction as well, being primarily insignificant.**

Analogical is the data registered for the correlation coefficients between fats and blood glucose (Table 5) and fats in the body and total serum proteins (Table 4) for carp and grass carp. **As far as big-head carp is concerned the correlation is moderate, reverse and significant,** the values for r = - 0.54 and P <0.037 for one-summer-old big-head carp and r

= -0.57 and $P < 0.048$ for one-year-old big-head carp, which in its essence is an indicator for its type specifics.

Table 4. A correlation between Total proteins and Blood glucose; Protein and Fats in the tissue of carp, big-head-carp and grass carp and Total proteins.

| Fish species, age | Total proteins (g.l ⁻¹) | | Protein, % | | Fats, % | |
|-------------------|--|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | Blood glucose (mg.100 ml ⁻¹) | | Total proteins (g.l ⁻¹) | | | |
| | r | p | r | p | r | p |
| K ₀₊ | 0.167 | 0.337 | 0.535 | 0.0009*** | -0.155 | 0.375 |
| T ₀₊ | -0.339 | 0.216 | 0.725 | 0.002** | 0.465 | 0.081 |
| A ₀₊ | 0.301 | 0.275 | 0.540 | 0.047* | 0.155 | 0.582 |
| K ₁ | -0.130 | 0.719 | -0.318 | 0.369 | 0.451 | 0.191 |
| T ₁ | 0.237 | 0.509 | -0.231 | 0.521 | -0.08 | 0.824 |
| A ₁ | 0.252 | 0.482 | -0.120 | 0.740 | 0.026 | 0.942 |

Table 5. A correlation between Protein and Fats in the tissue of carp, big-head-carp and grass carp and Blood glucose.

| Fish species, age | Protein, % | | Fats, % | |
|-------------------|--|---------|---------|--------|
| | Blood glucose (mg.100 ml ⁻¹) | | | |
| | r | p | r | p |
| K ₀₊ | -0.314 | 0.066 | 0.296 | 0.084 |
| T ₀₊ | -0.712 | 0.003** | -0.541 | 0.037* |
| A ₀₊ | 0.218 | 0.434 | 0.316 | 0.251 |
| K ₁ | -0.418 | 0.229 | -0.258 | 0.472 |
| T ₁ | 0.805 | 0.005** | -0.567 | 0.048* |
| A ₁ | 0.161 | 0.657 | -0.326 | 0.358 |

In one-summer-old fish the relation established between proteins in the body and total serum proteins varies from moderate to considerable, is positive and significant ($r = 0.54-0.73$; $P < 0.047-0.0009$), while in one-year-old fish a relation that is weak, reverse and insignificant has been registered (Table 4).

The equations drawn for some more clearly expressed correlations show that within the limits of the examined correlations the parameters total serum proteins, blood glucose, proteins and fats determine a high relative share (%) of variation of bactericidal activity ($R^2 = 0.40 - R^2 = 0.66$), which is more clearly expressed in one-year-old fish. From the examined correlations proteins in the body define a higher percentage (%) of variation of serum proteins ($R^2 = 0.30-0.50$).

For all the remaining correlations that have been established between the biochemical parameters the relative share (%) of variation is low ($R^2 < 0.3$), which is an indicator for the existence of a weak dependence between them. It is probable that the differences in the correlation between the investigated parameters are due to the samples of fish belonging to different types and age.

Higher autumn values of total serum proteins, blood glucose, proteins and fats could be regarded as a result of the intensive summer feeding of the examined species and the accumulation of plastic and energetic material in their organism. This is a prerequisite for

their normal wintering. **Feeding, by means of the type of food and the intensity of feeding**, is a factor which exerts influence on the biochemical composition of fish. The higher correlation coefficients that were found out for one-summer-old fish point out that the intensive accumulation of plastic and energetic substances in the fish organism also has an influence on the strength of the established correlations, the latter being expressed more clearly. A suitable demonstration of the above is the correlations between the parameters of protein exchange.

The high relative share (%) of variation of the bactericidal activity in correlation with the parameters total serum proteins, blood glucose, proteins and fats could be related to the fact that in the period of wintering the keeping of organism's homeostasis is above all at the expense of the metabolism and the depletion of the stocks of fats and proteins. The data received point out the importance and the effect that non-protein components such as blood glucose and fats have on metabolism. The energy required for the vital processes in the winter period is primarily provided by the disintegration of the stocked fats (S o r v a c h e v, 1982), whereas the basic depot of fats in carp is the muscle tissue.

The presence of correlations between the examined biochemical parameters makes possible their use as an additional criterion to estimate the quality of the stocking material up to one-year-old age, as well as to judge its readiness to spend the winter. Referring to the above the practical importance under the climatic conditions in Bulgaria is related to pond fisheries where the issue of wintering and preserving the stocking material is of primary importance.

CONCLUSIONS

A seasonal variability of the biochemical parameters of the blood serum and the body of carp, grass carp and big-head carp up to one-year-old age was proved, higher autumn and lower spring values and type specifics for some of them being registered.

The correlation that has been established between the examined pairs of parameters: total serum proteins and bactericidal activity for the investigated types and ages of fish varies from moderate to considerable, significant and different in direction.

A moderate, reverse and significant correlation between fats and blood glucose and proteins and blood glucose in big-head-carp was found out.

The correlation that has been established between proteins in the body and the total proteins in one-summer-old carp, big-head carp and grass carp varies from moderate to considerable, being reverse and significant ($r = 0.54$; $r = 0.73$; $P < 0.047$; $P < 0.0009$).

REFERENCES

Atanasova, R., Hadjinikolova L., Christev Ch. (1995). Calorimetric method for determining bacterial activity in carp blood serum - Proc.Fresh.Res. Inst., Plovdiv, 19:105 - 108 (in Bulgarian).

Atanasova, R., Hadjinikolova L., Christev Ch. (2001). **Protein profile of stocking material from carp fish (Cyprinidae) with economic importance before and after winter period**- Animal science, 38 (5): 31-34 (in Bulgarian) .

Atanasova, R., Hadjinikolova L., Hubenova T. (2006). Some biochemical parameters of tench (*Tinca tinca* L.) reared in earthen ponds prior and after wintering- Archives of Polish Fisheries, 14 (1):123-130.

Hadjinikolova, L., Atanasova R., Hubenova-Siderova T. (2000). Comparative Immuno-Biochemical Characteristic of Stocking Material of Carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.), Bighead Carp (*Aristichthys nobilis* Rich.), Grass Carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella* Val.) and Tench (*Tinca tinca* L.) Raised in Polyculture- Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science, 6 (6):675-679 (in Bulgarian).

Ibrischimov, N. and Lalov Ch. (1974). Clinical investigations in veterinary medicine- Zemizdat, Sofia, 390 p. (in Bulgarian).

Karakashev, A. and Vichev E. (1966). Micromethods in clinical laboratories- Medicine and Sport, pp.113-114 (in Bulgarian).

Kolman, H., R. Kolman, A. K. Siwicki. (1999). Influence of bacterial antigens on specific and non-specific immune response in baster (*Huso huso* L. x *Acipenser ruthenus* L.) Czech. Anim. Sci., 44:255-261.

Kolman, H., R. Kolman, A. Siwicki. (1998). Dynamics of some cellular and humoral non-specific immune mechanisms in baster (*Huso huso* L. x *Acipenser ruthenus* L.). Arch. Pol. Fish, 2:425-437.

Kovacheva, N. and L. Hadjinikolova. (1990). A study of some physiological-biochemical traits of carp stocking material prior to and after wintering, Animal science, 27 (6): 80-54 (in Bulgarian).

Siwicki, A. K., Z. Zakes, S. Trapkowska, E. Terech-Majewska, St. Czerniak, E. Gtabski, K. Kazun. (2003). Nonspecific cellular and humoral defence mechanisms in pikeperch (*Sander Lucioperca*) grown in an intensive system of culture. Arch. Pol. Fish. Vol. 11 (2):213-224.

Sorvachev, K. F. (1982). Biochemistry bases of fish nutrition, Nauka, Moscow, pp.247 (in Russian).

Vichman, A. A. (1996). Sistemnyj analiz immunofizjologicheskiej reaktivnosti ryb v usloviyakh akvakultury. Ekspedytor, Moskva, 175 pp. (in Russian).

MOGUĆNOST POBOLJŠANJA PROIZVODNIH OSOBINA ŠARANA (*CYPRINUS CARPIO* L) PUTEM SELEKCIJE

SPASIĆ, M.¹, MARKOVIĆ, Z.¹, KOLSTAD KARI.², POLEKSIĆ, V.¹, STANKOVIĆ, M.¹, ŽIVIĆ, IVANA.³, DULIĆ, ZORKA.¹, RAŠKOVIĆ, B.¹

¹*Institut za zootehniku, Poljoprivredni fakultet Beogradskog Univerziteta, Beograd, Srbia*

²*Nofima Marin, Pos Box 5010, N-1432 Ås, Norway*

³*Biološki fakultet, Univerziteta u Beogradu, Studentski trg 3, Beograd*

POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION TRAITS OF THE CARP (*CYPRINUS CARPIO*) BY SELECTIVE BREEDING

Abstract

Selective breeding for growth rate in common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) has not been actively pursued after some early unsuccessful selection experiments. Prerequisite for successful selective breeding is accurate and objective evaluation of genetic parameters used in the planning and implementation of selection methods. The aim of this work was to assess the possibilities of improving production traits (weight, length and height) that are related to the growth of carp, through selection. Estimated variation and heritabilities were significantly high for all examined characteristics. Based on the obtained results can be expected to improve growth rate of common carp through selective breeding.

Key words: carp, growth rate, selective breeding

UVOD

Šaran (*Cyprinus carpio* L) je za akvakulturu jedna od najvažnijih vrsta riba. Najviše se gaji u Aziji, centralnoj i istočnoj Evropi. Proizvodnja šarana u 2004 god. iznosila je 146 840 tona (FAO, 2006). Najviše se gaji u zemljanim ribnjacima u ekstenzivnom ili poluintenzivnom sistemu. Ovakav način uzgoja umnogome zavisi od uslova vodene sredine i produkcije prirodne hrane (zooplankton i fauna dna). Prinos u proizvodnji šarana se može povećati optimizacijom procesa proizvodnje (H o r v a t h et al., 1992),

upotrebom visokokvalitetnih dodatnih hraniva (M a r k o v i ć, 2003) i genetičkim unapređenjem vrste, pod uslovom da su osobine bitne za prinos (npr. tempo rasta) bar delimično nasledne.

U naučnoj literaturi postoji malo dokumentovanih radova na temu genetičkog unapređenja kvantitativnih osobina kod šarana (V a n d e p u t t e, 2003). Najveći deo genetičkog unapređenja kod ove vrste je ostvaren iskorišćavanjem heterozis efekta, odnosno ukrštanjem (tzv. crossbreeding-om) linija (B i a l o w a s, 1991; B a k o s and G o r d a, 1995; G r o s s and W o h l f a r t h, 1994; L i n h a r t et al., 2002; W o h l f a r t h et al., 1987; W o h l f a r t h, 1993). Međutim, na ovaj način poboljšane proizvodne osobine se gube posle malog broja generacija i ne mogu se dalje unapređivati, što predstavlja veliki nedostatak. Otežavajuću okolnost u izučavanju kvantitativnih osobina i praktikovanju selekcije kod šarana predstavlja i niz kontradiktornih rezultata u literaturi, vezanih za selekzione eksperimente. Zaključak čuvenog istraživanja sprovedenog u Izraelu (M o a v and W o h l f a r t h, 1976) bio je izričit u tvrdnji da je masovna selekcija za osobinu tempa rasta kod šarana bez ikakvog efekta. Nedostatak odgovora na selekciju je tumačen smanjenom aditivnom genetičkom komponentom u varijabilnosti praćene osobine do koje je došlo usled dugog perioda domestikacije. Kao drugi uzrok neuspešne selekcije za ubrzani tempo rasta navodi se činjenica da je najveći deo varijabilnosti proučavane osobine neaditivne prirode, i samim tim nemoguće je sprovesti uspešan proces selekcije. Dugi niz godina nije bilo precizno planiranih i izvedenih eksperimenata koji bi potvrdili ili opovrgli gore navedenu tvrdnju. Uspešni programi selekcije kod drugih ribljih vrsta (npr. losos, pastrmka, tilapija), kao i razvoj naprednih genetičkih metoda i postupaka doveo je do preispitivanja ranijih eksperimenata i zaključaka u vezi kvantitativnih osobina kod šarana. Novija istraživanja (V a n d e p u t t e et al., 2004; V a n d e p u t t e et al., 2008; P a d l a at el., 2002) su pokazala da se genetičko unapređenje osobina kao što su tempo rasta i preživljavanje može ostvariti putem selekcije. Vandeputte (2003) je pokazao da se heritabilnost za tempo rasta nalazi u okviru od 0.0 do 0.3. Pouzdanost ovih procena može biti smanjena usled nemogućnosti da se genetički efekti jasno razdvoje od opštih sredinskih uticaja. Ipak, ovakve vrednosti genetičkih parametara ukazuju na mogućnost upotrebe selekcije kao načina za poboljšanja proizvodnih osobina kod šarana. Takođe, ovo ukazuje na potrebu za preciznim i pouzdanim procenama genetičkih parametara, koji su preduslov uspešne selekcije.

Proizvodnja šaranske mlađi u Srbiji se odvija u okviru malog broja mrestilišta, u kojima ne postoje precizno definisani selekcionni programi. Mrestilišta su genetički izolovane proizvodne jedinice, koje same proizvode sopstvene matice, odrasle polno zrele jedinke koje se koriste za proizvodnju ikre i mleča, odnosno šaranske mlađi. Često se u ovom procesu koristi mali broj matice, nepoznatog porekla i kvaliteta, dok je njihova zamena i upotreba novih ograničena. Kao sigurna posledica ovakvih uzgojnih sistema, iako do danas nije precizno dokumentovana, dolazi do visoke stope inbridinga (ukrštanja u srodstvu) i proizvodnje mlađi slabog kvaliteta. Ovakvi problemi su ukazali na neophodnost za boljom procedurom u proizvodnji šaranske mlađi, od koje posredno zavisi prinos i zarada u proizvodnji šarana. Takođe, realizacijom dobro osmišljenih selekcionnih programa podržava se održivi razvoj u proizvodnji kvalitetnijeg i jeftinijeg šarana.

Sa ciljem poboljšanja i unapređenja proizvodnih osobina šarana u Srbiji je 2005. godine započet zajednički razvojni projekat između Poljoprivrednog fakulteta Beogradskog Univerziteta i Nofima Marin (bivšeg AKVAFORSK instituta) iz Norveške. U ok-

viru ovog projekta je planirano formiranje matičnog jata šarana, prikupljanjem matica šarana različitih ribnjaka i iz otvorenih tokova. Na ovaj način je stvorena osnova za uspešni selekcion program šarana u Srbiji (Marković i sar., 2008.).

Cilj ovog rada je bio da se utvrdi mogućnost unapređenja proizvodnih osobina šarana procenom za selekciju potrebnih genetičkih parametara u novoformiranoj baznoj populaciji. Potrebni genetički faktori bitni za tempo rasta su procenjeni u drugoj godini proizvodnje da bi se utvrdio potencijal za genetičko unapređenje šarana putem selekcije.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Mrest šarana i gajenje mlađi obavljeno je u okviru Centra za ribarstvo i primenjenu hidrobiologiju, Poljoprivrednog fakulteta Beogradskog Univerziteta na Oglodnom dobru Radmilovac. Jedinke za formiranje matičnog jata su obezbeđene sa 5 različitih ribnjaka sa teritorije Vojvodine i iz reke Tise. Između ribnjaka sa kojih je sakupljan matični materijal nije bilo razmene matičnog materijala, a ni korišćenja šarana iz otvorenih voda radi zamene matica. Ukupno je prikupljeno 70 jedinki šarana koje su gajene zajedno u matičnjaku površine 0,40 ha do trenutka mresta, odnosno međusobnog ukrštanja. Delimično faktorijalna šema ukrštanja je upotrebljena za dobijanje 48 familija (tabela 2). U okviru ovih familija stvoreno je 12 familija sa po jednim zajedničkim muškim roditeljem i 23 familija sa po jednim zajedničkim ženskim roditeljem.

U maju 2007. godine polno zrele jedinke su izlovljene iz matičnjaka i smeštene u dva tanka zapremine po 6 m³, odvojene po polovima u zgradi mrestilišta. Protok vode u tankovima je bio 0.15 l s⁻¹, temperatura vode od 19 do 23 °C, a količina rastvorenog kiseonika od 6.6 do 7.4 mg l⁻¹. Matice su bile starosti od 4 do 8 godina, dobrog zdravlja i dobre kondicije. Mrest matica je indukovao intramuskulturnim injektiranjem rastvora hipofize (FAO, 1985.). 24 ženke je injektirano dvokratno, dozama od 0.3 mg po kilogramu telesne mase, rastvora hipofize 24 sati i 3.5 mg po kilogramu telesne mase, 12 sati pre istiskanja ikre, pri temperaturi vode od 21 °C. Dvadeset mužjaka je injektirano sa dozom od 2mg po kilogramu telesne mase 12h pre prikupljanja mleči. Pre procesa hipofiziranja i prikupljanja polnih produkata matice su anestetizirane upotrebom anesteta fenoksietanola u koncentraciji 1: 5 000. Sve matice su fotografisane pre merenja težine, dužine i visine tela, a uzeti su i uzorci krljušti za određivanje starosti jedinki. Kontrolisani mrest je sproveden "na suvo" po metodi Vojnareviča (Woy n a r o v i c h and W o y n a r o v i c h, 1980). Po oplodjenju ikra je smeštena u plastične inkubatore zapremine 20 l, označenim brojevima familija. Temperatura vode u toku inkubacije je bila u intervalu od 20 do 22°C, pH vrednost 7,92-8,07, a količina rastvorenog kiseonika je iznosila od 6,56 do 7,04 mg l⁻². Za vreme inkubacije neoplođena ikra je uklonjena, a izvaljene larve su prebačene u tankove od pleksiglasa, zapremine 70 litara. Sa prihranjivanjem larvi se je počelo treći dan po izvaljivanu. Larve su hranjene artemijom (*Artemia nauplii*) na svaka 2 sati tokom prvog meseca. Petnaest dana od izvaljivanja larve su polako navikavane i na dodatnu praškastu hranu (sa 48% proteina i 10% masti). Dve nedelje posle izvaljivanja larvi ostavljeno je po tanku 2000 jedinki, a ostatak jedinki je odstranjen iz tankova. Mlađ starosti jedan mesec je premerena i u narednom periodu hranjena sa količinom hraniva od 4% u odnosu na ihtiomasa u tankovima u tročasovnim intervalima. Tokom drugog meseca mlađ je prihranjivana artemijom kombinovano sa kompletnim praškastim hranivom za šaransku mlađ (sa 48% proteina i 10% masti).

Od trećeg meseca mlađ je prihranjivana samo kompletnim ekstrudiranim hranivom za šaransku mlađ (sa 38% proteina i 12% masti).

U septembru 2007. godine, 1812 jedinki mlađi šarana iz 48 familija je obeleženo upotrebom pasivnih integrisanih odašiljača (PIT čipova), dimenzija 11 x 2,1 mm, injektiranih u trbušnu duplju riba uz pomoć šprica sa klipom. Uz broj čipa u računaru su ubeleženi za svaku izmerenu jedinku: broj tanka (koji označava broj familije), roditeljski par jedinke (kombinacija), težinu, dužinu i visinu jedinki pri ubacivanju čipa, kao i tip jedinke u odnosu na pokrivenost tela krljuštima. Na ovaj način su stvoreni uslovi za zajedničko gajenje mlađi pri jednakim uslovima sredine sa mogućnošću praćenja proizvodnih osobina svake jedinke ponaosob. Prosečan broj jedinki šarana pri označavanju po familiji je iznosio 38, a prosečna masa jedinki prilikom čipovanja 13,0 grama.

Po obeležavanju, mlađ šarana je nasadena u dva ribnjaka/mladičnjaka površine 870 m² sa gustom nasada od približno 20 000 jedinki/ha. Tokom gajenja, mlađ je prihranjivana hranivima sa 38 i 32% proteina i 12% masti. Gustina nasada šaranske mlađi i korišćeni odnosi dodatnog hraniva u odnosu na ihtiomasu mladičnjaka tokom gajenja su uobičajeni za šaransku proizvodnju u Srbiji (D u l i ć, 2006, M a r k o v i ć i M i t r o v i ć-T u t u n d ž i ć, 2003).

Masa, dužina i visina jedinki je merena dva puta , prvi put prilikom označavanja mlađi u 4. mesecu starosti (u oktobru 2007 god.) i drugi put pri starosti mlađi od 18 meseci (u novembru 2008 god.). Masa jedinki je merena tehničkom vagom preciznosti 0,01 g, a visina i dužina (od vrha nosa do kraja repnog peraja) jedinki sa preciznošću od jednog milimetra.

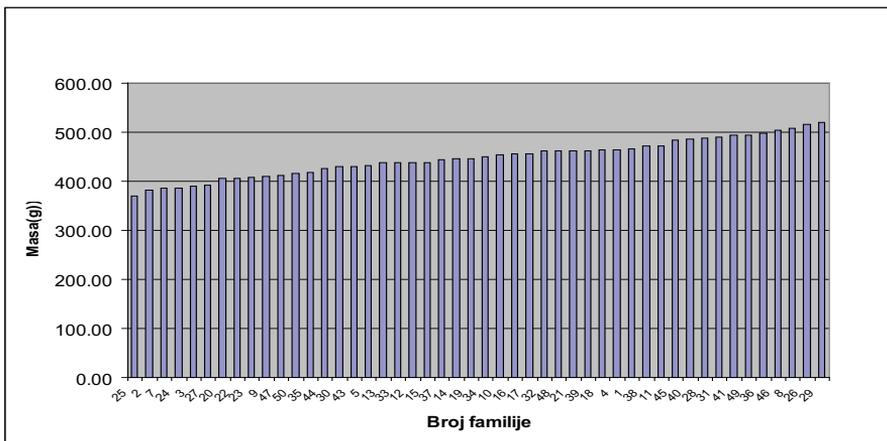
REZULTATI

Podaci o masi, dužini i visini šaranske mlađi u drugoj proizvodnoj godini (novembar 2008.godine) iskorišćeni su za izračunavanje proseka, standardne devijacije i koeficijentata varijacije, kao i za procene heritabilnosti i genetičkih korelacija između praćenih osobina. Prosečne vrednosti praćenih osobina sa standardnim ostupanjima i koeficijentima varijacija su date u tabeli 1. Procenjene heritabilnosti proizvodnih osobina su bile statistički značajne i kretale su se u intervalu od 0,34 do 0,45. Grafici 1, 2 i 3 prikazuju distribuciju prosečnih vrednosti analiziranih proizvodnih osobina u odnosu na familije.

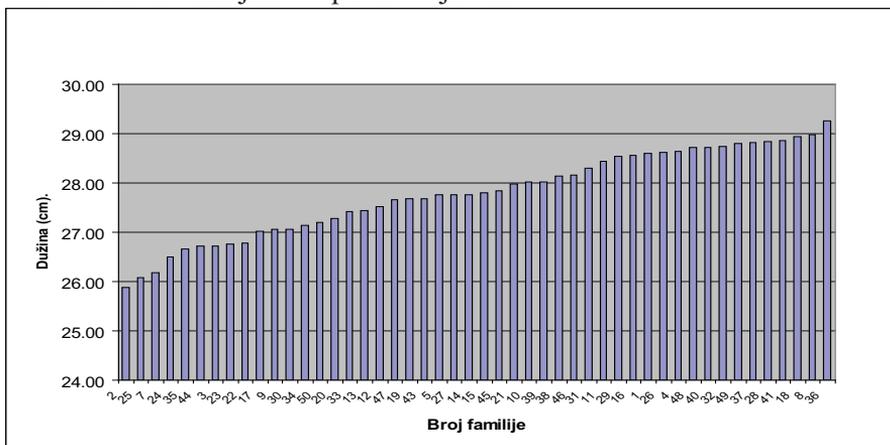
Tabela 1. Prosek, standardna devijacija (SD) i koeficijent varijacije (CV, %) telesne težine, totalne dužine i dorzalne visine

| Osobine | Broj jedinki | Prosek | SD | CV (%) |
|---------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| *TT | 1156 | 453.34 | 171.09 | 37.74 |
| *TD | 1157 | 28.21 | 4.15 | 14.71 |
| *DV | 1157 | 88.29 | 13.49 | 15.28 |

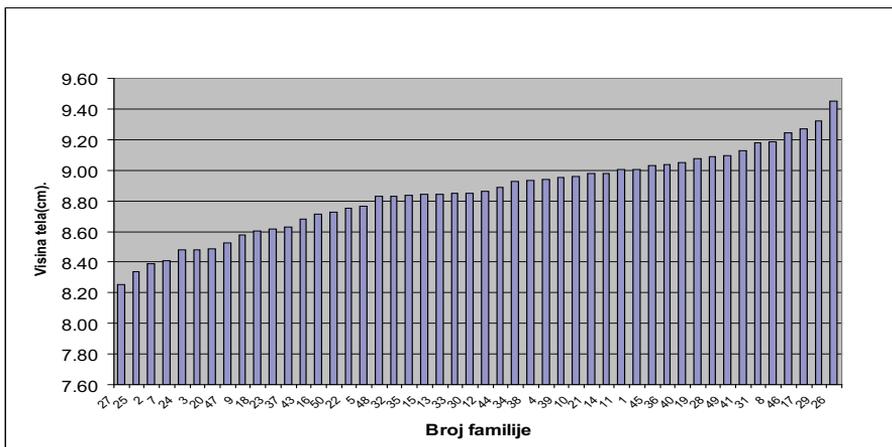
*Telesna težina-TT, totalna dužina-TD i dorzalna visina tela-DV



Grafik 1. Prosečna masa jedinki po familijama.



Grafik 2. Prosečna dužina tela jedinki po familijama.



Grafik 3. Prosečna visina tela jedinki po familijama.

DISKUSIJA

Poboljšanje proizvodnih karakteristika kod šarana putem selekcije treba shvatiti kao moćno sredstvo u smislu dobijanja većih prinosa u šaranskoj proizvodnji, kao što je dokazano dobro planiranim i izvedenim studijama (G j e r d e et al., V a n d e p u t t e et al., 2004, V a n d e p u t t e et al., 2008). Primarni cilj započetog programa selekcije šarana u Srbiji je uspostavljanje genetički raznovrsne bazne populacije šarana i procena genetičkih parametara od kojih zavisi mogućnost izvođenja uspešnog programa selekcije.

Na osnovu dobijenih koeficijenata varijacije proizvodnih osobina, kao što se može videti iz tabele 1, može se zaključiti da praćene osobine pokazuju dovoljan stepen varijacije potreban za proces selekcije. Procene genetičkih parametara, kao što su heritabilnost i korelacije među proizvodnim osobinama, daju srednje visoke vrednosti koje osiguravaju uspešan odgovor na selekciju bitnih proizvodnih karakteristika šarana. Takođe, visoke vrednosti genetičkih korelacija između proizvodnih karakteristika (vrednosti od 0,83 do 0,89) ukazuju na mogućnost indirektno selekcije praćenih proizvodnih osobina, kao još jednog efikasno sredstva u selekcionom procesu.

Uzimajući sve navedene činjenice u obzir prikazana studija dokazuje postojanje značajne genetičke varijacije u populaciji šarana u Srbiji. Procenjeni genetički parametri (heritabilnosti i genetička korelacija) su u saglasnosti sa ranijim radovima o šaranu (N a g y et al., 1980; N e n a s h e v, 1969, 1966; S m i s e k, 1981; T a n c k et al., 2001, V a n d e p u t t e, 2003), i jasno ukazuju na mogućnost poboljšanja proizvodnih karakteristika putem selekcije. Ovakav zaključak je u saglasnosti sa novijim istraživanjima o šaranu (G j e r d e et al., 2002, V a n d e p u t t e et al., 2004, V a n d e p u t t e et al., 2008) koja su pokazala da se napredak u proizvodnji zaista može ostvariti selekcijom. Na osnovu studije Vandeputte-a (2003) oko 20% povećanja tempa rasta po generaciji (3-4 godine) se može očekivati samo praktikovanjem masovne selekcije 3% najboljih jedinki iz populacije.

ZAKLJUČCI

Značajna genetička varijabilnost u masi, dužini i visini kod dvogodišnjeg šarana je procenjena u uspostavljenoj selekcionoj populaciji šarana u Srbiji. Varijabilnost, heritabilnosti i genetičke korelacije ovih proizvodnih osobina ukazuju na mogućnost uspešnog selekcionog programa. Ovo može biti strategija za budući nacionalni program selekcije i unapređenje proizvodnje šarana u Srbiji.

Zahvalnica:

Istraživanja čiji su rezultati izneti u radu su realizovana u okviru programa projekta: Unapređenje održive akvakulture, ROSA FP7, No 205135, koji finansira Evropska komisija i projekta Unapređenje poluintenzivne proizvodnje šarana (*Cyprinus caprio*) u održivoj akvakulturi (No. TR20047) Ministarstva za nauku i tehnološki razvoj.

LITERATURA

Bakos, J., Gorda, S., (1995). Genetic improvement of common carp strains using intraspecific hybridization. *Aquaculture* 129, 183–186.

Bialowas, H., (1991). Possibilities of application of the heterosis effect in commercial production of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.). *Acta Hydrobiol.* 33, 319–334.

Brody, T., Wohlfarth, G., Hulata, G. and Moav, R., (1980). Application of electrophoretic genetic markers to fish breeding. IV. Assessment of breeding value of full sib families. *Aquaculture*, 24: 175-186.

Dulić, Z. (2006). Effect of secondary production at a fish farm on the growth rate of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758) in semiintensive system of fish production. PhD thesis, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, 1-384p.

FAO Fisheries Department (2006). Fisheries Statistics. FAO – Rome. http://www.fao.org/fi_gis/servlet/

FAO Training Series No.8. (1985). Common carp, part 1: Mass production of eggs and early fry. 87 pp.

Gross, R., Wohlfarth, G.W., (1994). Use of genetic markers in growth testing of common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* L., carried out over 2 or 3 year cycles. *Aquacult. Fish. Manage.* 25, 585– 599.

Horvath, L., Tamas, G., Seagrave, C., (1992). *Carp and Pond Fish Culture*. Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., UK, pp. 158.

Linhart, O., Gela, D., Rodina, M., Slechtova, V., Slechta, V., (2002). Top-crossing with paternal inheritance testing of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) progeny under two altitude conditions. *Aquaculture* 204, 481–491.

Marković, Z. (2003). Ishrana sarana u poluintenzivnom sistemu gajenja. Seminar Pastrmsko i šaransko ribarstvo, Poljoprivredni fakultet. Zbornik predavanja, 44 – 50.

Marković, Z., Mitrović-Tutundžić, V., (2003). Gajenje riba, Zadužbina Andrejevic, Beograd, Srbija, 138 pp

Marković, Z., Poleksić, V., Dulić, Z., Spasić, M., Stanković, M., Rašković, B., Živić, I. (2008): Uspostavljanje programa selekcije šaran (*Cyprinus carpio*, L., 1758) u Srbiji. *Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry*, 24, Special issue, p.293 – 297

Moav, R., Wohlfarth, G., (1976). Two way selection for growth rate in the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.). *Genetics* 82, 83– 101.

Moav, R., (1979). Genetic improvement in aquaculture industry. In: T.V.R. Pillay and W. Dill (Editors), *Advances in Aquaculture*. Fishing News Books Ltd., Farnham, Surrey, UK, pp. 610-622.

Nagy, A., Csanyi, V., Bakos, J., Horvath, L., (1980). Development of a short-term laboratory system for the evaluation of carp growth in ponds. *Bamidgheh* 32, 6–15.

Nenashev, G.A., (1966). The determination of heritability of different characters in fishes. *Genetika* 11, 100–108.

Nenashev, G.A., (1969). Heritability of some selective characters in Ropsha carp (Russian). *Izvestija Gosud. Nauchno-issled. Inst. Ozern. Recn. Rybn. Kos. (GosNIORKh)* 65, 185–195.

Reddy, P.V.G.K., Gjerde, B., Tripathi, S.D., Jana, R.K., Mahapatra, K.D., Gupta, S.D., Saha, J.N., Sahoo, M., Lenka, S., Govindassamy, P., Rye, Gjedrem, T., (2002). Growth and survival of six stocks of Rohu (*Labeo rohita*) in mono- and polyculture. *Aquaculture* 203, 239–250.

Smisek, J., (1981). The effect of gene pool on the performance and conformation of filial generations of carp fry from line crossing. *Bull. VURH Vodnany* 17, 3–11.

Tanck, M.W.T., Vermeulen, H., Bovenhuis, H., Komen, J., (2001). Heredity of stress-related cortisol response in androgenetic common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.). *Aquaculture* 199, 283–294.

Vandeputte, M., (2003). Selective breeding of quantitative traits in the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.): bases, results and prospects. *Aquat. Liv. Res.* 16, 399–407.

Vandeputte, M., et al., (2004). Heritability estimates for growth-related traits using microsatellite parentage assignment in juvenile common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.). *Aquaculture* 235, 223–236.

Vandeputte M., et al., (2008). Genetic variation for growth at one and two summers of age in the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.): Heritability estimates and response to selection. *Aquaculture* 277, 7–13.

Wohlfarth, G.W., Moav, R., Hulata, G., (1983). A genotype-environment interaction for growth rate in the common carp, growing in intensively manured ponds. *Aquaculture* 33, 187–195.

Wohlfarth, G.W., Moav, R., Hulata, G., (1987). Breeding programs in Israeli aquaculture. In: Tiews, K. (Ed.), *Proc. World Symp. On Selection, Hybridization, and Genetic Engineering in Aquaculture, Bordeaux 27–30 May 1986*, vol. 2. Heenemann, Berlin, pp. 393–405.

Wohlfarth, G.W., (1993). Heterosis for growth rate in common carp. *Aquaculture* 113, 31–46.

Woynarovich, E. and Woynarovich, A., (1980). Modified technology for elimination of stickiness of common carp *Cyprinus carpio* eggs. *Aquacult. Hung. (Szarvas)*, 2: 19–21.

SEASONAL DYNAMICS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PRODUCTION IN CARP PONDS

DULIĆ, Z.,¹ ŽIVIĆ, I.,² SUBAKOV-SIMIĆ, G.,² LAKIĆ, N.,¹ ĆIRIĆ, M.¹

¹Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, Nemanjina 6, 11070 Zemun, Serbia

²Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Studentski trg 16, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

SEZONSKA DINAMIKA PRIMARNE I SEKUNARNE PRODUKCIJE U ŠARANSKIM RIBNJACIMA

Abstrakt

Sezonska dinamika biomase i kvalitativnog sastava fitoplanktona, zooplanktona i makrozoobentosa je istraživana u odnosu na fizičke i hemijske faktore vodene sredine, međusobno kao i u odnosu na gajene ribe u tri zemljana bazena. Fitoplankton je imao veliki diverzitet vrsta, naročito jestivih, tokom prvog dela sezone. Kasnije, sa porastom temperature, ihtiomase, količine ekskreta riba, degradacijom nepojedene hrane kao i povremenim smanjenjem količine vode u jezerima, došlo je do promene u pravcu dominacije filamentoznih Cyanophyta. Zooplankton i makrozoobentos su tokom celog perioda istraživanja imali mali diverzitet vrsta. Sezonalna dinamika zooplanktona se karakterisala dominacijom dve Rotatoria, *Brachionus angularis* i *Keratella tropica* i malom *Cladocera Bosmina longirostris* u sva tri bazena. Makrozoobentos je imao malu gustinu i biomasu, a larvame Chironomidae su dominirale tokom cele sezone.

Ključne reči: fitoplankton, biomasa zooplanktona, makrozoobentos, akvatične zajednice

INTRODUCTION

Carp aquaculture ponds are complex ecosystems with a range of trophic cascading interactions including phytoplankton, zooplankton, macrozoobenthos and fish. These types of ponds are specific given that they are earthen and may resemble a natural standing water ecosystem. Aquatic communities within depend on a complex of physical, chemical and biotic environmental factors (L e h m a n, 1991). Zooplankton grazing usually provokes a decrease in phytoplankton biomass S i n i s t r o e t al. (2006). How-

ever, because of the effect of selective feeding by zooplankters, some uneatable algae may increase their abundance due to low competition for nutrients with other algae (Quémali et al. (1998). Intensive grazing pressure by increased zooplankton abundance on small algae shifts the phytoplankton community to one dominated by larger, 'resistant' species, such as filamentous Cyanobacteria (Porter, 1977; Sarnelle, 1993; Carpenter et al., 1996). In lakes dominated by small zooplankton such as *Bosmina*, small copepods or rotifers, algal biomass and primary production should be higher than in *Daphnia*-dominating lakes (Kitchell and Carpenter, 1996). Except direct prey-predator interactions, high water temperature and nutrient loading are two major abiotic environmental factors that favor phytoplankton biomass increase. On the other hand, planktivory and food supply are often responsible for zooplankton community structure as well as seasonal succession (Demott, 1989; Gliwicz and Pijanowska, 1989). Small-bodied zooplankton will be more abundant the presence of planktivorous fish (Brooks and Dodson, 1965). Macrozoobenthos in carp ponds is mainly under the influence of fish predation and respective physical and chemical factors. In newly built fish ponds, they are usually low in density and biomass, since they need a few years to establish their communities at the pond substrata. Interaction with phytoplankton and zooplankton are indirect, through changes in the environmental conditions. By their activity in the ponds bottom they can cause resuspension of phosphates into the water.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the interdependency between seasonal successions of phytoplankton, zooplankton and macrozoobenthos community structure in carp ponds. The main objectives were to examine shifts in dominant species (or groups), changes in size structure and biomass dynamics of these aquatic communities as key groups dominating in carp ponds.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in three earthen fish ponds at the experimental fish farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade. The ponds have a surface area of 0.09 ha. Several water sources were used for filling and maintaining the ponds: two open wells, accumulation pond and steam Sugavac. During the hottest months occasional water depletion occurred causing a rather variable water level in the ponds, ranging from 0.2 and 0.8 m. Ponds have been stocked with 400 carp yearling per pond, with average weight of 100 grams. Different supplementary feed was distributed in the three ponds using the standard feed percentage of 3% per kilogram of ichthyomass. In pond L2 and L3 extruded and pelleted feed was given, both with 25 % proteins and 7% fat and in D3 a mixture of wheat, corn and barley in equal relations (1:1:1) was applied. Fish were fed daily by hand, around noon. Field sampling was conducted from April till September.

Overall 13 environmental variables have been assessed, six (NO_3 , KMnO_4 , dH, $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$, TP, Ca) were sampled bi-weekly and analyzed at the Institute for public health "Batut" (according to APHA, 1998) and seven (temperature, oxygen and oxygen saturation, electroconductivity, NH_3 , pH and transparency) were measured daily, around noon, using a water field kit, MULTI 340i/SET (WTW, Germany).

Phytoplankton zooplankton, macrozoobenthos and fish were sampled, bi-weekly from April till September from three points in the ponds. Qualitative samples for phytoplankton were taken by pulling a plankton net (22 μm mesh size) through the surface

layer, fixed with 2% formalin solution and analyzed by using standard keys for identification (H u b e r –P e s t a l o z z i e t a l 1983; K o m a r e k a n d A n a g n o s t i d i s, 1998; K o m a r e k a n d A n a g n o s t i d i s, 2005; K r a m m e r a n d L a n g e – B e r t a l o t, 1986, 1988, 1991a, b). Quantitative sample were collected with a 1-liter bottle, preserved with 4% formalin solution and analyzed by Utermöhl method (1958) using a invert microscope Leica DMIL. Chlorophyll a was analyzed spectrophotometrically after water sample filtration and ethanol extraction according to ISO 10260:1992 (E). In this study chlorophyll was used as a measure of phytoplankton production. Sampling of phytoplankton started later in later in the season, from the second half of May (III sampling).

A qualitative and quantitative sampling of zooplankton was performed by using a plastic tube, 1 liter in volume (T o n o l l i, 1971; A P H A, 1998). After filtering through the plankton net, (mesh size of 76 μm), the sample was fixed with 4% formalin solution. Samples were analyzed using a binocular microscope Carl Zeiss (Jena) with maximal magnification of 160x. Zooplankton was identified to the level of species, variety, and form. Identification of zooplankton was conducted using appropriate keys (Š r a m e k - H r u š e k e t a l., 1962; D u s s a r t, 1969; K o s t e, 1978). The quantitative composition of zooplankton was determined by direct counting in the Sedgewick-Rafter cell. Every sample was examined using a subsampling technique, after which the number of identified species was recalculated for the whole sample of 1 liter. Estimation of biomass was done by using tables of average values for different zooplanktonic species (M o r d u h a i - B o l t i s k o i, 1954; U l o m s k i, 1958) multiplied by the number of individuals of each species.

Macrozoobenthos was sampled with the Eckman dredge modified for use on carp farms. The dredge has a grab area of 87.55 cm^2 . Substrate grabbed by the dredge was passed through a sieve to remove the mud, and macrozoobenthic organisms were placed in plastic bottles and fixed with 96% alcohol in the field. The raw biomass of macroinvertebrates was measured with a Mettler analytical balance (AE 163) accuracy of 10^{-4}g .

Fish were sampled bi-weekly by pulling a net, with 50 fish captured and measured per pond. Body weight was measured using a digital balance CASBEE balance, Model MW 120; Casbee, Samsung, Korea, (accuracy 0.01g).

Statistical analysis of the results obtained in the experiment was carried out using statistical package STATISTICA v.6. All the results were statistically evaluated using ANOVA and LSD or by Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U test depending on the coefficient of variation and the results of Levene's test for homogeneity of variances. Correlations between pairs of biotic and abiotic variable were quantified using Spearman correlation coefficient.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Physical and chemical environmental factors

Between fish ponds no significant difference was recorded in relation to investigated physical and chemical environmental variables, except for transparency and electroconductivity. LSD test showed statistical difference between ponds L3 and D3, very significant for transparency ($p=0.001$) and significant for electroconductivity ($p=0.042$), and additionally for transparency between L2 and L3 ($p=0.026$). Water temperature was

rather high throughout the investigation period being in the range from 15°C up to 28.9 °C. Presence of organic loads was detected through raising values of KMnO_4 , being over 30 mg/L from the beginning till the end of the season, with a short decrease during the first half of May (III and IV sampling). The rest of the measured environmental variables were in the acceptable range for carp production (B o y d, 1982).

Phytoplankton

High group and species diversity of phytoplankton was recorded in all three ponds. Around 90 species of phytoplankton belonging to groups Chlorophyta, Euglenophyta, Chrysophyta, Pyrrophyta, Xanthophyta, Bacillatiophyta and Cyanophyta, have been identified. Although composition varied in the ponds, qualitative analysis showed a similar general pattern of group domination in the investigated ponds. However, at the beginning of the season, Chlorophyta mostly dominated with *Scenedesmus* spp, *Chlorella* spp., *Closterium limneticum*, *Actinastrum hantzschii*, in all three ponds. Later during the season, the domination turned towards Cyanophyta with species *Planktolyngbya limnetica* and Bacillatiophyta with *Nitzschia acicularise*. This trend was especially evident in pond D3 with filamentous Cyanophyta *Planktolyngbya limnetica* increasing in number of cells per trichomes, from 20 at the beginning of their domination up to 50 and 70 late in the season. Additionally, in this pond an algal bloom consisting of *Anabena spiroides* was recorded during the second half of August, occurring only on the surface of the water, not being present in the water column. Such expansion of filamentous Cyanophyta in all three ponds were probably due to high grazing pressure on other groups of algae, rather high water temperature, mostly above 25°C, and high levels of KMnO_4 , indicating organic loads, throughout the investigation period. Being the most primitive of algae (having protective shields) they can easily adapt to environmental conditions unfavorable for most of the other phytoplankton groups and as weak competitors for nutrients can typically thrive under such conditions (S o m m e r, 1987). Chlorophyll a varied among ponds as well as within ponds during the investigation period (Fig.1). The highest phytoplankton production on average was in pond D3 (823.43 $\mu\text{m}^3/\text{L}$), then in L2 (731.81 $\mu\text{m}^3/\text{L}$) and the lowest was in L3 (621.24 $\mu\text{m}^3/\text{L}$). Correlation between the number of cells per liter (cell/L) and chlorophyll content (Ch) showed no significant difference, justified by Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA and Mann-Whitney U Test. A significant difference was recorded in the number of individuals per liter (ind/L) between pond L2 and L3 ($Z = 2.117$; $p = 0.034$). Concerning environmental variables a negative significant correlations occurred in ponds L3 and D3 between ind/L with phosphates ($r = -0.695$, $p = 0.026$; $r = -0.757$, $p = 0.011$) and very significant correlation between cel/L with phosphates ($r = -0.787$, $p = 0.007$; $r = -0.925$, $p < 0.000$) meaning that a high rate of phytoplankton production used up most of the available phosphate resources. Additionally, in ponds D3, between chlorophyll and KMnO_4 a very significant positive correlation ($r = 0.770$, $p = 0.009$) occurred justifying the above statement that of organic load can increase Cyanophyta expansion.

Zooplankton

Species diversity of zooplankton was very low throughout the season, ranging from 8 to 16, mostly Rotifers. The seasonal dynamics of zooplankton species was characterized by three distinctive aspects present in all investigated ponds: (1) domination of Rotifera *Brachionus angularis* in the fist half and *Keratella tropica* in the second half

of study period, mostly in density, since they are small species; (2) Domination of Cladocera *Bosmina longirostris* and Copepoda *Cyclops* sp. (adult, and two larval instars) in density and biomass especially during first half of the investigation period; (3) three subsequent spring to summer peaks of zooplankton biomass in three fish ponds; end of May in ponds L2 (and L3), middle of June in pond D3 and end of June in pond L3 with absolute dominance of *B. longirostris* (Fig.1). Dynamics of *B. longispina* and *Cyclops* sp. mainly comprising the biomass of zooplankton show a similar trend at all three ponds. The maxima of *Bosmina* biomass occurred during the third (L2) and fifth (L3) sampling having similar values, 320 and 350 mg/L, and much lower in D3, 60 mg/L (Fig.2). Domination of the small bodied Cladocera during the first part of the investigation period probably resulted in high grazing pressure on small edible algae (<30 μm), as were most of the Chlorophyta species (e.g. *Chlorella* sp., *Scenedesmus* sp.) recorded at that time. Consequently, this probably altered the phytoplankton community towards Cyanophyta proliferation. A total absence of *B. longirostris* as well as any other Cladocera occurred after the end of July, possibly as a result of nutrition depletion as well as invertebrate predation by cyclopoid copepods present in the ponds (Chang and Hanzato, 2003). Biomass of *Cyclops* sp. was rather consistent but quite low throughout the investigation period, having a few small maxima in different periods. Overall, for the whole investigation period, the highest biomass of zooplankton on average was in pond L3 and the lowest in D3. Analysis of variance revealed no statistical differences in zooplankton biomass or density between ponds. A single (negative) correlation was significant, between zooplankton biomass and chlorophyll a in pond D3, using Spearman correlation coefficient ($r=-0.669$, $p=0.049$) suggesting that there was a considerable control of phytoplankton production on zooplankton in this pond (Crisman and Beaver, 1990, Haven et al., 2000). That can, as mentioned before, be connected with the fact that D3, more the other ponds, had a very distinctive domination of filamentous Cyanophyta, non-eatable for small zooplankton species, thereby limiting their food source. Nevertheless, occurrence of an algal bloom formed by *Anabena spiroides*, affected the overall environmental conditions (e.g. lowering the light penetration) in the pond, thus affecting zooplankton production.

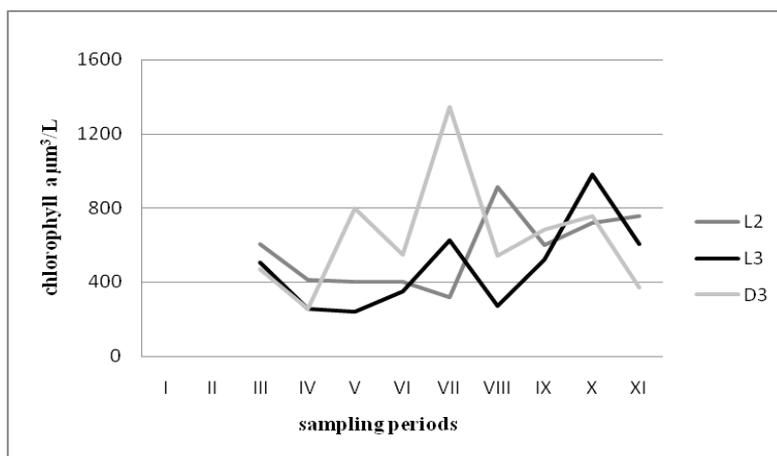


Figure 1. Dynamic of chlorophyll a during the investigation period in ponds.

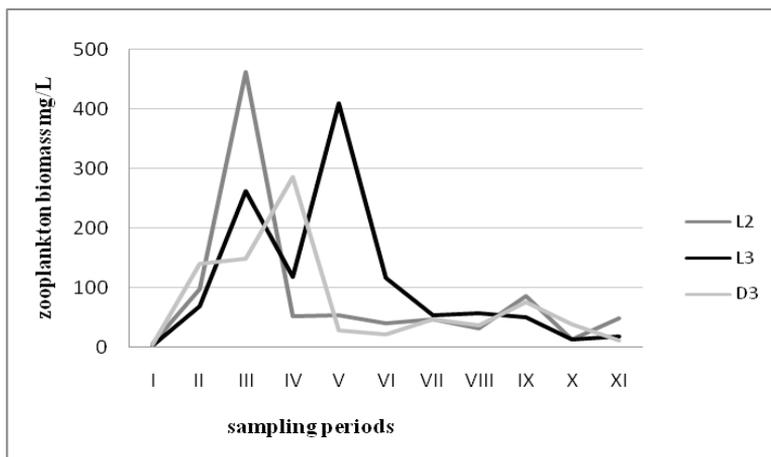


Figure 2. Dynamic of total biomass of zooplankton during the investigation period in ponds.

Macrozoobenthos

Macrozoobenthos was dominated in biomass and density by larvae Chironomidae in all three ponds. Except Chironomidae other groups (and species) were recorded during the investigation period as Mollusca, *Planorbarius corneus*, *Lymnaea peregra*, *Bithynia tentaculata* and Diptera species *Pericoma calilega*, *Bezzia* sp., *Chaoborus crystallinus*. The density of species was very low since it was the first year of fish culturing and the pond bottom was poorly inhabited by macrozoobenthos. The biomass was on average the highest in pond L2 and lower and relatively similar in-between in L3 and D3, but there was no statistically significant differences ($F=2.206$; $p=0.128$). Same as biomass, the highest abundance was recorded in pond L2 but there was no significant difference between ponds (Fig.3.). Between biomass of macrozoobenthos and environmental parameters, no significant correlations were recorded except for ponds L3 and dissolved oxygen justified by Spearman coefficient of correlation ($r=-0.742$, $p=0.014$).

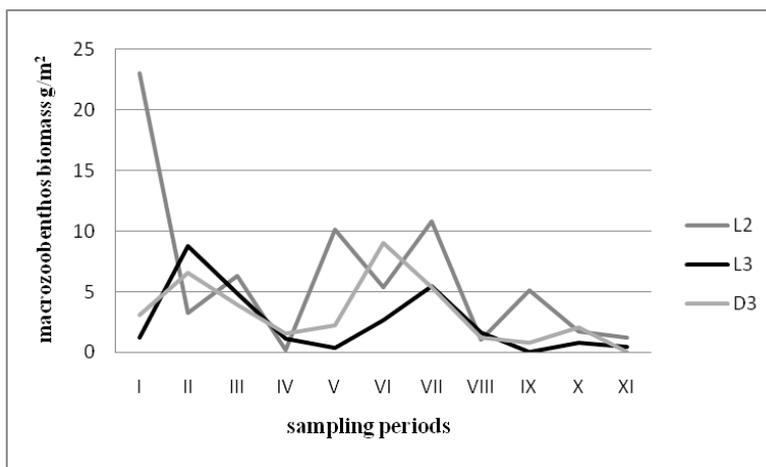


Figure 3 Dynamic of total biomass of macrozoobenthos during the investigation period in ponds.

Fish

The highest average fish mass was obtained in pond L3, 726.40 g, the lowest in D3, 669.80g, and L2 in-between, 705.40g (Fig.4), but no statistical differences were recorded between ponds (Kruskal-Walis test: $H=0.257$; $p=0.879$). Apparently no significant correlations were obtained either between fish and zooplankton, fish and macrozoobenthos or between fish and supplementary feed, in any of the ponds, whatsoever.

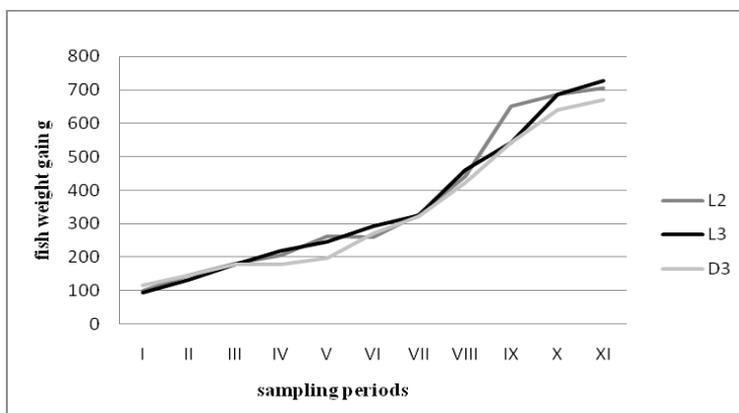


Figure 4. Dynamic of fish weight gain during the investigation period in ponds.

CONCLUSIONS

Values of physical and chemical environmental parameters were similar between ponds, with exclusion of electroconductivity and transparency.

Zooplankton was dominated only by one small bodied Cladocera *Bosmina longirostris*, dominating usually in ponds with planktivorous (and bottom feeding) fish. In the case of investigated ponds stocked with common carp yearling having low density (and biomass) of macrozoobenthos, probably the supplemental feed was the main source of nutrients for the fish. Nevertheless, the size structure of zooplankton in this study was also shaping the algal biomass primarily by grazing pressure. As a result, a high production of inedible algae occurred in ponds, probably not only as a result of low competition for nutrients with other algae, but also by favorable environmental conditions, as very high water temperatures and a vast amount of nutrients present in ponds.

Macrozoobenthos organisms were in the early phase of inhabiting the ponds substrata, thereby having low densities and biomass.

Knowing that three type of supplementary feed, were applied to ponds, the obtained results concerning fish are logical. However, in pond D3 fish were fed with row cereals (wheat, maize and barley) the lowest fish mass was obtained, the highest Cyanophyta domination and algal bloom occurred, as well as the lowest zooplankton biomass production. Pond L2 had extruded pellets as supplemental feed, presuming to be the best utilized by fish. During the first two months of the study period, a mistake concerning feed calculation for L2, resulted in a amount of uneaten feed in the pond, probably causing a lower weigh gain in fish. Consequently, pond L3 had the highest weight gain in fish and highest zooplankton production.

Finally, it can be concluded that aquatic communities are influenced by a complex of physical, chemical environmental factors as well as by strong interdependencies. In the

present study a significant negative correlation between crustacean biomass and chlorophyll a in pond D3 suggests that there was a high control of phytoplankton production, mainly Cyanophyta, on zooplankton biomass, indicating a more prevailing bottom-up than top-down process.

Acknowledgements:

The study was supported by “Soja protein”, and by two projects, Reinforcement of Sustainable Aquaculture ROSA (FP7 REGPOT) and Serbian Ministry of Sciences and Technological Development (project No. TR20047).

REFERENCES

American Public Health Association (1998). Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation. Managing Editor Mary Ann H. Franson. 1193 pp. Washington, DC.

Blaženčić, J. (1994): Sistematika algi, 298 pp Naučna knjiga. Beograd.

Boyd, C.E., (1982). Water Quality Management for Pond Fish Culture, 318 pp, Elsevier, The Netherlands,

Brooks, J. L. & S. I. Dodson, (1965). Predation, body size and composition of plankton. *Science* 150: 28–35.

Carpenter, S. R., J. A. Morrice, J. J. Elser, A. S. Amand, N. A. MacKay (1996). Phytoplankton community dynamics. In: *The Trophic Cascade in Lakes* (eds. S. R. Carpenter and J. F. Kitchell), 189–209, Cambridge University Press.

Chang, K. H., T. Hanazato (2003). Seasonal and spatial distribution of two *Bosmina* species (*B. longirostris* and *B. fatalis*) in Lake Suwa, Japan: its relation to the predator *Leptodora*, *Limnology*, 4, 47 – 52.

Crisman, T. L., Beaver, J. R. (1990). Applicability of biomanipulation for managing eutrophication in the subtropics. *Hydrobiologia*, 200, 177–185.

DeMott, W. R. (1989). The role of competition in zooplankton succession. In: *Plankton Ecology, Succession in Plankton Communities*, 195–252, (ed. U. Sommer), Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Dussart, B. (1969). Les Copépodes des eaux continentales d'Europe occidentale. Tome II: Cyclopoides et Biologie, 1-290, (eds. N. Boubee and Cie.)

Gliwicz, Z. M., J. Pijanowska (1989). The role of predation in zooplankton succession. In: *Plankton Ecology: Succession in Plankton Communities*, 253–296, (ed. U. Sommer), Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Havens, K. E., East, T. L., Marcus, J., Essex, P., Bolan, B., Raymond, S. (2000). Dynamics of the exotic *Daphnia lumholtzii* and native macro-zooplankton in a subtropical chain-of-lakes in Florida, USA. *Freshwater Biology*, 45, 21–32.

Huber-Pestalozzi, G., Komarek, J., Fott, B. (1983). Das Phytoplankton des Süßwasser. Band XVI, 7. Teil, 1. Hälfte. Chlorophyceae, Ordnung: Chlorococcales, 1044 pp. U: Die Binnengewässer (Eds. Elster, H. J., Ohle, W.,) E. Schweizerbartsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart.

ISO 10262 Water quality (1992.). Measurement of biochemical parameters - spectrometric determination of the chlorophyll a concentration.

John, D. M., Whitton, B. A., Brook, A. J. (2003). The freshwater algal flora of the British Isles, 702 pp., Cambridge University Press.

Kitchell, J. F. & S. R. Carpenter (1996). Cascading trophic interactions. In: *The Trophic Cascade in Lakes*, 1–14 (eds. S. R. Carpenter and J. F. Kitchell), Cambridge University Press.

Komárek, J., Anagnostidis, K. (1998). Cyanoprokariota. 1. Teil: Chroococcales, 548 pp., Spektrum Akademischer Verlag. Heidelberg. Berlin.

Komarek, J., Anagnostidis, K. (2005). Cyanoprokaryota 2. Teil: Oscillatoriales, 759 pp. U: Süßwasserflora von Mitteleuropa (Büdel, B., Gärtner, G., Krienitz, L., Schagerl, M., Eds.) Spektrum Akademischer Verlag.

Koste, W. (1978). *Rotatoria*. Die Radiertiere Mitteleuropas. Überordnung Monogonta. 2. Auflage. I Textband, 645 pp; II Tafelband, 673 pp Gebrüder Borntraeger, Berlin – Stuttgart.

Krammer, K., Lange-Bertalot, H. (1986). Bacillariophyceae. 1. Teil: Naviculaceae. U: Süßwasserflora von Mitteleuropa, 876 pp, (Ettl, H., Gerloff, J., Heynig, H. & Mollenhauer, D., Eds.). Band 2/1. VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag. Jena.

Krammer, K., Lange-Bertalot, H. (1988). Bacillariophyceae. 2. Teil: Bacillariaceae, Epithemiaceae, Surirellaceae, 596 pp., U: Süßwasserflora von Mitteleuropa (Eds. Ettl, H., Gerloff, J., Heynig, H. & Mollenhauer, D.). Band 2/2. VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag. Stuttgart-New York.

Krammer, K., Lange-Bertalot, H. (1991a). Bacillariophyceae. 3. Teil: Centrale, Fragiliraceae, Eunotiaceae, Achnantheaceae, 576 pp., U: Süßwasser von Mitteleuropa (Eds. Ettl, H. et al.) Band 2/1. VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag. Jena.

Lehman, J. T., (1991.) Interacting growth and loss rates: the balance of top-down and bottom-up controls in plankton communities. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* 36: 1546–1554.

Morduhai-Boltiviskoi, B. D. (1954). Materialji po srednemu vesu vodnih bespozvonočnih Dnepra. Trudi problemnih i tematičeskijh soveščanija ZIN, AN SSSR, 11, 220 – 241.

Porter, K. G. (1977). The plant-animal interface in freshwater ecosystems. *Am. Sci.* 65, 159–170.

Sarnelle, O. (1993). Herbivore effects on phytoplankton succession in a eutrophic lake. *Ecol. Monographs* 63, 129–149.

Sinistro, R., Sanchez, M.L., Marione, M.C., Izaguirre, I. (2007). Experimental study of the zooplankton impact on the trophic structure of phytoplankton and the microbial assemblages in the temperate wetland (Argentina). *Limnologia*, 37, 88 – 99.

Sommer, U. 1987. Factors controlling the seasonal variation in phytoplankton species composition – a case study for a deep, nutrient rich lake. *Prog. Phycol. Res.* 5: 123–178.

Šramek-Hušek, R., Straškraba, M., Brtek, J. (1962). Lupenorošci-Branchiopoda. Fauna ČSR. Vydalo Nakladetství Československé akademie věd, Praha. Svezak 15, 1-470.

Tonolli, V. (1971). Methods of collection. 1.1. Zooplankton, In: *A Manual on Methods for the assesment of Secondary Productivity in Fresh Waters*, 1-14. (Eds. W. T. Edmondson & G. G.), Winberg International Biological Handbook No. 17. Blackwell Scientific Publication, Oxford and Edimburg.

Ulomskii, S. M. (1958). Materiali po sirom vesu nizških iz vodoemov Urala, Naučno – tehnički bilten VNIORH – a, 6, 81 – 89.

Utermöhl, H. (1958). Zur vervolkmmung der quantitativen phytoplankton methodik. *Mitt. int. Ver. Limnol.*, 9, 1-38.

INTENSIVE COMMON CARP FARMING (5-10 T/HA/ YEAR) BASED ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES OF G20, SLOVENIAN FISH FARM

DANIJEL GOSPIĆ
Slovenija

INTENZIVNI UZGOJ ŠARANA (5-10T/HA/GOD) BAZIRAN NA PRAKTIČNOM ISKUSTVU G20 RIBNJAKA U SLOVENIJI

Abstrakt

Unatoč činjenici, da je šaran odavno prepoznat kao vrsta izuzetno pogodna za uzgojne uvjete, danas se većina svjetske proizvodnje šarana pridobiva ekstenzivnim ili poluintenzivnim uzgojem. Temelji tehnologije intenzivnog uzgoja šarana su postavljeni prije pola stoljeća u Japanu i Izraelu te su pridobivene spoznaje danas opće poznate i dostupne svima. U Evropi vrlo malo ribnjačarstva uzgaja šarana na intenzivan način što uvjetuje pomanjkanju praktičnih iskustava na tom području. Većina velikih uzgajivača šarana ne vjeruje u intenzivan uzgoj šarana zbog negativnih i nepravilnih predrasuda vezanih na ekonomičnost intenzivnog uzgoja, kvalitetu šaranskom mesa pridobivenog u intenzivnim uvjetima, problematiku zdravstvenog stanja šarana u intenzivnom uzgoju, itd.

Na našem obiteljskom ribnjačarstvu (tvrtka G20 d.o.o.) uzgajamo šarana na intenzivan način zadnjih 7 godina te je ta tehnologija dio naše svakidašnje prakse. U prosjeku dostižemo godišnju proizvodnju dvogodišnjeg šarana (prosječne težine od 1,5-3 kg) i jednogodišnjeg mlađa (prosječne težine 100-200 g) skupne biomase u količini od 5-10 t/h. Raspolažemo sa manjih uzgojnim ribnjacima (prosječnih površina od 0,2-0,8 ha) koje punimo jednom godišnje te ih nadopunjavamo samo za nadoknađivanje isparene vode. Prije uzgojne sezone ribnjaci se presušuju tijekom cijele zime.

Sredinom mjeseca travnja nasađujemo uzgojne ribnjake sa jednogodišnjom mlađi u količini 300-600 kg/ha. U lipnju vršimo drugo nasađivanje sa mjesečnjacima šarana u količino od 10 000 – 20 000 kom/ha. Korištenje mješovitog nasada omogućava višu konverziju hrane i izbjegavanje visoke biomase riba u mjesecima, kada je mogućnost pada koncentracije kisika visoka (od sredine lipnja do sredine kolovoza).

Tehnologija intenzivnog uzgoja šarana se u našem slučaju temelji na hranjenju sa ekstrudiranom hranom (31 % bjelančevina, 9 % masti), prozračivanju vode te stalnom mo-

nitrotingu. Hranjenje riba se vrši 3 puta na dan uz pomoć automatskih hranilica u količini od 3 % skupne mase riba. U prosjeku iznosi konverzija hrane 1-1,3. Prozračivanje se vrši uglavnom noću te se koncentracija kisika u vodi održava iznad 3 mg O₂/l vode. Prozračivanjem nastojimo postići osim prozračivanja vode i destratifikaciju ribnjaka te dovođenje kisika u bentos ribnjaka. Na taj način se omogućava iskorištavanje otpadnih produkata metabolizma ribe u ciklusu otpadni produkti – fitoplankton – zooplankton – šaran.

Kvaliteta mesa šarana uzgojenih na intenzivan način je visoka, zbog kvalitetnog režima hranjenja, dobre kvalitete vode te postizanja konzumne veličine u dvogodišnjem uzgoju (prije postizanja spolne zrelosti šarana). Šarani nemaju nikakvog nepoželjnog mirisa te su pogodni za konzumiranje tijekom cijele godine.

Intenzivan način uzgoja šarana omogućava: ekonomski visoku iskoristivost uzgojne površine, postizanje konzumne mase šarana u dvogodišnjem uzgoju te visoku kvalitetu mesa šarana.

***Ključne reči:** uzgoj šarana, G2O ribnjak, kvalitet mesa*

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact, that common carp was recognized as species very suitable for farming conditions long time ago, today is most of carp production in Europe gained by extensive and semi extensive way. Fundamentals for intensive carp farming was established decades ago (mostly in Japan and Israel) and this knowledge is worldwide available. However, today are very few farms in Europe which produce carp on intensive way so there is present lack of practical experience. Most of big carp farmers in Europe still don't believe in intensive common carp farming regarding cost-benefit, quality of fish meat, health problems, environment issue etc.

On our family fish farm (G2O, d.o.o. company) we produce common carp on intensive way for last 7 years and this technology is our daily practice. In this article I will summarize our experiences with intensive common carp farming in mayor points.

G2O fish farm features and natural conditions

G2O company produce carp in small mud ponds ranging in surface from 0,1 – 0,8 ha with total surface of 2,4 ha. Ponds have dept from 1,2-3 m (average 1,5) and shores are protected from erosio. Each pond has its own inflow and outflow of water and own supply for electricity. Farming season lasts approximately 150 days, from end of April to end of September. During the summer small stream which is source of water for all ponds is usually dry and very often we are not able to recover even evaporation losses. Water temperature in summer can reach 30 °C and in winter is temperature on inflow water many times lower than 0 °C. In small hatchery we make artificial spawning for own purposes and in one small pond we keep own brood stock.

Preparing ponds for season

Ponds are dry in period from harvesting (beginning of September) to March (beginning of filling). We don't use any additional disinfection or other treatment for soil. Introduction of wild fishes from stream is prevented with net.

Stocking of the fish

G2O company produces common carp in monoculture or polyculture, according to the needs of the market. First stocking is in the middle of March with one summer old common carp (K1) (average body mass is 50-300 g, 3000 – 7000 pcs/ha, according to average initial size of fish). Second stocking is in the June with common carp fingerling (KF) (average body mass is 1 g, 10 000 – 70 000, according to needs for K1 on market). Before stocking fishes are treated only with salt solution. Pike-perch fingerlings are added for control of natural spawning (~500 pcs/ha). In calculating total biomass of inputted fishes, big attention must be taken for fact, that predicted gain in biomass is in correlation with average initial size of K1 (Tab.1). In another words, same quantity of total biomass of inputted fish can give different yields at the end of the season according to differences in average size of K1.

Table 1. Approximately estimation of growth rate in K1 according to initial size at the beginning of season; based on experiences of G2O company, Slovenia.

| Body mass in May (K1) | Body mass in October (K2) | Growth rate |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 50 g | ~ 1,5 kg | 30 x |
| 100 g | ~ 2 kg | 20 x |
| 200 g | ~ 3 kg | 15 x |
| 400g | ~ 4 kg | 10 x |

Feeding, aeration and monitoring – basic of intensive carp farming

We use good quality extruded floating feeds (~ 31 % protein, ~ 9 % fat). Feeding ratio is (in growing season) approximately 3% of total biomass of fish / day. In general, pendulum feeders are filled 3 times per day. When temperature of water is below 10 °C we feed only occasionally with sinking food. Food conversion (FC) is ranging from 0,8-1,3 and in mixed population of K1 and K0 (common carp juveniles in first producing season) we noticed higher FC than in single generation population (only K1 or only K0). Quality of water is in tight correlation with quality of feed.

Aeration is important because of oxygenation and destratification of water that's why we use two types of aerators: splash aerators and ventury (»jet«) aerators. Usually we use 3-4 aerators/ha in combination of 1-2 ventury aerators and 2-3 splash aerators. Ventury aerators are in use from end of May because of destratification of water and »manuring« pond with mud by turbulences produced by them action. With use of venturi aerators we noticed uplift in zooplankton production and reduction of monocell algal blooming. Splash aerators are in use from end of July; they are more potent in oxygenation. Aerators work only during the night (regulated by timer) with exception of cloudy days (when they work constantly). Maximum electricity consumption is 2,5kw/h/ha. During the night oxygen is above 3,5 mg/l, very rarely lower than 3mg/l (even pike perch is surviving season). Despite high density of fishes and excessive feeding during the summer, excessive aeration enables fast transformation of waste products in phytoplankton – zooplankton – fish chain resulting in good environment for fish,

good health condition and high food conversion.

During all the season on G2O company fish farm is present constant monitoring. Fish farm is located next to the living house, so family practically lives on pond. Monitoring has crucial importance, because small mistakes can make big losses.

Why to produce 2 generations of common carp in the same pond?

In our case we noticed that in critical period (from middle of July to middle of August) is important to keep total biomass of fish below 4 t/ha. After this period feeding can be more excessive because of lower risk for oxygen depletion. However, growth rate of K1 in last two months of season will be not so dynamic any more. On the other hand, introduction of KF in July will have minor impact on total biomass at this moment and in August will be biomass of K0 still low. In this period K0 eats mostly plankton and debris (incompletely digested food) of bigger carp. After middle of August, K0 is big enough to eat floating feed and they start to increase their body mass very rapidly. So, with this system we avoid risk for losses in critical period and we increase total biomass very rapidly after critical period. With this system we get maximal yield/ha with low risk and best feed conversion (Fig. 1).

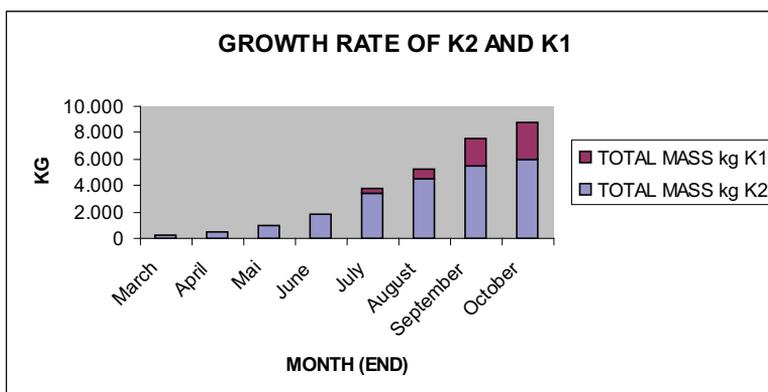


Figure 1. Growth rate of K1 and K2 during the season; based on experiences of G2O company, Slovenia

Quality of carp meat produced in intensive system

Our carp has excellent quality of meet and can be eaten during all the year. It has no smell on mud, because of high quality feed and good environment. Because carp reach market size in 2 seasons, it is still sexually immature which results in high growth and low fat content.

Economical view of intensive carp farming

We found intensive carp farming as economically efficient system with maximally cost of production of 1,3 euro/kg (our work is excluded). In our region cost of K2 carp are 2,5 euro/kg and K1 carp is 4 euro/kg.

Table 2. Approximately input and output per ha/year for intensive common carp farming; based on experiences of G2O company, Slovenia.

| • Input/ha/year | • Output/ha/year |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| • ~300 kg of K1 (~100g) | • 4-6 t of K2 (1,3-2 kg) |
| • ~10 000 – 30 000 of KF | • 1-3 t of K1 (~120 g) |
| • ~8-13 t of food | • 5-10 t of carp /ha/year |
| • ~ 3240 kwh | |
| • work | |
| • water concession | |

CONCLUSIONS

Based on own practical experiences, we can conclude that common carp is suitable species for intensive production (5-10 t/ha/year) which gives good results in terms of quality of fish and economical view. Technology of intensive common carp farming is simple and it is based on good diet, excessive aeration and constant monitoring. It can improve production on many present fish farms, but intensity of production should be adapted to each fish farm regarding individual factors.

NEW, INOVATIVE METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRODUCING VALUABLE CARNIVOROUS FISH SPECIES: THE NORTHERN PIKE (*ESOX LUCIUS*) AND THE PIKEPERCH (*SANDER LUCIOPERCA*)

MÁRK BÓDIS
Hungary

The pikeperch (*Sander lucioperca*) and the Northern pike (*Esox lucius*) are one of the most valuable freshwater carnivorous fish species in Europe. The pikeperch has a high importance for human consumption, due to its white, boneless flesh. The pike is one of the predatory fish species most preferred by anglers in Europe.

Pikeperch for human consumption are mostly originating from natural catches, but the yields are decreasing. The traditional production of different age (size) of carnivorous fish (for human consumption, for restocking of natural waters and angling ponds etc.) takes place in pond culture. Here, the success is strongly depending on the weather and the quantity and the size of the prey fish. The most critical period for pike and pikeperch is the transition to carnivorous habit – if the juveniles cannot find enough food organisms at the appropriate size their variance of body weights will increase and this will lead to the onset of cannibalism. The first year, especially the first winter determines the success of producing “up to one-summer old fish”. In a pond culture, the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) is the main cultured species. Carnivorous species are additional fish, requiring different conditions like carp. Because of the extant difficulties, the production of carnivorous fish is yearly altering and hard to predict. Market exists all life stages of pike and pikeperch, constantly and at a high quality. There is a high demand and a low production. To supply market demands - besides the traditional (extensive) way - new technologies and methods (intensive rearing and artificial propagation with hormone injection) are required.

The widely used propagation technique for pike is to capture the spawners during the act of natural spawning (in Central Europe it is at the end of February, start of March). There used to be a wide range of fertilization rates, because the oocytes could be overmatured. The improvement of artificial propagation leads to higher fertilization rates and the better quality of the yolk-sac fry.

Pikeperch is a fish with high productivity (the number of 1 kg of dry eggs is 1,5 million – the average GSI of the females is 10 %). The traditional propagation method for

this species employs a special spawning material, the spawning nest, made from various natural and/or artificial materials. Such a nest may be used for collecting eggs either in natural waters or in the hatchery. Using spawning nest requires less work, it is simple, but there are more losses of the eggs. It is unpredictable, and hatching rates are strongly depending on the incubation technique. The artificial propagation of pikeperch, using hormonal treatment is a new technology in the case of this species. The ovulation time differs individually making the propagation difficult - more and special work is needed. This method has the highest efficiency, it is predictable (correct numbers, regarding egg quantity, fertilization and hatching rates), safe incubation (treatment against pathogens). and large scale propagation could be done.

For both species, artificial propagation using hormonal treatment leads to the possibility of out-of-season spawning, which is a crucial step of the intensive rearing in closed conditions.

The using of dry feeds to produce pike and pikeperch is the most predictable way to rear these fish and it is the only way to produce market size fish during the whole year in recirculation systems at high stocking densities.

The weaning process (habituating the fish to consume commercially available dry feeds) is a sensitive and decisive part of the rearing. It's important to reduce the starving of the fish or to get the water fouled due to degradation processes of excessive feed supply.

There are two possibilities to get pikeperch consuming dry feed: weaning pond nursed fish

or weaning the first feeding fry.

The intensive rearing of pikeperch could be done indoor (recirculation system) or outdoor (lake cages) fish farms. With an intensive technology and keeping the fish in closed systems (under controlled conditions, stable water temperature and oxygen content) growing time would be shortened (13-15 months). In lake cages, one-summer old fish could be produced with dry feed to produce large size fingerlings, strong enough to survive wintering.

Pike fry could be grown exclusively with dry feed and to produce nursed fish (3-5 cm) or large size (10-15 cm) fingerlings. Intensively reared pike fingerlings can similarly suitable for stocking purposes.

NOVE, INOVATIVNE METODE I TEHNOLOGIJE ZA PROIZVODNJU PLEMENITIH KARNIVORNIH VRSTA RIBA: ŠTUKE (*ESOX LUCIUS*) I SMUĐA (*SANDER LUCIOPERCA*)

MÁRK BÓDIS
Hungary

Smuđ (*Sander lucioperca*) i štika (*Esox lucius*) pripadaju najvrednijim slatkovodnim karnivornim vrstama riba u Evropi. Smuđ je veoma važan u ljudskoj ishrani, zbog svog belog mesa bez kostiju. Štika je predatorska vrsta ribe koju Evropski ribolovci najviše vole. Smuđ, kojim se ljudi hrane, uglavnom potiče iz otvorenih voda, ali ulov opada. Tradicionalna proizvodnja karnivornih riba različitog uzrasta (veliĉine) za ljudsku ishranu, nasadjivanje otvorenih voda i jezera za pecanje se odigrava u ribn-

jacima. U ovim slučajevima, uspeh uzgoja veoma zavisi od vremenskih prilika i od količine i veličine plena. Najkritičniji period za štku i smuđa je prelaz na mesožderski način života - ako mlađ ne može da pronađe dovoljno hrane, organizama odgovarajuće veličine, variranje telesne mase se povećava i to vodi do početnih stadijuma kanibalizma. Prva godina života, naročito prva zima određuje uspeh proizvodnje „ribe koja je stara do jedne godine“. U ribnjacima, šaran (*Cyprinus carpio*) je najčešće gajena vrsta riba. Karnivorne vrste su dodatna vrsta riba koja zahteva različite uslove gajenja. Zbog postojećih teškoća, proizvodnja mesoždernih vrsta godišnje varira i teško ju je predvideti. Na tržištu stalno postoje štku i smuđ svih uzrasta visokog kvaliteta. Postoji velika potražnja za ovim vrstama ali je proizvodnja mala. Da bi se zadovoljile potrebe tržišta - osim tradicionalnog (ekstenzivnog) načina uzgajanja - potrebne su i nove tehnologije i metode (intenzivno uzgajanje i veštački mrest sa hormonskim injekcijama).

Naširoko korišćena tehnika oplodnje za štku je hvatanje matica tokom prirodnog mresta (u centralnoj Evropi to je kraj februara i početak marta). Step en oplodnje veoma varira jer jajne ćelije mogu biti prezrele. Napredak veštačkog mresta vodi do boljeg procenta oplodjenja i boljeg kvaliteta mlađi u stadijumu žumancetne kesice.

Smuđ je riba koja ima veliku produktivnost (1,5 miliona jaja u 1 kg suve težine) U tradicionalni metod oplodnje za ovu vrstu spadaju gnezda za mrest napravljena od raznih prirodnih i/ili veštačkih materijala. Ova gnezda mogu da se koriste za sakupljanje jaja i u otvorenim vodama, i u mrestilištima. Korišćenje gnezda za mrest zahteva manje posla, jednostavno je, ali dolazi do većeg gubitka jaja. Ova tehnika je nepredvidiva, a ishod mresta veoma zavisi od tehnike inkubacije. Veštački mrest smuđa, pomoću hormona je nova tehnologija koja se koristi za ovu vrstu ribe. Period ovulacije se razlikuje od jedinke do jedinke, što mrest čini teškim - potrebno je više rada i to na poseban način. Ovaj metod je najefektivniji, predvidiv je (brojke vezane za količinu jaja, fertilizacije i mresta su tačne), inkubacija je bezbedna (tretman protiv patogena) i izvodljiva je oplodnja veće količine jajnih ćelija.

Za obe vrste, veštačka oplodnja pomoću hormonske terapije omogućava mrest van sezone, što je veoma bitan korak ka intenzivnom gajenju u zatvorenim uslovima. Upotreba suvih hraniva za proizvodnju smuđa i štku je najpredvidiviji način gajenja ovih vrsta. To je ujedno i jedini način za proizvodnju ribe tržišne veličine tokom cele godine u recirkulacionim sistemima sa velikom gustom nasada.

Proces navikavanja (navikavanje ribe da konzumira suhu hranu dostupnu na tržištu) je osetljiv i odlučujući deo uzgoja. Važno je smanjiti izgladnjivanje riba ali i zagađenje vode usled procesa degradacije preterane količine hraniva.

Postoje dva načina za navikavanje smuđa na konzumiranje suvog hraniva: navikavanje ribe odgajene u ribnjaku i navikavanje mlađi pri prvom hranjenju.

Intenzivno gajenje smuđa se može sprovesti u zatvorenim (recirkulacioni sistemi) ili u otvorenim (kavezi u jezeru) farmama riba. Period rasta će biti skraćen (13-15 meseci) zahvaljujući intenzivnoj tehnologiji i gajenju ribe u zatvorenim sistemima (u kontrolisanim uslovima, sa stabilnom temperaturom vode i stabilnim sadržajem kiseonika). U kaveznim sistemima, riba stara jedno leto može da se hrani suvim hranivom i proizvede krupnu mlađ. Ta mlađ je dovoljno jaka da preživi zimu.

Mlađ štku se može gajiti isključivo suvim hranivom i proizveće najsitniju mlađ (3-5 cm) ili krupnu mlađ (10-15 cm). Intenzivno gajena mlađ štku može takođe da bude dobra za nasad odnosno poribljavanje.

HEALTH CONSTRAINTS IN FISH FARMING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

RA'ANAN ARIAV

AquaVet Technologies Ltd., 45 Hasuca st., Zichron Ya'akov, Israel 30900

ZDRAVSTVENA OGRANIČENJA ZA GAJENJE RIBA NA MEDITERANU

Abstrakt

Postoji niz razloga za rast ove grane industrije u regionu kao što su napredak u akvakulturi i tehnologiji proizvodnje; smanjenje ulova u ribarenju; povećanje učešća nerazvijenih zemalja koje su počele da se okreću od proizvodnje za lokalne potrebe ka izvozu; uspostavljanje programa i finansiranje razvoja akvakulture od strane nacionalnih i međunarodnih vlada i agencija; porast raznovrsnosti plasiranih proizvoda iz akvakulture kao i načina pakovanja i obrade; porast cene za mnoge proizvode kao rezultat povećane raznovrsnosti; širenje svesti o većem nutritivnom i zdravstvenom značaju proteina riba u odnosu na proteine suvozemnih životinja; povećanje konzumiranja morske hrane po glavi stanovnika širom sveta.

Proces intenzifikacije je često karakterisan visokom gustom riba u produkcionim jedinicama, lošim kvalitetom vode, akumulacijom patogena u proizvodnim sistemima i u okruženju, kao i prekomernim tretiranjem.

Kao rezultat ovoga, većina populacija riba iz intenzivnih sistema gajenja u Mediteranskom regionu se karakteriše hroničnim stanjem stresa i pojavom velikog broja infektivnih agenasa, u marinskim i slatkovodnim ekosistemima.

Infektivna oboljenja vodenih životinja (virusne, bakterijske i parazitske bolesti) su postala glavni limitirajući faktori u ekspanziji akvakulture u Mediteranskom regionu.

U ovoj prezentaciji detaljno ću izneti neke najopasnije i najčešće infekcije, neinfektivna oboljenja morskih i slatkovodnih vrste u mediteranskom regionu, kao i neke od veterinarskih procedura u prevenciji pojave i kliničke ekspresije bolesti u sistemima za gajenje vodenih organizama.

Ključne reči: intenziviranje proizvodnje i prometa riba, bolesti riba u akvakulturi, lečenje

Culture of warmwater aquatic species in the Mediterranean region has sustained continuous growth through the past 20 years.

There are many reasons for the sustained growth of the industry in this region, including advances in aquaculture husbandry and production technology; the decline in the capture fisheries industry; increasing participation by undeveloped countries which are turning from domestic consumption to export of aquacultured products; establishment of programs and funding in support of aquaculture by national and international governments and agencies; a growing diversity of marketed aquacultured products relating both to available species and packaging/preparation options; higher-prices for many products as a result of greater diversity; nutrition and health data demonstrating the benefits of fish as a protein source compared to terrestrial farmed animals; and increasing annual per capita consumption of seafood worldwide.

This growth has led to rapid intensification of both existing and newly introduced freshwater and marine aquaculture facilities in the region.

This intensification process is frequently characterized by higher densities of fish in the production units, poor water quality, accumulation of pathogens within the culture systems, (e.g. recirculated tank systems and land based installations) or in the environment, sub-optimal feeding, mishandling and over treating.

As a result, the majority of fin-fish populations in intensive culture facilities of the Mediterranean region are characterized by continuous and chronic levels of stress which in turn has led to the emergence of numerous infectious disease agents, both in marine and freshwater aquatic environments.

Infectious diseases of aquatic organisms (Viruses, Bacteria and Parasitic disease) have now become the most important limiting factor in the expansion of the aquaculture industry in the Mediterranean region.

In this presentation, I will review in detail some of the more serious and prevalent infectious and non-infectious disease entities affecting production of marine and freshwater species in the Mediterranean region, as well as some of the Veterinary procedures aimed at preventing the emergence and clinical expression of disease in the aquatic culture facilities.

POJAVA NOVIH OBOLJENJA RIBA NA PODRUČJU SRBIJE

SVETLANA JEREMIĆ, VLADIMIR RADOSAVLJEVIĆ

Naučni institut za veterinarstvo Srbije, Vojvode Toze 14, 11000 Beograd, Srbija

OUTBREAK OF NEW FISH DISEASES IN SERBIA

Abstract

For both aquaculture production and restocking or enhancement of wild stocks, there is a substantial international trade in live fish and eyed eggs. The major reasons for this international trade are: year-round egg availability, the availability of improved fish-stocks through selective breeding, lack of conditions for egg production, market expansion by breeders and egg producers. Unfortunately, this is one of major routes for spread of diseases. During last two years, several diseases were diagnosed for the first time in Serbia: EHN, IPN, RMS, *Janthinobacterium lividum* caused disease of rainbow trout, and Rhabdovirus carpio was isolated from rainbow trout. Based on presented facts, it is possible to conclude that present control measures are inadequate, and we can expect further increase of disease outbreaks.

Key words: fish diseases, EHN, IPN, RMS

UVOD

Iako je uočljiv ubrzani razvoj akvakulture, ona se još uvek suočava sa problemima koji mogu uticati na njenu održivost. Zarazne bolesti izazvane virusima, bakterijama i parazitima predstavljaju stalnu pretnju, pa se sa intenziviranjem akvakulture očekuje i proporcionalno povećanje učestalosti pojave bolesti. Iako lokalni patogeni, neodgovarajuća tehnologija gajenja, faktori životne sredine i loš kvalitet vode nastavljaju biti najčešći uzrok pojave oboljenja kod uzgajanih riba, transfer patogena pri međunarodnoj trgovini živim ribama i njihovim produktima predstavlja skriveni uzrok mnogih velikih epizootija.

U svrhu zdravstvene zaštite riba, na teritoriji Republike Srbije se vrši kontinuirano kliničko praćenje zdravstvenog stanja i laboratorijska dijagnostika bolesti riba, u skladu sa Zakonom o zdravstvenoj zaštiti životinja RS i podzakonskim aktima.

Autori ovog rada su prateći epizootiološku situaciju, pojavljivanje i rasprostranjenost zaraznih bolesti riba tokom prethodne dve godine utvrdili pojavu novih bolesti

u ribnjačkim populacijama riba na teritoriji Republike Srbije: utvrđena je pojava epizootske hematopoezne nekroze (EHN), zarazne nekroze gušterače (ZNG), sindroma crvenih pega (RMS), oboljenja kalifornijske pastrmke izazvanog sa *Janthinobacter lividum*, i izolovan je *Rhabdovirus carpio* iz kalifornijske pastrmke. Iako je ZNG dijagnostikovao prvi i jedini put dijagnostikovao 1989. kod uvezene kalifornijske pastrmke, njegova pojava nakon gotovo dve decenije se može smatrati novom, tim pre što je oboljenje utvrđeno u daleko većem obimu.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Bakteriološka ispitivanja obavljena su zasejavanjem iz promenjenih unutrašnjih organa, kože i škrge na standardne i specifične hranljive podloge. Nakon 48^h izvršen je pregled kolonija na oblik, boju, granulisanost, mukoznost, hrapavost i hemolitičnost. Determinacija izolovanih bakterija izvršena je na osnovu morfoloških i biohemijskih karakteristika.

Kao materijal za izolaciju virusa koristili smo škrge i parenhimatozne organe koji su pripremljeni za virusološka ispitivanja standardnom metodom. Ukratko, pulirani parenhimatozni organi i škrge su homogenizovani sa MEM-om i centrifugirani na 2500 x g, 20 minuta. Za izolaciju, supernatanti su inokulirani na 24 sata stare kulture EPC, FHM, RTG-2 i BF-2 ćelijskih linija. Inokulisane kulture su inkubirane na 15 - 20°C, tokom 7 dana i svakodnevno ih posmatrali na pojavu citopatogenog efekta. Identifikacija virusa je vršena PCR, ELISA testom i testom fluorescentnih antitela.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

U toku dvogodišnjeg ispitivanja utvrđena su sledeća oboljenja:

1. **Zarazna nekroza gušterače (ZNG/IPN)** - akutno, infektivno, veoma kontagiozno oboljenje pastrmskih riba koje se klinički manifestuje u prvih 20 nedelja od početka ishrane, naglom pojavom uginuća (10-90%), pri čemu mortalitet zavisi od više faktora, kao što su soj virusa (M c A l l i s t e r a n d O w e n s, 1995), domaćin i uslovi sredine (D o b o s a n d R o b e r t s, 1983). Uzročnik oboljenja je Aquabirnavirus, iz familije Birnaviridae (D o b o s a n d R o b e r t s, 1983). Najvažniji izvor zaraze su bolesne ribe i one koje ostaju doživotne kliconoše nakon što prebole infekciju. Kliconoše virus izlučuju fecesom i polnim produktima. Otkrivanje takvih nosilaca je važan podatak za kontrolu bolesti, jer se virus pored horizontalnog, prenosi i vertikalnim putem, preko ikre (A h n e e t a l. 1989; A h n e a n d N e g e l e, 1985; D o r s o n a n d T o r c h y, 1985), a površinska dezinfekcija ikre nije u potpunosti efikasna u preveniranju ovog načina prenošenja (B u l l o c k e t a l. 1976). Zbog šteta koje nastaju u proizvodnji pastrmki i vetikalnog prenošenja, Međunarodni ured za epizootije (OIE) i Zakon o veterinarstvu Republike Srbije su uvrstili ZNG na listu bolesti obaveznih za prijavljivanje.

Oboljenje je u Srbiji prvi put utvrđeno 1989. godine i nije se javljalo sve do 2007. godine, kada je bolest utvrđena na jednom pastrmskom ribnjaku u mačvanskom okrugu, kod obolele mlađi kalifornijske pastrmke, poreklom od oplodene ikre uvezene iz SAD. Već 2008. godine oboljenje je dijagnostikovano na tri pastrmska ribnjaka u Zlatiborskom, Mačvanskom i Pirotskom okrugu, kod obolele ovogodišnje i jednogodišnje pastrmske mlađi. U svim slučajevima se radilo o klinički manifestnom oboljenju sa visokim mortalitetom mlađi kalifornijske pastrmke. Obolela mlađ je pokazivala znake po-

remećaja plivanja na karakterističan, grčevit, spiralan i vrtložni način, praćen periodima u toku kojih je mirovala na dnu bazena, u stanju iscrpljenosti. Kod obolelih riba zapažena je tamna pigmentisanost tela, otečenost abdominalne regije i umeren egzoftalmus. U trbušnoj šupljini prisutna crvena serozna tečnost. Jetra i slezina su blede boje, a žučni mehur proširen. Želudac i creva su bez hrane ispunjeni velikom količinom sluzavog sadržaja. Za izolaciju virusa korišćene su RTG-2, EPC, FHM ćelijske kulture stare 24^h. Inokulisane kulture su inkubirane na 15°C tokom 7 dana i svakodnevno posmatrane na pojavu citopatogenog efekta (CPE). Nakon pojave CPE vršena je identifikacija virusa ELISA testom i testom indirektno imunofluorescencije (IFAT). RT-PCR je dokazano prisustvo nukleinske kiseline virusa zarazne nekroze gušterače.

2. Epizootska hematopoezna nekroza (EHN) - akutno virusno oboljenje grgeča, kalifornijske pastrmke, soma i iktalurida izazvano Iridovirusima iz roda Ranavirus. Bolest izazivaju tri slična virusa: virus hematopoezne nekroze (EHNV), virus evropskog soma (ESV) i virus američkog somića (ECV). Bolest se karakteriše hemoragijama, edemima i nekrotičnim promenama jetre, slezine i hematopoeznog tkiva bubrega. Epizootska hematopoezna nekroza je prvi put dokazana kod grgeča (*Perca fluviatilis*) 1986. godine u Australiji (L a n g d o n and H u m p h r e y, 1987). Nakon pojave bolesti izazvane sa EHNV u Australiji 1986. godine, epizootska hematopoezna nekroza je utvrđena u Francuskoj kod *Ictalurus melas* (P o z e t et al. 1992), u Nemačkoj kod *Silurus glanis* (A h n e et al. 1990; A h n e et al. 1989), Danskoj (B l o c h and L a r s e n, 1993) i Finskoj (A r i e l et al. 1999; T a p i o v a a r a et al. 1998). Oboljenje se javlja kod svih starosnih kategorija riba. Pored grgeča oboljeva kalifornijska pastrmka, somovi i američki somić. Šaranske vrste riba nisu osjetljive na EHN virus. Zbog šteta koje nastaju u proizvodnji riba, Međunarodni ured za epizootije (OIE) je uvrstio EHN na listu opasnih bolesti obaveznih za prijavljivanje. U 2008. godini je utvrđen visok mortalitet jednogodišnje i dvogodišnje mlađi američkog somića na jednom šaranskom ribnjaku u letnjem periodu. Uginuća američkog somića su započela sredinom avgusta meseca kada su spoljašnje temperature iznosile od 30 do 36°C, a temperature vode oko 28°C. Uginuće je trajalo do sredine septembra meseca. Tom prilikom uginulo je oko 6 tona američkog somića. Nije bilo uginuća šarana. Za laboratorijska ispitivanja uzeto je 20 primeraka jednogodišnje i dvogodišnje mlađi američkog somića sa sledećim kliničkim simptomima: uvećanje abdomena, bleđilo škrge, tačkasta i difuzna krvarenja po ventralnom delu trbuha, petehijalna krvarenja po perajima, prolabiran i zacrvenjen anus. Takođe iz istog jezera uzeto je 10 primeraka dvogodišnje mlađi šarana bez ikakvih kliničkih simptoma bolesti. Za izolaciju virusa korišćene su EPC i FHM ćelijske kulture stare 24 časa. Inokulisane kulture su inkubirane na 20°C, tokom 7 dana i svakodnevno posmatrane na pojavu citopatogenog efekta (CPE). Nakon 48^h je došlo do pojave CPE, a PCR sa specifičnim prajmerima dokazano je prisustvo nukleinske kiseline ECV virusa. Ovo je prvi objavljeni slučaj pojave epizootske hematopoezne nekroze u Srbiji i prva izolacija ECV iz američkog somića.

3. Oboljenje kalifornijske pastrmke izazvano sa *Janthinobacterium lividum*

Janthinobacterium lividum je gram-negativna štapićasta bakterija, pripadnik familije *Oxalobacteraceae*. Tipične i atipične forme *J. lividum* se smatraju normalnom mikroflorom vode i tla (S n e a t h, 1984). Međutim, poznato je nekoliko slučajeva pojave oboljenja kalifornijske pastrmke izazvanog ovom bakterijom, sa mortalitetom oko 30%

(A u s t i n et al. 1992, A u s t i n et al. 2003), a zabeleženi su i slučajevi infekcije ljudi sa smrtnim ishodom (P a t i j a n a s o o n t o r n et al., 1992).

Tokom decembra 2007., na jednom pastrmskom ribnjaku je utvrđeno povećano uginuće jednomesečne mlađi kalifornijske pastrmke (oko 20%), težine 0,5-1,0 g, sa letargijom, ishemijom škrge, tamnijom pigmentacijom kože i uvećanjem abdomena. Patoloanatomskim pregledom je utvrđen otok bubrega, ishemija jetre i slezine, a u trbušnoj šupljini je bila prisutna umerena količina prozirne tečnosti.

Homogenati bubrega, jetre i slezine jednomesečne mlađi kalifornijske pastrmke su zasejani na krvni agar, Miler-Hinton agar, triptoza soja agar, Rimler-Shotts agar, KDM-2. Inkubacija je vršena u aerobnim uslovima na temperaturi od 20°C. Nakon 72^h je uočeno prisustvo želatinoznih, ljubičastih kolonija. Na osnovu morfoloških, fizioloških i biohemijskih karakteristika izolovana bakterija je identifikovana kao *Janthinobacterium lividum*. Ovo je prvi slučaj pojave oboljenja kalifornijske pastrmke izazvanog sa *Janthinobacterium lividum* u Srbiji.

4. Sindrom crvenih pega kalifornijske pastrmke - Sindrom crvenih pega (red mark syndrome, RMS) je subhronično, nefatalno zapaljensko kožno oboljenje kalifornijske pastrmke (V e r n e r –J e f f r e y s et al. 2006). Morbiditet je do 80%, a oboljenje zahvata ribe veličine od 15 cm dužine do matičnih primeraka (P o n d, 2007). Do uginuća kao posledice ovog sindroma ne dolazi, ali prisustvo kožnih lezija rezultira nižom kategorizacijom ili odbacivanjem riba u prometu. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju da je stanje infektivne etiologije, ali uzročnik nije definitivno dokazan (F e r g u s o n et al. 2006; V e r n e r –J e f f r e y s et al., 2008). Tokom maja 2008. godine na jednom ribnjaku je utvrđena pojava RMS kod kalifornijske pastrmke dužine 15-20 cm koja je uvezena nakoliko meseci ranije iz Bosne i Hercegovine. Na obolelim primercima je uočeno prisustvo crvenih, jasno ograničenih, ulceroznih lezija po koži, prečnika oko 3 cm ili veće. Patohistološki je utvrđen fokalni negnojni dermatitis sa jakom limfocitnom infiltracijom. Uprkos sveobuhvatnim parazitološkim, bakteriološkim, mikološkim, virusološkim analizama, potencijalni etiološki agens nije izolovan iz obolelih riba. Tri nedelje nakon antibiotske terapije, klinički simptomi RMS su nestali. Ovo je prvi slučaj pojave sindroma crvenih pega u Srbiji.

5. Infekcija kalifornijske pastrmke sa *Rhabdovirus carpio* - *Rhabdovirus carpio* je uzročnik prolećne viremije šarana. Šaran je najvažnija ugrožena vrsta u svim starosnim kategorijama, iako oboljevaju i druge ciprinidne vrste riba.

U januaru 2008. godine kod jednomesečne mlađi kalifornijske pastrmke poreklom od uvezene oplođene ikre, kod koje je primećen povećan mortalitet bez kliničkih simptoma bolesti, i kod jednogodišnje mlađi koja je poticala iz uvoza izolovan je i identifikovan virus prolećne viremije šarana. Za izolaciju virusa su korišćene FHM (*fathead minnow*) i EPC (*epithelioma papulosum cyprini*) ćelijske linije, a identifikacija je vršena PCR, ELISA testom i testom indirektno imunofluorescencije (IFAT).

ZAKLJUČCI

Zarazne bolesti predstavljaju stalnu opasnost pri gajenju riba. Klinički su manifestne i eksplozivnog toka, tako da je njihovo učešće u patologiji i ekonomičnosti proizvodnje od izuzetnog značaja. Njihovo štetno delovanje ispoljava se u povećanom morbiditetu

i mortalitetu, slabljenju organizma riba, smanjenom prirastu, slabijem iskorišćavanju hrane i nedostatku nasadnog materijala. Pojava većeg broja oboljenja koja se ranije nisu javljala upozorava da mere koje se preduzimaju u cilju zaštite zdravstvenog stanja riba nisu dovoljne. S obzirom da većina novoutvrđenih oboljenja izaziva visok mortalitet, potrebno je uložiti dodatni napor u cilju održanja zdravstvenog statusa ribnjačkih populacija kroz primenu efikasnih biosigurnosnih mera, i to prvenstveno pri kupovini oplodene ikre i mladi izvan Srbije.

Zahvalnica:

Ovaj rad je rezultat projekta koji je finansiran od strane Ministarstva za nauku i tehnološki razvoj Republike Srbije (TR. 20047).

LITERATURA

Ahne, W., Jorgensen, P.E.V., Olesen, N.J., Fischer-Scherl, T. and Hoffmann, R. (1989). Aquatic Birnaviruses: virus of the serogroup II isolated from an IPN outbreak in brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). Bull. Eur. Ass. Fish Pathol., 9, 14-16.

Ahne, W. & Negele, R.D. (1985). Studies on transmission of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus via eyed eggs and sexual products of salmonid fish. In: Fish and Shellfish Pathology, Ellis A.E., ed. Academic Press, London, UK, 261-269.

Ahne, W., Ogawa, M. and Schlotfeldt H.J. (1990). Fish viruses: transmission and pathogenicity of an icosahedral cytoplasmic deoxyribovirus isolated from sheatfish *Silurus glanis*. J. Vet. Med. [B], 37, 187-190.

Ahne, W., Schlotfeldt, H.J. and Thomsen, I. (1989). Fish viruses: isolation of an icosahedral cytoplasmic deoxyribovirus from sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*). J. Vet. Med. [B], 36, 333-336.

Bullock, G.L., Rucker, R.R., Amend, D., Wold, K. and Stuckey, H.M. (1976). Infectious pancreatic necrosis: transmission with iodine-treated and non-treated eggs of brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). J. Fish. Res. Board Can., 33, 1197-1198.

Ariel, E., Tapiovaara, H. and Olesen, N.J. (1999). Comparison of Pike-perch (*Stizostedion lucioperca*), Cod (*Gadus morhua*) and turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*) iridovirus isolates with reference to other piscine and amphibian iridovirus isolates. European Association of Fish Pathologists, VIII. International Conference on Diseases of Fish and Shellfish, Rhodes, Greece, 20-24 September.

Austin, B., Gonzalez, C.J., Stobie, M., Curry J.I. and McLoughlin M.F. (1992). Recovery of *Janthinobacterium lividum* from diseased rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum), in Northern Ireland and Scotland. Journal of Fish Diseases 15, 357-359.

Austin, D. A., Jordan, E. M. and Austin, B. (2003). Recovery of an unusual Gram-negative bacterium from ulcerated rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum), in Scotland Journal of Fish Diseases, 26, 247-249.

Bloch, B. and Larsen, J.L. (1993). An iridovirus-like agent associated with systemic infection in cultured turbot *Scophthalmus maximus* fry in Denmark. Dis. Aquat. Org., 15, 235-240.

Dorson, M. and Torchy C. (1985). Experimental transmission of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus via the sexual products. In: Fish and Shellfish Pathology, Ellis A.E., ed. Academic Press, London, UK, 251-260.

Dobos, P. and Roberts, T.E. (1983). The molecular biology of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus: a review. *Can. J. Gen. Microbiol.*, 29, 377-384.

Langdon, J.S. and Humphrey, J.D. (1987). Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis a New Viral Disease in Redfin Perch *Perca fluviatilis* L. in Australia. *J. Fish Dis.*, 10, 289-298.

Ferguson, H. W., Girons, A., Rizgalla, G., Lapatra, S., Branson, E.J., Mackenzie, K., Davies, M., Collins, R.O., Diab, A., and Crumlish, M. (2006). Strawberry disease in rainbow trout in Scotland: pathology and association with *Flavobacterium psychrophilum*. *Vet Rec.* 158: 630 - 631.

McAllister P.E. & Owens W.J. (1995). Assessment of the virulence of fish and molluscan isolates of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus for salmonid fish by challenge of brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchill). *J. Fish. Dis.*, 18, 97-103.

Patijanasoontorn B, Boonma P, Wilailackana C, Sitthikesorn J, Lumbiganon P, Chetchoisakd P, Noppawinyoowong C, Simajareuk K. (1992). Hospital acquired *Janthinobacterium lividum* septicemia in Srinagarind Hospital. *J Med Assoc Thai.*;75 Suppl 2:6-10

Pond, M. (2007). Red Mark Syndrome/Cold Water Strawberry Disease. *Finfish News*, 3, 27-28.

Pozet, F., Morand, M., Moussa, A., Torhy, C. and De Kinkelin, P. (1992). Isolation and preliminary characterization of a pathogenic icosahedral deoxyribovirus from the catfish (*Ictalurus melas*). *Dis. Aquat. Org.*, 14, 35-42.

Tapiovaara, H., Olesen, N.J., Linden, J., Rimaila-Parnanen, C.-H. (1998). Isolation of an iridovirus from pikeperch (*Stizostedion lucioperca*). *Dis. Aquat. Org.*, 32, 185-193.

Sneath, P. H. A. (1984). Genus *Janthinobacterium* De Ley. Segers and Gillis 1978. In: *Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology*, Vol. 1 (ed. by N. R. Krieg & J. G. Holt), pp. 376-377. Williams & Wilkins. Baltimore. MD.

Verner-Jeffreys, D., Algoet, M., Feist, S., Bateman, K., Peeler, E., Branson (2006). Studies on Red Mark Syndrome. *Finfish News*, 19-22.

Verner-Jeffreys, D.W., Pond, M.J., Peeler, E.J., Rimmer, G.S., Oidtmann, B., Way, K., Mewett, J., Jeffrey, K., Bateman, K., and Reese, R.A. (2008). Emergence of cold water strawberry disease of rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in England and Wales: outbreak investigations and transmission studies. *Diseases of aquatic organisms* 79(3):207.

FUNCTIONAL GENOMICS AND FISH HEALTH

ALEKSEI KRASNOV

Nofima Marin, P. O. Box 5010, 1432 Ås, Norway, e-mail: Aleksei.Krasnov@nofima.no

FUNKCIONALNE GENOMIKA I ZDRAVLJE RIBA

Abstrakt

Korišćenje metoda funkcionalne genomike daje uzbudljive mogućnosti za istraživanja u akvakulturi. Profilisanje multiple genske ekspresije se koristi i za razumevanje molekularnih mehanizama i za razvoj novih dijagnostičkih markera i protokola. Ova metodologija je posebno korisna za proučavanje bolesti riba, s obzirom na dramatične promene u ekspresiji gena i složenosti odgovora na patogene. Ovaj rad predstavlja kratak pregled funkcionalnih genomičkih istraživanja koja su urađena na salmodnim ribama u institutu Nofima Marin.

Cljučne reči: mikroarej, losos, bolesti riba, patogeni

INTRODUCTION

Diseases caused with viruses, bacteria and parasites are the main risk factor and source of losses in fish farming. Norwegian salmon aquaculture is spending substantial resources and effort for the disease control. The key activities are monitoring of fish health and detection of pathogens, improvement of resistance by breeding, vaccination and use of feed additives. One of the main problems in health management is a limited availability of diagnostic tools tuned for different tasks. Methods of multiple gene expression analyses can provide most efficient approach to this problem as can be shown by several examples from our work.

To date, microarray is the most commonly used method of gene expression profiling. Microarray (chip) is a glass slide, onto which genes are printed in a form of cDNA or oligonucleotides; each spot is used as a probe to compare gene expression in two samples, test and control. Hundreds or thousands of genes are analyzed simultaneously. We are using own salmonid fish microarray, SFA2 or immunochip, which includes 1800 genes (K o s k i n e n et al., 2004; K r a s n o v et al., 2005). Careful selection of genes made possible to cover the key functional classes, such as immune and stress responses, cell cycle and apoptosis, oxidative stress and protein folding and various pathways of metabolism and signal transduction. Each gene is printed in 6 spot replicates, which

ensures high accuracy and reproducibility of analyses. Most important findings are routinely verified with an independent method, real-time qPCR. This system has been used for a wide range of studies including, responses to pathogens, contaminants and stressors, nutrition, embryonic development and differentiation of cells. Our gene expression database includes more than 400 samples. Meta analyses or comparison of large data sets help to separate true responses from random fluctuations thus increasing value of each new study. Fish diseases is the research area, in which microarray technology is especially useful. Infections cause dramatic and highly reproducible changes in gene expression. Given extreme diversity and complexity of responses to pathogens, only high-throughput methods are able to provide a comprehensive picture. Uncritical use of immune assays is at best useless or can lead to erroneous conclusions.

Gene expression and virus diagnostics

At present diagnostics of infectious diseases is based exclusively on the finding of pathogens. Therefore new diseases, which arise continuously can be detected not earlier than infectious agents are identified and characterized. No wonder that fish mortality often remains unexplained. Furthermore, finding of a pathogen does not necessarily mean a disease state since virulent and protracted strains of viruses and bacteria often have minor molecular differences. Studies of host-pathogen interactions can help to find solution to this problem. The task is to select genes that react to viruses much greater than to any other stressors and ideally, discriminate between the pathogenic and non-pathogenic strains.

To date, we have analyzed Atlantic salmon responses to all important viruses: ISA – infectious salmon anemia (S c h i ø t z et al., 2008; J ø r g e n s e n et al., 2008), IPN (infectious pancreatic necrosis) and PD (pancreatic disease). Rainbow trout infected with IPNV –infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus was studied in collaboration with partners from Spain (M a c K e n z i e et al., 2008). We found a panel of genes with strong responses to viruses that have not reacted to other treatments. Most VRG (virus responsive genes) have unknown roles and they are equally stimulated with viruses in different tissues and cell cultures. Comparison of IPN with different virulence showed that VRG respond to the pathogenic strains. Importantly, induction of these genes was observed in fish with CMS – cardiac myopathy syndrome and HMSI – heart and muscle systemic inflammation. Etiology of these diseases is unknown though virus nature is suspected. Our results provide additional evidence in favor of this hypothesis.

To develop diagnostic assays, we have screened with qPCR about 100 candidate genes. This set included VRG presented on the microarray and genes from the same multi-gene families. Studies continue with eight genes: several galectins and galectin binding protein, srk protein kinase and interferon (IFN) inducible protein 44. Antibodies to the VRG encoded proteins will be assessed for diagnostics of viral diseases.

Mechanisms of resistance to virus

Resistance of salmon to viruses is characterized with high individual variation, which remains unexplained. We compared gene expression in ISA infected salmon with different times of survival after challenge. Salmon with early mortality was characterized with high viral loads and dramatic induction of genes known for the roles in the innate anti-viral responses, many of these are IFN-dependent. The intermediate mortality group had high virus titers but lower expression levels of genes involved in inflammation and

cellular stress. Finally, the group that survived to the end of challenge test was characterized with induction of immunoglobulins in heart and dramatic reduction of virus. Results suggested that the ability to endure high levels of infection for sustained periods could be associated with lower innate immune responses while subsequent protection and viral clearance was most likely conferred by activation of adaptive immunity.

Obviously, assays of innate immune parameters are unable to evaluate resistance of salmon to ISA. Our results suggested a pivotal role of adaptive immunity but unfortunately, we were unable to identify the immunoglobulins associated with resistance. Limited ability to discriminate similar transcripts is a well known drawback of cDNA microarrays. We hope that this problem will be resolved with an aid of oligonucleotide microarray that provides greater specificity of analyses.

Vaccine protection against furunculosis

To date, vaccines have been developed against most part of the important diseases of Atlantic salmon. However in many cases vaccination reduces mortality but does not achieve complete eradication of infection. Vaccine against *Aeromonas salmonicida*, the causative agent of furunculosis is a well known example of limited protection. To search for the changes associated with protection, we compared hepatic gene expression in vaccinated salmon with high and low resistance (HR and LR). Most immune genes showed greater induction in LR with except for several components of the complement system. HR fish was characterized mainly with up-regulation of genes for proteins involved in the protection of extracellular matrix, lipid metabolism, and clearance of endogenous and exogenous toxic compounds. The gene expression analyses suggested that active anti bacterial reactions did not improve resistance, which depended largely on the ability to evade damages from pathogen and acute immune responses. Based on results, we are able to suggest several gene markers of vaccine protection against furunculosis.

Immune stimulators or modifiers?

The use of feed additives acting on the immune system is considered a promising approach for improving resistance to pathogens. At present, their development is complicated with the limited knowledge on the mechanisms of action and the target functions that need modification. We conducted a pilot study using lentinan, a β -glucan from shiitake mushroom as a model. Rainbow trout with lentinan-supplemented and control (C) diets were injected with bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS), a classical inducer of inflammation. The microarray analyses in spleen showed that lentinan had rather inhibitory than stimulatory effects on immunity. A group of genes implicated in acute inflammatory responses showed greater expression levels in control. These were for example IFN and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) dependent genes. A similar trend was observed in metabolism of iron and xenobiotics, markers of oxidative and cellular stress. Interestingly, differences between C and L were similar to those observed between salmon with low and high resistance to ISA. A large number of immune genes showed equal responses to LPS in both study groups. Thus, lentinan decreased acute reactions to the inflammatory agent while major parts of the immune response remained unchanged. Our results are in line with the view that feed additive should rather modify than stimulate immunity by enhancing beneficial and reducing detrimental responses. Treatment of fish with inducers of inflammation followed with gene expression analyses is a promising approach to selection of immune modifiers.

Why Atlantic salmon is prone to infection with ectoparasite salmon louse?

The salmon louse, an ectoparasitic caligid crustacean is one of the major problems during the sea phase of salmon production. Atlantic salmon is characterized with high susceptibility to lice as opposed to other species, e.g. coho salmon. We analyzed gene expression in skin and inner organs of infected fish at different stages of salmon louse development. Results suggested that poor ability to expel parasites can be due to weak inflammatory responses. Rapid sensing witnessed by induction of a panel of immune genes was followed with the gene expression patterns that were characteristic for hyporesponsive T-cells. Cellular stress was prevalent in damaged skin as seen by highly significant up-regulation of heat shock proteins, other chaperones and mitochondrial proteins. Induction of the major components of extracellular matrix and other genes involved in wound healing was observed only at the terminal stage of lice development. Overall, the gene expression changes suggest a combination of chronic stress, impaired healing and immunomodulation as the main reason for high sensitivity of Atlantic salmon to lice.

From cDNA microarrays to oligo chips

The cDNA microarray platforms have been exclusively useful however their age is coming to the end. At present they are being substituted with oligonucleotide chips that have a number of advantages. These are an unlimited choice of genes (only sequences are required) and high quality of hybridization with a minimum risk of error. To develop salmonid oligonucleotide microarrays, we designed a comprehensive database – STARS (Salmon and Trout Annotated Reference Genes). It includes all identified Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout genes with annotations by structure, functions and cellular roles and provides tools for designing microarrays and mining of gene expression data. STARS will be used as a standard by partners from Norway, UK, Switzerland and Spain. This will greatly facilitate exchange of results produced in different laboratories. START can be easily adapted for any fish species, the only requirement is availability of mRNA (cDNA) sequences. Our pilot tests with an oligonucleotide microarray produced promising results and studies will continue at large scale.

CONCLUSIONS

High-throughput analytical methods are essential for research in fish health and diseases. Utility of microarrays has been demonstrated by our and other groups. There is little doubt that new technologies such as proteomics and metabolomics will come to this area in near future. "Omics" approaches are equally useful for understanding of mechanisms and development of diagnostic tools. Importantly, results may change vision and promote gradual revision of the existing paradigms. It is customary to regard resistance to diseases solely or mainly as a function of the immune system. Insufficient immune responses can exacerbate disease as seen in example with salmon louse. However our studies have also revealed negative correlation between survival of infected fish and a large number of immune genes. On the contrary, resistance was associated with expression of genes that have never been regarded in disease context. Collaboration between research teams from different countries will be of great importance for successful development of this area.

REFERENCES

- Djordjevic B., Skugor S., Jørgensen S.M., Øverland M., Mydland L.T., Krasnov A. (2009). Modulation of splenic immune responses to bacterial lipopolysaccharide in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) fed lentinan, a beta-glucan from mushroom *Lentinula edodes*. – Fish Shellfish Immunol, accepted. Fish Shellfish Immunol. 26:201-209.
- Jørgensen S.M., Afanasyev S. and Krasnov A. (2008). Gene expression analyses in Atlantic salmon challenged with infectious salmon anemia virus reveal differences between individuals with early, intermediate and late mortality. BMC Genomics, 9:179
- Koskinen, H., Krasnov, A., Rexroad, C., Gorodilov Y., Afanasyev, S., Mölsä, H. (2004). The 14-3-3 proteins in teleost fish rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). J. Exp. Biol., 207:3361-3368.
- Krasnov, A., Koskinen, H., Pehkonen, P., Rexroad C.E., Afanasyev, S., Mölsä, H. (2005). Gene expression in the brain and kidney of rainbow trout in response to handling stress. BMC Genomics. 6:3
- MacKenzie S., Balasch J.C, Novoa B., Ribas L., Roher N., Krasnov A. and Figueras A. (2008). Comparative analysis of the acute response of the trout, *O. mykiss*, head kidney to in vivo challenge with virulent and attenuated infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus and LPS-induced inflammation. BMC Genomics, 9:141.
- Schiøtz B.L., Jørgensen S.M., Rexroad C.R., Gjølven T. and Krasnov A. (2008). Transcriptomic analysis of responses to infectious salmon anemia virus infection in macrophage-like cells. Virus Res., 136: 65-74.
- Skugor S., Glover K., Nilsen F., Krasnov, A. (2008). Local and systemic gene expression responses of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L.) to infection with the salmon louse (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*). BMC Genomics, 9: 498.

EFFECT OF FISH FEEDS WITH DIFFERENT FATTY ACID CONTENTS ON STRESS RESPONSE OF COMMON CARP (PRELIMINARY RESULTS)

LÁSZLÓ ARDÓ¹, RENATA RELIC², ISTVÁN CSENGERI¹, ZSIGMOND JENEY¹
AND GALINA JENEY¹

1. Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation, Anna liget 8., H-5540, Szarvas, Hungary

2. University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, Nemanjina 6., 11080, Belgrade, Serbia

UTICAJ HRANE SA RAZLIČITIM UDELOM MASNIH KISELINA NA STRESNE REAKCIJE KOD ŠARANA (PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI)

Abstrakt

Riblje brašno i riblje ulje su važne komponente riblje hrane koja se koristi u akvakulturi. Oni sadrže nezasićene masne kiseline koje su važne kako u ishrani riba tako i u ishrani ljudi. Međutim, izvori ribljeg brašna i ulja su ograničeni. Cilj AQUAMAX projekta, koga finansira EU, je da se riblje brašno i ulje zamene ili dopune sa biljnim uljima. Tim za imunologiju u Institutu za ribarstvo, akvakulturu i irigaciju ispitivao je efekat dve različite hrane za ribe (hrana dostupna na tržištu i hrana sa dodatkom Camelina ulja) na pojavu stresa izazvanog ograničenim prostorom kod šarana. Na bazi rezultata ovog istraživanja može se zaključiti da primenjena ishrana nema uticaja na toleranciju šarana na stres izazvan ograničenim prostorom.

Ključne reči: šaran, stres, otpornost, Camelina ulje, riblja hrana

INTRODUCTION

In these days, the world's fish consumption increases by approx. 1.5% per year (D e l g a d o et al., 2002/1). According to the prognoses, the world's fish production will reach 130 million metric tons until 2020, and 40% of this quantity will be provided by aquaculture, instead of the current rate of 35% (D e l g a d o et al., 2002/1). In 2020, the share of the European Union in annual fish production will be 12.6 million metric tons (F a i l l e r and L e c r i v a i n, 2003; F a i l l e r, 2005). The demand of fish feeds will

increase because of the increasing significance of aquaculture. One of the most important ingredients of commercially available fish feeds is fish meal (and/or fish oil). Its production is more and more expensive due to the decreasing opportunities of natural-water fishery (D e l g a d o et al., 2002/2). Because of this, there is a growing interest in using vegetable oils, which enable the replacement of fish oil used in fish feeds.

Similarly to fish oils, vegetable oils are rich in unsaturated fatty acids, of which the ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acids are essential in human nutrition (S i n c l a i r et al., 2002). For example, docosahexaenic acid (DHA), eicosapentaenic acid (EPA) and linolenic acid (ALA) belong to this group. They have an important role in embryonic development, (L a u r i t z e n et al., 2001; D u n s t a n et al., 2008), regulating the blood pressure (T e r e s et al., 2008), normal function of the eye and brain (S i m o p o u l o s, 2008; J o h n s o n and S c h a e f e r, 2006). These unsaturated fatty acids are essential nutrients for fish as well (L e e et al., 1967, W a t a n a b e et al., 1974; S t e f f e n s, 1997).

The ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acids have an important role in the function of the immune system (C a l d e r, 2007). EPA and DHA are the precursors of docosatriens, which reduce the effect of inflammation and restore the pre-inflammation state (S e r h a n et al., 2004; S e r h a n, 2005). In addition, poly-unsaturated fatty acids help to reduce the effects of various stress factors (M a r t i n s et al., 2007; T r e n z a d o et al., 2008).

Since 2006, Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation (HAKI, Szarvas, Hungary) has been participating in the EU-funded “AQUAMAX” project, which has an aim of replacing the decreasing fish meal and fish oil sources with oil- and protein-containing feed components that can be produced on a sustainable way. Fish nutritional, toxicology, analytical and immunological experiments are being carried out in the framework of the project. An *in vivo* experiment was implemented by the research group of immunology in HAKI. In this experiment the effect of two different fish feeds (commercially available silurus feed and feed supplemented with Camelina (*Camelina sativa*) oil) on the confinement stress tolerance of common carp was investigated by measuring lysozyme, glucose and cortisol levels of blood plasma at the beginning of the experiment and 21 days later. Results of this study are reported in this article.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two feeds with high protein content and different oil supplements were fed to juvenile Common carp at two stocking densities. The experiment was carried out in the recirculation fish rearing system of HAKI, Szarvas, Hungary. During the experiment, fish were kept in fibreglass tanks with a constant water flow-through of 7 litres/minutes. The water volume was 200 litres for “normal” and 100 litres for “crowded” stocking densities (14 kg/m³ and 54 kg/m³, respectively). Temperature and pH were constant during the experiment (22°C, pH 8.5). Dissolved oxygen content was changing between 80% and 90%. Experimental fish were allocated into the following four groups:

Group 1: Fish fed on experimental feed in normal stocking density (“Experimental normal”)

Group 2: Fish fed on experimental feed in high stocking density (“Experimental crowded”)

Group 3: Fish fed on control feed in normal stocking density (“Control normal”)

Group 4: Fish fed on control feed in high stocking density (“Control crowded”)

The experimental feed was supplemented with Camelina oil. A commercially available silurus feed was used as control feed. Some composition data of feeds are presented in Table 1. The daily feed rations were 2% of the total body mass in each tank. Feeding was performed during daylight periods using belt feeders. The experiment was implemented with three parallels (tanks) of each group; therefore altogether 12 tanks were used. There were four fish in tanks belonging to "normal" groups and seven fish in tanks belonging to "crowded" groups. At the beginning of the experiment, the average individual body mass of the fish was 843 ± 42 g in group 1, 708 ± 68 g in group 2, 630 ± 184 g in group 3 and 815 ± 13 g in group 4.

Table 1. Composition of fish feeds used in the experiment. +: the exact composition is unknown

| Ingredient | Control feed | Experimental feed |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Camelina oil (%) | - | 5.8 |
| Fish oil (%) | + | + |
| Calculated composition | | |
| Dry matter (%) | 89.00 | 90.5 |
| Crude protein (%) | 42.00 | 35.0 |
| Lysin (%) | + | 2.10 |
| Methionin (%) | + | 1.00 |
| Methionin + cystein (%) | + | 1.30 |
| Crude fibre (%) | + | 2.34 |
| Crude fats (%) | + | 9.8 |
| Energy content (MJ/kg) | + | 13.48 |

At the beginning of the experiment (first sampling) and 21 days later (second sampling), 1 ml of blood was taken from three fish per tank (12 fish per group). Syringes and needles used for sampling were treated with heparin to avoid blood clotting. Samples were taken into 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes and blood plasma was isolated by centrifugation (1400G, 15 min). Blood plasma samples were stored at -20°C before the measurements.

Plasma lysozyme activity was measured using the method of S a n k r a n and G u r n a n i (1972). Glucose concentration of blood plasma was measured by the GOD-POD-PAP method using a Fluitest GLU diagnostic reagent kit (Biocon, Germany). Cortisol level of blood plasma was determined by radioimmunoassay using a ^{125}I -RIA diagnostic reagent kit (Institute of Isotopes Co. Ltd., Hungary).

For lysozyme activity, each blood plasma sample was measured with three parallels and their average was used for the analysis. Glucose and cortisol levels were measured once for each sample. Differences between the results of each experimental group was evaluated by one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) at a significance level of $p < 0.05$. Experimental results are presented in tables. SigmaStat statistical software (SPSS, Inc.) was used for statistical evaluation of experimental data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At the beginning of the experiment, plasma lysozyme activity was significantly higher in the "control crowded" group than in the "control normal" group. Twenty-one days

later the lysozyme activity in the “control crowded” group was still significantly higher than in the “control normal” group. There was no significant difference of lysozyme activities in the two groups fed on experimental (Camelina oil containing) feed (Table 2.). There was no significant difference of the two other parameters, plasma glucose and cortisol level among the experimental groups at the beginning of the experiment or 21 days later (Tables 3. and 4., respectively).

Table 2. Lysozyme activity ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) of the blood plasma at the beginning of the experiment (1st sampling) and 21 days later (2nd sampling). *: significant difference compared to the relevant control ($p < 0.05$)

| | Experimental, crowded | Experimental, normal | Control, crowded | Control, normal |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1st sampling | 2.409 \pm 0.226 | 2.131 \pm 0.159 | 3.237 \pm 0.359* | 2.094 \pm 0.137 |
| 2nd sampling | 3.200 \pm 0.314 | 3.245 \pm 0.490 | 5.435 \pm 0.561* | 3.648 \pm 0.370 |

Table 3. Glucose level (mmol/l) of the blood plasma at the beginning of the experiment (1st sampling) and 21 days later (2nd sampling)

| | Experimental, crowded | Experimental, normal | Control, crowded | Control, normal |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1st sampling | 3.606 \pm 0.193 | 3.952 \pm 0.365 | 4.100 \pm 0.280 | 3.571 \pm 0.350 |
| 2nd sampling | 4.625 \pm 0.459 | 4.939 \pm 0.584 | 4.767 \pm 0.544 | 5.443 \pm 0.407 |

Table 4. Cortisol level (ng/ml) of the blood plasma at the beginning of the experiment (1st sampling) and 21 days later (2nd sampling)

| | Experimental, crowded | Experimental, normal | Control, crowded | Control, normal |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1st sampling | 180.3 \pm 104.8 | 202.3 \pm 52.6 | 373.6 \pm 110.3 | 358.6 \pm 86.5 |
| 2nd sampling | 139.4 \pm 39.5 | 181.7 \pm 62.1 | 350.9 \pm 99.3 | 388.3 \pm 75.8 |

In a previous experiment only slight differences in cortisol and no differences in glucose levels were found in rainbow trout held under crowded conditions (100 kg/m³) and fed on diets with different levels of vitamins E and C and highly unsaturated fatty acids (HUFA) as compared to normal crowding density (20 kg/m³) (T r e n z a d o et al., 2008). No significant differences in plasma glucose levels were found in Nile tilapia fed on high protein diets and held at low and high stocking densities (Abdel-Tawwab et al., 2005).

CONCLUSION

From our observations it seems possible that tolerance of carp to crowding stress does not depend on the applied diet composition.

Acknowledgements:

Our research was financed by the EU-funded AQUAMAX project (Sixth Framework, contract number: FOOD-CT-2006-16249). Renata Relic participated in research

work in the frame of the EU-funded ROSA project (Coordination and Support Actions, project number: REGPOT-2007-3).

REFERENCES

Abdel-Tawwab, M., Mousa, M. A. A., Sharaf, S. M., Ahmad, M. H. (2005). Effect of Crowding Stress on Some Physiological Functions of Nile Tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* (L.) Fed Different Dietary Protein Levels. *Int. J. Zoological Research*, 1(1):41-47.

Calder, P. C. (2007). Immunomodulation by ω -3 fatty acids. *Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids* 77, 327-335.

Delgado, C., Rosegrant, M., Meijer, S., Wada, N., Mahfuzuddin, A. (2002) (1). Fish as food: projections to 2020. IIFET 2002 The Biennial Meeting of International Institute for Fisheries Economics and Trade (IIFET) held on 19-23 August 2002, Wellington, New Zealand.

Delgado, C., Rosegrant, M., Wada, N., Meijer, S., Mahfuzuddin, A. (2002) (2). Fish as food: projections to 2020 under different scenarios. *MSSD Discussion Paper No. 52*.

Dunstan, J. A., Simmer, K., Dixon, G., Prescott, S. L. (2008). Cognitive assesment of children at age 2½ years after maternal fish oil supplementation in pregnancy: a randomised controlled trial. *Arch. Dis. Child Fetal Neonatal Ed.* 93, 45-50.

Failler, P. and Lecrivain, S. (2003). Future fish consumption in the European Union in 2030. XV EAFE Conference, Iremar, Brest, France.

Failler, P. (2005). Future fish consumption in the European Union in 2015 and 2030. Workshop on "Sustainable Aquaculture", Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS), Seville (Spain), 17th -18th January 2005.

Johnson, E. J. and Schaefer, E. J. (2006). Potential role of dietary n-3 fatty acids in the prevebtion of dementia and macular degeneration. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 83(suppl.), 1494-1498.

Lauritzen, L., Hansen, H. S., Jørgensen, M. H., Michaelsen, K. F. (2001). The essentiality of long chain n-3 fatty acids in relation to development and function of the brain and retina. *Progress in Lipid Research* 40, 1-94.

Lee, D. J., Roe, J. N., Yu, T. C., Sinnhuber, R. O. (1967). Effect of ω 3 fatty acids on the growth rate of rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri* J. J. Nutr. 92, 93-98.

Martins, D. A., Alfonso, L. O. B., Hosoya, S., Lewis-McCrea, L. M., Valente, L. M. P., Lall, S. P. (2007): Effects of moderately oxidized dietary lipid and the role of vitamin E on the stress response in Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus* L.). *Aquaculture* 272, 573-580.

Sankaran, K. and Gurnani, S. (1972). On the variation in the catalytic activity of lysozyme in fishes. *Ind. J. Biochem. Biophys.* 9, 62-165.

Serhan, C. N., Gotlinger, K., Hong, S., Arita, M. (2004). Resolvins, docosatrienes and neuroprotectins, novel ω -3 derived mediators, and their aspirin-triggered endogenous epimers: an overview of their protective roles in catabasis. *Prostaglandins & other Lipid Mediators* 73, 155-172.

Serhan, C. N. (2005). Novel ω -3 derived local mediators in anti-inflammation and resolution. *Pharmacology & Therapeutics* 105, 7-21.

Simopoulos, A. P. (2000). Human requirement for N-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids. Symposium: The role of poultry products in enriching the human diet with N-3 PUFA; *Poultry Sci.* 79(7), 961-970.

Sinclair, A. J., Attar-Bashi, N. M., Li, D. (2002). What is the role of α -linoleic acid in mammals? *Lipids* 37(12), 1113-1123.

Steffens, W. (1997). Effects of variation in essential fatty acids in fish feeds on nutritive value of freshwater fish or humans. *Aquaculture* 151, 97-119.

Teres, S., Barcelo-Coblijn, G., Benet, M., Alvarez, L., Bressani, R., Halver, J. E., Escriba, P. V. (2008). Oleic acid content is responsible for the reduction in blood pressure induced by olive oil. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 105(37), 13811-13816.

Trenzado, C. E., Morales, A. E., de la Higuera, M. (2008): Physiological changes in rainbow trout held under crowded conditions and fed diets with different levels of vitamin E and C and highly unsaturated fatty acids (HUFA). *Aquaculture* 277, 293-302.

Watanabe, T., Ogino, C., Koshiishi, Y., Matsunaga, T. (1974). Requirement of rainbow trout for essential fatty acids. *Bull. Jpn. Soc. Sci. Fish* 40, 493-499.

FISH HISTOPATHOLOGY - AN ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL TO DETERMINE FISH HEALTH IN POLLUTED WATER IN SOUTH AFRICA

GM Pieterse¹, JC van Dyk¹, MJ Marchand¹, IEJ Barnhoorn² and MS Bornman²

*1. Department of Zoology, University of Johannesburg, P.O. Box 524, Auckland Park,
Johannesburg, 2006, South Africa*

*2. Department of Urology and Andrology, University of Pretoria, P.O. Box 667,
Pretoria, 0001, South Africa*

HISTOPATOLOGIJA RIBA – PROTOKOL ZA PROCENU ZDRAVSTVENOG STANJA U ZAGAĐENOJ VODI U JUŽNOJ AFRICI

Abstrakt

U procesu biomonitoringa efekata zagađenja vodenih ekosistema Južne Afrike na zdravlje riba, koristili smo histološki protokol za kvalitativnu i kvantitativnu procenu efekata. Cilj istraživanja bila je ocena stepena zagađenosti korišćenjem protokola za procenu zdravstvenog stanja riba koji su bazirani na histologiji, na Mozambičku tilapiju, *Oreochromis mossambicus* i Afričkog soma, *Clarias gariepinus*. Rezultati su poređeni a sa referentnom grupom, koja je gajena u laboratoriji u kontrolisanim uslovima. Primena protokola je uključivala i kvantitavni indeks zdravstvene procene (HAI) za brzu procenu stanja riba na terenu, kao i kvalitativne i kvantitativne histološke procene škrge, jetre i gonada.

Ključne reči: *zdravstveno stanje, histologija, histopatologija, toksikologija, kvalitet vode*

INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of environmental conservation and management of ecosystems is to prevent adverse biological and ecological effects caused by pollution. Therefore an urgent need has arisen for sensitive bio-monitoring tools to indicate the effect of pollution on fish health in aquatic ecosystems (H i n t o n et al., 1992). Histopathological assessment of fish tissue allows for early warning signs of disease and detection of long term injury in cells, tissues or organs. Various biochemical and biological studies of fish have

been used to assess the consequences of environmental toxicants on fish, but histology is able to enhance and add quality to the research carried out by describing cellular changes (V a n D y k et al., 2007) and to quantify the results (B e r n e t et al., 1999; M a r c h a n d et al., 2009). Lower level responses such as the prevalence of histopathological symptoms in fish is indicative of the general quality of the environment and can be related to contamination levels of pollutants such as heavy metals, PAHs, PCBs and DDT. These pollutants induce pathological changes in fish. The histological assessment of fish tissue has relevance as a bio-assessment tool and serves as a method to determine preserved biochemical and physiological changes, caused by pollutants as they occur *in situ* (S h o r t and M e y e r s, 2001). Although (DDT) was banned internationally, it is still used for Malaria vector control in areas of South Africa in accordance with the Stockholm convention. This protocol was applied in an area in Limpopo Province, South Africa where ongoing DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl) ethane) spraying occurs. The aim of the study was to qualitatively and quantitatively describe the toxic induced histological changes in the selected organs (liver, gills and gonads) of two Southern Africa freshwater fish species, the sharptooth *Clarias gariepinus* and Mozambique tilapia *Oreochromis mossambicus* by applying the Histology-based fish health (HBFH) assessment protocol as a bio-assessment tool in an area where ongoing DDT-spraying occurs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The study areas concerned are situated within the Limpopo Province and are part of the Luvuvhu Catchment that forms part of the larger Limpopo system, which runs downstream into Mozambique. Both species were sampled at a reference site, Albasini dam (AD), (outside the DDT-sprayed area) and at an exposed site, Xikundu weir (XW), in the same river ± 70 km within the DDT-sprayed area, Limpopo Province, South Africa.

Sampling methods

Gill nets were used to acquire a sample size of ten male fish per site for each species. Sampling was carried out in summer during a high flow season after rains (surveys 2-4).

A quantitative health assessment index (A d a m s et al., 1993) was used for rapid evaluation of fish condition in the field. Histological changes of the liver, gills and gonads were described (qualitative) and graded (quantitative) according to the protocol B e r n e t et al. (1999). The protocol has been applied in laboratory and field studies on two Southern Africa freshwater fish species, *C. gariepinus* and *O. mossambicus*.

The histologically prepared microscope slides (H u m a s o n, 1979) of all tissue were studied using light microscopy for the identification of histopathological alterations. The adapted version of the quantitative histological assessment protocol described by B e r n e t et al. (1999) was used to quantify histopathological alterations observed in the selected target organs. A sixth reaction pattern was added to include the occurrence of intersex, considered an irreversible alteration to normal gonadal tissue.

A reference group of *C. gariepinus* (n=20) and *O. mossambicus* (n=20) were bred and kept until sexually mature in an environmental room in reconstituted reverse osmosis water to minimise exposure to toxicants (V a n D y k, 2006) and the same protocol as described above has been applied.

RESULTS

Health Assessment Index (HAI)

The external examination of all species showed that all fish were in a state of good health in terms of the condition of the fins, eyes, mouth, scales, opercula as well as the general appearance. The external appearance showed structural abnormalities in a number of liver including darkening, discoloration and fat spots. Few external and internal parasitic infections were visible in both species from all the sampling sites. The results of the HAI for the two fish species *C. gariepinus* and *O. mossambicus* for the sampling trips in survey 2, survey 3 and survey 4 for the reference site (AD) as well as for the two DDT sprayed areas (ND and XW) are given in Figure 1.

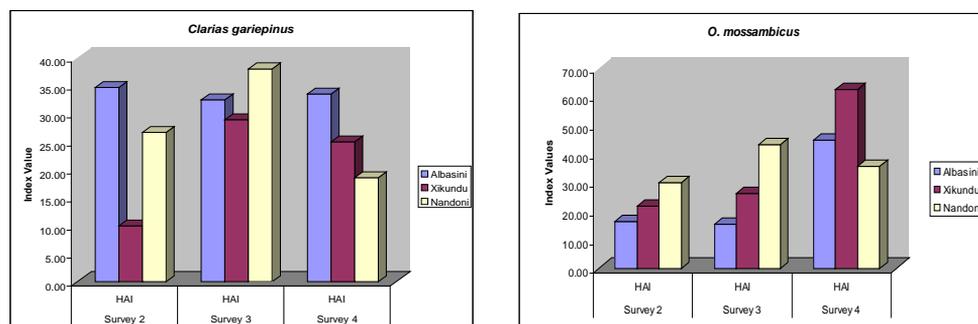


Figure 1. HAI for all sampling periods for *O. mossambicus* and *C. gariepinus*

Cellular and Histopathological Indicators

Qualitative Histological Assessment

All 93 specimens of both *C. gariepinus* and *O. mossambicus* were histologically assessed. This sample size allowed thorough histological assessment of the gills, liver and gonads. The following section reports on the histological observations noted for each organ.

Gill alterations

The following histological alterations were observed: circulatory disturbances including telangiectasia and oedema of secondary lamellae; structural alterations in the form of fusion and branching of primary and secondary lamellae; and plasma alterations with the presence of vacuolation; hyperplasia of the epithelium and infiltration of leucocytes. During the assessment, hyperplasia in the gills of *C. gariepinus* was noted in 16 specimens from AD during survey 3 and intercellular deposits were noted in 21 specimens of *O. mossambicus* in XW from survey 2. These structural alterations frequently observed include epithelial lifting and hyperplasia of the secondary lamellae.

Liver alterations

The following histological alterations were observed: Cord disarray; plasma alterations including granular degeneration of hepatocytes and inter/intra cellular deposits as well fatty degeneration; an increase in the presence of melanomacrophage centers; nuclear alterations; necrosis of hepatic tissue; hypertrophy of hepatocytes, an increase in

connective tissue surrounding central veins, infiltration of mononuclear leukocytes and alterations to the bile ducts including wall proliferation, structural alterations, granular degeneration and nuclear alterations.

Gonad alterations

Ovaries

The alterations that were observed in the ovaries of both species were melanomacrophage centres (MMC) and infiltration of leucocytes in both species.

Testes

Detachment of the basal membrane was observed in *C. gariepinus* from all sampling sites during survey 3, and in AD during survey 4. Interstitial deposits were observed in *C. gariepinus* in AD, ND and in XW during survey 4 and also in AD and XW during survey 2 and 3. Vacuolation was observed AD (survey 3) and XW (survey 4). No cases of intersex were noted in the testes of *C. gariepinus* but in *O. mossambicus* intersex were present at all sampling sites

Quantitative Histological Assessment

During the assessment, certain histological alterations were identified in the selected target organs. Figure 2 presents the Organ Index Values (I_{org}) for both *O. mossambicus* and *C. gariepinus* for the three sampling surveys. The I_{org} values represent the extent of damage to an organ and allows for the comparison of the extent of damage of the same organ in different individuals. The I_{org} means obtained for *O. mossambicus* was also higher than the values obtained for *C. gariepinus*. The I_{org} values in both species were higher in the testes than in the ovaries.

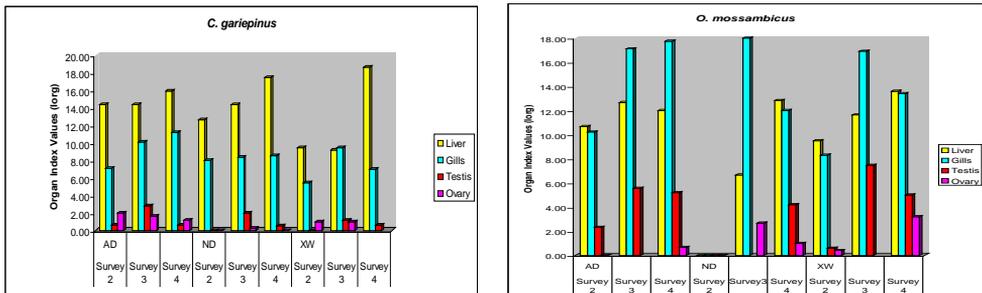


Figure 2: Organ Index (I_{org}) means for the liver, gills, testes and ovaries for *C. gariepinus* and *O. mossambicus*.

The Total Organ Index (Tot-I) means which determines the cumulative degree of damage to all the organs assessed were compared between fish from the three sampling sites, namely AD, ND and XW. The results are presented in Figure 3. In *C. gariepinus*, the highest Tot-I means were recorded during survey 4 for all the sampling sites. The highest Tot-I values for *O. mossambicus* were recorded in survey 3 in XW. In *O. mossambicus* the reference site AD had the lowest Tot-I values.

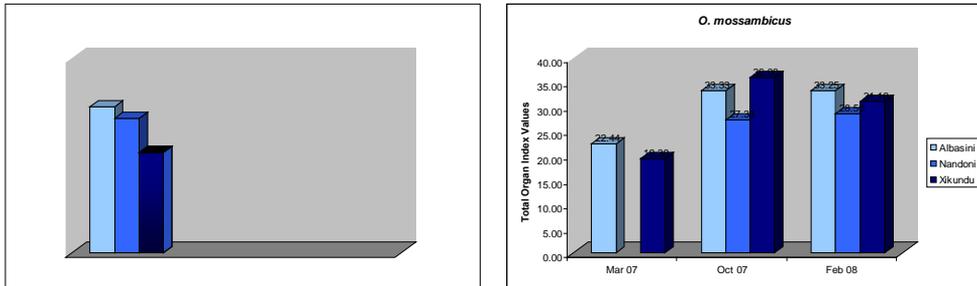


Figure 3: The Total Organ Index (Tot-I) values for *C. gariepinus* and *O. mossambicus* in the AD, ND and XW.

DISCUSSION

Adams et al. (1993) developed a systematic fish health/condition or necropsy-based procedure for use by fisheries personnel at field level. It was developed to use minimal equipment to provide rapid, relatively inexpensive method in order to detect trends in health and condition of fish populations. This method provides a systematic method for documenting lesions and to compare incidences of gross-observable lesions between sites.

Index variables are assigned numerical values based on the degree of severity or damage incurred by an organ or tissue from environmental stressors. Figure 1 shows that high and low index means were obtained for *C. gariepinus* in the reference site (AD) and low index values for the reference site in *O. mossambicus*. According to Adams et al. (1993), the HAI index was successfully applied by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The range of reservoir HAI values was 17 (best) for a relatively pristine system, to 79 (worst) for a river that receives contaminants from numerous sources, the most notable being a river into which effluents from a pulp and paper plant were discharged. The HAI has also been applied to assess the effects on fish health exposed to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in Hartwell reservoir (Adams et al., 1993). The reference site HAI value was 42, while the most contaminated site had an HAI value of 74. HAI values for Pigeon River receiving pulp and paper effluents ranged from 21 (reference site) to 60 (contaminated site) (Adams et al., 1993). These results confirm that fish exposed to toxicants have a higher HAI score indicating more alterations and poorer fish health. The results indicate that all the fish were in good health.

Histopathology allows the examination of organs from fish of any size, age or type to be examined. Sectioning of these fixed tissues allowed retention of *in vivo* relationships. This often allows for diagnoses of changes observed grossly as well as indications of mechanisms of toxicity (Marchand et al., 2009). Macroscopic signs of toxicity are almost always preceded by changes at the tissue, cellular or molecular levels (Senger and Brunbeck 1990). When cell injury or death of cells without death of the organisms occurs, this is followed by cellular reactions and / or host responses that can be described and sometimes be diagnostic of cause (Hinton et al., 1992).

All target organs were assessed in terms of a quantitative histological assessment protocol. During the assessment, certain histological alterations were identified in the selected target organs. The results showed that in both species the gills and liver were

more affected than the gonads (testes and ovaries). *O. mossambicus* were also more affected (showing higher Tot-I values). *O. mossambicus* showed higher Index values for the gonads, which could be due to the occurrence of intersex in the testes in all the sampling sites. Barnhoorn et al. (2004) observed intersex in feral sharptooth catfish from estrogen polluted water. Intersex was not observed in the testes of *C. gariepinus*.

CONCLUSION

Fish histology was used as a tool to monitor the health status in an area where ongoing DDT spraying occurs by implementing qualitative and quantitative histological assessment methods. The results obtained from the reference site (AD) showed that fish are equally affected and that DDT might not be the causative agent.

Based on the HAI, the fish from surveys 2, 3 and 4 in all three sampling sites were in a state of good health. Histopathological alterations of *C. gariepinus* and *O. mossambicus* were identified in the gills, liver and gonads. All the values were higher than the values obtained for a reference group for both species that were bred in toxicant free water (Van Dyk, 2006). Histopathological alterations in fish tissue can be used as a tool to monitor the health status of ecosystems as they provide a more comprehensive knowledge of the effects of toxicants on fish health. Histopathology gives an indication of the serious effects of toxicants, known to be in the water, on fish health. There was no proof that fish from ND and XW was more severely affected than AD. It should be noted that intersex was present in the testes of *O. mossambicus* during all surveys in ND, XW and AD. However, the analysis of the Tot-I from the quantitative histological assessment did not provide outright evidence that ND and XW was in a more severe state than AD, based on overall histopathological alterations in fish tissue.

Acknowledgements:

The financial support by the Water Research Commission (WRC, K5/1674) to Prof MS Bornman and the National Research Foundation (GUN, 61881) of South Africa is hereby acknowledged.

REFERENCES

- Adams, S. M., Brown, A. M. and Goede, R. W. (1993). A quantitative health assessment index for rapid evaluation of fish condition in the field. *T. Am. Fish. Soc.*, 122, 63-73.
- Barnhoorn, I. E. J., Bornman, M. S., Pieterse, G. M. and Van Vuren, J. H. J. (2004). Histological evidence of intersex in feral sharptooth catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) from an estrogen-polluted water source in Gauteng, South Africa. *Environ. Toxicol.* 19, 603-608.
- Bernet, D., Schmidt, H., Meier, W., Berkhardt-Holm, P. and Wahli, T. (1999). Histopathology in fish: proposal for a protocol to assess aquatic pollution. *J. Fish Dis.* 22, 25-34.
- Hinton, D. E., Baumann, P. C., Gardner, G., Hawkins, W. E., Hendricks, J. D., Murchelano, R. A. and Okihira, M. S. (1992). Histopathological biomarkers. In *Biomarkers: biochemical, physiological, and histological markers of anthropogenic stress*. Ed-

ited by Huggett, R. J., Kimerle, R. A., Mehrle, P. M. (Jr) and Bergman, H. L. United States of America: Lewis Publishers.

Humason, G. L. (1979). Animal tissue techniques. 4th Ed. W.H. Freeman, New York.

Marchand, M. J., Pieterse, G. M. and Barnhoorn, I. E. J. (2009). Histopathological alterations in the liver of the sharptooth catfish *Clarias gariepinus* from polluted aquatic systems in South Africa. Environ. Toxicol. 24, 133-147.

Segner, H. and Braunbeck, T. (1990). Adaptive changes of liver composition and structure in golden ide during winter acclimatization. J. Exp. Zool. 255, 171-185.

Short, S. and Meyers, T. R. (2001). Histology in Finfish. NWFHS Laboratory Procedures Manual. Version 1.0. Alaska Fish and Game C.F. Division.

Van Dyk, J. C., Pieterse, G. M. and Van Vuren, J. H. J. (2007). Histological changes in the liver of *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Cichlidae) after exposure to cadmium and zinc. Ecotox. Environ Safe. 66, 432-440.

Van Dyk, J. C. (2006). A qualitative and quantitative assessment of the normal histology of selected target organs of *Clarias gariepinus* and *Oreochromis mossambicus*. Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg.

HEMATOLOŠKI PARAMETRI RIBA KAO INDIKATORI STANJA ŽIVOTNE SREDINE

¹RADOSLAV DEKIĆ, ²ALEKASANDAR IVANC, ³AZRA BAKRAČ-BEĆIRAJ,
²JELENA BOŠKOVIĆ², ¹SVJETLANA LOLIĆ

¹*Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Univerzitet u Banjoj Luci, Mladena Stojanovića 2,
78000 Banja Luka, rdekic@yahoo.com*

²*Fakultet za biofarming, Megatrend Univerzitet Beograd, Maršala Tita 39, 24 300
Bačka Topola*

³*Biotehnički fakultet, Univerzitet u Bihaću, Kulina bana 2, 77 000 Bihać*

HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF FISHES AS THE INDICATORS OF ENVIRONMENT

Abstract

Hematological parameters are reliable indicators of the state of the organism, and the state of the environment indirectly. Research on haematological parameters have been carried out on the species *Barbus peloponnesius* at two different locations. The following parameters were determined: number of erythrocytes, hemoglobine concentration, packed cell volume, Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV), Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin (MCH) and Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin Concentration (MCHC) and parameters of differential blood picture. The physico-chemical and hydrobiological analyzes water quality have been carried out at the same time.

Key words: hematology, Barbus peloponnesius, waterways.

UVOD

Životna sredina kao kompleks faktora, vrši konstantan uticaj na niz fizioloških i bi-hemijskih procesa u organizmu, izazivajući određene periodične promjene tih procesa i funkcija. Kompleks faktora spoljašnje sredine karakterističan je za određenu sezonu godine i kao rezultat njegovog složenog uticaja nastaju odgovarajuće funkcionalne adaptacije u organizmu, okarakterisane nizom mjerljivih promjena. Za praćenje zdravlja i kondicije riba u prirodnim staništima, kao i riba u akvakulturi, veliku važnost imaju istraživanja koja se odnose na krv i tjelesne tečnosti (Ivančić i sar., 2005). Promjene

određenih uslova životne sredine, dovode i do specifičnih ili nespecifičnih promjena hematološkog statusa određene vrste ribe, a ove promjene zajedno sa sezonskim promjenama takođe u značajnoj mjeri utiču na fiziologiju i biohemiju krvi.

Za definisanje fizioloških cirkularnih, kao i staništom uslovljenih karakteristika vrste visoku dijagnostičku vrijednost upravo ima hematološki status koji obuhvata eritroidnu i mijeloidnu lozu. Parametri eritrocitne i leukocitne loze predstavljaju veoma značajne pokazatelje zdravstvenog stanja riba, te njihove vrijednosti za datu vrstu doprinose poznavanju granica njihovog variranja u različitim fazama životnog ciklusa, kao i određivanju normalnih vrijednosti tipičnih za tu vrstu (Ivančić, 2003).

Vrijednosti parametara hematološkog statusa osciliraju pod različitim uticajima spoljašnje sredine. Promjene u krvnoj slici mogu biti rezultat promjene unutrašnjeg fiziološkog stanja i različitosti ekoloških faktora u vremenu i prostoru.

U ovoj studiji proučen je hematološki status vrste *Barbus peloponnesius* iz dva vodoka različitog stepena saprobnosti.

MATERIJAL I METODE

U istraživanjima su korištene jedinke vrste *Barbus peloponnesius* koje su lovljene na rijeci Suturliji i Jakotinskoj rijeci, odnosno vodama slivnog područja rijeke Vrbas. Lov jedinki i određivanje vrijednosti hematoloških parametara provedeno je u maju mjesecu 2004 godine.

Rijeka Suturlija svojim tokom i svojim slivnim područjem nalazi se na području jugozapadno od Banje Luke, a samo ušće u rijeku Vrbas, kao lijeve pritoke, nalazi se u naselju Srpske Toplice (Gornji Šeher), na nadmorskoj visini od 159 m. Izvor se nalazi kod naselja Goleši, na visini od 390 m, dok osnov slivnog područja predstavlja Dedića točak, brdo na nadmorskoj visini od 466 m.

Jakotinska rijeka je lijeva pritoka Vrbanje sa dužinom toka od oko 15 km, kotom izvora na nadmorskoj visini od 670 m, kotom ušća na 260 m i ukupnim padom riječnog korita od 410 m (Topografska karta, 1977; 1977a). Ima karakter stalnog vodotoka.

Za uzorkovanje ribe korišten je aparat za elektroribolov, sa impulsnom istosmjernom strujom i mogućnošću prilagođavanja izlaznog napona (u zavisnosti od provodljivosti vode u kojoj se vrši uzorkovanje), marke IG 600, snage 1,2 KW (sl. 6), a sakupljanje riba pomoću meredova.

Istovremeno su uzeti i uzorci vode za fizičko-hemijsku analizu kvaliteta, kao i uzorci faune dna za potrebe hidrobioloških analiza. Fizičko-hemijska analiza kvaliteta vode obuhvatala je određivanje dvadeset parametara, a klasifikacija kvaliteta vode izvršena je prema važećoj Uredbi o klasifikaciji voda i kategorizaciji vodotoka (Službeni glasnik RS, 42/2001).

Hematološke analize

Uzimanje krvi za hematološke analize obavljeno je punktiranjem srca oštrom i širokom sterilnom iglom (1.0 do 1.2 mm), uz primjenu pravila sterilnog rada. Nativna krv bez dodatka antikoagulativnog sredstva koristila se za dalju analizu.

Analiza broja uobličenih elemenata određena je postupkom brojanja u komori (hemocitometru) metodom K e k i ć a i I v a n c a (1982), dok je za određivanje koncentracije hemoglobina (Hb) korištena Drabkinova hemiglobin cijanidska metoda (B l a x h a l l i D a i s l y, 1973).

Hematokrit (Hct) je određen centrifugiranjem, korištenjem mikrohematokrit centrifuge, dok su hematološki indeksi određeni računski na osnovu vrijednosti hematokrita, broja eritrocita i koncentracije hemoglobina.

$$\text{Srednja vrijednost zapremine eritrocita (MCV)} \quad MCV = \frac{Hct}{B \text{ .eritrocita/l}}$$

$$\text{Srednja vrijednost količine hemoglobina u eritrocitu (MCH)} \quad MCH = \frac{H / l}{B \text{ .eritrocita/l}}$$

$$\text{Srednja vrijednost hemoglobina u litri eritrocita (MCHC)} \quad MCHC = \frac{H / l}{Hct}$$

Za potrebe diferencijalne krvne slike izvršena je priprema krvnih razmaza, a nakon sušenja na vazduhu i pripreme za bojenje, razmazi su bojeni metodom po Pappenheimu.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Kvalitet vode

Na osnovu vrijednosti nitrata i ukupnih suspendovanih materija voda rijeke Suturlije pripada II klasi kvaliteta vode, dok ostali praćeni parametri odgovaraju prvoj klasi kvaliteta.

Vrijednosti parametara za kvalitet vode Jakotinske rijeke ukazuju na I klasu kvaliteta, izuzev vrijednosti suspendovanih materija koje su imale vrijednost druge klase.

Prema provedenim hidrobiološkim analizama oba ispitivana vodotoka spadaju u β -mezosaprobnu kategoriju, ali im se indeksi saprobnosti značajno razlikuju.

Jakotinska rijeka u uzorku iz maja mjeseca ima graničnu indeksa (1.505) između oligosaprobne i β -mezosaprobne, dok voda rijeke Suturlije spada u β -mezosaprobnu kategoriju sa indeksom saprobnosti 1.960.

Hematološki parametri

Kod svih ispitivanih jedinki utvrđeni su parametri eritrocitne i leukocitne loze. Uzorak sapače iz rijeke Suturlije obuhvatao je ukupno dvadesetpet jedinki, dok je iz Jakotinske rijeke u istraživanju korištena tridesetjedna jedinka.

Rezultati istraživanja predstavljani su tabelarno za svaki vodotok posebno (Tab.1), a komparacija dobijenih rezultata data je tekstualno.

Tabela 1. Parametri eritrocitne loze sapače iz rijeke Suturlije i Jakotinske rijeke

| | Hb g/l | Hct l/l | Broj erit. $\times 10^{12}/l$ | MCV fl | MCH pg | MCHC g/l erit. |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <i>Suturlija</i> | | | | | | |
| Srednja vrijednost | 67.48 | 0.411 | 1.148 | 359.08 | 58.80 | 165.79 |
| Standardna devijacija | 9.830 | 0.058 | 0.052 | 54.733 | 8.197 | 24.943 |
| Minimum | 51.85 | 0.329 | 1.060 | 282.458 | 43.942 | 109.629 |
| Maksimum | 88.89 | 0.522 | 1.230 | 470.185 | 73.462 | 214.820 |
| Koeficijent variranja | 14.569 | 14.033 | 4.609 | 15.242 | 13.940 | 15.045 |
| <i>Jakotinska rijeka</i> | | | | | | |
| Srednja vrijednost | 74.55 | 0.437 | 1.099 | 398.547 | 67.947 | 171.498 |
| Standardna devijacija | 8.96 | 0.046 | 0.061 | 46.740 | 8.551 | 20.734 |
| Minimum | 44.44 | 0.327 | 1.000 | 302.232 | 41.925 | 111.100 |
| Maksimum | 88.89 | 0.531 | 1.220 | 495.050 | 85.471 | 226.791 |
| Koeficijent variranja | 12.017 | 10.467 | 5.587 | 11.728 | 12.585 | 12.090 |

Komparacija rezultata eritrocitnih parametara sapače sa dva lokaliteta pokazuje postojanje značajnih razlika kod većine ispitivanih parametara.

Tako su kod jedinki iz Jakotinske rijeke konstatovane značajno veće vrijednosti koncentracije hemoglobina ($p = 0.008$), vrijednosti prosječne zapremine eritrocita ($p = 0.006$) i količine hemoglobina po eritrocitu ($p = 0.000$), dok su jedinke iz rijeke Suturlije imale značajno veći broj eritrocita ($p = 0.002$). Ostali praćeni hematološki parametri nisu pokazivali značajnu razliku.

Ovakav odnos praćenih parametara stoji u vezi sa slabijim kvalitetom vode Suturlije, što kod sapače iz ove rijeke uslovljava prisustvo u cirkulaciji većeg broja mladih, nezrelih, formi eritrocita i zrelih eritrocita sa značajno manjom količinom hemoglobina, koje ribe proizvode kao odgovor na uslove staništa.

Produkcija mladih formi eritrocita, s druge strane uslovljava, kod ovih jedinki manje vrijednosti prosječne zapremine eritrocita, jer se radi o nezrelim formama manje zapremine.

Na takvu konstataciju ukazuju veličina i oblika jedra eritrocita koje je manje i s nešto izmijenjenim elipsastim oblikom u odnosu na jedro eritrocita jedinki iz Jakotinske rijeke.

Prisustvo manje prosječne zapremine eritrocita uzrokuje i manje vrijednosti prosječne količine hemoglobina po eritrocitu (MCH), kao i manje vrijednosti ukupnog hemoglobina.

Do istih rezultata došlo se i u istraživanjima hematoloških parametara šarana i lipljena iz različitih ekoloških uslova (Ivančić i sar., 1993; 1994), a različite vrijednosti hematoloških parametara konstatovane su i kod pastrmke (Kekeć, 1985).

Ovakvi rezultati konstatovani su i kod istraživanja hematologije klena iz različitih vodotoka (Đurđević i sar., 2005).

Analiza hematoloških parametara šarana s tri lokaliteta pokazuje da su postojale izvjesne razlike u vrijednostima hematokrita po lokalitetima, a razlikovale su se i diferencijalne krvne slike, odnosno učešće pojedinih formi leukocita (Fotić i Harmon, 1999).

Istraživanja hematoloških parametara vrste *Clarias gariepinus* pokazuju da na vrijednosti hematoloških parametara u značajnoj mjeri utiču pol ribe, period aklimatizacije, kao i samo stanište, odnosno da li je riba uzeta iz akvakulture ili iz njenih prirodnih uslova (G a b r i e l i s a r., 2004).

Kod svih ispitivanih jedinki određene su i vrijednosti broja leukocita, te parametri diferencijalne krvne slike (Tab.2).

Tabela 2. Parametri leukocitne loze sapače iz rijeke Suturlije i Jakotinske rijeke

| Broj ind. | Broj leukocita (x 10 ⁹) | Proporcije pojedinih formi leukocita | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Neutrofil | Pseudoeozinofil | Limfocit | Monocit | Bazofil |
| <i>Suturlija</i> | | | | | | |
| Srednja vrijednost | 17.520 | 0.290 | 0.130 | 0.500 | 0.056 | 0.024 |
| Standardna devijacija | 1.960 | 0.068 | 0.046 | 0.069 | 0.023 | 0.014 |
| Minimum | 14.000 | 0.200 | 0.050 | 0.340 | 0.020 | 0.000 |
| Maksimum | 22.000 | 0.500 | 0.230 | 0.650 | 0.100 | 0.070 |
| Koeficijent variranja | 11.189 | 23.302 | 35.393 | 13.779 | 41.560 | 56.417 |
| <i>Jakotinska rijeka</i> | | | | | | |
| Srednja vrijednost | 18.777 | 0.353 | 0.104 | 0.473 | 0.050 | 0.020 |
| Standardna devijacija | 1.668 | 0.051 | 0.045 | 0.065 | 0.027 | 0.015 |
| Minimum | 16.000 | 0.240 | 0.040 | 0.350 | 0.010 | 0.000 |
| Maksimum | 22.000 | 0.490 | 0.190 | 0.600 | 0.110 | 0.060 |
| Koeficijent variranja | 8.882 | 14.452 | 43.460 | 13.804 | 54.650 | 74.608 |

Poređenjem parametara diferencijalne krvne slike uočavaju se jasne razlike među ribama sa različitih lokaliteta.

Tako je proporcija neutrofilnih granulocita značajno veća ($p = 0.000$) kod jedinki iz Jakotinske rijeke, a ove jedinke su imale i značajno veći broj leukocita ($p = 0.013$), dok su jedinke iz rijeke Suturlije imale veće vrijednosti pseudoeozinofila ($p = 0.041$). Ostali praćeni parametri ne pokazuju postojanje značajnih razlika.

Promjena broja leukocita i proporcije pojedinih formi mogu biti uzrokovane i povećanjem organskog opterećenje u vodi, tako se u krvi šarana uočava povećanje proporcija granulocita i monocita, što vjerovatno predstavlja adaptivni odgovor na povećanje broja fakultativno patogenih mikroorganizama (I v a n c i s a r. 1993).

Sama promjena ambijentalne temperature dovodi do promjene u krvnoj slici i utiče na proporciju nespecifičnih toksičnih ćelija u krvi šarana, te je njihova zastupljenost značajno veća u hladnoj vodi, dok je u toploj vodi registrovana veća proizvodnja antitijela (L e m o r v a n i s a r. 1996).

Takođe, promjene broja leukocita i proporcije limfocita u okviru leukocitarne formule mogu biti povezana sa mnogim infektivnim i neinfektivnim poremećajima stanja

organizma riba uključujući i trovanje teškim metalima (M u r a d i H o u s t o n, 1988), trovanje amonijakom (W l a s o n i D a b r o w s k a, 1989) i bakterijske infekcije (N o y a i s a r. 1995).

ZAKLJUČCI

- Parametri kvaliteta vode pokazuju prema većini praćenih parametara I klasu kvaliteta vode, s tim da je prema nekim parametrima rijeka Suturlija u II klasi, a Jakotinska rijeka samo na osnovu vrijednosti suspendovanih materija.
- Hematološki parametri vrste *Barbus peloponnesius* sa dva ispitivana lokaliteta pokazuju značajne razlike.
- Veće vrijednosti koncentracije hemoglobina, prosječne zapremine eritrocita i količine hemoglobina po eritrocitu konstatovane su kod jedinki iz Jakotinske rijeke, dok je veća vrijednost broja eritrocita utvrđena kod jedinki iz rijeke Suturlije.
- Odnos praćenih parametara sapače sa dva ispitivana lokaliteta, može se objasniti činjenicom da je kvalitet vode rijeke Suturlije lošiji u odnosu na Jakotinsku rijeku, što uslovljava veći broj mladih eritrocita, koji imaju i manju zapreminu.
- Broj leukocita i proporcija neutrofila su značajno veće kod jedinki iz Jakotinske rijeke, dok su jedinke iz rijeke Suturlije imale značajno veće vrijednosti pseudoeozinofila.

LITERATURA

Blaxhall, P.C. i Daisley, K.W. (1973). Routine hematological methods for use with fish blood.-*J. Fish. Biol.*, 5:771-781.

Durđević Svyetlana, Dekić, R., Vuković Dragojla., Ivanc, A. (2005). Kvalitet vode i morfološke, merističke i hematološke karakteristike klena (*Leuciscus cephalus*), Prvi Simpozijum biologa Republike Srpske, 2005.

Foott, S. J. and Harmon, R. (1999). Health Evaluation of Adult Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) from Lake Mead and Lake Mohave.-*U. S. Fish i Wildlife Service California-Nevada Fish health Center.*

Gabriel, U. U., Ezeri, G.N.O. and Opabunmi, O.O. (2004). Influence of sex, source, health status and acclimation on the haematology of *Clarias gariepinus* (Burch,1822). *African Journal of Biotechnology* Vol. 3, No. 9, September, 2004 pp. 463-467.

Ivanc, A., S. Maletin, K. Kojčić, N. Đukić, V. Pujin (1993). Leukocitarna formula riba kao pokazatelj uticaja organskog opterećenja vode Kanala Hidrosistema DTD kod Vrbasa."Zaštita voda 93", Arandjelovac, Zbornik radova: 240-245.

Ivanc, A., Maletin, S., Djukić, N., Pujin, V., Miljanović, B. (1994). Populations- und saisonmassige Schwankungen der Leukocytenzahl und des Differentialblutbildes der Aesche (*Thymallus thymallus* L.), 30. Arbeitstagung der IAD, Zuoz - Engadin (Schweiz), *Limnologische Berichte Donau* 1994, Band I, Wissenschaftliche Kurzreferate: 207-210.

Ivanc, A. i Jeremić S. (1999). Hematološki status u dijagnostici oboljenja riba. U monografiji "Zaštita životne sredine pri intenzivnom gajenju riba", Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Institut za biologiju, Ekološki pokret grada Novog Sada Urednici: Smiljka Šimić i Aleksandar Ivanc, Novi Sad, 86-95.

Ivanc A. i Miljanović, B. (2003). Hidroakumulacije, Multidisciplinovani pristup održivom razvoju, Monografija, Prirodno-matematički fakultet Novi Sad, Ministarstvo za zaštitu prirodnih bogatstava i životne sredine, Zavod za zaštitu zdravlja “Timok” Zaječar, JVP “Vode Srbije”, JVP “Vode Vojvodi.” Novi Sad.

Ivanc, A., Hasković, E., Jeremić, S., Dekić, R. (2005). Hematological Evaluation of welfare and health of fish, Praxis veterinaria 53 (3) 191-202.

Kekić, H. i Ivanc, A. (1982). A new direct method for counting fish blood cells Ichthyologia, 14, 1: 55.

Kekić H. Pavlović V, Gvozdrenović O, Ivanc A, Mijatović N, Pejić K. (1985). Differential blood count in brown trout (*Salmo trutta m. fario*) under natural conditions of habitat in various seasons. Jugoslav. Physiol. Pharmacol. Acta. 21, Suppl. 4, 121.

Lemorvan, C., P. Deschaux and D. Troutaud (1996). Effects and mechanisms of environmental temperature on carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) anti-Dnp antibody-response and nonspecific cytotoxic-cell activity - A kinetic study. Developmental and comparative immunology, 20, 5 : 331-340.

Murad, A., Houston, A. H. (1988). Leucocytes and leucopoietic capacity in goldfish, *Carasius auratus*, exposed to sublethal levels of cadmium. Aquatic Toxicology, 13: 141- 154.

Noya, M., Magarinos, B., Toranzo, A. E., and Lamas, J. (1995). Sequential pathology of experimental pasteurellosis in gilthead seabream *Sparus aurata*. A light and electron- microscopic study. Diseases of Aquatic Organismus, 21: 177 – 186.

Službeni glasnik RS, Uredba o klasifikaciji voda i kategorizaciji vodotoka (42/2001).

Topografska karta 1:25000 Banja Luka 1-4, Broj lista 423-1-2 (Šaškinovci), Vojnogeografski institut, drugo dopunjeno izdanje, 1977.

Topografska karta 1:25000 Banja Luka 4-3, Broj lista 423-4-3 (Rađići), Vojnogeografski institut, drugo dopunjeno izdanje, 1977a.

Wlason, T., H. Dabrowska (1989). Cellular changes in the blood and hematopoietic tissues of common carp exposed to a sublethal concentration of ammonia. Aquatic Living Resources, 2: 169 - 174.

ZAŠTITA IHTIOFAUNE I ZAKONSKA REGULATIVA U SRBIJI

STEVAN MALETIN¹, ALEKSANDAR MATIĆ², MIROSLAV ĆIRKOVIĆ¹,
NIKOLINA MILOŠEVIĆ¹, ŽELJKA JURAKIĆ¹

¹Poljoprivredni fakultet, 21000 Novi Sad

²Nacionalni park "Fruška Gora", 21208 Sremska Kamenica

E-mail: smaletin@polj.ns.ac.yu

ICHTHYOFAUNA CONSERVATION AND LEGISLATION IN SERBIA

Abstract

During the entire European civilisation development, there was notable anthropogenic influence on ichthyofauna. Fish remains, mostly of pike and sturgeon species, were found on numerous locations. Intense fishing and constant worsening of environmental conditions in last few centuries and especially decades, led to serious decline in total fish fund, especially of some fish species. Unlike birds and mammals, the protection of freshwater fishes in Europe was focused on the species of economic significance. Taking this into account, it is necessary to establish a modern concept of ichthyofauna protection and improvement, which will provide a basis for the measures of integral protection of river systems fish fund. The current status of some fish species was determined considering the principles and criteria of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It contains five basic categories: endangered, vulnerable, rare, data deficient and not evaluated. The most important stresses for ichthyofauna are pollution, habitat changes, introduction, hybridisation and overfishing. In order to conserve ichthyofauna, international organisations and experts in the area of fishing and environmental protection recommend the use of allowed fishing equipment, maintenance of optimal hydrological, physico-chemical and biological water flows characteristics, as well as adequate fish stocking. According to positive Serbian legislation there are a new propositions of conservative status of some fish species and permanent i.e. limited fishing in relation to species, period and standard length.

Key words: ichthyofauna, conservation, legislation, Serbia

UVOD

U toku celokupnog razvoja ljudske civilizacije u Evropi evidentan je snažan antropogeni uticaj na ihtiofaunu. Na mnogim lokalitetima su pronađeni ostaci kostiju riba, u prvom redu štuke i jesetarskih vrsta riba. Intenzivan ribolov i stalno pogoršavanje opštih životnih uslova koji vladaju u vodenoj sredini usloveli su tokom poslednjih vekova, a naročito decenija, drastične promene u smislu smanjenja ukupnog ribljeg fonda, a naročito populacija pojedinih vrsta riba. Za razliku od ptica i sisara, zaštita slatkovodnih riba u Evropi je išla uglavnom u pravcu brige o eknomski najvažnijim vrstama, kao što su salmonide (lososi i pastrmke) i ozimice. Pored nesumnjivog privrednog i sportsko-rekreativnog značaja, ribe kao ključna karika u lancima ishrane na nivou celokupnog vodenog ekosistema, imaju izvanrednu vrednost bioindikatora kvaliteta vode. Takođe, one su veoma važne sa aspekta obrazovno-naučnog procesa kao izuzetno koristan genetički materijal. Imajući sve ovo u vidu, neophodno je uspostavljanje jednog modernog koncepta očuvanja i unapređenja ihtiofaune na osnovu kojeg će se sprovoditi mere integralne zaštite ribljeg fonda pojedinih rečnih sistema i njihovih ribarskih/ribolovnih područja.

SAVREMENI KONCEPT ZAŠTITE SLATKOVODNIH RIBA EVROPE

Istorijske promene sastava i istrukture ihtiofaune je moguće posmatrati isključivo upoređivanjem sadašnjeg statusa u odnosu na njeno originalno stanje koje potiče ne samo iz vremena pre intenzivnih antropogenih zahvata (hidromeliorativni radovi, zagađenje i prelov) već iz mnogo ranijih perioda koja datiraju od ledenog doba kada je došlo da značajnog pustošenja ribljeg fonda. Naime, povremena velika zahlađenja uslovila su iščezavanje većine toplovodnih vrsta u severo-zapadnim delovima Evrope poštedevši samo njena južna područja, Iberijsko, Apeninsko i Balkansko poluostrvo, u kojima se zadržala relativno raznovrsna fauna riba. Nakon povlačenja ledenih masa dolazi do migracije riba iz južne prema srednjoj i sverozapadnoj Evropi, a najznačajnije širenje je izvedeno iz rečnog sistema Dunava. Tom prilikom više uspeha su imale otpornije šaranske vrste nego retke i osetljive salmonide.

Sadašnji status pojedinih vrsta riba je određen na osnovu principa i kriterijuma koje je donela Međunarodna unija za očuvanje prirode (IUCN). Ona sadrži pet osnovnih kategorija: ugrožena, ranjiva, retka, nedovoljno poznata i neodređena, koji je dopunjen (proširen) sa još pet: istrebljen, istrebljen u divljini, kritično ugrožen, skoro ugrožen i van opasnosti. Mnogi eksperti iz ove oblasti se ne slažu u pogledu ugroženosti nekih vrsta riba. Prema jednom izveštaju Evropske ekonomske zajednice iz osamdesetih godina prošlog veka, navodi se spisak u kojem su 4 vrste ugrožene, 8 je ranjivo, a 34 pripadaju ostalim kategorijama (L e l e k, 1987). Nešto kasniji podaci ukazuju da oko 40% slatkovodnih riba Evrope ima status ugrožene ili ranjive vrste. Na osnovu najnovijih istraživanja (K o t t e l a t e t F r e y h o f, 2007.) Evropske kopnene vode naseljava 546 autohtonih i 33 introdukovane vrste, a određen je status ugroženosti za 525 vrsta. Prema kategorijama i kriterijumima Crvene liste 38%(200 vrsta) je globalno ugroženo, od kojih je 12% kritično ugroženo (62), 10% su ugrožene, a 16% su ranjive. Istovremeno 4% vrsta su blizu ugroženosti, 49% (254) su van opasnosti, za 7% (34) nedostaju podaci, 2% (13) su iščezle i < 0% su iščezle u divljini.

Najznačajniji pritisci na faunu riba odnose se na zagađenje koje potiče iz poljoprivrede, zatim u vidu industrijskih i komunalnih otpadnih voda, usled intenzivne urba-

nizacije, a naročito izvođenjem hidrograđevinskih radova (drenažni i kanalski sistemi, izgradnja nasipa, brana i prevodnica). Veliki značaj za osiromašenje ihtiofaune, kao i ukupnog ribljeg fonda, imaju privredni i sportski ribolov i uvođenje alohtonih vrsta riba, tj. onih koje potiču iz drugih zoogeografskih oblasti (u naše vode su u poslednjih stotina godina uneseni patuljasti som, sunčanica, srebrni karaš, beli amur, kineska bradavičarka/bezribica, beli i sivi tolstolobik i pastrmski grgeč/bas). Mnogi od ovih faktora su povezani i njihove efekte treba sagledati integralno, u pojedinim kombinacijama. Ipak, njihove negativne posledice na ukupan fond riba često mogu da budu nepredvidive.

Zagađenje vode je svakako najznačajniji faktor koji ugrožava ne samo ribe nego i ceo vodeni svet. Najčešće se ogleda u povećanju organskih materija, rastvorenih soli, kiselina, metala i drugih toksikanata, kao i temperature (termopolucija). Ekstremne vrednosti ovih faktora mogu da dovedu do pomora ribe, direktnim ili indirektnim uticajem (usled poremećaja kiseoničnog režima). U blažim situacijama takođe dolazi do rekonstrukcije ihtiofaune kada otpornije ribe, kao što su šaranske vrste, grgeč i smuđ potiskuju i zamenjuju osetljivije, pre svega pastrmske i ozimicu. Prekomerne količine fosfora i azota u mnogobrojnim jezerima Evrope su doprinela ubrzanom procesu eutrofizacije (bujan razvoj fitoplanktona i vodene vegetacije), što je uslovljavalo usporavanje rasta grgeča i drugih vrsta iz te familije i smanjenje plodnosti nekih šaranskih vrsta riba.

Veliko organsko zagađenje u mnogim rekama zapadne Evrope uslovljavalo je nepovratan gubitak pojedinih nekih vrsta riba, kao što su rečna paklara, slatkovodna haringa, losos i mladica. Glavni razlog ove devastacije ribljeg fonda je deficit kiseonika. Slično se dogodilo i sa faunom riba u Temzi kada je polovinom prošlog veka, na dužini od oko 70 km donjeg toka reke, opstala jedino jegulja. Međutim, uvođenjem tretmana za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda rehabilitovano je riblje naselje, pa je četrdesetak godina kasnije registrovano preko 100 vrsta. Posebno pozitivne efekte izazvalo je poribljavanje lososom, nakon čega je ulovljeno 89 odraslih primeraka.

Poseban problem predstavlja emitovanje sumpornih i azotnih jedinjenja prilikom sagorevanja fosilnih goriva u velikim industrijskim centrima Zapadne Evrope. Odatle se vazdušnim strujama prenose hiljadama kilometara i ponovo dospevaju u zemljište ili vodu kao "kisele kiše". Na taj način je ugroženo oko 30.000 jezera u Švedskoj, Norveškoj i Finskoj, kao i jezera i vodotoci u Nemačkoj, Britaniji, Francuskoj, Češkoj i Slovačkoj. Njihov uticaj može da bude izuzetno toksičan pošto im je pH vrednost svega 4, a najviše se ispoljava tokom proleća za vreme topljenja snežnog pokrivača kada ogromna količina vode u kratkom vremenskom periodu dospeva u reke. Kisele kiše deluju na ribe direktno i indirektno. Ekstremno niska kiselost povećava mortalitet ikre, larvi i mladunaca što uslovljava opšti pad populacija pojedinih vrsta. Tako je konstatovano povećanje smrtnosti ikre grgeča od 10 do 50% smanjenjem vrednosti pH sa 5 na 4. Istovremeno, razvoj preživelih oplodjenih jaja traje i do tri puta duže. Ne samo ribe, nego i drugi životinjski organizmi, značajni kao hranidbeni resurs, trpe posledice povećanja kiselosti vode. Larve vodenog cveta i puževi se retko mogu sresti ako je pH ispod 5.7 odnosno 6.0. Vrednosti pH 3.5 - 4.0 su letalne za salmonidne vrste, dok bodorka i linjak mogu da prežive izvesno vreme u takvim okolnostima. U uslovima povećane kiselosti dolazi do izraženijeg efekta toksičnosti mnogih metala, aluminijuma, cinka, gvožđa, kadmijuma i bakra. Posebno je značajan aluminijum i njegov uticaj u osmoregulaciji putem škraga. Ovaj metal pokazuje maksimalna toksična svojstva pri pH 5.

Metali, kao bakar, živa, kadmijum, cink i olovo, dospevaju u vodotoke koji se nalaze u industrijskim i rudarskim regionima. Svi oni mogu da izazivaju različite fiziološke

efekte. Tako cink, bakar i živa prouzrokuju morfološke promene na škragama smanjujući njihovu respiracionu i osmoregulacionu efikasnost. Ovaj tip zagađenja takođe usporava mrest i razvoj oplođene ikre i povećava smrtnost embriona i larvi riba. S druge strane, toksična priroda pojedinih metala, npr. cinka, može biti ublažena u uslovima povećana količine kalcijuma u vodi. Slični rezultati su dobijeni i u istraživanjima uticaja drugih metala. Međutim, u praksi se najčešće sreće kompleksno zagađenje sa više metala, pa je veoma teško ustanoviti njihov pojedinačni efekat.

Primena pesticida, pre svih herbicida i insekticida, permanentno ugrožava riblji svet. Hlorovani hidrokarbonati (kao DDT) negativno deluju na skeletnu muskulaturu. Takođe je ustanovljeno štetno dejstvo endrina i dieldrina, a organski fosfati (malation i paration) inaktiviraju acetilholiniesteraze, enzime koji utiče na regulisanje balansa natrijuma u organizmu riba. Čak i niske koncentracije nekih herbicida mogu da izazovu deformacije prilikom razvoja kičmenog stuba larvi šaranskih vrsta riba.

U grupu negativnih faktora koji utiču na opšte stanje ribljeg fonda spada i poseban oblik fizičkog zagađenja u vidu termopolucije koji uključuje temperaturne promene, kao i prisustvo suspendovanih materija u vodi. Ovo drugo najčešće potiče od jalovine iz rudnika i neprečišćenih industrijskih otpadnih voda. Njihovim upuštanjem u vodene basene ribljim populacijama može biti uskraćen adekvatan hranidbeni resurs u kvalitativnom i kvalitativnom smislu, a takođe im može stvoriti problem prilikom iznalaženja povoljnog mesta i podloge za mrest. Povišena temperatura vode, kao rezultat povećanja količine suspendovanih čestica čvrstog materijala, može da izazove raznovrsne efekte na razvoj ikre i mladunaca.

Neuobičajeno visoka temperatura vode se najčešće javlja u vodotocima u blizini termoelektrana. Mada je povišena temperatura vode retko fatalna za ribe u evropskim uslovima (čak takva voda može i da se koristi u šaranskim mrestilištima), mogući su stresovi izazvani naglim smanjenjem koncentracije rastvorenog kiseonika koja se događa u takvim uslovima. Pored toga, sa povećanjem temperature vode dolazi do pojačavanja toksičnog dejstva nekih otrovnih materija, kao npr. cijanida, usled ubrzanog procesa metabolizma. Istovremeno, visoka temperatura vode direktno utiče na ribe, naročito na njihov razvojni ciklus. Vijabilnost ikre može biti smanjena, kao i procenat preživljavanja larvi i mladunaca u uslovima redukovane količine raspoložive hrane.

Bogatstvo ribljeg fonda nekog područja, kao i njegova raznovrsnost, takođe mogu biti poremećeni promenama ne samo vodnog režima nego i okolnog zemljišta (priobalja). U prvom redu, to se događa prekomernom sečom šuma što uslovljava povećanje brzine vodenog toka izazivajući destabilizaciju obale i erozione procese. Istovremeno, povećava se temperatura vode, ne samo kao posledica direktne insolacije, već i usled dodatne apsorpcije toplote preko uvećane količine suspendovanih neorganskih i organskih materija. Promene vodnog režima takođe utiču na povećanje temperature. Mali i plitki vodotoci su topliji, što može da predstavlja problem u gornjim delovima slivnog područja gde se mreste salmonidne vrste. U takvim temperaturnim uslovima može da dođe do preuranjenog mresta u vreme kada ostali uslovi, pre svega ishrane, nisu zadovoljavajući. Pored ovoga, javljaju se i neke druge negativne posledice kao što su otežano disanje (usled već pomenute velike količine suspendovanih materija), problemi iznalaženja adekvatnog skloništa i promena kvaliteta odgovarajućeg mesta za mrest i polaganje ikre. Ovo poslednje ima naročit efekat na rezultate razmnožavanja.

Smanjenje plavne zone i njena destrukcija, zbog potreba u novim površinama za poljoprivredu i industriju, može da ima veoma ozbiljne negativne efekte na faunu riba. To je

naročito izraženo u rečnom sistemu Dunava, što je uslovalo smanjenje ribarske aktivnosti. Značaj plavne zone je izvanredno velik. Ona omogućuje održavanje biomase i raznovrsnosti celokupnog ribljeg naselja vezano za sezonske cikluse (periode visokih i niskih voda). Takođe, plavna zona obezbeđuje sklonište i predstavlja centralno područje gde ribe iz glavnog rečnog toka migriraju u vreme poplavnog talasa. Ovaj deo reke je istovremeno plodište (prirodno mrestilište) i važan hranidbeni resurs ostalim akvatičnim organizmima. Međutim, značajnijim antropogenim uticajima dolazi do izmena karakteristika vodotoka u pogledu njegove hidrologije, forme rečnog korita, količine suspendovanih materija, temperature, hemizma i hidrobioloških osobina vode i može posredno ili neposredno da utiče najčešće u smislu usporavanja ili ubrzavanja brzine vodenog toka ili izazivajući probleme u vezi erozivnih procesa. Na taj način se gube neka karakteristična staništa za pojedine vrste riba, posebno za štuku i šaranske vrste koje se mreste na vodenom bilju, ili za kleniča, koji za mrest zahteva kamenitu i šljunkvitu podlogu.

Pregrađivanjem vodenog toka i formiranjem akumulacionih jezera nastaju novi dodatni uslovi koji onemogućuju uspešan razvoj ribljeg fonda. Izgradnjom energetskog sistema "Đerdap" dolazi do fluktuacije nivoa Dunava za više od 8 m čime su stvoreni nepovoljni uslovi za reprodukciju kečige, smuđa i štuke. Slično je ustanovljeno i za lososa u finskim jezerima. Konstrukcijom rečnih brana se takođe prekidaju migracioni putevi jesetarskih vrsta, morune, lososa, pastrmke i jegulje. Ove brane ne deluju samo u fizičkom smislu nego i menjaju temperaturu, salinitet i druge hemijske karakteristike vode. To takođe smanjuje genetičku varijabilnost mresnog jata. S druge strane, izgradnja sistema kanalske mreže omogućuje rasprostranjenje nekih vrsta riba, kao što su uklija, balavac ili ozimica. Naravno, najdrastičniji negativan uticaj na riblje naselje dolazi od industrijskih i komunalnih otpadnih voda koje izazivaju značajan mortalitet polno zrelih jedinki i mladunaca.

Poseban problem koji doprinosi izmenama faune riba jednog slivnog područja je uvođenje novih vrsta. Tako je u irskim vodama unošenje štuke redukovalo brojnost domaćih grabljivica, lososa i pastrmke. Slično se desilo i sa transferom smuđa u zapadne delove Nemačke, Holandiju u istočnu Englesku koji je ugrozio šaranske vrste riba ili kada je bas uveden u Italiju. Takođe, poribljavanjem belim amurom došlo je do narušavanja ne samo prirodnih mrestilišta domaćih vrsta riba koje za reprodukciju zahtevaju dobro razvijenu vodenu vegetaciju nego i uslova za razvoj prirodne hrane. Introdukcija nekoliko vrsta ozimica u vode Švedske doprinela je iščezavanju jezerske zlatovčice koja ima veoma slične ekološke zahteve. Sa ovim unesenim vrstama često mogu dospeti i novi izazivači bolesti ili paraziti kao što su metilji ili pantljičare. Sa kalifornijskom pastrmkom uneta je virusna hemoragična septikemija koja je zarazila domaću potočnu pastrmku.

Hibridizacija takođe može da predstavlja određene poteškoće za originalnu faunu riba. Ukrštanje između srodnih vrsta, kao što su bodorka i crvenperka, menja genetički sastav prirodnih populacija i može da dovede do iščezavanja roditeljskih vrsta.

Veštački (laboratorijski) mrest, sa ciljem da se ponovo uvedu originalne vrste ili poboljša narušeno stanje u pogledu brojnosti njihovih populacija, predstavlja takođe značajan faktor unapređenja ribljeg fonda jednog područja. Tako je u Češkoj, Slovačkoj, Austriji, Nemačkoj, Pojskoj, Rumuniji i našoj zemlji uspešno uvećana brojnost mladice. Slično je u vodama severne Evrope urađeno sa lososom. Međutim, treba imati u vidu da se ovom metodom može izgubiti prirodna genetička varijabilnost, pa je prilikom ovakvih zahvata neophodno odabrati adekvatan (originalan) matični materijal.

Posebno značajan negativan uticaj na održavanje i unapređenje ribljeg fonda predstavlja prelov. To je bio jedan od glavnih razloga iščezavanja jesenje rase morune i nekih drugih migratornih jesetarskih vrsta iz gornjeg i srednjeg toka Dunava. Populacije ovih vrsta su se naglo smanjile još u XVI veku, mnogo pre pojave otpadnih voda i hidromelioracionih radova. Slično se dešava i sa somom u Skandinaviji, gde se intenzivno love primerci ospod minimalno dozvoljenih veličina kao i linjakom širom Evrope. Nasuprot njima, neke vrste koje nemaju ekonomsku vrednost u mnogim vodama doživljavaju oporavak.

LEGISLATIVA – ZAKON, UREDBE I NAREDBE

Kopnene vode Srbije naseljava 1 porodica kolousta (Petromysontidae) sa 5 vrsta i 19 familija riba sa 86 vrsta - Acipenseridae (6), Coregonidae (1), Salmonidae (6), Thymalidae (1), Anguillidae (1), Clupeidae (2), Esocidae (1), Umbridae (1), Cyprinidae (39), Cobitidae (4), Balitoridae (2), Siluridae (1), Ictaluridae (1), Syngnathidae (1), Gasterosteidae (2), Percidae (8), Centrarchidae (2), Gobiidae (5) i Cottidae (2). Prema konzervacionom statusu 1 je kritično ugrožena – atlantska jesetra (*Acipenser sturio*), 5 su ugrožene - moruna (*Huso huso*), dunavska jesetra (*Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*), sim (*A. nudiiventris*), pastruga (*A. stellatus*) i mladica (*Hucho hucho*), a 6 je ranjivo - kečiga (*Acipenser ruthenus*), crnka (*Umbra krameri*), plašica (*Alburnus albidus*), prugasti balavac (*Gymnocephalus schraetser*), mali vretenar (*Zingel streber*) i veliki vretenar (*Zingel zingel*). Posebnom Uredbom o zaštiti prirodnih retkosti Vojvodine regulisan je status gavčice (*Rhodeus sericeus*) i balavca (*Gymnocephalus cernuus*).

Naredbom Ministra životne sredine i prostornog planiranja o lovostaju i zabrani lova riba koje nemaju propisanu veličinu (Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije br. 17 od 13. marta 2009. na osnovu čl. 28 Zakona o ribarstvu (“Službeni glasnik RS”, br. 35/94, 38/94 i 101/05) ustanovljava se trajni lovostaj 2 vrste raka – *Astacus astacus* (rečni rak) i *Austropotamobius torrentium* (potočni rak), kao i 4 vrste kolousta - *Eudontomyzon danfordi* (dunavska paklara), *E. mariae* (ukrajinska paklara), *Lampetra fluviatilis* (rečna paklara) i *L. planeri* (potočna paklara) i 16 vrsta riba *Huso huso* (moruna), *Acipenser nudiiventris* (sim), *A. stellatus* (pastruga), *A. sturio* (atlantska jesetra), *A. gueldenstaedti* (dunavska jesetra), *Salmo marmoratus* (glavatica), *Alosa caspia* (dunavska haringa), *A. immaculata* (crnomorska haringa), *Umbra krameri* (crnka), *Leuciscus souffia* (svetlica), *Pachychilon pictum* (drimski šaradan), *Tinca tinca* (linjak), *Carassius carassius* (barski karaš), *Misgurnus fossilis* (čikov), *Zingel zingel* (veliki vretenar) i *Z. streber* (mali vretenar).

Takođe je ustanovljen lovostaj u određenom periodu za 22 vrste riba, za pojedine vrste je produžen, a za neke prvi put uveden (u odnosu na prethodnu Naredbu, Sl. Glasnik RS br. 100, 2003): *Acipenser ruthenus* (kečiga) – 1. III – 31. V, *Hucho hucho* (mladica) – 1. III-1. IX, *Salmo* (pastrmke - 5) i *Salvelinus* (zlatovčice - 2) – 1. X – 1. III, *Thymallus thymallus* (lipljen) – 1. III – 31. V, *Esox lucius* (štuka) – 1. II – 31. III, *Barbus peleponnesius* (potočna mrena) – 1. V – 15. VII, *Barbus barbus* (mrena) – 1. IV-31. V, *Aspis aspius* (bucov) – 1. IV-31. V, *Cyprinus carpio* (šaran) – 1. IV-31. V, *Abramis brama* (deverika) – 1. IV-31. V, *Silurus glanis* (som) – 1. V-15. VI, *Sander lucioperca* (smuđ) i *S. volgensis* (smuđ kamenjar) – 1. III – 30. IV, *Rutilus pigus* (plotica) – 1. IV-31. V, *Leuciscus idus* (jaz) – 1. IV-31. V, *Leuciscus cephalus* (klen) – 1. IV-31. V i *Chondrostoma nasus* (skobalj) – 1. IV – 31. V. Istovremeno, zabranjuje se sportski noći

lov mladice, svih vrsta pastrmki, zlatovčica i lipljena, kao i privredni ribolov svih vrsta riba tokom aprila i maja (može se ustanoviti i izvan ovog roka) povlačnim površinskim mrežama na udaljenosti od najmanje 30m od obale osim alohtonih vrsta (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* – beli tolstolobik, *H. nobilis* – sivi tolstolobik, *Carassius auratus* – srebrni karaš, *Ctenopharyngodon idella* – beli amur i *Ictalurus nebulosus* i *I. melas* – američki somići).

Pored toga zabranjuje se vraćanje u vodu 16 ulovljenih alohtonih vrsta: *Ictalurus nebulosus*, *I. melas* – američki somići, *Carassius auratus* – babuška, *Lepomis gibbosus* – sunčanica, *Micropterus salmoides* – pastrmski grgeč (bas), *Pseudorasbora parva* – kineska bradavičarka (amurski čebačok), *Perccottus glenii* – amurski spavač, *Ctenopharyngodon idella* – beli amur, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* – beli tolstolobik, *H. nobilis* – sivi tolstolobik, *Neogobius fluviatilis* – glavoč peskar, *N. gymnotrachelus* – glavoč trkač, *N. kessleri* – glavoč glavaš, *N. melanostromus* – glavoč kruglak, *N. marmoratus* – glavoč cevonos, *Syngnathus abaster* – kratkokljuno šilo.

Ovom naredbom uveden je dnevni lovostaj za ulov u količini više od 3 adulta primerka za vrste za koje važi periodični lovostaj, a dnevni lovostaj za ostale autohtone vrste je za više od 5 kg.

Pored ovog, ustanovljena je zabrana lova ispod propisane veličine za 30 vrsta riba (u cm): kečiga (*Acipener ruthenus* – 40), mladica (*Hucho hucho* - 110), potočna pastrmka (*Salmo trutta* - 25), dužičasta pastrmka (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* - 25), ohridska pastrmka (*Salmo letnica* - 40), drimska pastrmka (*Salmo farioides* - 25), makedonska pastrmka (*Salmo macedonicus* - 25), jezerska zlatovčica (*Salmo alpinus* - 20), potočna zlatovčica (*Salmo fontinalis* - 30), lipljen (*Thymallus thymallus* - 30), štika (*Esox lucius* - 40), mre-na (*Barbus barbus* - 25), potočna mre-na (*Barbus peleponnesius* - 15), šaran (*Cyprinus carpio* - 30), deverika (*Abramis brama* - 25), plotica (*Rutilus pigus* - 20), jaz (*Leuciscus idus* - 20), skobalj (*Chondrostoma nasus* - 20), klen (*Leuciscus cephalus* - 20), bucov (*Aspius aspius* - 30), nosara (*Vimba vimba* - 15), krkuše (*G. albipinnatus*, *G. gobio*, *G. kessleri*, *G. uranoscopus* - 10), som (*Silurus glanis* - 60), smuč (*Sander lucioperca* - 40), smuč kamenjar (*Sander volgensis* - 25), grgeč (*Perca fluviatilis* - 15) i manić (*Lota lota* - 25), zatim rečna školjka (*Unio pictorum* - 8) i ostale školjke (6).

ZAKLJUČAK

U cilju zaštite faune riba potencira se opšta preporuka međunarodnih organizacija i eksperata za ribarstvo i zaštitu prirode i životne sredine koja podrazumeva primenu dozvoljenih alata i pribora za ribolov, održavanje optimalnih hidroloških, fiziko-hemijskih i bioloških osobina vodotoka i adekvatno poribljavanje. Kada je reč o ovom poslednjem, razvijene su dve strategije, jedna kojom se predlaže korišćenje opšteg genotipa neke vrste kojom će se poribljavati slične vode i druga koja zahteva dobijanje maksimalne varijabilnosti za repopulaciju specifičnih vodenih revira. Pozitivni rezultati se mogu očekivati samo u okviru međunarodne saradnje i multidisciplinarnim pristupom koji uključuje zajednički rad hidrograđevinskih inženjera, hemičara, biologa i pravnika.

LITERATURA

Kottelat, M., Freyhof, J. (2007). Handbook of European freshwater fishes. Kottelat, Cornol, Switzerland and Feyhof, Berlin, Germany, pp.646.

Lelek, A. (1987). The Freshwater fishes of Europe. Threatened Fishes of Europe. AULA-Verlag, Wiesbaden, pp. 343.

Sl. Glasnik RS br: 35 (1994). Zakon o ribarstvu, čl. 28.

Sl. Glasnik RS br: 38 (1994). Zakon o ribarstvu, čl. 28.

Sl. Glasnik RS br: 100 (2003). Naredba o ustanovljavanju lovostaja na pojedine vrste riba na ribarskom području ili na delovima ribarskog područja i o zabrani lova riba koje nemaju propisanu veličinu, 5-6.

Sl. Glasnik RS br: 101 (2005). Zakon o ribarstvu, čl. 28.

Sl. Glasnik RS br: 17 (2009). Naredba o ustanovljavanju lovostaja na pojedine vrste riba na ribarskom području ili delu ribarskog područja i o zabrani lova riba koje nemaju propisanu veličinu, 125-126..

PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI ISTRAŽIVANJA POPULACIJA LINJAKA (*TINCA TINCA*) U VODENIM EKOSISTEMIMA SRBIJE

VLADICA SIMIĆ¹, SNEŽANA SIMIĆ¹, MIROSLAV ĆIRKOVIĆ²,
NEVENA PANTOVIĆ¹

¹*Prirodno-Matematički fakultet, R.Domanovića 12, Kragujevac*

²*Poljoprivredni fakultet, D. Obradovića 8, Novi Sad*

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH OF THE POPULATION OF TENCH (*TINCA TINCA*) IN THE WATER ECOSYSTEMS OF SERBIA

Abstract

A tench (*Tinca tinca*) is an important fishing species in the mainland water ecosystems. In the geographical sense, it's characterised as a broadly diffused Euro-Asian species (and was also induced into the water ecosystems of the north and south Africa, north America, Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, India and Chile). Regardless to the wide geographic diffusion, literature emphasis the endangerment of this species of fish at the level of the local populations, before all because of engineering works on rivers. (K o t t e l a t & F r e y h o v 2007). Researches of the population of the tench in the water ecosystems of Serbia indicate a significant lowering of natural populations in the part of Serbia south of the Sava and the Danube, and that the measures of conservation and repopulation are necessary, to enable a long-term protection of this important species of fish.

Key words: tench, repopulations, Serbia

UVOD

Istraživanja biodiverziteta kopnenih voda Srbije sa ciljem konzervacije *in situ* i/ili *ex situ* uslovima sprovode se u proteklih 10 godina u okviru više istraživačkih projekata. Važan proizvod ovih istraživanja je formirana aplikaciono-informativna baza podataka pod nazivom: Biodiverzitet akvatičnih ekosistema Srbije-*ex situ* konzervacija „BAES *ex situ*“ (S i m i ć et al 2006). Baza sadrži podatke o vremenskim i prostornim prome-

nama diverziteta makroalgi, makrobeskičmenjaka i riba u kopnenim vodama Srbije od 1860 godine do danas. Analizom podataka iz baze, konstantovane su promene u brojnosti populacija i areala rasprostranjenja velikog broja istraživanih hidrobionata. Istraživanja sprovedena tokom 2008. godine sa ciljem izrade Programa za unapređenje ribarstva u slivu Velike, Zapadne i Južne Morave (i dela toka Dunava, Save, kanala hidrosistema DTD i voda Pančevačkog rita) jasno ukazuju de je linjak (*Tinca tinca*) u odnosu na istraživanja od pre 10 i 20 godina znatno manje zastupljen u slivu Velike Morave. Svi nalazi ljinjaka južno od Save i Dunava tokom ovog istraživanja su iz hidroakumulacija Srbije (Vlasina, Čelije) i unešeni su poribljavanjem iz uzgajališta ili prirodnih voda sa područja Vojvodine. Stanje populacija linjaka prema literaturnim podacima K i r c h h o f e r & H e f t i (1996), K o t t e l a t & F r e y h o f (2007) ukazuju da bez obzira na njegovo široko geografsko rasprostranjenje svuda su u manjem ili većem opadanju, a kao osnovni uzrok uglavnom se navodi degradacija i uništavanje vodenih staništa pre svega onih koja su bogata makrovegetacijom.

Konstantovano stanje populacija linjaka u vodenim ekosistemima Srbije nameće potrebu konzervacije, veštačkog mrešćenja i repopulacije ugroženih prirodnih populacija.

MATERIJAL I METODE RADA

Istraživanja populacija linjaka u vodenim ekosistemima Srbije sprovedena su u sklopu izrade Srednjoročnih i godišnjih planova za unapređenje ribarstva na području Srbije tokom proteklih 10 godina. Istraživanja su podrazumevala sledeće: određivanje ekološkog statusa vodenih ekosistema, procena brojnosti ribljih populacija, procena tempa rasta, starosne i polne strukture i ishranu različitih izrasnih klasa riba. Osim podataka dobijenih istraživanjem za potpuno sagledavanje stanja populacije linjaka u vodama Srbije korišćeni su i podaci o nalazima ove riblje vrste u proteklom periodu iz baze podataka „BAES ex situ“ (S i m i ć e t al 2006). Na osnovu ovih podataka dobijena je prostorna i vremenska slika promena strukture populacija linjaka u vodenim ekosistemima Srbije.

REZULTATI RADA I DISKUSIJA

Rezultati nalaza populacija linjaka u vodenim ekosistemima Srbije prikazani su u tabeli 1.

Tabela 1. Rasprostranjenost linjaka (*Tinca tinca*) u vodenim ekosistemima Srbije: Izvor podataka: baza „BAES ex situ“ (S i m i ć et al 2006).

| Vremenski period nalaza | Ekosistem | Abundanca |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1860 - | Naše velike reke | Brojna ¹ i česta |
| 1960-2003-2008 | Vodeni ekosistemi na prostoru Vojvodine uključujući i Dunav do Rama, Savu i Tisu | Procena brojnosti varira od pojedinačnih nalaza do srednje brojnih ² u Pančevačkom i Koviljskom ritu i Obedskoj bari. Lagano opadajući trend brojnosti populacije |
| 1960-2008 | Dunav od Rama do Bugarske granice | Srednje brojna do 1962.g. kasnije uglavnom retki pojedinačni nalazi |
| 1967 | Akum. Borsko jezero | Ne postoji podatak |
| 1974 | Beli Drim | Ne postoji podatak |
| 1978 | Akum. Bovansko jez. | Ne postoji podatak |
| 1981 | Drina kod. B.Bašte | Ne postoji podatak |
| 1953-1992 * | Velika Morava | Retko, pojedinačno |
| 1884-1996 * | Zapadna Morava | Nema podataka |
| 1992-1994 | Akum. Vlasina | Oko 2700 jedinki |
| 1995 | Akum. Međuvršje | Pojedinačno, |
| 2008 | Akum. Čelije | Oko 2300 jedinki |

¹ brojna: od 150-500 ind/km/ha, ² srednje brojna: 50-150 ind/km/ha

Na osnovu prikazanih, sažetih i sumiranih podataka iz prethodne tabele vidi se vremenska i prostorna distribucija populacija linjaka u vodenim ekosistemima Srbije. Veoma star podatak iz 1860.g. (P a n ĉ i ć 1860) je u znatnoj meri siromašan i neprecizan u pogledu brojnosti populacija, međutim navodi se da je riba česta u barovitim mestima (ritovi, bare) pored naših većih reka i da se najviše lovi upravo u našim većim rekama. Publikovani podaci u znatno kasnijem periodu, posebno od 1950 do danas jasno navode da su populacije linjaka najčešće u ritovima, barama i u velikim rekama ravničarskog područja Srbije kao što su Dunav, Sava, Tisa i Velika Morava. Međutim činjenica je da se u većini tih radova ističe relativno mala brojnost ili često pojedinačni nalazi ove riblje vrste. Istraživanja sprovedna u poslednjih 10-15 godina međutim ukazuju na veliko smanjenje brojnosti populacija ove riblje vrste posebno u slivu Velike Morave (J a n k o v i ć & M e š t r o v, 1983, S i m o n o v i ć, 2001).

Tokom naših istraživanja sliva Velike Morave u periodu od 2004 do 2008 nisu u eksperimentalnim izlovima lovljeni primerci linjaka u samom toku Morave. Anкета rekreativnih ribolovaca koji love duž Morave takođe potvrđuje da se lipljen ne lovi u poslednjih 10-15 godina. Jedine nalaze populacija linjaka južno od Save i Dunava konstantovane su u veštačkim akumulacijama kao što su Vlasina kod Surdulice i Čelije kod Kruševca. Činjenica je međutim da se ne radi o autohtonim prirodnim populacijama već o populacijama koje su se formirale poribljavanjem jedinkama ove vrste iz voda sa područja Vojvodine. Primerci linjaka ulovljeni 2004 godine u akumulaciji Vlasina bili su stari 6+ godina, što znači da su naseljeni oko 2000-te godine. Istraživanja ne potvrđuju da li se jedinke iz populacije koja može da broji i do 2700 jedinki, mreste u prosečno hladnijoj vodi akumulacije Vlasina u odnosu na ravničarske vode Vojvodine.

U akumulaciji Čelije tokom eksperimetalnog izlova 2008 godine ulovljene su na probnoj površini dve jedinke linjaka ženskog pola starosti 3+. Na osnovu preračunavanja smatra se da populacija može da broji oko 2300 jedinki i da ima sve predispozicije za uspešan mrest u ovoj eutrofnoj akumulaciji.

Osim ovih nalaza u radu B r a n k o v i ć et al (2007) navodi se nalaz linjaka u reci Nišavi u delu akumulacije „Sićevo“. Ovaj nalaz nije potvrđen tokom izlova u leto 2008 godine, a takođe prisustvo linjaka nije potvrđeno ni u mikroakulaciji „Krupačko jezero“ kod Pirota u kome su po navodima lokalnih ribolovaca zabeleženi ulovi ove riblje vrste. Ovi podaci samo potvrđuju činjenicu da su populacije linjaka južno od Save i Dunava u svim vodenim ekosistemima veoma proređene.

Prema kategorizaciji IUCN (IUCN 2006), linjak je na globalnom nivou svrstan u vrste sa minimalnom potrebom za zaštitom (LC- Least Concern) ali sa napomenom da su lokalne populacije često sa znatno većim stepenom ugroženosti. Kao glavni uzrok smanjenja brojnosti populacija navodi se smanjenje plavnih zona ravničarskih reka i isušivanje ritova i bara (K o t t e l a t & F r e y h o f, 2007). Ovaj faktor se u najvećoj meri može prepoznati kao ugrožavajući u odnosu na populacije linjaka i na području Srbije. Tako je izmeštanjem i skraćivanjem korita Velike Morave 1966 godine presecanjem 23 meandara (od 66 meandara ukupno) reka skraćena za 60 km i time je najvećim delom nestala i velika plavna zona, rukavci i mrtvaje (u narodu poznata pod nazivom „moravišta“) ove najveće srbske reke (G a v r i l o v i ć & D u k i ć, 2002). Ovako formirana prirodna plavna zona bila je od ključnog značaja za mrest fitofilnih vrsta riba, među kojima spada i linjak. Osim gubitka pogodnog staništa za mrest i ishranu, značajan faktor smanjenja populacije linjaka u Moravi, ali i u drugim velikim rekama kao što su Dunav, Sava i Tisa jeste zagađenje vode organskim i neorganskim zagađivačima. (J a n k o v i ć & M e š t r o v, 1983)

Populacije linjaka u većem delu Evrope smatraju se stabilnim ali se u većini stabilnost održava poribljavanjem jedinkama iz veštačke reprodukcije u mrestilištima, posebno se ovome poklanja pažnja u Poljskoj, Češkoj, Slovačkoj i Nemačkoj (G e l a et al 2006)

Veštački mrest linjaka u Srbiji je minimalan ili se on i ne sprovodi, čime je onemogućena repopulacija prirodnih populacija. Stoga je u cilju očuvanja ove ribolovno značajne vrste, potrebno i neophodno osim zaštite očuvanih prirodnih populacija na području Vojvodine, organizovati i potencirati veštački mrest linjaka u narednom periodu. (M a r k o v i ć, 2008)

ZAKLJUČAK

Istraživanja populacije linjaka (*Tinca tinca*) kopnenih voda Srbije ukazuju na značajno smanjenje brojnosti u slivu Velike Morave u proteklih 20 godina.

Glavni uzroci smanjenja populacija linjaka su regulacija korita Velike Morave i zagađenje.

U cilju konzervacije linjaka u vodenim ekosistemima Srbije neophodna je zaštita i očuvanje prirodnih populacija u vodama na području Vojvodine ali i veštački mrest i repopulacija ove riblje vrste u Moravi i akumulacijama južno od Save i Dunava.

Zahvalnica:

Rad je urađen u okviru projekta in.br TP-2017 koga finansira Ministarstvo za nauku i tehnološki razvoj Republike Srbije.

LITERATURA:

Branković, S., Trajković, S., Simić, V., Simić, S. (2007). Hydrobiological research of Sićevo and Jelašnica gorge 59-83pp. (in): Sićevo and Jelašnica gorges environment status monitoringa. Eds. Trajković, S and Branković, S. Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture Niš.

Gavrilović, Lj., Dukuć, D. (2002). Reke Srbije. Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Beograd. 2005pp.

Gela, D., Flajšhans, M., Kocour, M., Rodina, M., Linhart, O.(2006). Tench (*Tinca tinca*) broodstock management in breeding station under conditions of pond culture: a review. *Aquaculture International*. 14. 195-203pp.

IUCN (2006). Red list categories. Version 3.1. Prepared by the IUCN Species survival Commission Re-introduction Specialist Group. World Conservation Union. Switzerland and Combridge. United Kingdom

Janković, D., Meštrov, M. (1983): Promene u akvatičnim zajednicama kao posledica urbanizacije i industrijalizacije. Čovek i životna sredina – vode Dunavskog sliva, UDK: 502. 7:597:591.525(282.243.758). 17pp.

Kirchhofer, A., Hefti, D. (eds) (1996): Conservation of Endangered Freshwater Fish in Europe. Birkhauser Verlag AG Basel, 360 pp.

Kottelat, M., Freyhof, J. (2007): European Freshwater Fishes. Kottelat, Cornol, Switzerland and Freyhof, Berlin, Germany, 637pp.

Pančić, J. (1860). Ribe u Srbiji. Glasnik Društva Srbske Slovesnosti. Državna štamparija u Beogradu, 48pp.

Simić, V., Simić, S., Paunović, M., Šorić, V., Petrović, A. (2006): Baza podataka: Biodiverzitet akvatičnih ekosistema Srbije - ex situ konzervacijaa „BAES ex situ“. <http://baes.pmf.kg.ac.yu>.

Simonović, P. (2001): Ribe Srbije. NNK International, Beograd. Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije i Biološki fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.247pp.

Marković, G. (2008). Mogućnosti i ograničenja omasovljenja populacije linjaka *Tinca tinca* (Cyprinidae, PISCES) u akumulacijama Centralne Srbije. Simpozijum. Stočarstvo, veterinarska medicina i ekonomika u proizvodnji zdravstveno bezbednosne hrane. Herceg Novi 22-29 juna 2008.

ANTROPOGENI UTICAJ NA SASTAV IHTIOFAUNE U HIDROAKUMULACIJI “MORAVICA”

BRANKO MILJANOVIĆ*, IVANA MIJIĆ*, NEMANJA PANKOV*, ŠANDOR
ŠIPOŠ*, NENAD KISELIČKI**

**Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Trg Dositeja Obradovića 2, Novi Sad*

***Ministarstvo životne sredine i prostornog planiranja, Nemanjina 11, Beograd*

THE EFFECTS OF THE ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITIES ON ICHTHIOFAUNA OF THE WATER RESERVOIR MORAVICA

Abstract

By qualitative analysis of ichthyofauna, sampled at water reservoir “Moravica” in March 2008, it is concluded that there is a presence of four species (*Carassius gibelio*, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*, *Rutilus rutilus*, *Pseudorasbora parva*) along with eudominance of Prussian Carp (*Carassius gibelio*). Jaccard’s index of similarity indicates that there is a small and minor similarity between ichthyofaunas at water reservoirs “Moravica” and “Zobnatica” (JQ=0.29). The results of these researches indicate that there are unfavourable ecological conditions in an examined water body, thus it is necessary to undertake a range of biomanipulative steps in order to keep this accumulation from further devastation.

Key words: not native species, ichthyofauna value, Jaccard’s index

UVOD

Akumulaciono jezero „Moravica“ nalazi se na vodotoku Krivaja kod naselja Stara Moravica, u severnoj Bačkoj na Telečkoj lesnoj zaravni. Maksimalni nivo jezera ima kotu od 99m n.v., a minimalni 97 m n.v. Ukupna zapremina jezera je 1.300.000 m³. Brana koja pregrađuje tok izgrađena je od priručnog zemljanog materijala sa betonskom oblogom. Kruna brane je na koti od 100 m n.v. Za zaštitu od talasa ovog jezera podignut je šumski vetrozaštitni pojas. Primarna namena jezera je navodnjavanje okolnih poljoprivrednih površina, a za potrebe navodnjavanja izgrađene su tri crpne stanice. U vanvegetacijskoj sezoni, u periodu od 1. oktobra do 1. aprila u godini, akumulacije na teritoriji opštine Bačka Topola obavezne su da ispuste 700.000 m³ vode za potrebe akumulacije vode na teritoriji opštine Srbobran. Jezero se koristi i u sportsko-rekreativne svrhe i za sportski ribolov (B u g a r č i ć, 2007).

MATERIJAL I METODE RADA

Prikupljanje uzoraka riba izvedeno je kombinovanom metodom, mrežama i aparatom za elektroribolov na tri lokaliteta na jezeru. Korišćene su mreže sa promerom oka od 50-120 mm, pojedinačne dužine 32-64 m, dubine do 3m. Ukupna dužina mreža je iznosila 750 m. Elektroribolov vršen je pomoću aparata-elektroaregata na benzinski pogon sa istosmernom izlaznom strujom napona 400 V.

Za determinaciju pojedinih porodica, rodova i vrsta korišćeni su standardni ključevi, a analiziran je tempo dužinskog rasta i porasta (H o l č i k, 1989; S i m o n o v i ć, 2001).

Prirodna vrednost hidroakumulacije na osnovu ihtiofaune i na osnovu vrednosti pojedinih vrsta, *apsolutna vrednost ihtiofaune* (T_A) računata je prema jednačini (G u t i, 1993; S a l l a i & M r a k o v č i ć, 2007):

$$T_A = 4n_E + 3n_V + 2n_R + n_T + 0n_X + n^*$$

gde je n_E -broj ugroženih vrsta, n_V -broj ranjivih vrsta, n_R -broj retkih vrsta, n_T -broj uobičajnih vrsta, n_X -broj egzotičnih vrsta, n^* -broj endemičnih vrsta.

Relativna vrednost ihtiofaune (T_R) računat jednačinom (G u t i, 1993; S a l l a i & M r a k o v č i ć, 2007):

$$T_R = \frac{T_A}{n_E + n_V + n_R + n_T + n_X}$$

Kondiciono stanje (Fulton-ov koeficijent uhranjenosti- K) pojedinih vrsta riba u odnosu na uzrasne kategorije računat je prema jednačini:

$$K = \frac{W * 100}{L^3}$$

gde je W -masa, L -totalna dužina ribe.

Dominantnost (D) vrsta određena je prema formuli:

$$D = \frac{A}{N} * 100$$

gde je nA -broj individua jedne vrste u uzorku, a N -ukupan broj individua u uzorku (P r i c o p e et al., 2004).

Odnos između standardne dužine (L) i mase (W) određen je prema jednačini koju preporučuje T e s c h (1968):

$$W = aL^b$$

gde je W -masa, L -standardna dužina, a i b su konstante.

Odnos između totalne dužine (TL) i standardne dužine (SL) određen je korišćenjem linearno-regresione analize pomoću programa Microsoft Excel, a računat preko jednačine:

$$TL=aSL+b$$

gde je TL -totalna dužina ribe, SL -standardna dužina, a i b su konstante.

REZULTAT I DISKUSIJA

Kvalitativnom analizom ihtiofaune hidroakumulacije „Moravica“, na ispitivanom području, utvrđeno je prisustvo 4 vrste iz 4 roda i 1 familije (tabela 1): Cyprinidae (*Carassius gibelio* – srebrni karaš, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus* - crvenperka, *Rutilus rutilus* – bodorka, *Pseudorasbora parva* - amurski čebačok).

Kvantitativna analiza ukazuje veliku zastupljenost introdukovanih vrsta, iz tzv. kineskog kompleksa (amurski čebačok i srebrni karaš), obe vrste su se uspešno aklimatizovale i reprodukuju u prirodnim uslovima (B u d a k o v et al., 1983; B u d a k o v et al., 1984, Š i p o š & M i l j a n o v i ć, 2006).

Od autohtonih vrsta konstatovane su samo dve, bodorka i crvenperka, sa izuzetno malom zastupljenošću u ihtiofauni ove hidroakumulacije. Stoga je apsolutna i relativna vrednost ihtiofaune izuzetno niska ($T_A=2$, $T_R=0.5$).

Tabela 1. Sastav i struktura zajednice riba u hidroakumulaciji “Moravica” (mart 2008. godine).

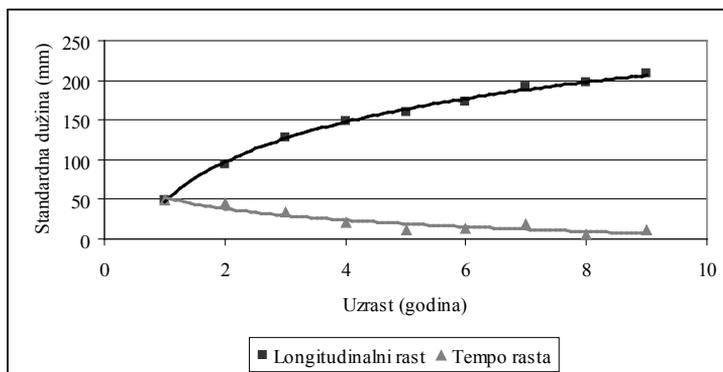
| Vrste | Br. ind. | % | Masa (g) | % |
|---|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| Fam Cyprinidae | | | | |
| <i>Carassius gibelio</i> (srebrni karaš) | 103 | 92.80 | 7337 | 99.27 |
| <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (bodorka) | 2 | 1.80 | 24 | 0.33 |
| <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> (crvenperka) | 1 | 0.90 | 12 | 0.16 |
| <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> (amurski čebačok) | 5 | 4.5 | 18 | 0.24 |
| Ukupno | 111 | 100 | 7391 | 100 |

Ekološkom analizom strukture naselja riba, u odnosu na individualni udeo, konstatovana je eudominacija srebrnog karaša sa oko 93%, subdominantna vrsta je amurski čebačok sa 4.5%. Bodorka sa 1.8% je recedentna, a crvenperka subrecedentna vrsta sa 0.9% individualnog udela (P r i c o p e et al., 2004; A r d e l e a n et al., 2007).

U masenom pogledu srebrni karaš dominira sa 99.27%, dok su amurski čebačok, bodorka i crvenperka zastupljene su sa manje od 1% u celokupnom uzorku.

Analizirani primerci srebrnog karaša pripadali su uzrasnim kategorijama od 2 do 9 godina. Masa tela iznosila je od 18 do 253 grama, a totalna dužina riba se kretala između 105.15 do 255 mm. U uzorku je odnos polova bio približno 3:1 u korist ženki.

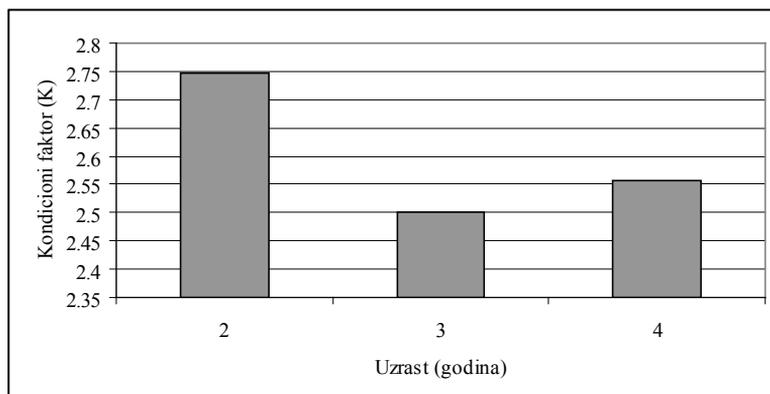
Longitudinalni rast u prvoj godini iznosio je 4.9 cm, u drugoj 9.4 cm, u trećoj 12.8 cm, u četvrtoj 14.9 cm, u petoj godini 16 cm, u šestoj 17.4 cm, u sedmoj 19.2 cm, u osmoj 19.7 cm, a u devetoj godini 20.8 cm. Tempo rasta ima tendenciju rasta u prvoj i drugoj godini, a asimptotski opada kod starijih uzrasnih kategorija (slika 1).



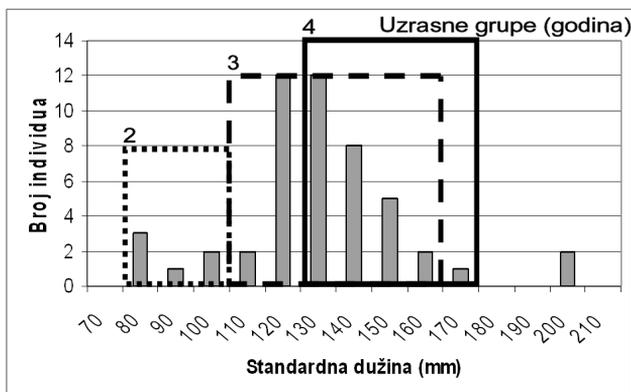
Slika 1. Longitudinalni rast i tempo rasta srebrnog karaša (*Carassius gibelio*) hidroakumulacije "Moravica" (mart 2008. godine).

Koeficijent uhranjenosti kreće se između 2.50 i 2.75 (slika 2).

U uzorku dominiraju primerci uzrasta tri godine, sa čak 64%. Konstatovano je preklapanje standardnih dužina između primeraka uzrasta 3. i 4. godine (slika 3). Primerci stari dve godine zastupljeni su sa 10%, a stariji primerci uzrasta pet i više godina su zastupljeni sa 6% u celokupnom uzorku.

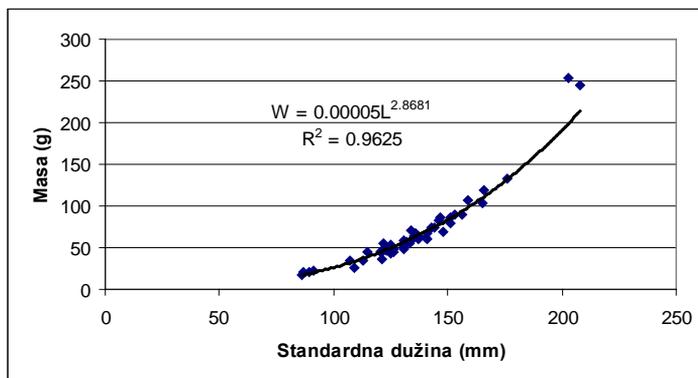


Slika 2. Koeficijent uhranjenosti srebrnog karaša (*Carassius gibelio*) hidroakumulacije "Moravica" (mart 2008. godine).



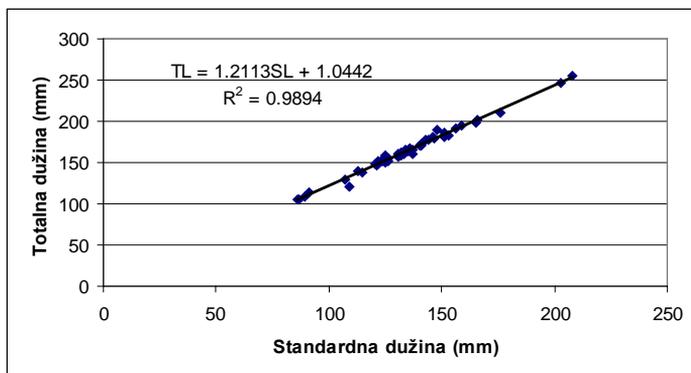
Slika 3. Raspodela broja ulovljenih individua u odnosu na uzrasne klase i standardnu dužinu u uzorku prikupljenom na hidroakumulaciji „Moravica” marta 2008. godine.

Odnos standardne dužine i mase, karakterističan za populaciju, utvrđen je izrazom $W=0.00005L^{2.8681}$ ($R^2=0.96$; slika 4).



Slika 4. Odnos između mase i standardne dužine srebrenog karaša iz hidroakumulacije „Moravica“ marta 2008. godine.

Odnos između totalne dužine (TL) i standardne dužine (SL) odgovara jednačini $TL=1.2113SL+1.0442$ ($R^2=0.99$; slika 5).



Slika 5. Odnos između totalne dužine i standardne dužine srebrnog karaša iz hidroakumulacije „Moravica“.

Konstatovana struktura zajednice riba, kao i starostna struktura i kondiciono stanje, ukazuju na veoma nepovoljne ekološke uslove u ovoj akumulaciji. Smatramo da je neplansko gazdovanje i nenadzirano poribljavanje značajno doprinelo ovakvom stanju. Poredeći strukturu zajednice riba ove akumulacije sa podacima sa akumulacije Zobnatica, preko Jaccardovog indeksa sličnosti ($JQ=0.29$) možemo konstatovati malu sličnost, iako se radi o dve veštačke hidroakumulacije na dva kraka istog vodotoka (Ivančić et al., 2003).

UMESTO ZAKLJUČKA

Veštačke hidroakumulacije predstavljaju veoma osetljiva vodna tela na kojima je neophodno uspostaviti monitoring kvaliteta vode. Neplansko gazdovanje i nesprovođenje planova gazdovanja vodnim telima rezultira drastičnim narušavanjem strukture zajednice riba, a karjni rezultat je ubrzani proces eutrofizacije. Rezultati ovih istraživanja ukazuju na izuzetno nepovoljne ekološke uslove u hidroakumulaciji Moravica, te je neophodno preduzeti niz biomanipulativnih mera kako bi ovu akumulaciju sačuvali od daljeg propadanja.

LITERATURA

- Ardelean, G., Wilhelm, Á. S., Wilhelm, S. (2007). Ecological and nature conservational evaluation of the fish fauna of the Ér (Ier) River. *Pisces Hungarici II. Agrártudományi Közlemények különytete. Suppl.*: 11-17.
- Budakov Lj., Pujin V., Maletin S., Mučenski V. (1983). Prilog poznavanju ihtiofaune Koviljskog rita. *Biosistematika* 9/1: 51-59.
- Budakov, Lj., Maletin, S., Kostić, D., Kilibarda, P. (1984). Ihtiofauna Jegričke kao saprobiološki indikator Vodoprivreda 1984/2-3: 314-316.
- Bugarčić, P. (2007). Geografske karakteristike i funkcije veštačkih jezera u Vojvodini-Monografska studija. Prirodno-matematički fakultet. Departman za geografiju, turizam i hotelijerstvo. Novi Sad, 134. pp

Guti, G. (1993). A magyar halfauna természetvédelmi minősítésére javasolt értékrendszer. *Halászat* 86/3: 141-144.

Harka, Á., Sallai, Z. (2004). Magyarország halfaunája. Nimfea Természeti védelmi Egyesület. Szarvas, 269. pp.

Holčík, J. (ed.) (1989). The Freshwater Fishes of Europe. General Introduction to Fishes, Acipenseriformes, Vol. 1/II. AULA-Verlag Wisbaden, 469. pp.

Ivanc, A., Šipoš, Š., Miljanović, B., Bošković, J., Lapu, P. (2003). Proizvodnja zdravstveno bezbedne hrane u hidroakumulacijama, Hidroakumulacije, Novi Sad, 297-302.

Lelek, A. (ed.) (1987). The Freshwater Fishes of Europe. Threatened Freshwater Fishes of Europe, Vol. 9. AULA-Verlag Wisbaden, 343. pp.

Pintér, K. (2002). Magyarország halai. Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest, 222. pp.

Pricope, F., Battes, K., Ureche, D., Stoica, I. (2004). Metodologia de monitorizare a ihtiofaunei din bazinele acvatice naturale și antropice. *Studia Univ. Vasile Goldiș, Arad. Seria Șt. Vietii.* 14: 27-33.

Sallai, Z., Mrakovčić, M. (2007). Protokol za istraživanje faune riba i praćenje stanja u reci Dravi, in Purger, J. J. (ed.) Priručnik za istraživanje bioraznolikosti duž rijeke Drave, Sveučilište u Peču, Pécs, 133-161.

Simonović, P. (2001). Ribe Srbije, Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije, Beograd

Šipoš, Š., Miljanović, B. (2006). A fekete törpeharcsa (*Ameiurus melas* Rafinesque, 1820, fam. Ictaluridae) előfordulása a Vajdaság vizeiben, A Magyar Haltani Társaság 2006. évi előadói ülésének programfüzete, Debrecen: 9

Tesch, F. W. (1968). Age and growth.-In Ricker, W. (ed.): Methods for assesment of fish production in fresh waters, Oxford and Edinburgh, 93-120.

Vuković T., Ivanović B. (1971). Slatkovodne ribe Jugoslavije, Zemaljski muzej BiH, Sarajevo.

THE CHANGE OF TROPHIC STATE DOWNSTREAM IN DNIEPER RIVER AND INFLUENCE OF IT ON FISH COMMUNITY

B. ADAMOVICH, G. VORONOVA, G. PRISCHEPOV, L. KUCKO, V. SENNICOVA
The Institute of Fish Industry
22 Stebeneva St., Minsk 220024, the Republic of Belarus

PROMENE TROFIČKOG STANJA U RECI DNJEPAR I NJIHOV UTICAJ NA ZAJEDNICU RIBA

Abstrakt

Ispitivane su promene structure zajednica fitoplanktona i riba, kao i koncentracije azota i fosfora u međugraničnoj reci Dnjepar. Konstatovano je da je koncentracija mineralnog azota najvažniji factor akumulacije antropogenog zagađenja nizvodno u ispitivanim delovima reke Dnjepar. Ukupna količina riba se povećala nizvodno sa povećanjem trofičkog statusa reke. U isto vreme prosečna individualne težina se nizvodno smanjivala.

Ključne reči: azot, fosfor, reka, trofičko stanje, fitoplankton, zajednica riba

INTRODUCTION

The lotic ecosystem is a very dynamic biological system. The forming of certain community composition depends on the influence of many factors. This influence adversely affect on whole river system non-uniformly. At the same time, we can't deny the integrity of river system, like ecological system. The processes existent on whole columbia (Davis & Walker, 1986) and the change of biotic and abiotic factors in river continuum both influence on the structure of biological community in river. There are some conceptions of regularity of change of biota downstream. In the basis of conceptions is the principle that in stream systems take place the regular change of environmental quality in the process of movement of water mass from upstream to downstream owing to abiotic factors and vital functions of streams organisms. Any stream community depends on superincumbent section of stream more than on underlying. The river continuum concept RCC (Vannote et al. 1980), stated on this basis,

and often cited as reference work, have in mind, that one of most important factors of the influence on structure and functioning of stream communities the geomorphological changes from upstream to downstream. The strength of plankton development changes depend upon change of level (size) of streams. As it is stated by P r o t a s o v (2008) this model is made for average nature of relief and temperate climate streams.

At the same time, in most of the works, dealing with the regularity of community changes downstream, was noted the departure from conceptual rules, even for temperate climate streams. (B o g a t o v, 1995; S t a t z n e r & H i g l e r, 1985).

Thus, RCC have in mind, that studied stream is natural “untouched” ecosystem, i.e. ecosystem without anthropogenic influence. There is practically impossible to find the river with natural catchment area and river valley. Anthropogenic influence consists both in mechanical change of geomorphological structure of stream and pollution the whole of river of certain parts by organic and toxic substances. As the results as hydrobuilding, industry and residential water consumption, chemical and temperature pollution, aquatic trade, at present most of great rivers in Europe are transformed (P a s s i n o, 2000; O h a p k i n, 1999). It should take into consideration, that most of anthropogenic organic waste comes into rivers in the area of great cities, industry and agricultural regions. Such local entry of organic matter can break natural energy balance along the stream. For one’s turn, it compels us to consider the anthropogenic influence like one of the most important factors determining regularity of changes of biological community structure. The Serial Discontinuity Concept (SDC) (S t a n f o r d & W a r d, 2001) is created on basis of this conclusion. The Serial Discontinuity Concept predicts that dams or other anthropogenic variables (i.e., pollution, erosion, etc.) should disrupt the underlying continuum, causing longitudinal shifts in the river’s abiotic and biotic parameters and processes.

The creation of models of possible changes in community structure downstream is interesting. The models are created on data bulk. But, obviously, it is difficult to made the universal model for all stream systems. The analysis of existent conceptions shows, that it can to reflect adequately the situation on part of river, when the stream undergo the great geomorphological changes (current velocity, water discharge, opacity of riverbed etc.). But many of rives don’t undergo great changes for long distance.

Obviously, the interaction of biotic and abiotic factors, organic and toxic pollution, create the complex of fit species. Anthropogenic pollution is the key factor in the modern conditions. It especially important for great transboundary rivers receiving manufacturing water, sewage of cities, storm run-off from agricultural lands.

It is interesting to consider that the changes of main hydrochemical indices (nitrogen and phosphorus) characterized the level of man’s impact downstream. The change of hydrochemical condition is connected. Change of the structure of plankton communities, and, therefore, with structure of following links of trophic pyramid, included fish. Fish community is the last link in the process of utilization of energy in water ecosystem.

Phytoplankton is convenient object for revelation of regularity of succession, because the components of community have the short living cycle (H u s z a r & R e y n o l d s, 1997). This is the cause of quick response of algae community to change of environment (R o m a n o v, 2006).

The pattern of structure changes of initial links of ecosystem reflects on following links including fish community. For example, it was marked for Amazonian fish (A r a u j o et al. 2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Our research was carried out on the transboundary Dnieper river. We investigated the change of structure of phytoplankton and fish communities, as well as nitrogen and phosphorus concentration downstream.

The Dnieper river is third river in Europe by the length and square of columbine. Total length of river is 2201 km. The length in Belarus is 700 km, square of columbine – 63700 km². The Dnieper river is undergo considerable man-made pollution by organic matters. The main local source of pollution is situated in the area of cities Orsha, Mogilev and Rechitsa.

The phytoplankton and the nitrogen and phosphorus concentration of the Dnieper river was studied by us in 2001-2004 years on the 9 sites, located in the area of cities Orsha (sites №№ 1-3), Mogilyov (sites №№ 4-6) and Rechica (sites №№ 7-9) (Fig. 1). The collection and the processing of hydrobiological and hydrochemical materials was carried out with standard techniques.

The fishing was carried out by seine and nets. The seine had 50 m length with the 14 mm mesh in stern and 16 mm mesh in wings. The square of one submersion was 500 m². The mesh of nets was from 27-30 mm to 40-60 mm. Total length of nets was 600 m.

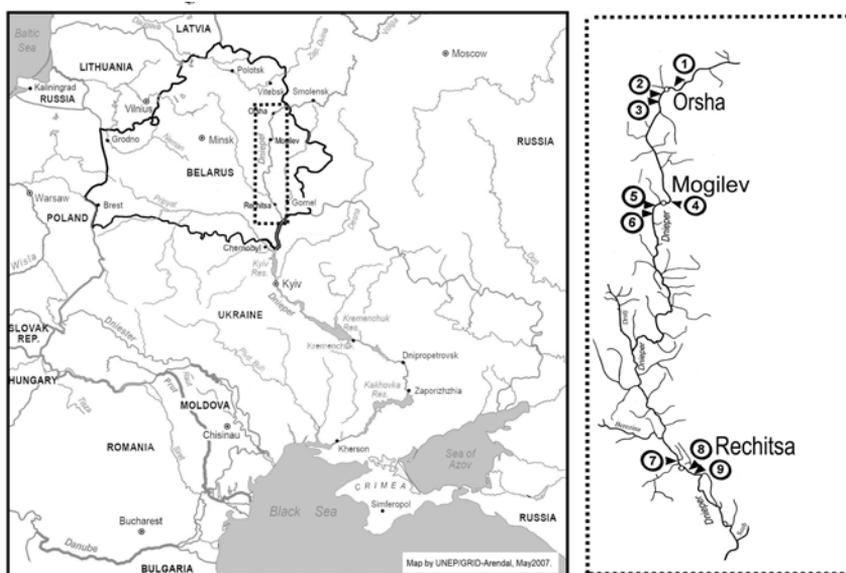


Figure 1. The area of investigation of Dnieper river in territory of Belarus.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hydrochemistry and phytoplankton.

The tendency of change of mineral nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations downstream the Dnieper river was different (Fig. 2). The phosphorus concentration average per year was relatively constant, with the exception of 5-th site. The great advance of phosphorus concentration in 5-th site was due to sewage of Mogilev city. Mogilev is

the greatest city in Belarus site of Dnieper river. The absence of increase of phosphorus concentration is due to phosphorus cycle. Phosphorus is consumed by primary producers and mud of river very quickly. The line of trend have small approximation index, and doesn't show the regular increase or decrease of phosphorus concentration. On the contrary, the tendency of increase of mineral nitrogen downstream, was expressed clearly (Fig. 2).

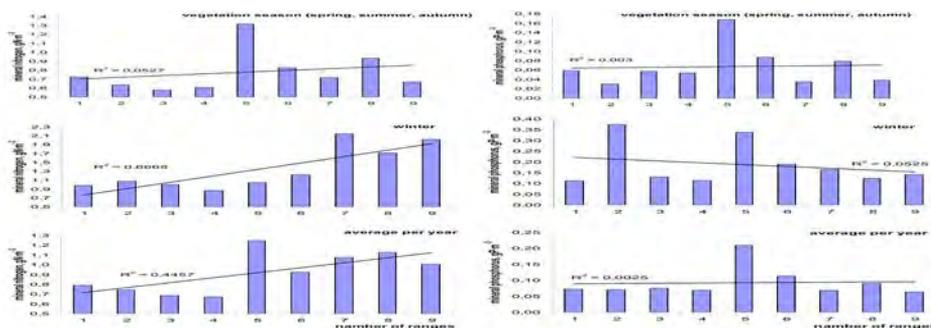


Figure 2. The concentration of mineral nitrogen and phosphorus in Dnieper river, 2001-2004 years.

The mineral nitrogen concentration is the most significant factor of accumulation of man-made pollution downstream of investigated part of great Dnieper river. Moreover, the investigation of transboundary transfer of pollution substances in the Zapadnaja Dvina river (K o l m a k o v a & M a s l o v a, 2008) achieved, that mineral nitrogen concentration in the territory of Belarus was increased, while mineral phosphorus concentration, on the contrary, was decreased.

The tendency of increase of phytoplankton concentration downstream in the Dnieper river is shown on figure 3. It is interesting to compare the fig. 3 with fig. 2 indicating the increase of nitrogen concentration. The maximum of algae concentration was registered in 6-th site in the area of sewage influence of Mogilev. The similarities under review indicates, that gradual accumulation of nitrogen have an influence on change of quantitative composition of phytoplankton community. Accordingly, the trophic state of Dnieper downstream increases too.

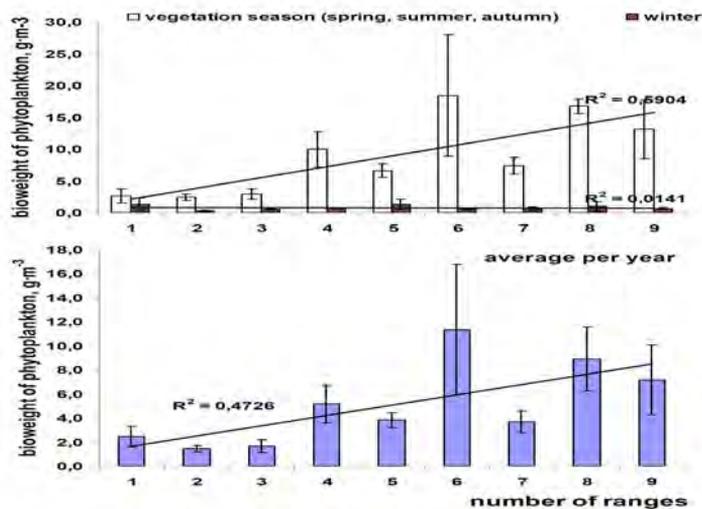


Figure 3. The biomass of phytoplankton in Dnieper river for 2001-2004 years.

Fish community.

Our researches have shown, that fish community of the investigated part of the Dnieper river consists of 30 species. The species belong to 9 families – *Cyprinidae*, *Ecosidae*, *Percidae*, *Gadidae*, *Siluridae*, *Cobitidae*, *Gobiidae*, *Cottidae*, *Gasterosteidae*. The most numerous family is *Cyprinidae* (20 species).

Fish species structure was not uniform along the length of the river in the territory of Belarus. Such species like *Abramis brama* L., *Esox lucius* L., *Rutilus rutilus* L., *Blicca bjoernca* L., *Perca fluviatilis* L. predominated in the fish community in the area of Orsha and Mogilev. Sufficiently great density of *Leuciscus leuciscus* L. was registered in the upper site of river near Orsh sity. Species *Rutilus rutilus* L., *Scardinius erythrophthalmus* L., *Perca fluviatilis* L., *Abramis ballerus* L., *Abramis brama* L., *Blicca bjoernca* L., *Tinca tinca* L., *Rhodeus sericeus amarus* Bloch, *Esox lucius* L., *Leuciscus idus* L. constituted the basis of fish community in the lower site of river in the area of Rechitsa sity. (tabl. 1).

Table 1. Species structure and quantity of caught fish (ind.) in Dnieper river, 2002-2003 гг.

| № | Species | Orsha area | | Mogilev | Rechitsa area | | | Total |
|----|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Number of ranges | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1 | <i>Abramis brama</i> L. | 1 | 41 | 143 | 221 | 8 | 34 | 448 |
| 2 | <i>Leuciscus idus</i> L. | - | 2 | 1 | 24 | 11 | 2 | 40 |
| 3 | <i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> L. | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 4 | <i>Vimba vimba</i> L. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 5 | <i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> L. | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 6 | <i>Tinca tinca</i> L. | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 11 | 13 |
| 7 | <i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i> Bloch | - | - | 10 | 202 | - | - | 212 |
| 8 | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L. | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | 7 |
| 9 | <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> L. | 8 | 24 | 66 | 462 | 19 | 708 | 1287 |
| 10 | <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> L. | - | - | 10 | 4 | 2 | 65 | 81 |
| 11 | <i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i> L. | 3 | - | 4 | 6 | - | - | 13 |
| 12 | <i>Alburnoides bipunctatus</i> Bloch | 8 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 12 |
| 13 | <i>Abramis sapa</i> L. | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 6 |
| 14 | <i>Blicca bjoernna</i> L. | - | 10 | 6 | 167 | - | 27 | 210 |
| 15 | <i>bramis ballerus</i> L. | - | - | 2 | 6 | - | 26 | 34 |
| 16 | <i>Alburnus alburnus</i> L. | - | - | 28 | 2 | - | 8 | 38 |
| 17 | <i>Gobio gobio</i> L. | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 18 | <i>Rhodeus sericeus amarus</i> Bloch | 2 | 17 | 2 | 11 | - | 32 | 64 |
| 19 | <i>Esox lucius</i> L. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 19 | 73 |
| 20 | <i>Nemachilus barbatus</i> L. | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 21 | <i>Cobitis taenia</i> L. | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 16 | 20 |
| 22 | <i>Misgurnus fossilis</i> L. | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 23 | <i>Lota lota</i> L. | - | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | 6 |
| 24 | <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> L. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| 25 | <i>Lucioperca lucioperca</i> L. | - | - | - | 14 | - | - | 14 |
| 26 | <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> L. | 1 | 17 | 4 | 43 | 3 | 19 | 87 |
| 27 | <i>Gymnocephalus cernua</i> L. | - | - | 10 | 14 | - | 3 | 27 |
| 28 | <i>Gymnocephalus baloni (Holuik et Hensel)</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | <i>Gymnocephalus acerina</i> Guild. | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 30 | <i>Neogobius fluviatilis</i> Pall. | 1 | 8 | - | 6 | - | - | 15 |
| | Total: <u>ind.</u> species | <u>36</u> 12 | <u>135</u> 14 | <u>295</u> 16 | <u>1249</u> 25 | <u>4</u> <u>6</u> | <u>9</u> <u>7</u> | <u>2734</u> 30 |

The total quantity of fish increased downstream (Fig. 4, A) with the increasing of trophic state of river (increasing of concentration of nitrogen and biomass of phytoplankton). At the same time the average individual weight of fish decreased downstream from 100 g in the area of Orsha to 37 g in the area of Rechitsa (Fig. 4, B). The decrease of average individual weight is connected to anthropogenic pollution in almost all biological communities, including fish community in Dnieper.

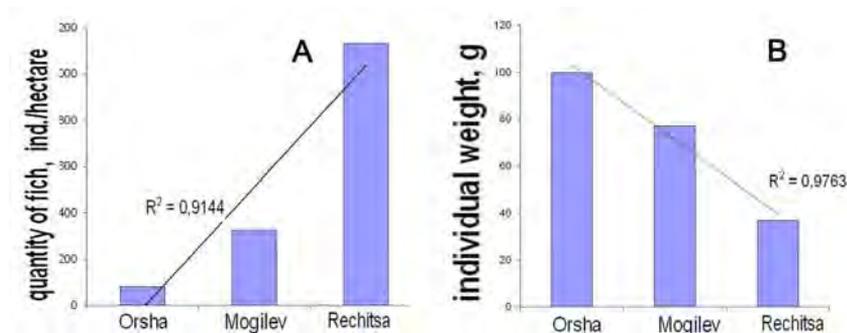


Figure 4. The quantity (A) and average individual weight (B) of fish in Dnieper river, 2002-2003 years.

These data show that the quantity of valuable food for fish decrease with the increase of organic pollution. The species with lesser individual weight replace them in community.

CONCLUSIONS

The lotic ecosystem is a very dynamic biological system, and the forming of certain of community composition is under the influence of many factors. Carried out research on the transboundary Dnieper river have shown, that the tendency of change of mineral nitrogen and phosphorus concentration in the Dnieper river was different. The phosphorus concentration average per year was relatively constant. The mineral nitrogen concentration is the most significant factor of accumulation of man-made pollution downstream of investigated part of the great Dnieper river. The similarity of tendencies studied indicates that gradual accumulation of nitrogen downstream has an influence on change on quantitative composition of phytoplankton community. The trophic status of Dnieper downstream increases too. The pattern of structure changes of initial links of ecosystem reflects on following links including fish community. The quantity of valuable food fish decrease with the increase of organic pollution. The species with lesser individual weight replace their place in community.

REFERENCES

- Araujo F.A., Teixeira Pinto B.C., Teixeira T.P.* (2009) Longitudinal patterns of fish assemblages in a large tropical river in southeastern Brazil: evaluating environmental influences and some concepts in river ecology. *Hydrobiologia*. 618, 89–107.
- Bogatov V.V.* (1995) The combined conception of functioning of stream system. The bulletin of the Far East Department RAS. 3, 51-61.
- Davies B.R., Walker K. F.* (1986) River systems as ecological units. An introduction to the ecology of river systems. The ecology of river systems. Dordrecht etc. 1-8.
- Huszar V. L., Reynolds C. S.* (1997) Phytoplankton periodicity and sequences of dominance in an Amazonian flood-plain lake (Lago Batata, ParA, Brazil): responses to gradual environmental change. *Hydrobiologia*. 346, 169-181.

Kolmakova E.G., Maslova O. I. (2008) The Dynamics of transboundary transfer of polluting substances in the basin of Zapadnaja Dvina river. The bulletin of BSU. Geography series. 2, 97-100.

Ohapkin A.G. (1999) The dynamics of composition of mass phytoplankton species during river eutrophication and regulated run-off (on example of Volga river). The bulletin of the Nizhni Novgorod University. Biological series. 1, 1-10.

Passino R. (2001) Rivers in Europe: opportunities for restoration-institutional aspects and co-operation. In: The materials of international conference 'River Restoration 2000 - Practical Approaches', 55-71.

Protasov A. A. (2008) The river and lake continuums: the attempt of analysis and synthesis. The freshwater biology. 2, 3-11.

Romanov R. E. (2006) Seasonal dynamics of rivers Barnaulka and Bolshaya Losicha (Upper Ob Basin) phytoplankton taxonomic composition / Siberian botanic bulletin: electronic journal. Algology.1, 49-58

Stanford J. A., Ward J. V. (2001) Revisiting the serial discontinuity concept. Regulated Rivers: Research & Management.17, 303-310.

Statzner B., Higler B. (1985) Questions and Comments on the River Continuum Concept. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 42, 1038-1044.

Vannote, R. L., G. W. Minshall, J. R. Sedell & C. E. Cushing (1980). The river continuum concept. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 37, 130-137.

THE COLLAPSE OF FISHERIES OF LAKE DOJRAN - REASONS, ACTUAL SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVES

VASIL KOSTOV¹ AND MARTIN VAN DER KNAAP²

1. University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Institute of Animal Science, Fisheries Department,

Ile Ilievski 92-a, Skopje, Macedonia, e-mail: vasilkostov@yahoo.com

2. MAXILLION Consultancy, P.O. Box 43, 6700 AA Wageningen, Netherlands, e-mail: martin@maxillion.eu

KOLAPS RIBARSTVA NA DOJRANSKOM JEZERU – RAZLOZI I PERSPEKTIVE

Abstrakt

U radu je prikazano stanje ribarstva na Dojranskom jezeru, starom vodenom basenu na granici Republike Makedonije i Grčke. Pored statističkih podataka o komercijalnom ulovu od 1946. predstavljena je i njihova komparativna analiza koja pokazuje da se sastav riblje zajednice Dojranskog jezera drastično promenio. Godišnji ulov ribe u poslednje dve dekade pokazuje trend neprekidnog opadanja što se odrazilo na sastav vrsta u ulovu. Opada ulov vrsta *C. carpio*, *S. glanis* i *P. fluviatilis*, dok ulov vrste *C. gibelio* pokazuje snažan trend rasta posle njene introdukcije. Analizirani su statistički podaci o ulovu ribe od 1946. i upoređeni su sa podacima o nivou vode u jezeru od 1951. Uočene su brojne činjenice koje dovode u vezu količinu vode u jezeru i izlov ribe i pritom ukazuju da sadašnji nivo vode u jezeru može usloviti prekid komercijalnog ribolova. Promenjiv nivo vode u jezeru ubrzava proces eutrofikacije što se negativno odražava na kvalitet vode.

Ključne reči: Dojran, ribarska područja, komercijalno ribarstvo

INTRODUCTION

The Dojran Lake is on the south east part of Republic of Macedonia, covers 43,1km² from which 27,3km² belong to Macedonia and 15,8km² to Greece (Fig.1). It is the smallest among the natural lakes in Macedonia with a maximum depth of 10m. Dojran Lake is the warmest lake. The high temperature of the air and the water are influenced by the closeness of the Aegean Sea. The lake is filled with water through underground wells

as well from Golema Reka, Toplec and other rivers. The lake flows through the river Gjolaja that is on the Greek territory. The Dojran Lake was described like one of the most productive natural lakes in to the Europe. Average annual fish production was 180 kg/h or 500 tons per year, maximum 800 tons/year. The average fish production from Dojran Lake was one half (50 %) of all fish production in Macedonia.

In the period from 1987 to 1989 Dojran Lake has lost two thirds of the water, and it is facing total ecological collapse. The process of eutrophication of lake is gradually developing, threatening the existence of more than 30 autochthonous species.

The 15 years period of constant reduction of the water in Lake Dojran had negative effects to the regional fish production and tourism, resulting in the collapse of the whole regional income structure. Primarily affected were the fisherman community and the small-scale tourism that accounts for 80% of the work force in the region.

The Government of Republic of Macedonia has started a project for revitalisation of Dojran Lake at great cost, by building boreholes and pipeline system for pumping underground water from the region Gavato and flush the Dojran Lake.



Figure 1. Republic of Macedonia and position of Dojran Lake.

The commercial fishery in Dojran Lake is operating gillnets of XX mesh from traditional dug-out canoes. The Lake Dojran fishery is famous for its collaboration with wild birds (herons and cormorants). The birds are used for chasing fish into so-called “Mandras”, enclosures made of locally available reed (*Phragmites australis*), which keep fish concentrated during the winter period. The enclosures protect the fish from being preyed upon by the birds. In the time that the lake had its original water level the total number of fishermen was of the order of more than 100, all employed by the concessionary.

The fish community of Dojran Lake and specific methods of fishing were object of investigation for huge number of scientists. The published scientific papers for fish from Dojran Lake are separated in three different periods (K o s t o v 2007).

After decreasing of water level in Dojran Lake and after abatement of Institute of Fishery are published several papers A p o s t o l s k i (1991), N a u m o v s k i (1991), T

avciosa (1994). This is the period when fishery and fish from Dojran Lake become less interesting for scientists and fish production in Dojran Lake drastically decreases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The available catch statistics for the period 1946 to 2003 were obtained from the archives of the Institute of Animal Science - Fisheries Department in Skopje and from the former concessionaries of Dojran Lake catch data.

The investigation of fish fauna in Dojran Lake was made in 2006. Fish specimens for this investigation were caught by means of gill nets with different mesh sizes, using a modified Swedish fishing system (Appleberg 2000). Gill nets with mesh sizes of 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30, 34, 38, 40, 50, 70 mm were used.

Gill nets were placed in two groups. The first block of gill nets—mesh sizes of 14 to 30 mm—were placed in the littoral zone parallel to the shoreline. The second block of nets, with mesh sizes of 34 to 70 mm, was placed in the limnetic zone of the lake. Nets were placed in afternoon hours and taken out the morning of the following day. After examination by the Lake Dojran fishing concessionaire, the caught fish specimens were taken for study. Twenty-five representatives of each fish species were conserved in formalin and taken to the ichthyologic laboratory at the Institute of Animal Science in Skopje. Additional specimens were taken via electro-fishing using a Samus 725G. Electro-fishing was conducted in the littoral zone near macrophytic vegetation.

Collection of basic measurements and other base data was performed at the premises of the local fishing concessionaire. The following data were collected: analysis of species distribution; number of individuals caught per gill net; weight of individuals caught per gill net; total number of individuals caught by species; total weight of fishes caught by species; total number of individuals caught by gill nets according to mesh size; total weight of fishes caught by gill nets. Basic measurements taken for all specimens included standard length and total weight. Fish scales were taken for later age determination. Lake level data were obtained from HYDROMED, Skopje, Macedonia. Volume data were obtained from Manley (personal communication, Water Resource Associates Ltd., P.O. Box 838, Wallingford, Oxon, OX10 9XA, UK) and plotted against total annual fish production. Lake level data as well as lake volume information were compared with the fish production figures (total catch and catch by species). The Morpho-Edaphic Index (MEI) was calculated with data obtained from XYZ. The MEI may be used as a tool for estimating potential fish yield when the catchment area and the average depth of the lake are known as well.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The total fish production and the species composition of catches since 1946 is presented in Figure 2.

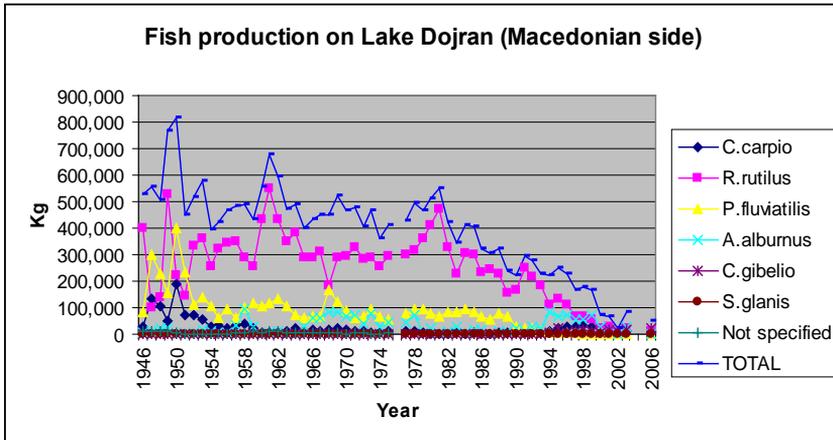


Figure 2 Catch statistics (kg) for Lake Dojran (Macedonian side) for the period 1946-2006.

The highest recorded catch of 817 tons occurred in 1950, followed by another peak catch of 680 tons in 1961. Catches started declining after 1981 when the yield was of the order of 548 tons. From then onwards the catches decreased to 25 tons per year in 2002.

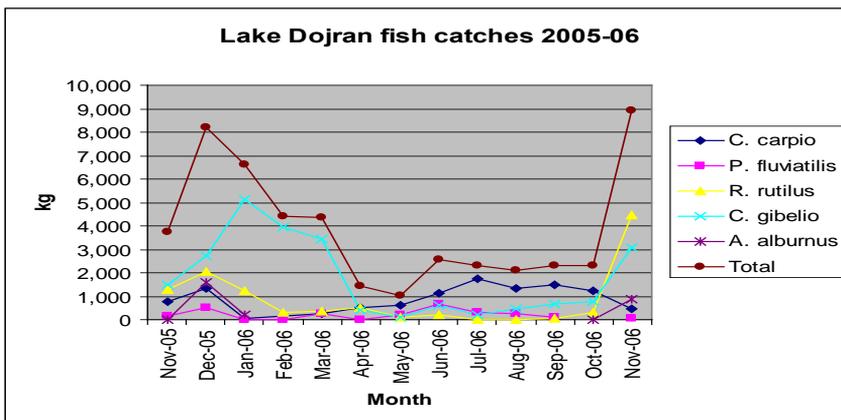


Figure 3. Monthly catch data by species on Lake Dojran from November 2005 to November 2006.

The catches in the 1940s and 1950s consisted mainly of *Cyprinus carpio*, *Perca fluviatilis* and *Rutilus rutilus*. The quantity of 188 tons of carp in 1950 definitely was the maximum output of this most sought-after species. Although not recorded it is believed that the fishery was enhanced by carp stocking activities in that period. The evolution of catches of *Perca* and *Rutilus* seems to indicate some inverse relationships. Peaks in *Rutilus* catches in the period until 1970 coincide with dips in *Perca* catches.

Carassius gibelio was introduced between 1988 and 1990 and appeared to be a successful newcomer. It appeared in the catch statistics for the first time in 1994, before this year it was counted in not specified fish species together with *Leuciscus cephalus*, *Barbus peloponnesius*, *Rutilus macedonicus* and *Tinca tinca*. The 2006 catch data show that 46% of the total catch consists of this species. Its commercial value, however, is much lower than that of *C. carpio*, *P. fluviatilis* or *R. rutilus*.

For the period November 2005 to November 2006, 50,269 kg (50.27 tons) of fish were caught. The greatest percentage, approximately 23 tons, or about 46% of the total catch, belonged to *C. gibelio*. As a result, the concessionaire suffered negative economic consequences since *C. gibelio* is an introduced fish species in Lake Dojran and has a low market price. It is one of the very invasive species which has drastically reduced the abundance of other fish species within the lake.

Table 1 presents data for fish catches by the Lake Dojran fish concessionaire during the period November 2005 to November 2006.

Table 1. Fish catch (kg) by the Lake Dojran fish concessionaire for the period November 2005 to November 2006.

| month | <i>C. carpio</i> | <i>P. fluviatilis</i> | <i>R. rutilus</i> | <i>C. gibelio</i> | <i>A. alburnus</i> | sum |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| November | 784 | 174 | 1298 | 1476 | 4 | 3736 |
| December | 1333 | 533 | 2032 | 2716 | 1585 | 8199 |
| January | 52 | 9 | 1229 | 5120 | 214 | 6624 |
| February | 147 | 19 | 298 | 3953 | - | 4417 |
| March | 279 | 274 | 371 | 3419 | - | 4343 |
| April | 506 | 4 | 522 | 412 | - | 1444 |
| May | 602 | 225 | 91 | 96 | - | 1014 |
| June | 1123 | 656 | 202 | 590 | - | 2571 |
| July | 1761 | 304 | 15 | 215 | - | 2295 |
| August | 1358 | 280 | 24 | 462 | - | 2124 |
| September | 1484 | 106 | 32 | 667 | - | 2289 |
| October | 1227 | - | 290 | 775 | 9 | 2301 |
| November | 477 | 38 | 4447 | 3071 | 879 | 8912 |
| total | 11,133 | 2622 | 10,851 | 22,972 | 2691 | 50,269 |

From November to April *C. gibelio* is the most abundant species, whereas *C. carpio* occurs as the major contributor to catches from May to October. *P. fluviatilis* plays a much less distinct role in the catches in these periods. The contribution of *R. rutilus* to the catches appeared to be much larger in November 2006 than one year before.

Natural spawning has likely been affected; this may be concluded from the lag between a peak in water level followed by a peak in fish production a few years later. During the period of rising water levels the natural spawning activity possibilities of autochthonous species increased. The increased fish biomass was then exploited by the commercial fishery and when the fish sizes became vulnerable to the fishing gears this resulted in increased fish production. During the falling water level years the fish catch ability increased as the fish density increased temporarily (Figure 4). This may be better observed when the catch per unit of lake volume and the evolution of the lake volume

are compared in Figure 5. Annual catch and volume data have been presented in Figure 5. When the lake volume starts to drop in 1986 then the production of fish per unit volume peaks in 1995, after which it crashes completely to the lowest value recorded in 2002. From the observation results presented in Figure 6 it is clear that after the irrigation channel was dug the volume reduced strongly, and the fish yield decreased accordingly. In case the lake volume drops any further (i.e. below 56 MCM like in 2002) the end of the commercial fishery would be imminent. The trend line as presented in Figure 6 would intersect the X-axis at around 50 MCM.

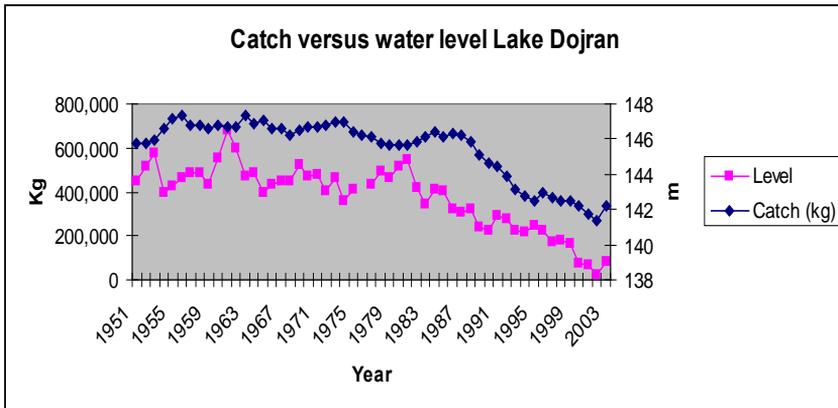


Figure 4. Fish catches (kg) on Macedonian side versus water level (m) on Lake Dojran from 1951 to 2003.

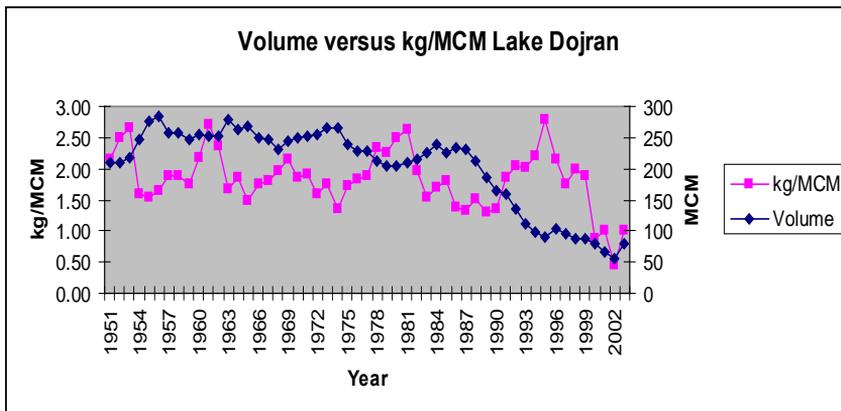


Figure 5. Fish catches (kg) on Macedonian side versus water volume (MCM) on Lake Dojran from 1951 to 2003.

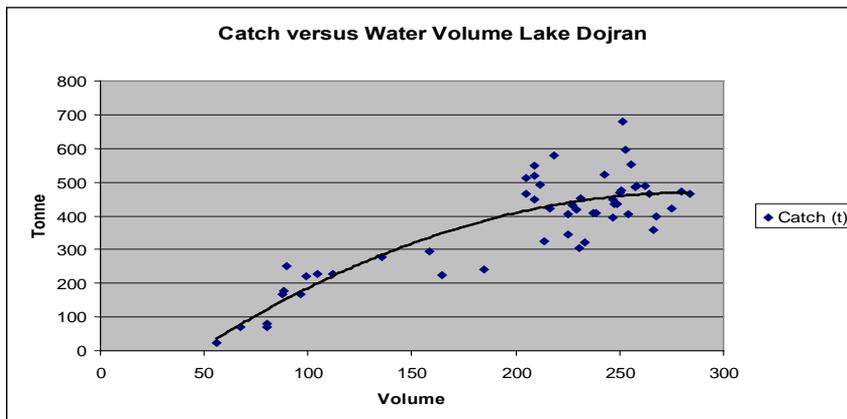


Figure 6. Macedonian fish catch (ton) versus water volume (MCM) of Lake Dojran plus a trend line.

It is beyond the scope of the present paper to discuss the extraction of water from Lake Dojran for agricultural purposes. The impact of the extraction of the water may be discussed, however. The reduced fish output as a result of the shrinking water volume of the lake is evident. Consequently the fishing sector as the economic backbone of the Lake Dojran area is at risk, jeopardizing the remaining jobs in fisheries, not only of the fishermen but also, quite importantly, of the fish consumption at resorts, hotels and restaurants. The quantity of fish available for consumption slumped from over 800 tons in 1950 to 25 tons in 2002. Until the year 1986, from when the lake level started to decline, the average fish production was 463 tons annually ($n=35$), as a result the fishery was reduced from 463 to 25 tons in 16 years' time. There are probably other reasons for the decline as well. In the same period a serious change in fish species composition took place at the expense of the commercially interesting species. A change in algal species composition also occurred, which led to some concern as certain blue-green algae appeared in the surface waters. Due to the reduction in the water volume the pollutants may have become more concentrated in the remaining water. Reportedly the water that was pumped in from underground sources in Macedonia contained certain pollutants as well, not contributing to the water quality of Lake Dojran. Other sources of pollution are the sewers from bordering villages. The average depth has been reduced and as a result reed beds along the banks of the lake have increased in size and surface. The reed beds provide shelter to fish fingerling, including those of the most recent introduced species (*C. gibelio*). The water level has been reduced due to the depth of the irrigation channel as it was dug in 1988. In case the water level could be manipulated so that the 1988 level could again be achieved then the potential fish yield would be of the order of 250 to 300 tons per year. That value could be achieved without active stocking carp. In case, however, carp stocking would be resumed and perhaps of additional species also, then the value of the output could be increased considerably. The increased production of high-value fish would benefit the restaurant, accommodation and tourism sector as well.

CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the current investigation and an analysis of prior commercial catch data, the composition of the fish community in Lake Dojran has changed and is worsening. Fish production (annual fish catch) during the last two decades has shown a continuous decreasing trend with a decline in the species catch structure.

The *C. carpio*, *S. glanis* and *P. fluviatilis* catch has shown a decreasing trend. The catch of *C. gibelio*, an introduced species, has shown an increasing trend.

According to this investigation and the previous commercial catch data, the only conclusion that can be made is that Lake Dojran desperately needs measures for the revitalization of its fish production and the improvement of the adverse fish composition.

Acknowledgements:

The authors are very grateful to: Mr. Pero Toncev - long year manager of fishery department in the “Dojran lake” company, ex concessionaire of Dojran Lake; Mr. Tosho Duljanov - manager of “No-Ta” company actual concessionaire of Dojran Lake; Mr. Blagoja Stefanovski – state inspector of fishery in MAFWE;

REFERENCES

Apostolski, K., (1991). “Fish population relations in lake Doiran in the period 1946-1987”. MANU. Biol. Med. Sci. Contribut., Skopje, 10 (1-2), 85-96.

Appelberg, M. (2000). “Swedish standard methods for sampling freshwater fish with multi-mesh gill nets”, Fiskeriverket Information 2000 1, 32 pp.

Kostov, V. (2008). Results of ichthofauna investigation in macedonian part of lake Dojran”, Proceedings Supplement, I Symposium for protection of natural lakes in Republic of Macedonia, Ohrid, 2008

Naumovski M., (1991). “Fish and fishery in Dojran lake”. Zbornik na trudovi od nau~niot sobir “Sostojbite i perspektivite za za{tita na Dojranskoto Ezero”, Star Dojran, 120-130.

Tavcioska, I. (1994). “Spermatogonijal degeneracion like acompaining fenomenon on spermatogenezis in post - hatching period on perch (*Perca fluviatilis macedonica* Kar.)”. Ann. Fac. Sci. Univ. Biol., Skopje, 47: 189-198.

ASOCIJACIJA NYMPHAEETUM ALBO-LUTEAE NOWINSKI 1928 U RAMSARSKOM PODRUČJU BARDAČA

ZLATAN KOVAČEVIĆ¹, SLOBODANKA STOJANOVIĆ²

¹*Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta u Banjaluci*

²*Poljoprivredni fakultet, Univerziteta u Novom Sadu*

ASSOCIATION NYMPHAEETUM ALBO-LUTEAE NOWINSKI 1928 IN THE RAMSAR AREA BARDAČA

Abstract

The paper presents sinmorphological and sinecological characteristics of floating association *Nymphaeetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 whose association is developed in pond channels and in the river Stublaja in the Ramsar area Bardaca. Composition and structure of individual associations of this association is very variable. On explored area is present facies with dominant species *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm., while species *Nymphaea alba* L. enters into floristic composition of only two individual associations on the river Stublaja. Floristic structure of this association made 20 plant species. Individual associations are with closed and typicaly double structure. Characteristic species of association are: *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. and *Nymphaea alba* L. Main floristic, physiognomic and cenotic feature of all individual associations gives *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. which has the highest level of presence and overall coverage value. In the biological spectrum of association cryptophytes are determined, from which aquatic helo- hydrophyte are 80,00% and 20,00% are geophyte. Area spectrum analysis show seven floristic elements, where species with broad outspread dominate (90,00%), while only two species belonging to floristic elements with narrow outspread (*Nymphaea alba* L. and *Trapa natans* L.). Community is indicator of stabilization of macrophyte community in succession series and it is considered as a most stabile rooted vegetation, and because of their attractiveness individual associations of this association have significance for the tourist and recreational purposes of the aquatic ecosystems.

Key words: *floating vegetation, synmorphology, synecology*

UVOD

Ramsarsko područje Bardača se nalazi na sjeveroistoku Lijeve polja, na ušću rijeke Vrbas u Savu, na oko 90 m. n. v., obuhvata oko 3.380 ha ukupne površine od čega oko 810 ha čine vodene površine koje se većinom koriste kao cipridni ribnjaci. Dosadašnji podaci o florističkom i fitocenološkom istraživanju ribnjaka Bardača su malobrojni (N e d o v i ć et al., 1997, 2004; Š u m a t i ć et al., 2001, K o v a č e v i ć, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008). Akvatične biljke imaju višestruko pozitivno dejstvo na vodene ekosisteme koje se iskazuje kroz pozitivne uloge: izvor primarne produkcije biomase, obezbjeđenje kiseonika, bioakumulacija i biodetoksikacija, fitosanaciona sposobnost, alelopatско djelovanje, antitermičko dejstvo, antierozivna i bioindikatorska uloga. Pored pozitivnog dejstva akvatična flora i vegetacija ima i negativne uloge: usporavanje kretanja vode, smanjenje propusne sposobnosti vodotoka, otežavanje vodosnabdjevanja i plovidbe, ubrzana eutrofizacija i zarašćivanje vodenih površina, te ih mnogi autori nazivaju akvatičnim korovima (K o j i ć et al., 1996; J a n j i ć, 2000; K o n s t a n t i n o v i ć i M e s e l d ž i j a, 2001). Da bi se povećala produktivnost ribnjačke vode, prvenstveno je potrebno stvoriti što povoljnije uslove za razvoj primarne produkcije, koja kasnije uslovljava razviće sekundarne produkcije izvora prirodne riblje hrane (H r i s t i ć i B u n j e v a c, 1996).

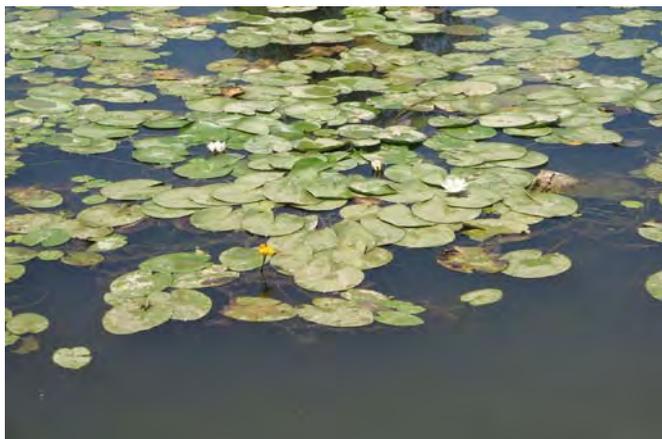
MATERIJAL I METODE

Florističko-fitocenološka istraživanja su vršena u dužem vremenskom periodu (od 2002. do 2006. godine) na području Ramsarskog područja Bardača. Uzeto je po 5 fitocenoloških snimaka na lokalitetima rijeke Stublaje i kanalske mreže. Prikupljeni biljni materijal je determinisan prema publikacijama: Iconographie der Flora des Südöstlichen Mitteleuropa (J a v o r k a & C s a p o d y, 1979), Flora SR Srbije I-IX (J o s i f o v i ć et al., 1970-1977) i Visugyi hidrobiologia (F e l f ö l d y, 1990). Fitocenološka istraživanja vršena su metodom ciriško-monpelijerske fitocenološke škole B r a u n - B l a n q u e t-a (1964). Nomenklatura u označavanju biljnih vrsta je usklađena prema publikaciji: Flora SR Srbije I-IX (J o s i f o v i ć et al. 1970-1977). Ekološki indeksi biljnih vrsta i životne forme su predstavljene po K o j i ć u et al. (1997). Florni elementi su dati prema G a j i ć-u (1980). Sintaksonomski pregled dat je prema O b e r d o r f e r-u (2001).

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Sastojine flotantne asocijacije *Nymphaetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 čine granični pojas duž rubnih dijelova kanala gdje je voda plića (dubina 1 do 1,5 m), što omogućava pričvršćivanje lokvanja za dno snažnim rizomima. U ekološkom nizu se nadovezuje na submerzne sastojine asocijacije *Ceratophylletum demersi* (Soó 1927) Hild. 1956, a prema obali predstavlja posljednju kariku flotantne vegetacije koja se dalje nadovezuje na pojas emernih biljaka. Na području Bardače je bogato razvijena u kanalskoj mreži i na rijeci Stublaji što je uslovljeno sporim protokom vode, povoljnim temperaturnim i svjetlosnim režimom. Prema literaturnim navodima sastav i građa asocijacije su promjenjivi zbog čega se ona javlja u više različitih facijesa. U Kanalu Vrbas-Bezdan (S t o j a n o v i ć et al., 1994) i kanalskoj mreži HS Dunav-Tisa-Dunav (S t o

Janović et al., 2007) zastupljene su sastojine koje predstavljaju tipičan oblik asocijacije *Nymphaetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928. Lazić (2003) u vodotoku Jegričke konstatuje asocijaciju *Nymphaetum albae* Vollmar 1947 za koju je karakteristična vrsta *Nymphaea alba* L. dok u spratu flotantnih biljaka nije konstatovana biljna vrsta *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. Na istraživanom području Bardače je zastupljen facijes sa dominacijom *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. (Sl. 1), dok je *Nymphaea alba* L. konstatovana samo u dvije sastojine na rijeci Stublaji. Sastojine asocijacije zbog svoje atraktivnosti imaju značaj za turističko-rekreativnu namjenu ovih akvatičnih ekosistema.



Slika 1. Sastojine asocijacije *Nymphaetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 na Bardači.

Florističku strukturu asocijacije čini 20 biljnih vrsta (Fitocenološka tabela 1). Opšta pokrovnost biljnog pokrivača je 80-100%. Ukupan broj biljnih vrsta pojedinih sastojina je od 5 do 11.

Fitocenološka tabela 1. ¹Broj snimka (sastojine): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 - Stublaja, 6, 7, 8,9,10 - Kanalska mreža.

| Velicina probnе površine (m ²) | Asocijacija <i>Nymphaeetum albo-luteae</i> Nowinski 1928 | | | | | | | | | | Pokrovna prisutnost | Ekološki indeksi | | | | | Zivotna forma | Florni element | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|----------------|----------|--|--|--|
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | F | R | N | L | T | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opšta pokrovnost (%) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ukupan broj vrsta u sastojini | 8 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broj snimka (sastojine) ¹ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karakteristične vrste asocijacije <i>Nymphaeetum albo-luteae</i> Nowinski 1928 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nuphar lutea</i> (L.) Sm. | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | V | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | a | Evr. | | | | |
| <i>Nymphaea alba</i> L. | . | . | . | . | 2.2 | 2.2 | . | . | . | . | I | 350 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | a | Subse. | | | | |
| Karakteristične vrste sveze <i>Nymphaeetion albae</i> Oberdofer 1957 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Trapa natans</i> L. | 1.1 | . | . | . | . | 1.2 | . | 1.1 | 1.1 | . | II | 200 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | a | Se. | | | | |
| <i>Polygonum amphibium</i> L. | . | +1 | . | . | +1 | . | . | 1.1 | . | 1.1 | II | 102 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | g | Subcirk. | | | | |
| Karakteristične vrste reda <i>Potametalia</i> W. Koch 1926 i klase <i>Potametea</i> R. Tuxen et Preising 1942 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> L. | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | . | 4.4 | . | 3.3 | 1.1 | . | IV | 2025 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | a | Adv. | | | |
| <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> L. | 1.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | . | 1.1 | . | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 | IV | 1100 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | a | Subcirk. | | | |
| <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L. | 2.2 | . | 1.1 | 2.2 | . | 1.1 | . | 2.1 | 2.2 | . | III | 800 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | a | Kosm. | | | |
| <i>Potamogeton natans</i> L. | . | . | . | 2.2 | 2.2 | . | . | 3.3 | . | 3.3 | II | 725 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | a | Kosm. | | | |
| <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> L. | . | . | . | . | 3.3 | . | . | . | . | 1.1 | I | 425 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | a | Evr. | | | |
| <i>Najas marina</i> L. | . | . | . | . | 3.3 | . | . | . | . | . | I | 375 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | a | Kosm. | | | |
| <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> L. | . | . | . | . | . | 1.1 | . | . | . | 1.1 | I | 100 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | a | Kosm. | | | |
| <i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> L. | . | . | . | 1.1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | I | 50 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | a | Čirk. | | | |
| Ostale vrste | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> L. | . | +1 | . | 1.1 | . | +1 | . | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | III | 327 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | Evr. | | | |
| <i>Salvinia natans</i> (L.) Allioni | 2.2 | . | . | 2.2 | 1.1 | . | . | . | 2.2 | . | II | 575 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | a | Čirk. | | | |
| <i>Lemna minor</i> L. | 1.1 | . | . | +1 | . | . | 2.2 | . | . | 3.1 | II | 276 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | a | Kosm. | | | |
| <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L. | +1 | . | . | +1 | . | . | . | 2.2 | . | 1.1 | II | 227 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | g | Evr. | | | |
| <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L. | . | . | . | . | . | +1 | . | 1.1 | . | 2.2 | II | 226 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | g | Kosm. | | | |
| <i>Lemna gibba</i> L. | . | 1.1 | . | . | . | . | +1 | +1 | . | . | II | 52 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | a | Kosm. | | | |
| <i>Lemna trisulca</i> L. | . | . | . | . | . | . | +1 | 1.1 | . | 1.1 | I | 51 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | a | Kosm. | | | |
| <i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> (L.) Schl. | . | . | . | +1 | . | . | +1 | . | . | . | I | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | a | Kosm. | | | |
| Ukupno | | | | | | | | | | | 15288 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Karakteristične vrste asocijacije su: *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. i *Nymphaea alba* L., s tim da je *Nymphaea alba* L. konstatovana samo u dvije sastojine na rijeci Stublaji i ima male vrijednosti za brojnost i pokrovnost (I; 350), dok *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. daje glavno florističko, fiziognomsko i cenotičko obilježje svim sastojinama i ima velike vrijednosti za brojnost i pokrovnost (V; 7300). Karakteristične vrste sveze: *Trapa natans* L. i *Polygonum amphibium* L. su manjih pokrovnih vrijednosti. Naime, u konkurenciji *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. i *Trapa natans* L. biološku prednost, usljed kompeticije za svjetlost u prvim fazama njihovog razvicia, ima *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. koji sprečava bujniji razvoj *Trapa natans* L. pa čak i njegovo iščezavanje (Stojanović et al., 2007). Veće pokrovnosti imaju karakteristične vrste za red i klasu: *Vallisneria spiralis* L. (IV; 2025), *Myriophyllum spicatum* L. (IV; 1100), *Ceratophyllum demersum* L. (III; 800) i *Potamogeton natans* L. (II; 725). Od ostalih vrsta veću pokrovnost imaju *Salvinia natans* (L.) Allioni (II; 575) i *Sagittaria sagittifolia* L. (III; 327). Potpun karakterističan skup asocijacije čine: *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm., *Vallisneria spiralis* L., *Myriophyllum spicatum* L., *Ceratophyllum demersum* L. i *Sagittaria sagittifolia* L.

U pogledu strukture asocijacija je dvoslojna, jer pored sprata flotantnih biljaka zastupljen je i sprat submerznih. U sastav asocijacije pored flotantnog edifikatora ulaze i druge flotantne vrste: *Trapa natans* L., *Polygonum amphibium* L., *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* L., *Salvinia natans* (L.) Allioni, *Spirodela polyrrhiza* (L.) Schl., i dr. Submerzni sloj asocijacije grade vrste adaptirane na smanjenu količinu svjetlosti: *Vallisneria spiralis* L., *Myriophyllum spicatum* L., *Ceratophyllum demersum* L. i *Najas marina* L., tako da ova asocijacija pokazuje relativno veliko florističko bogatstvo.

Dominantna životna forma asocijacije *Nymphaeetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 (Tab. 1) su kriptofite od kojih akvatične helo-hidrofite čine 80,00% (16 biljnih vrsta) a geofite 20,00% (4 biljne vrste).

Tabela 1. Biološki spektar asocijacije *Nymphaeetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 područja Bardača.

| Životna forma | Broj vrsta | Procenat (%) |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Akvatične helo-hidrofite (a) | 16 | 80,00 |
| Geofite (g) | 4 | 20,00 |
| Ukupno | 20 | 100,00 |

Analizom flornih elemenata (Tab. 2) asocijacije *Nymphaeetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 konstatuje se dominacija flornih elemenata širokog rasprostranjenja (85,00%) i to: kosmopolitski (45,00%), evroazijski (20,00%), cirkumpolarni (10,00%), subcirkumpolarni (10,00%) i adventivni (5,00%). Učešće flornih elemenata užeg rasprostranjenja je 10% (srednjeevropski i subsrednjeevropski).

Tabela 2. Spektar arealtipova asocijacije *Nymphaeetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 područja Bardača.

| Florni element | Broj vrsta | Procenat (%) |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Kosm. | 9 | 45,00 |
| Evr. | 4 | 20,00 |
| Cirk. | 2 | 10,00 |
| Subcirk. | 2 | 10,00 |
| Subse. | 1 | 5,00 |
| Se. | 1 | 5,00 |
| Adv. | 1 | 5,00 |
| Ukupno | 20 | 100,00 |

Srednje vrijednosti ekoloških indeksa asocijacije *Nymphaeetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 područja Bardača date su u Tab. 3.

Tabela 3. Srednje vrijednosti ekoloških indeksa asocijacije *Nymphaeetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 područja Bardača.

| Ekološki indeksi | Broj snimka (sastojine) | | | | | | | | | | Srednja vrijednost |
|------------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| F | 6,03 | 5,93 | 6,14 | 6,08 | 6,23 | 5,94 | 6,00 | 6,09 | 6,21 | 6,00 | 6,07 |
| R | 2,83 | 2,80 | 2,83 | 2,87 | 2,94 | 2,59 | 2,82 | 2,94 | 2,94 | 2,83 | 2,84 |
| N | 3,03 | 2,63 | 2,55 | 2,97 | 2,71 | 2,76 | 2,82 | 2,96 | 3,03 | 2,91 | 2,84 |
| L | 3,57 | 3,40 | 3,48 | 3,49 | 3,37 | 3,53 | 3,73 | 3,36 | 3,52 | 3,49 | 3,49 |
| T | 3,66 | 3,47 | 3,66 | 3,54 | 3,63 | 3,71 | 3,00 | 3,42 | 3,58 | 3,09 | 3,47 |

Vrijednost ekološkog indeksa za vlažnost zemljišta (F) varira od 5,93-6,23 (s.v. 6,07) te je u saglasnosti sa ekologijom istraživane akvatične asocijacije u kojoj dominiraju flotantne biljne vrste. Srednje vrijednosti indeksa za hemijsku reakciju podloge (R) sa uskim intervalom variranja od 2,80-2,94 (s.v. 2,84) ukazuju da se sastojine razvijaju na slabo kiselom do neutralnom zemljištu. Vrijednost ekološkog indeksa za sadržaj azota u zemljištu (N) varira od 2,55-3,03 (s.v. 2,84), te indicira oligotrofna do mezotrofna staništa. Vrijednost ekološkog indeksa za svjetlost (L) sa intervalom variranja od 3,36-3,73 (s.v. 3,49) ukazuje na umjerenu zasjenčenost staništa. Srednja vrijednost ekološkog indeksa za temperaturu (T) varira od 3,00-3,71 (s.v. 3,47) i ukazuje na mezotermna staništa.

ZAKLJUČCI

Florističko-fitocenološkim istraživanjem Ramsarskog područja Bardača konstatovana je masovna zastupljenost sastojina asocijacije *Nymphaeetum albo-luteae* Nowinski 1928 u kanalskoj mreži ribnjaka i na rijeci Stublaji.

Florističku strukturu asocijacije čini 20 biljnih vrsta. Glavno florističko, fiziognomsko i cenotičko obilježje svim sastojinama daje vrsta *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm.

Biološki spektar asocijacije je izrazito kriptofitski, dok u areal spektru dominiraju vrste širokog rasprostranjenja.

Zajednica je indikator stabilizacije makrofitskih zajednica u sukcesijskom nizu.

LITERATURA

Braun-Blanquet, J. (1964). Pflanzensozioogie. Dritte Auflage, Springer-Verlag, Wien-NewYork, 1-856.

Felföldy, L. (1990). Visuagyi hidrobiologia. 18 Kotet Hinar határozou Konyezetveldelmi es Teruletfejlesztési Miniszterium, Budapest, 1-144.

Gajić, M. (1980). Pregled vrsta flore SR Srbije sa biljnogeografskim oznakama. Glasnik Šumarskog fakulteta, serija A, "Šumarstvo", Beograd, 54, 111-141.

Hristić, Đ., Bunjevac, I. (1996). Gajenje slatkovodnih riba. Beograd, ICA, Bakar-Bor.

Janjić, V. (2000). Značaj ruderalne i akvatične flore i potreba za njenim suzbijanjem. Zbornik radova, Šesti kongres o korovima, Banja Koviljača, 40-52.

Javorka, S., Csapody, V. (1979). Iconographie der Flora des Südöstlichen Mitteleuropa. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart.

Josifović, M. (ed) (1970-1977). Flora SR Srbije. I-IX, Srpska akademija nauka i umjetnosti, Beograd.

Kojić, M., Janjić, V., Stepić, R. (1996). Korovi i njihovo suzbijanje. IŠPJŽ "BIROGRAFIKA" Subotica, 1-441.

Kojić, M., Popović, Ranka, Karadžić, B. (1997). Vaskularne biljke Srbije kao indikatori staništa. Institut za istraživanja u poljoprivredi SRBIJA, Institut za Biološka istraživanja "Siniša Stanković", Beograd, 1-160.

Konstantinović, B., Meseldžija, Maja (2001). Korovi vlažnih staništa i mogućnosti njihovog suzbijanja. Zbornik radova Naučnog skupa "Zasavica 2001.", Sremska Mitrovica, 80-83.

Kovačević, Z. (2005). Vaskularna flora i akvatična vegetacija Bardače. Magistarska teza, Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta u Banjaluci, 1-128.

Kovačević, Z., Kojić, M. (2006). Ekološke i fitogeografske karakteristike hidrofita kompleksa Bardača. Agroznanje, vol. VII, broj 3, str. 35-46.

Kovačević, Z., Petrović, Danijela, Herceg, N. (2007). Asocijacija *Salvinio-Spirodeletum polyrrhizae* Slavnić 1956 u Ramsarskim područjima Hutovo blato i Bardača. Međunarodni znanstveno stručni skup, Uzgoj ruba u hidroakumulacijama – mogućnost upravljanja i zaštita okoliša, Agronomski fakultet Sveučilišta u Mostaru, Neum, str. 393-403.

Kovačević, Z., Stojanović, Slobodanka, (2008). Akvatični korovi kompleksa Bardača. Acta herbologica, Vol. 17, No. 1, str. 129-135.

Kovačević, Z., Šumatić, Nada (2007). Asocijacija *Trapetum natantis* Müller et Görs 1960 u bazenima ribnjaka Bardača. III Međunarodna konferencija „RIBARSTVO“, Institut za zootehniku Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu i „AKVAFORSK“ Institute of aquaculture research, AS Norway, str. 166-171.

Lazić, Dejana (2003). Florističko-fitocenološka proučavanja biljnog sveta vodotoka Jegričke. Magistarska teza, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, 1-135.

Nedović, B., Mejakić, V. (1997). Ekologija i prostorna distribucija makrofitske vegetacije u močvarno barskim ekosistemima Bardače. "Ecologica", posebno izdanje 4, Beograd-Banjaluka.

Nedović, B., Lakušić, R., Kovačević, Z., Marković, B. (2004). Raznoliki živi svijet. Život u močvari, Monografija, Urbanistički zavod Republike Srpska, a.d., Banjaluka, 88-97.

Oberdorfer, E. (2001). Pflanzensozilogische Exkursionsflora für Deutschland und angrenzende Gbiete. Eugen Ulmer Verlag, Stuttgart.

Sörensen, T. (1948). A method of establishing groups of equal in plant sociology based on similarity of species content. *Dat. Kong. Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Biol. Sur.* 5, 4, 1-34.

Stojanović, Slobodanka, Butorac, Branislava, Vučković, Mirjana, Stanković, Ž., Žderić, M., Kilibarda, P., Radak, Ljiljana, (1994). Biljni svet kanala Vrbas-Bezdan. Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Institut za biologiju, Novi Sad, 1-110.

Stojanović, Slobodanka, Lazić, Dejana, Knežević, A., Nikolić, Ljiljana, Škorić, M., Kilibarda, P., Mišković, Milanka, Bugarski Radojka (2007). Flora i vegetacija osnovne kanalske mreže HS DTD u Bačkoj, Poljoprivredni fakultet, Novi Sad, 1-204.

Šumatić, Nada, Topalić, Ljiljana, Pavlović-Muratspahić, Dragana (2001). Zajednica *Polygono-Bidentetum tripartitae* (W. Koch 26) Lohm. 50 na Bardači. Zbornik radova Naučnog skupa "Zasavica 2001.", Sremska Mitrovica, 122-128.

UPOREDNA ANALIZA STRUKTURA IHTIOFAUNA DVE AKUMULACIJE CENTRALNE SRBIJE

GORAN MARKOVIĆ¹, MIRJANA LENHARDT²

¹*Agronomski fakultet, Cara Dušana 34, 32000 Čačak*

²*Institut za biološka istraživanja, Bulevar Despota Stefana 142, 11000 Beograd*

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ICHTHYOFAUNA STRUCTURE OF TWO RESERVOIRS IN CENTRAL SERBIA

Abstract

This study examines the ichthyofauna structure of the Međuvršje and Gruža reservoirs over 1999-2005. The Međuvršje reservoir on the Zapadna Morava river was inhabited by 21 fish species from 7 families and the Gruža reservoir on the Gruža river by 19 species from 6 families. Although the two reservoirs were largely dominated by cyprinids, there were significant differences in qualitative and quantitative relationships. The hydroecological conditions of the Međuvršje reservoir led to a high abundance of reophile species. The Gruža reservoir showed characteristics of a lowland reservoir displaying a high level of eutrophication and overproduction of Prussian carp (*Carassius gibelio*). The general environmental conditions prevailing during the period of study enabled highly intensified production of fish in the Gruža reservoir. Given the fact that the reservoir was designed for water supply, more stringent measures should be employed to protect its ichthyofauna and the overall ecosystem.

Key words: *ichthyofauna, reservoirs, Central Serbia, eutrophication*

UVOD

U Srbiji je posle II svetskog rata izgrađen veliki broj akumulacija različitih namena (vodospabdevanje, energetika, navodnjavanje, turizam, sportski ribolov...). Nastale kao antropogene tvorevina izložene su uticaju velikog broja faktora koji menjaju abiotičke i biotičke uslove opstanka hidrobionata. U centralnom delu Srbije poseban značaj za humane populacije imaju akumulacije Međuvršje na reci Zapadnoj Moravi i Gruža (drugi naziv Knić) na reci Gruža, pritoci Zapadne Morave (S1.1).

Akumulacija Međuvršje (43°53'15" - 43°55'15"N, 20°11'9" - 20°12'57"E) je formirana 1953. godine pregrađivanjem rečnog toka i podizanjem betonske brane visine 31m.

Nakon punjenja, 1955. godine je na njoj podignuta HE Međuvršje. Predstavlja protočnu akumulaciju (srednji godišnji protok iznosi $34.1 \text{ m}^3\text{sec}^{-1}$), površine 1.5km^2 , dužine 9.3 km, najveće širine 275m i dubine 12m. Taloženje rečnog nanosa dovelo je do zasipanja 70% prvobitne zapremine koja je je iznosila $15.4 \times 10^6\text{m}^3$ (L e n h a r d t et al., 2008). Dno akumulacije je muljevito-peskovito. Uz desnu obalu akumulacije proteže se magistralni put, željeznička pruga prelazi na obe strane. Pored saobraćajnih aktivnosti, ekosistem ugrožava veći broj uzvodno lociranih industrijskih i urbanih zagađivača. Hemijski kvalitet vode akumulacije povremeno odstupa od predviđene II klase kvaliteta. Registrovana su opterećenja amonijakom, nitritima, teškim metalima i drugim polutantima. Akumulaciju karakteriše intenzivna eutrofikacija i raznovrsnost makrofitskih, planktonskih i zajednica makrozoobentosa (Đ e l i ć et al., 1997; Đ u r k o v i ć et al., 2005; M a r k o v i ć and V e l j o v i ć, 2005).



Slika1. Lokacija akumulacija Međuvršje i Gruža.

Akumulacija Gruža ($43^{\circ}54'35'' - 43^{\circ}57'51''\text{N}$, $20^{\circ}37'35'' - 20^{\circ}41'50''\text{E}$) je nastala 1984. godine. Funkcija akumulacije je vodosnabdevanje grada Kragujevca i okolnih naselja. Površina jezera je 9.34km^2 , dužina 10km, najveća širina 2km, maksimalna dubina 27m (kod brane). Ukupna zapremina akumulacije je $64 \times 10^6\text{m}^3$. Karakteriše je mali protok ($1 \text{ m}^3\text{sec}^{-1}$). Tokom letnjih meseci u sušnim godinama nema dotoka vode (ili je minimalan) iz matične reke i pritoka. Intenzivna poljoprivredna aktivnost u priobalju uslovljava visok upliv nutrijenata koji ubrzavaju eutrofikaciju ekosistema. Procesu pogoduju minimalna kretanja vode, mala dubina i količina vode u odnosu na površinu. Pogoršanje kvaliteta vodene sredine doprinose i fekalna zagađenja, posebno kontaminacija vrstom *Clostridium perfringens* (C u r č i ć and Č o m i ć, 2002). Sediment akumulacije je heterogen – ilovača, glina, pesak i biljni detritus, u dubljim slojevima mulj.

Karakterišu je dobro razvijena planktonska zajednica (O s t o j i ć, 2000) zajednica viših vodenih biljaka (T o p u z o v i ć and P a v l o v i ć, 2004) i fauna dna (S i m i ć, 2005). Registrovani su povremeni deficiti sadržaja rastvorenog kiseonika (posebno tokom letnjih meseci), opterećenja nitritima, amonijakom, manganom, pesticidima i drugim potencijalno toksičnim supstancama (O s t o j i ć et al., 2007).

MATERIJAL I METOD RADA

Ihtiološka istraživanja su obavljena u više navrata u periodu 1999-2005. godina. Prilikom uzorkovanja korišćene su mreže dužine 30 do 100m, širine 1 do 5m sa različitim dijametrom okaca (od 10mm do 75mm). Determinacija ihtiološkog materijala je obavljena na terenu standardnim metodama (L a d i g e s und V o g t, 1979; W h e e l e r, 1983; S i m o n o v i ć, 2006). Na osnovu kvalitativno-kvantitativne analize ribljih zajednica izračunatu su Shannon-Wiener (K r e b s, 1994) i Margalef (M a r g a l e f, 1958) indeks raznovrsnosti. U oceni struktura ihtiofauna ispitivanih ekosistema korišćena je i dostupna stručna literatura, Srednjoročni programi unapređenja ribarstva kao i nalazi ribočuvarske službe.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Rezultat istraživanja su predstavljeni u Tabeli 1.

Table 1. Sastav ihtiofauna akumulacija Međuvršje i Gruža (u %).

| Fam. | Međuvršje | | Gruža | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Broj Number | Biomasa Biomass | Broj Number | Biomasa Biomass |
| CYPRINIDAE | | | | |
| <i>Alburnus alburnus</i> | 25.83 | 2.20 | 18.54 | 1.29 |
| <i>Abramis brama</i> | 7.27 | 4.36 | 9.61 | 3.10 |
| <i>Abramis sapa</i> | 0.54 | 0.28 | - | - |
| <i>Aspius aspius</i> | 0.65 | 4.06 | 0.26 | 1.04 |
| <i>Barbus barbus</i> | 1.35 | 7.29 | - | - |
| <i>Carassius gibelio</i> | 11.41 | 10.76 | 28.35 | 43.29 |
| <i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> | 13.83 | 22.35 | 0.57 | 0.84 |
| <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | 1.99 | 7.20 | 4.00 | 18.78 |
| <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> | 0.10 | 0.61 | 0.05 | 0.12 |
| <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> | - | - | 0.10 | 0.25 |
| <i>Gobio gobio</i> | 0.54 | 0.11 | - | - |
| <i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> | 8.29 | 7.35 | 0.83 | 0.86 |
| <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> | 6.46 | 0.51 | 7.11 | 0.74 |
| <i>Rhodeus sericeus</i> | 2.69 | 0.15 | 2.80 | 0.09 |
| <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> | 9.42 | 6.96 | 8.72 | 4.01 |
| <i>Tinca tinca</i> | 0.27 | 1.41 | - | - |
| SILURIDAE | | | | |
| <i>Silurus glanis</i> | 0.65 | 11.72 | 2.49 | 15.77 |
| ESOCIDAE | | | | |
| <i>Esox lucius</i> | 0.59 | 6.00 | 0.83 | 4.51 |
| PERCIDAE | | | | |
| <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> | 4.95 | 4.07 | 9.35 | 3.70 |
| <i>Gymnocephalus cernuus</i> | - | - | 0.67 | 0.08 |
| <i>Sander lucioperca</i> | - | - | 1.35 | 0.61 |
| COBITIDAE | | | | |
| <i>Cobitis taenia</i> | 0.10 | 0.01 | - | - |
| Fam. CENTRARCHIDAE | | | | |
| <i>Lepomis gibbosus</i> | 1.61 | 0.33 | 2.44 | 0.10 |
| Fam. ICTALURIDAE | | | | |
| <i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i> | 1.45 | 2.24 | 1.92 | 0.82 |

Ihtiofauna akumulacija Međuvršje

Lokacija akumulacije u brdsko-planinskom području (između planina Ovčara i Kablara), stalan dotok erodiranog materijala i upliv otpadnih voda imaju presudan uticaj utiče na živi svet ekosistema. Uprkos stalnim poribljavanjima (traju preko 50 godina), osobenost njene ihtiofaune je visoka zastupljenost rečnih (ritronskih) vrsta

Prvim ihtiološkim istraživanjima akumulacije Međuvršje obavljenim 1955. godine, konstatovano je prisustvo 14 vrsta iz 4 familije. Dominacija reofilnih vrsta je rezultat pregrađivanja rečnog toka i početka aklimatizacije autohtonih vrsta na novonastale uslove. Individualnom brojnošću je dominirao skobalj *Chondrostoma nasus* (34.58%) i klen *Leuciscus cephalus* (34.48%) (Anonimus, 1956).

Istraživanja obavljena nakon tri decenije (1984-1985.godina) ukazuju na značajne promene. Uočeno prisustvo 20 vrsta iz 6 familija sa hiperprodukcijom deverike *Abramis brama* (54.32% individualne brojnosti uzorkovane ihtiofaune) potvrđuje procese stabilizacije jezerskog ekosistema i njene riblje zajednice (Veločić et al., 1985).

Naredne periode karakterišu intenzivnije antropogene aktivnosti ispoljene u neplanskom poribljavanju i preteranoj eksploataciji ribljeg fonda. Istraživanjima od 1990 do 1992. godine registrovan je nalaz 18 vrsta iz 5 familija. Izrazitu dominaciju ukljuje *Alburnus alburnus* (40.04%), prate visoku brojnost gavčice *Rhodeus sericeus* (13.90%) i klana (9.68%) uz drastično smanjenje zastupljenosti deverike (6.23%). (Marković et al., 1993).

Ihtiofaunu akumulacije Međuvršje u periodu 1999-2005 karakteriše prisustvo 21 vrsta (16 autohtonih i 5 alohtonih) iz 7 familija. Familija Cyprinidae dominira vrsnom raznovrsnošću (15 vrsta), dok su ostale familije monotipski zastupljene (Tab.1.). Dominacija ciprinida je ispoljena individualno (90.63%) i biomasom (75.62%). Ukljija (25.83%), skobalj (13.83%) i srebrni karaš *Carassius gibelio* (11.43%), predstavljaju više od 50% ukupnog broja ulovljenih jedinki. Skobalj dominira biomasom (22.35%) uz visok udeo soma *Silurus glanis* (11.72%) i srebrnog karaša (10.76%). Alohtone vrste čine 21.04% ukupne brojnosti i 14.45% biomase ihtiofaune. Uočena je mala brojnost obligatnih predatorskih vrsta - soma, bucova *Aspiscus aspiscus* i štuke *Esox lucus*.

Posebno visok stepen ugroženosti autohtonih vrsta je ispoljen kod populacija šarana *Cyprinus carpio* i linjaka *Tinca tinca*. Iako se obavljaju periodična poribljavanja šaranom, nije došlo do značajnijeg omasovljenja iako se u ulovima sportskih ribolovaca nalaze i kapitalni primerci (mase preko 10kg). Linjak je najugroženija ciprinidna vrsta u ekosistemu tako da se ponekad ne registruje nalaz ni nekoliko godina. Srednjoročnim programom unapređenja ribarstva akumulacije za period 2007-2011. godina (deo je Zaštićenog prirodnog dobra Ovčarsko-kablarska klisura) pored poribljavanja kvalitetnom mlađu linjaka (u ukupnoj količini od 729 kg), predviđena je i totalna zabrana izlova. Unošenje amura *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (poribljavanjima između 1996. i 2000. godine) u cilju suzbijanja preteranog razvoja makrofitske vegetacije, moglo je uticati na smanjenje površina na kojima se vršu mrest ove dve fitofilne vrste.

Zasipanje nanosom, fluktuacije vodostaja uslovljene radom HE Međuvršje, uzvodna zagađenja i ribolov nezovoljenim sredstvima uslovlili su degradaciju ribljeg fonda. Prisutan je i uticaj velikog broja vikend objekata sa otpadnim materijama različitog porekla, izgradnja dokova, deponovanje iskopanog materijala i drugih faktora. Staništa većeg broja vrsta nisu stacionarna tako da migracije dovode do formiranja mešovitih jata i pojačanu kompeticiju. Kao rezultat pogoršanja opštih ekoloških uslova u ekosiste-

mu je uočen pojačan morbiditet i mortalitet, a moguća je pojava hibridiziranja (do sada nepotvrđena).

Ihtiofauna akumulacija Gruža

Gruža pripada sporo tekućim akumulacija. Okruženost obradivim zemljištem i intenzivan priliv nutrijenata, doveo je do brze eutrofikacije ekosistema i visoke produkcije ihtiofaune koja je za nešto više od dve decenije postojanja ekosistema pretrpela izrazite promene.

Prva ihtiološka istraživanja obavljenim neposredno nakon formiranja (1987. godine) ukazuju na prisustvo 16 vrsta iz 6 familija. U ovoj fazi postojanja ekosistema, riblju zajednicu je karakterisalo, pored ostalog, prisustvo ritronskih vrsta poput potočne mreine *Barbus peloponnesius*, dvoprugaste uklije *Alburnoides bipunctatus*, brkice *Barbatula barbatula* i drugih (Š o r i ć, 1996). Vrlo brzo došlo je do njihovog iščeznuća i omasovljenja stagnofilnih vrsta, među kojima je bio i šaran. Međutim, u proleće 1988. godine dolazi do velikog uginuća jedinki šarana uzrokovanim gljivom *Branchiomyces sanguinus*. Upraznjenu ekološku nišu ove ribe zauzima srebrni karaš koji je od tada dominantan u ihtiofauni ekosistema (S i m o v i ć, 2001).

Kasnija istraživanja (period 1991-1995. godina) ukazuju na oporavak ihtiofaune i izrazita dominacija stagnofilnih vrsta. U ihtiofauni je zabeleženo prisustvo 15 vrsta iz 5 familija uz dominaciju srebrnog karaša i visoku zastupljenost alohtonih vrsta sunčanice *Lepomis gibbosus* i bezribice *Pseudorasbora parva* (S i m o v i ć and M a r k o v i ć, 1996).

Ihtiološkim istraživanjima u periodu 1999-2005. godina registrovan je nalaz 19 vrsta (13 autohtonih i 6 autohtonih) iz 6 familija. Familida Cyprinidae dominira brojem vrsta (12), individualnom zastupljenošću (80.95%) i biomasom (74.41%). Povećanje specijskog diverziteta, je uslovljeno intodukcijama alohtonih vrsta.

Unošenje pojedinih alohtonih vrsta (amur i beli tolstolobik *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) u akumulaciju je obavljeno u cilju ograničenja hiperprodukcije makrofita i planktona. Nepoznat je način intodukcije sunčanice i američkog somića *Ictalurus nebulosus*. Planskim poribljavanjima je uneta i autohtona grabljivica smuđ *Sander lucioperca* u cilju smanjenja preterane produkcije fitofagih i drugih ekspanzivnih vrsta (S i m o v i ć and M a r k o v i ć, 2005).

Ihtiofaunu karakteriše izražena dominacija srebrnog karaša koji, sa šaranom i somom, predstavlja 77.84% biomase uzoraka. Masovan nalaz ove vrste doprinosi velikoj individualnoj zastupljenosti (39.97%) i ihtiomasi (45.32%) alohtonih vrsta u ukupnoj ihtiofauni.

Visok stepen zastupljenosti pojedinih komercijalno značajnih vrsta (šarana i soma) u ulovu je posledica poribljavanja i uspešnih aklimatizacija, selektivnosti upotrebljenog ribolovnog pribora i relativno dobro organizovane ribočuvarske mreže koja onemogućava izrazitiji krivolov.

Stalni priliv nutrijenata i visoka primarna organska produkcija u ekosistemu doprinose razvijanju brojnih trofičkih odnosa i intenziviraju razvoj riblje zajednice. Minimalni proticaj favorizuje stagnofilne vrste uz ispoljen trend njihovog prenamnoženja. Moguće je da visoka brojnost ovih hidrobionata i emisija velikih količina njihovih ekskremenata doprinosi, uz navedene faktore, ubrzanju eutrofikaciji ove mlade akumulacije.

Table 2. Indeksi ihtiodiverziteta akumulacija Međuvršje i Gruža.

| Index | Međuvršje | | Gruža | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Shannon - Wiener index | 2.3620 | 2.4962 | 2.2306 |
| Margalef index | 2.6569 | | 2.3799 | |

Ispoljene razlike u strukturama ihtiofauna analiziranih akumulacija imaju odraz na indekse raznovrsnosti (diverziteta) (Tab.2.). Niže vrednosti u akumulaciji Gruža su posledica hiperprodukcije srebrnog karaša ali i stabilnijim opštim ekološkim uslovima (sporiji tok, povoljnija termika, veća primarna organska produkcija i dr.). Visoka ihtio-produkcija ovog ekosistema je uslovala da postane centralni objekat sportskog ribolova u Centralnoj Srbije. Uzimajući u obzir da je akumulacija Gruža namenjena vodosnabdevanju, uz ostale mere, neophodno je vršiti stalnu kontrolu ribolova i ograničiti poribljavanja bentofagim vrstama usled moguće mobilizacije sedimenta. U cilju očuvanja opštih ambijentalnih uslova, ne treba zanemariti mogućnost zabrane «prihranjivanja» ribe tokom letnjih meseci kada visoka temperatura vode i nepovoljniji kiseonični režim mogu dovesti do truljenja ubačene hrane i pogoršanja uslova opstanka članova riblje zajednice.

ZAKLJUČAK

Antropogeni uticaji su opredelili strukturu ihtiofauna analiziranih akumulacija i usloveli visoku produkciju biljojedih i planktofagih vrsta riba.

Uočene su značajne razlike u strukturi njihovih ihtiofauna. Akumulaciju Međuvršje karakteriše veći vrsni diverzitet (21 vrsta iz 7 porodica) u odnosu na akumulaciju Gruža (19 vrsta iz 6 porodica). Protočni karakter akumulacije Međuvršje uslovljava visoku brojnost reofilnih vrsta. Akumulacija Gruža ispoljava karakteristike ravničarske akumulacije koji pogoduju stagnofilnim vrstama. Hiperprodukcija srebrnog karaša doprinosi velikoj zastupljenosti alohtonih vrsta. Visoka ihtio-produkcija ubrzava eutrofikaciju akumulacije Gruža koja je namenjena vodosnabdevanju. Zbog toga je potrebna strožija kontrola ribolova i poribljavanja kao i primena drugih mera radi očuvanja ribljeg fonda i ekosistema u celini.

Zahvalnica:

Rad je realizovan u okviru Istraživačkog projekta tehnološkog razvoja br. 20107 koji je finansiran od strane Ministarstva nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije

LITERATURA

Anonimus (1956). Prilog hidrobiološkim i ribarstvenim ispitivanjima na akumulacijama Ovčar Banje i Međuvršja. Zavod za ribarstvo NRS, Beograd.

Čurčić, S. and Lj. Čomić (2002). A microbiological index in estimation of surface water quality. *Hydrobiologia* 489, 219-222.

Delić, G., Simović, S. and G. Vićentijević-Marković (1997). Comparative analysis of macrophyta vegetation in two reservoirs of Serbia. First Balkan Botanical Congress, Thessaloniki, Greece. Abstracts, pp.13.

Đurković, A., Čađo, S. i A. Miletić (2005). Sastav fitoplanktona, fizičko-hemijske karakteristike i trofički status akumulacije Međuvršje. Konferencija "Zaštita voda'2005", Kopaonik, 207-212.

Krebs, C.J. (1994). Ecology, The experimental analysis of distribution and abundance. Harper Collins College Publishers.

Ladiges, W., and D. Vogt (1979). Die Süßwasserfische Europas bis zum Ural und Kaspischen Meer. Paul Parey, Hamburg und Berlin.

Lenhardt, M., Marković, G. and Z. Gačić (2008). Decline in the index of biotic integrity of the fish assemblage as a response to reservoir aging. Water Resour Manage. Doi 10.1007/s11269-008-9348-3.

Margalef, F. (1958). Information theory in Ecology. Gen.Syst., 3, 36-71.

Marković G. and P. Veljović (2005). Biotic indices to be used for assessment of ichthyofauna structure of the Zapadna Morava river (West Serbia, the Danube basin). Proc. Nat.Sci, Matica Srpska Novi Sad, 109, 29-37.

Marković, G., Simović, S. and P. Veljović (1993): Ichthyofauna of the "Međuvršje" reservoir. Ichthyologia, 25(1), 35-40.

Ostojić, A., Čurčić, S., Čomić, Lj. and M. Topuzović (2007). Effects of anthropogenic influences on the trophic status of two water supply reservoirs in Serbia. Lakes & Reservoirs: Research & Management 12 (3), 175-185.

Ostojić, A. (2000). Contribution to knowledge on the zooplankton of Serbia – Faunistic composition in the Gruža reservoir. Arch.Biol.Sci., 52(1), 47-52.

Simić, V. (2005). Ekološke karakteristike makrozoobentosa akumulacionog jezera Gruža. U: Monografija „Akumulaciono jezero Gruža“ (Lj. Čomić, Lj. i A. Ostojić), 99-111.

Simonović, P. (2006). Ribe Srbije. NNK, Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije, Biološki fakultet, Beograd.

Simović S. and G. Marković (1996). The ichthyofauna of the Gruža reservoir. Arch. Biol.Sci., Belgrade, 48 (3-4), 27P-28P.

Simović, S. (2001). Ekologija i cenotički odnosi vrsta *Rutilus rutilus* L. i *Carassius auratus gibelio* Bloch u akumulacijama Međuvršje i Gruža. Doktorska disertacija, Biološki fakultet Beograd.

Simović, S. and G. Marković (2005). Autohtone i alohtone vrste u zajednici riba u akumulacionom jezeru Gruža. U: Monografija „Akumulaciono jezero Gruža“ (Lj. Čomić, Lj. i A. Ostojić), 137-151.

Šoric, V. (1996). Ihtiofauna reke Gruže, pritoke Zapadne Morave (Dunavski sliv) I. Reproductivni potencijal vrsta *Leuciscus cephalus*, *Alburnus alburnus* i *Rutilus rutilus*. Ichthyologia, 28(1), 1-14.

Topuzović, M. and D. Pavlović (2004). Physical organization of two reservoirs in Serbia as a crucial factor in development of their hydrophilic flora: a comparative study. Hydrobiologia, 525, 239-245.

Veljović, P., Đukić, D. and S. Simović (1985). Prilog proučavanju ihtiofaune reke Zapadne Morave. Ribarstvo Jugoslavije, 40(4-5-6), 76-79.

Wheeler, A. (1983). Key to the Fishes of Northern Europe. Warner Ltd, London.

NALAZI ALOHTONIH VRSTA RIBA NA CRNOGORSKOM PRIMORJU (JUŽNI JADRAN)

ALEKSANDAR JOKSIMOVIĆ*, OLIVERA KASALICA* i SLOBODAN
REGNER**

**Institut za biologiju mora-Dobrota 85 330 – Kotor, Crna Gora*

***Institut za multidisciplinarna istraživanja-11 000 Beograd, Srbija
e mail:acojo@ac.me*

ALLOCHTHONOUS FISH SPECIES IN SOUTH ADRIATIC

Abstract

At the end of 2007 and the beginning of 2008, the Institute of marine biology Kotor received unusual reports from Budva and Bar fishermen regarding certain fish species they have not encountered before. After a thorough examination at the Institute, it was determined that the species in question were the bluespotted cornetfish (*Fistularia commersonii* Rüppel, 1835) and the blunthead puffer (*Sphoeroides pachygaster*, Müller & Troschel, 1848), both allochthonous species and — until now — unknown in this part of the Adriatic Sea. *Fistularia commersonii* is a lessepsian migrant that came to the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea from the Red Sea through the Suez Canal. *Sphoeroides pachygaster*, a tropical species with poisonous internal organs, is classified as an east-Atlantic migrant species, which denotes species that arrived to the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea though the Strait of Gibraltar.

Ključne reči: *migranti, Sphoeroides pachygaster, Fistularia commersonii, Crnogorsko primorje*

UVOD

Istraživanjima hrvatskih ihtiologa registrovano je i opisano 28 novih vrsta riba u Jadranskom moru (L i p e j and D u l č i ć, 2004). To su uglavnom Indo-Pacifičke vrste koje su u Mediteran, odnosno Jadran došle iz Crvenog mora Sueckim kanalom koji je prokopan 1869. Suecki kanal je projektovao Ferdinand Leseps, tako da se po tome ove vrste zovu lesepsijski migranti. Ovih vrsta je opisano u istočnom Mediteranu preko 60, (G o l a n i et.al., 2008). Pored ovih ima i nekoliko novih vrsta koje spadaju u grupu istočnoatlantskih vrsta koje su u Mediteran i Jadran ušle preko Giblartarskog moreu-

za. Ove vrste su već ranije opisane u drugim djelovima Mediterana, a s obzirom da je Jadran i najseverniji deo Mediterana, nakon ovih nalaza u Mediteranu, potvrđeni su i ovi jadranski nalazi. Osim ovih vrsta u Jadranu su nađene i neke nove vrste iz porodice glavoča, koji su se počeli loviti novim tehnikama i alatima, (P a l l a o r o and K o v a č i ć, 2000) Takođe su nađene i opisane neke dubokojadranske vrste koje su otkrivene najnovijim istraživanjima južnojadranske kotline, (U n g a r o, *et. al.*, 2001). Za sada je u Jadranu registrovano 9 lesepsijskih migranata. U skorije vreme, očekuje se ulazak još nekoliko vrsta iz Crvenog mora (*Scomberomorus comersoni* i *Siganus rivulatus*) koje su već lovljene u istočnom Mediteranu (B a k h o u m, 2007, P e r i s t e r a k i *et.al.*, 2006).

MATERIJAL I METODE

17. decembra 2007. godine, na plaži Veliki pijesak nedaleko od Bara, (42° 04' N, 19° 05' E) ribari su pronašli njima nepoznatu ribu, *Fistularia commersonii*, (Sl. 1.), dužine (TL) 715 mm i težine 350 g, sa vidnom ozljedom na leđnom dijelu (J o k s i m o v i ć *et al.*, 2008). Disekcijom i pregledom stomaka, konstatovano je da u njemu nije bilo hrane, a gonade takođe nisu bile vidljive, što ukazuje da se radi o polno nezreloj jedinki. Morfometrijske karakteristike su date u Tab. 1.



Slika1. *Fistularia commersonii* iz Jadranskog mora.

Tabela 1. Morfometrijske karakteristike *Fistularia commersonii* iz Jadranskog mora

| Mjere | Dužina (mm) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| LT Totalna dužina | 715 |
| LS Standard length | 679 |
| PA prostor ispred analnog otvora | 556 |
| LCA Dužina repa | 158 |
| LC Dužina glave | 253 |
| LTR Dužina trupa | 304 |
| POC predočni prostor | 183 |
| O Veličina oka | 21 |
| ZOC Zaočni prostor | 49 |
| LP Prsno peraje | 26 |
| BA Osnova podrepne peraje | 27 |
| BD ₂ Osnova 2 leđne peraje | 27 |
| H Najveća visina tijela | 35 |
| h Najmanja visina tijela | 15 |
| Dužina trna | 150 |

U predvečerje 5. januara 2008. ribar Ilija Rafaiović je ulovio do sada za njega nepoznatu vrstu na 6 NM ispred Budve (42° 17' N, 18° 49' E) u mreži popunici koja je bila spuštena na 80 metara dubine. Riba je nakon ulova donešena u laboratoriju za ihtiologiju i morsko ribarstvo Instituta za biologiju mora u Kotoru, gdje su izmjerena totalna dužina 450 mm i težina 1 460 g, kao i druge morfometrijske karakteristike, (Tab. 2). Riba je identifikovana kao *Sphoeroides pachygaster*; Müller & Troschel, 1848, blunthead puffer, odnosno kao četvorozupka, (W h i t e a d, *et.al.*, 1989), (Sl. 1). Nakon disekcije utvrđeno je da se radi o ženki čije su gonade bile u reproduktivnom stadijumu 3a.



Slika 2. *Sphoeroides pachygaster* iz Jadranskog mora

Tabela 2. Morfometrijske karakteristike *Sphoeroides pachygaster* iz Jadranskog mora.

| Mjere | Dužina (mm) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| LT Totalna dužina | 450 |
| LS Standardna dužina | 390 |
| PA dužina ispred analnog otvora | 290 |
| LC Dužina glave | 120 |
| LTR Dužina trupa | 183 |
| LCA Dužina repa | 147 |
| H Maksimalna visina tijela | 133 |
| H Minimalna visina tijela | 17 |
| BA Osnova podrepne peraje | 13 |
| LP Prsno peraje | 54 |
| BD ₂ Osnova 2 leđne peraje | 14 |
| POC Predočni prostor | 62 |
| O Dijametar oka | 28 |
| ZOC Zaočni prostor | 21 |
| PC Dužina repne drške | 66 |

Nakon toga, primjerak je konzerviran u 70% ethanolu i predat prirodnjačkom muzeju Republike Crne Gore. Svi podaci su prosljeđeni međunarodnoj organizaciji koja registruje nove nalaze ribljih vrsta. Podaci o novom nalazu za Crnogorsko primorje, odnosno za južni Jadran objavljeni su takođe i na web portalu www.fishbase.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Alohtone vrste riba *S. pachygaster* i *F. commersonii* i njihovo prisustvo u Jadranskom moru pokazuje da su nakon eksplozije u ostalom dijelu Mediterana, posebno vrste *F. commersonii* u vodama Izraela, (Golani, 2000), Tirenskom moru, (Aziz et al., 2004). Kod obala Tunisa, (Charfi-Cherouha, 2004), Egejskom moru kod Antalije, (Blencenoglu et al., 2002) i oko ostrva Rodos, (Karachle et al., 2004), ove vrste kroz Otrantska vrata ušle u Jadransko more. Ovi nalazi predstavljaju i najsevernije tačke njihovog novog areala u Mediteranu. Prvi nalaz ove vrste u Mediteranu registrovan je u Izraelu 2000. godine, (Golani, 2000), a ovaj nalaz na Crnogorskom primorju predstavlja treći nalaz u Jadranskom moru. U ljeto 2006, dvije jedinke *F. commersonii* su ulovljene kod Tricaso Porto, (jugozapadni Jadaran, Italija, TL = 1020 mm) i kod Svetog Andrije (istočni dio srednjeg Jadrana, Hrvatska, TL = 1150 mm), koje su opisali Dulčić et al., (2008).

Koridor kojim ove vrste dolaze u Mediteran je Suecki kanal jer je preko njega uspostavljena veza između Crvenog mora i Mediterana. Vrstama je trebalo više od stotinu godina da savladaju sve barijere i prošire svoj areal na sjever, kako to potvrđuju nalazi iz Jadranskog mora. Sa druge strane, vrsta *S. pachygaster* je prvi put ulovljena 1992. godine u srednjem Jadraniu, mrežom kočom ispred ostrva Lastova (Onofri and Vilović, 1994). Kasnije je pronađena u sicilijanskom kanalu u istočnom Mediteranu, (Ragonese et al., 1992) gdje je dospela, najverovatnije ulaskom iz Atlantskog okeana u Sredozemno more Gibraltarskim prolazom. Posebno je interesantna činjenica da je jedinka vrste *S. pachygaster* ulovljena kod Budve, bila ženka u poodmaklom reproduktivnom ciklusu, što može govoriti da jedinka nije sama i da u populaciji ima još reproduktivno zrelih jedinki. Jedinka bi brzo ušla u fazu mrijesta (nije isključeno da su se ostale eventualne jedinke izmrijestile), tako da će se populacija verovatno proširiti i zauzeti određenu ekološku nišu u ekositemu mora. Stoga, dinamika živog svijeta i kompleksni uzajamni odnosi prirode i živih bića, još jednom pokazuju nepredvidivost procesa. Takođe treba biti oprezan u tumačenju ovih pojava i njihovom povezivanju sa globalnim promenama klime, koje će svakako imati uticaj na život na planeti Zemlji.

Ovi nalazi nalažu saradnju sa naučnicima iz svih država koje izlaze na Jadransko more, kako bi se uočili i registrovali eventualni novi nalazi i razmenjivale informacije o njima. Takođe je neophodno da se o očekivanoj pojavi novih vrsta neprekidno upozoravaju ribari, jer su svakako oni koji imaju prilike da prvi uoče nove vrste, kao što je i bio slučaj sa ove dvije vrste.

ZAKLJUČCI

Prirodni i vještački uticaji, posebno intezivno miješanje ljudske populacije u prirodne procese, donose promjene koje se dešavaju, oko nas. Prodor alohtonih vrsta i proširenje njihovog areala, to pokazuju i upozoravaju. Ovi nalazi u Jadraniu nalažu intenzivnu međunarodnu saradnju, u prvom redu radi razmene informacija.

Zahvalnica:

Autori se zahvaljuju Slavku Peroviću i Iliji Rafailioviću, ribarima iz Bara i Budve, na ustupanju jedinki na dalje proučavanje, kao i Ismetu Alkoviću na ustupljenim fotografijama *F. commersonii*.

LITERATURA

Azzurro, E., Pizzicori, F., and Andaloro, F. (2004). First record of *Fistularia commersonii* (Fistulariidae), from Central Mediterranean. *Cybium*, 28, 72-74.

Bakhoum, S. A. (2007). Diet overlap of immigrant narrow-barred Spanish mackerel *Scomberomorus commerson* Lac., 1802 and largehead hairtail ribbonfish, *Trichiurus lepturus*, L., 1758, in the Egyptian Mediterranean coast, *Animal Biodiversity and Conservation*, 30.2, 147-160.

Bilecengolu, M., Taskavak, M., and Kunt, K. B. (2002). Range extension of three lessepsian migrant fish (*Fistularia commersonii*, *Sphyræna flavicauda*, *Logocephalus suzensis*) in the Mediterranean Sea, *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, 82, 525-526.

Charfi-Cheikhrouha, F. (2004). Premieres observations de quatre espèces poissons allochtones a rafrat (nord-est de la Tunisie), *Bulletin de l'Institut National Scientifique et Technique d'Océanographie et de Pêche de Salammbô*, 31, 115-117.

Corsini, M., Kondilatos, G., and Economidis, P. S. (2002). Lessepsian migrant, *Fistularia commersonii* from the Rhodes marine area. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 61, 1061-1062.

Dulčić, J., Scordella, G., and Guidetti, P. (2008). On the record lessepsian migrant, *Fistularia commersonii*, Günther, 1870, from the Adriatic Sea. *Journal of Applied Ichthyology*, 24, 101-102.

Golani, D. (2000). First records of the bluespotted cornet fish, from the Mediterranean Sea. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 56, 1545-1547.

Golani, D., L. Orsi-Relini, E. Massuti, and Quignard, J.-P. (2008). CIESM Atlas of Exotic species 2008. <http://www.ciesm.org/online/atlas/index.htm> Cited 12, February 2008.

Joksimović, A., Dragičević, B., and Dulčić, J. (2008). Additional record of *Fistularia commersonii* from the Adriatic Sea (Montenegrin coast). *Journal of Marine Biology Association-Biodiversity records*. Published online. <http://www.mba.ac.uk/jmbaa/pdf/6232.pdf>

Karachle., P. K., Triantaphyllidis, S., and Stregiou, K. I. (2004). *Fistularia commersonii*, (Rüppel, 1835). a lessepsian sprinter. *Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria*, 34, 103-108.

Lipej, L., and J. Dulčić, (2004). The current status of Adriatic fish biodiversity. *Balkan Biodiversity*. Kluwer Academic Publishers-Dordrecht-Boston-London. 291-306.

Onofri, I. and S. Vilović, (1994). Kuglakož, *Sphoeroides cutaneus* (Günther, 1870) in the Adriatic Sea. *Priroda*, No. 84, Vol. 801, 30-31.

Pallaoro, A., and Kovačić, M. (2000). *Vanneaugobius dollfusi* Brownell, 1978 a rare fish new to Adriatic Sea. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 57, 255-257.

Peristeraki, P., G. Lazarakis, C. Skarvelis, M. Georgiadis and Tserpes, G. (2006). Additional records on the occurrence of alien fish species in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. *Meddit. Mar.Sci*, Vol. 7/2, 61-66.

Ragonese, S., Rivas, G., and Jereb, P. (1992). Spreading of puffer *Sphoeroides cutaneus*, Günther, 1870 (Pisces, Tetradontidae), in the Sicilian Channel. (It is an «exploding» population? (Sulla diffusione del pesce palla nello Stretto di Sicilia). *Rapp. Comm. Int. Mer Medit*, 33, 308.

Ungaro, N., Marano, G., and Rivas, G. (2001). Notes on ichthyofauna of the deep basin of the Southern Adriatic Sea. *Sarsia*, 86, 153-156.

Whitehead, P. J. P., M.-L. Bauchot, J.-C. Hureau, J. Nielsen and Tortonese, E. (Eds), (1989). *Fishes of the North-eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean*. UNESCO, Richard Clay Ltd, Bungay (United Kingdom). Vols. I – III; 1473p.

LENGTH – WEIGHT RELATIONSHIP, SEX RATIO AND LENGTH AT MATURATION OF *MERLUCCIOUS MERLUCCIOUS* (LINNAEUS 1758) FROM THE MONTENEGRIN SHELF

MILICA MANDIĆ¹, SLOBODAN REGNER²

¹*Institute of marine biology, Dobrota bb, Kotor, Montenegro,
e-mail: mamilica@ac.me*

²*Institute for multidisciplinary research, Belgrade, Serbia*

RASPODELA DUŽINSKIH FREKVENCIJA, DUŽINSKO TEŽINSKI ODNOSI, ODNOS POLOVA I DUŽINA DOSTIZANJA POLNE ZRELOSTI OSLIĆA (*MERLUCCIOUS MERLUCCIOUS*, LINNAEUS 1758)

Abstrakt

U radu se iznose rezultati analize oslića (*Merluccius merluccius*, Linnaeus 1758). Analizirani su uzorci oslića iz ulova komercijalnih kočara. Uzorci su uzimani tokom dvanaest meseci, od 2007. do 2008. godine sa kočara iz tri najvažnije ribarske luke u Crnoj Gori (Bara, Budve i Herceg Novog). Analizirana je raspodela dužinskih frekvencija, izračunati su i dužinsko težinski odnosi, odnos polova i dužine dostizanja polne zrelosti.

Key words: *Merluccius merluccius*, length-weight relationship, maturity, sex ratio, South Adriatic

INTRODUCTION

This article is based on the research done within the frame of AdriaMed Trawl survey Project 2007/08. The Project encompassed monthly research of several target species in trawl fisheries of Montenegrin waters during one year.

European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*, Linnaeus, 1758) represents an important component of the demersal ecosystem and a resource of great economic value. It is widely distributed in all the Mediterranean, and it is one of the most heavily exploited

demersal species in European fisheries.

Earlier investigations of hake on Montenegrin shelf were related to the spatial distribution (M e r k e r *et al.*, 1973; J u k i ć and A r n e r i, 1983), nutrition (R a d u j k o v i ć, 1980), and on length – weight relationship (R e g n e r and J o k s i m o v i ć, 2001).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Investigated area included trawl fishery at open sea of Montenegrin territorial waters (Figure 1). Catch of commercial trawlers from three most important Montenegrin fish ports (Herceg Novi, Budva, Bar) were analyzed. Duration of hauls was 3 to 4 hours. Samples were collected and processed immediately after the fish landing. Total number of individuals was 450, and their weight was 34.89 kg.

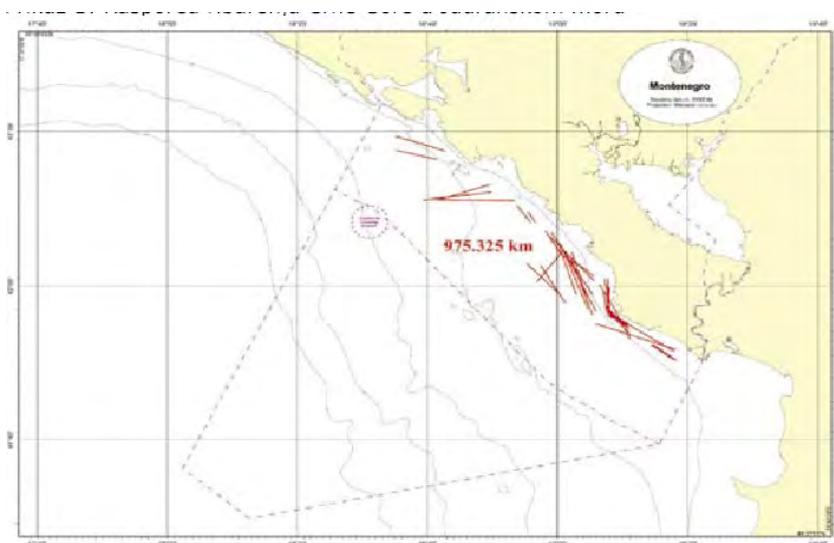


Figure 1. Distribution of Montenegrin fishing effort in the Adriatic Sea (investigated area)

Hauls were performed at depths ranging from 80 to 200 m. Total length (TL) was measured to the nearest 1 mm, weight (W) was measured to the nearest 0.01 gram and maturity stages of the gonads were determined by a macroscopic observation of the gonads of 450 specimens. MEDITS protocol (http://www.ifremer.fr/Medits_indices/) was used for maturity determination.

The sex ratio, as a fraction of males over the total of males and females combined was computed for each survey.

Length-weight relationship was approximated with power function of the form:

$$W = aL^b \quad (1),$$

where W is body weight (g), L is total length (cm), while a and b are constants.

The function (1) was linearized taking the logarithms W and L :

$$\log W = \log a + b \cdot \log L \quad (2).$$

Equation (2) was fitted to the data, and constants a and b were estimated with linear regression model (Sokal & Rohlf 1981), where $\log L$ was independent and $\log W$ dependent variable.

Linear regression was estimated from logarithms of average values of 0.5 cm length class intervals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following results for the length - weight relationship were obtained:

$$\mathbf{a} = -2.318$$

$$\mathbf{b} = 3.1095$$

Antilogarithm of the coefficient \mathbf{a} is:

$$\mathbf{a} = 0.0048$$

Standard error of the constant b was $S_b = 0.0325$, and the confidence limits for 95% probability levels were from -2.3776 to -2.2585, coefficients of determination and correlation were $r^2 = 0.997$ and $r = 0.999$.

So, the length-weight relationship of *Merluccius merluccius* in the open part of Montenegrin shelf is:

$$W = 0.0048 L^{3.1095}$$

The length-weight relationship is shown in Figure 2.

The power coefficient of the LW relationship was $\mathbf{b} = 3.1165$ in females, and $\mathbf{b} = 3.096$ in males (Figure 2).

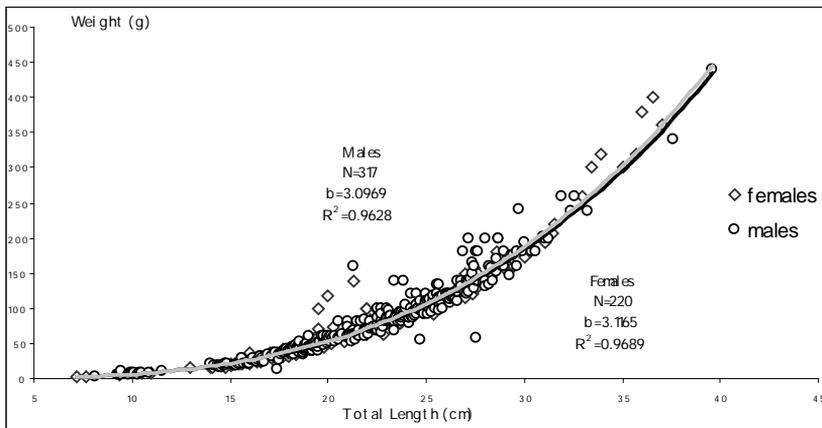


Figure 2. Length-weight relationship curves for males and females *Merluccius merluccius* in territorial waters of Montenegro.

Regner and Joksimović (2001) found that length – weight relationship parameters for unsexed hake, collected from the same area during the period from 1997 to 2000 was $a = 0.0035$, and $b = 3.1548$. These values of a and b are in good accordance with our data. Values of a and b obtained from these two surveys show that length – weight relationship of hake did not vary significantly over long period of time.

The catches of *M. Merluccius* were characterised by a very broad size range, from 7.2 to 39.6 cm, but quite rarely, TL exceeded 31 cm. The males mean size (21.71 cm) was greater than females (20.76 cm).

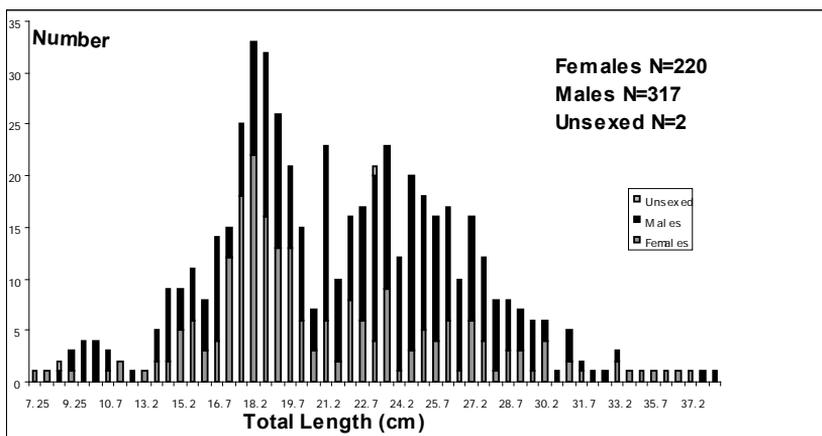


Figure 3. Length frequency distribution by sex of *Merluccius merluccius*. N = number of specimens

Percentages of males and females, computed from the total sample of 450 individuals showed that males took the largest fraction (Fig. 4).

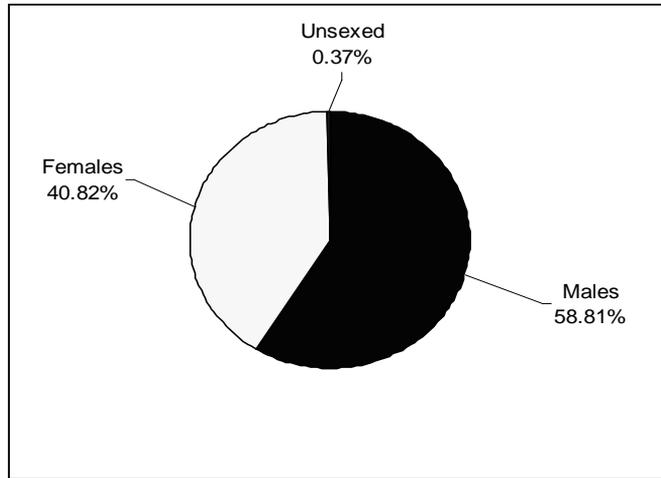


Figure 4. Sex ratio computed from the total sample of catch of *Merluccius merluccius*.

European hake spawns all around the year, but most intensive spawning is in the winter and spring in 100-300 m of depth. Females reach maturity between 23-33 cm (mostly 29-32) and males between 20-28 cm (23-25).

Females attain larger size than males, who grow more slowly after maturation at the age of three or four years. Consequently, the proportion of males in the population is higher in lower length classes and proportion of females is higher at greater lengths. In the central and northern Adriatic, females already start dominating the population at lengths of about 30 to 33 cm. (V r g o č, 1995).

Mature specimens of *M. Merluccius* were found at wide size range, TL varying between 13 and 37 cm in females and 14 and 39.6 cm in males. Only one post-spawning female and one post-spawning male were caught during the whole sampling activity. Percentages of immature (stage 1), maturing (stage 2), mature (stage 3) and post-spawning (stage 4) specimens are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of immature(stage 1), maturing (stage 2), mature (stage 3) and resting (4) *M. Merluccius* specimens per sex.

| Maturity stage | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 (%) | 2 (%) | 3 (%) | 4 (%) |
| Females | 29.66 | 67.04 | 2.75 | 0.55 |
| Males | 32.55 | 59.22 | 7.84 | 0.39 |

The length frequencies of females and males (Fig. 3), show that 67.3% of individuals caught were below 23 cm length. Such a disproportional catch of immature individuals may cause serious problems for the recruitment of the hake. This implies that some measures have to be undertaken to avoid overfishing of recruits. Possible measures are either decreasing of fishing effort or increasing the mesh size of the trawls codends. The latter seems to be more realistic, since there is no general overfishing of demersal species in Montenegrin territorial waters. Namely, after the data FAOADriaMed (2004),

Montenegrin fleet of trawlers is one order of magnitude smaller than the fleets of the other Adriatic countries, particularly if the numbers of trawlers per surface unit of fishing areas are compared. Consequently, owing to low fishing capacity, it cannot cause overfishing of demersal species.

The logistic model fitted to proportion of mature specimens as a function of length (TL) provided an estimate of $L_{50\%}$ of 16.9 cm TL for both sexes combined. (Figure 5)

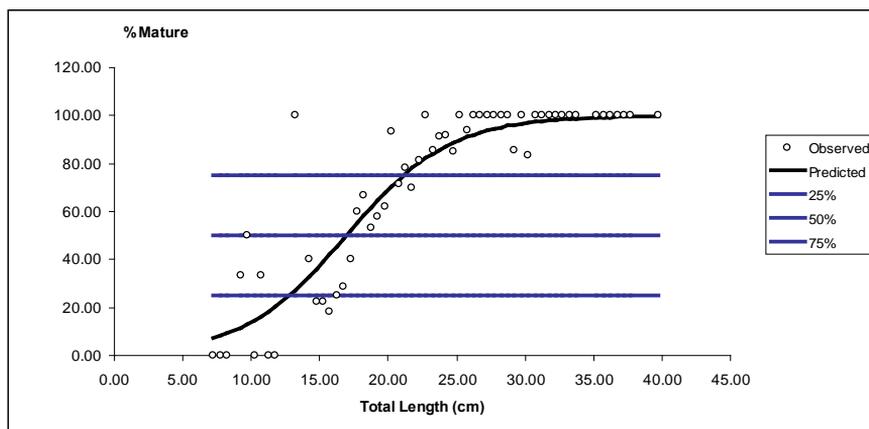


Figure 5. The results of logistic curve fitted to the proportion of mature *Merluccius merluccius* specimens by length groups.

Regner and Joksimović (2001), using the method of polynomial decomposition of length – weight data developed by Regner and Dulčić (1994), found two inflection points in L – W data series of the hake on Montenegrin shelf. The first one was at the length of 14.32 cm, and the second at 28.21 cm. They concluded that the first point shows transition from juvenile to adolescent phase, while the second points out the length of full maturation. This length coincides well with our estimate of the length of 100% maturation (Fig. 5).

CONCLUSIONS

Researches showed that the parameters of length – weight relationship of the hake do not vary significantly over long period. They also show that the catches consisted of disproportional high number of immature fish. Some measures, such as increasing the mesh size of codends, have to be undertaken to avoid observed overfishing of recruits.

REFERENCES

FAOAdriaMed (2004). Adriatic Sea Operational Units: First Identification and Listing. Paper prepared in occasion of the 7th Session of the GFCM Scientific Advisory Committee (Rome, 19-22 October 2004). FAO-MiPAF Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea. GCP/RER/010/ITA.

Jukić, S. and E. Arneri (1983). Distribution of hake (*Merluccius merluccius* L.), stripped mullet (*Mullus barbatus* L.) and pandora (*Pagellus erythrinus* L.) in the Adriatic Sea. *FAO Fish. Rep.*, 290: 85-91.

Merker, K. and T. Ninčić (1973). Composition and Density of Benthic Ichtyo Communities in the South Adriatic Basin. *Studia Marina* 6. 75-84.

Radujković, B. (1980). Nutrition of the Hake (*Merluccius merluccius*, L.) in the Adriatic sea. *Studia Marina* 9-10. 177-187

Regner, S. and Dulčić J. (1994). Growth of sea bass, *Dicentrarchus labrax* L., larval and juvenile stages and their otoliths in quasi steady temperature conditions. *Marine Biology*, 119(2): 169-177.

Regner, S. and A. Joksimović (2001). Length-weight relationship of hake, *Merluccius merluccius* (Linnaeus, 1758), from the Montenegrin shelf (South Adriatic). *Acta Biologica Jugoslavica- Ichthyologia*, 33(1): 39-47.

Sokal, R. R. and F. J. Rohlf (1981). *Biometry*. W. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, 859p.

Virgoč, N. (1995) Obilježja rasta populacije oslića (*Merluccius merluccius*), trlje blatrice (*Mullus barbatus*), arbuna (*Pagellus erythrinus*) i škampa (*Nephrops norvegicus*) Jadranskog mora. Master Thesis. Sveučilište u Zagrebu, 101 pp.

PROCENTUALNO UČEŠĆE KOZICE *PARAPENAEUS LONGIROSTRIS* (LUCAS, 1846) NA ŠELFU CRNOGORSKOG PRIMORJA (PROGRAM MEDITS)

OLIVERA KASALICA*, REGNER SLOBODAN** I JOKSIMOVIĆ
ALEKSANDAR*

**Institut za biologiju mora, P. Fah 69, 85330 Kotor, Crna Gora*

***Institut za multidisciplinarna istraživanja, 11 000 Beograd, Srbija*
e-mail: okasalica@yahoo.com

PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF PINK SHRIMP *PARAPENAEUS LONGIROSTRIS* (LUCAS, 1846) FROM THE MONTENEGRIN SHELF

Abstract

MEDITS is the fishery research project launched in 1993 with the aim to estimate the state of demersal resources in the Mediterranean. Montenegro was included into this project in 2007. Research was carried out in July 2008 at depths ranging from 10 to 800 m. Among thirty referent, target species were four Decapoda species, and one of them was a deep-water pink shrimp *Parapenaeus longirostris* (Lucas, 1846). The Crustacea Decapoda group contributed for 8.33% in abundance, and the 2.48% in biomass to the total catch. Deep-water pink shrimp was the most abundant and had the highest biomass value in the 200-500 m stratum.

Key words: *MEDITS target species, pink shrimp*

UVOD

Projekat MEDITS (Mediterranean International Bottom Trawl Survey) ima za cilj kočarsko (pridreno) istraživanje Mediterana. U Mediteranu je glavni demerzalni ribolov lokalizovan na kontinentalnim šelfovima duž obala.

Crna Gora je pridružena programu 2007. god. jer su u početku istraživanja obavljena duž obala četiri zemlje članice Evropske unije u to vrijeme (Francuska, Grčka, Italija i Španija) nakon čega je istraživački program postepeno proširen i na druge mediteranske zemlje (Slovenija, Hrvatska, Albanija, Malta, Maroko i Kipar).

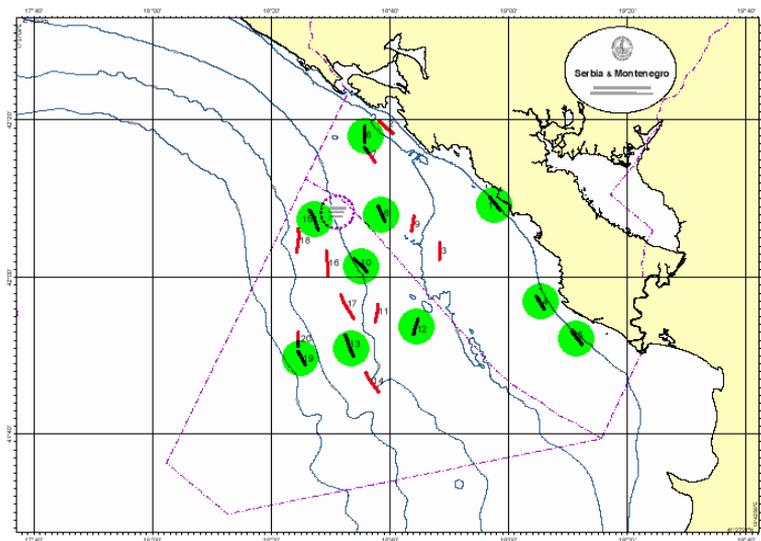
Tokom istraživanja posebna pažnja je bila usmjerena na trideset glavnih, ciljanih vrsta riba, rakova i glavonožaca. Vrste su odabrane u odnosu na njihov ekonomski značaj i dostupnost ribolovnom alatu (dubinskoj povlačnoj mreži-koči). Među rakovima četiri vrste spadaju među referentne a to su crvene dubokomorske kozice *Aristaeomorpha foliacea* (Risso, 1827) i *Aristeus antennatus* (Risso, 1816), škamp *Nephrops norvegicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) i kozica *Parapenaeus longirostris* (Lucas, 1846).

U ovom radu posebna pažnja je posvećena kozici *P. longirostris* (Lucas, 1846) koja predstavlja ciljnu vrstu Decapoda od velike ekonomske važnosti.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Materijal je sakupljan kočarskim brodom "Pasquale & Cristina" tokom jula mjeseca 2008. godine na dubinama od 10 do 800 m tj. na 10 pozicija koje su prikazane na Sl.1., koje obuhvataju cirkalitoralnu i epibatijalnu stepenicu morskog dna. Pozicije za MED-ITS istraživanja su, inače, odabirane nasumičnim izborom za svaki dubinski stratum. Stratifikacija je načinjena u odnosu na dubinu mora: stratum od 10 do 50 m, od 50 do 100 m, od 100 do 200 m, od 200 do 500 m i od 500 do 800 m. Svaki kočarski potez je trajao pola sata na dubinama iznad 200 m odnosno sat vremena na dubinama ispod 200 m.

Abundanca predstavlja broj riba ili drugih morskih organizama po km² dok relativna biomasa čini odnos ulova izraženog u kg i površine zahvaćene mrežom u km². Kompjuterski softver AtrIs FAO/AdriaMed je korišten za unos i obradu podataka.



Slika 1. Karta istraživanog područja sa pozicijama na kojima je vršeno uzorkovanje

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

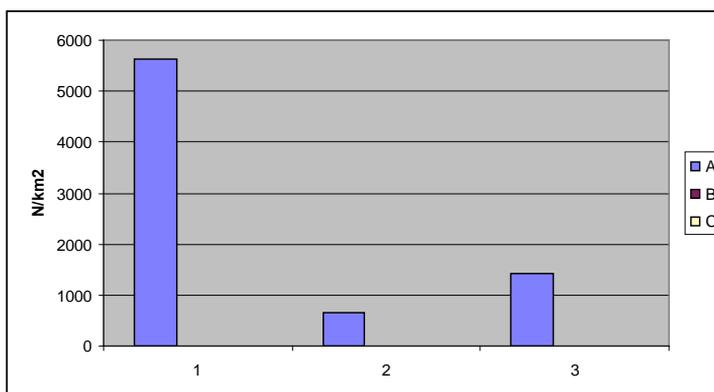
U Tabeli 1 su date srednje vrijednosti abundance i biomase za ribe, rakove i glavonošce. Kao što se vidi srednja vrijednost abundance rakova tj. jedinki po km² iznosi

640.34 N/km² odnosno 8.33% od abundance svih vrsta tj. kategorija zajedno, dok srednja vrijednost biomase iznosi 9.44 kg/km² tj. 2.48% od ukupne biomase svih kategorija zajedno. Ove vrijednosti su manje u odnosu na vrijednosti koje su dobijene istraživanjem koje je sprovedeno u crnogorskim vodama 2006-2007. god. u okviru AdriaMed programa gdje su rakovi bili zastupljeni sa 18% abundance i 5% biomase od ukupnog ulova. Iste godine, u okviru istog programa, u italijanskim vodama je konstatovano da rakovi čine 28 % abundance odnosno 8% biomase od ukupnog ulova.

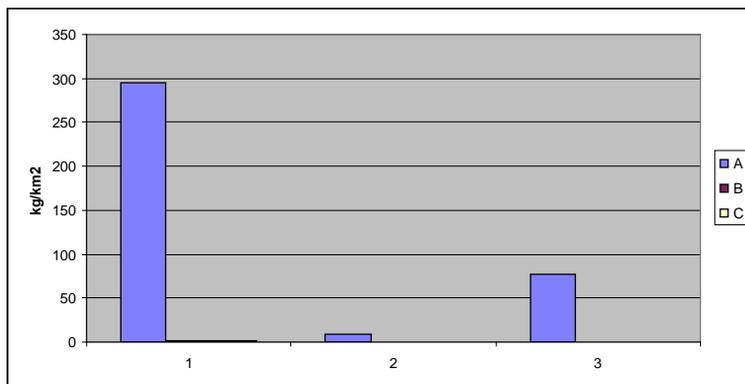
Istočni i zapadni dio južnog Jadrana se razlikuju po količini i kompoziciji vrsta. S obzirom na distribuciju resursa po oblasti i dubinski stratum, izgleda da dublje vode ispod 500 m nisu toliko različite među crnogorskim, albanskim i italijanskim vodama, dok se neke dobro definisane razlike mogu naći u plićim vodama, uglavnom između 50 i 500 m dubine (U n g a ro, 2007). Razlike potiču vjerovatno usled geomorfičkih i okeanografskih karakteristika jer je Jadransko more poluzatvoreni bazen koji se karakteriše kako širinskim (jug-sjever) tako i dužinskim (istok-zapad) gradijentima (P i g o r i n i, 1968; Z o r e-A r m a n d a, 1968). Tipična kružna kretanja su zabilježena u Jadraniu (Z o r e-A r m a n d a, 1968; A r t e g i a n i *et al.*, 1997) gdje gusta hladna voda teče od sjevera ka jugu duž zapadnog kontinentalnog šelfa, duboke vode se formiraju u Južnojadranskoj kotlini a toplija i slanija voda ulazi iz Jonskog mora kroz Otrantska vrata (Z o r e-A r m a n d a, 1968; M a n c a *et al.*, 2001) i teče prema sjeverozapadu duž istočne strane Jadrana. Ta tzv. Levantinska intermedijarna voda čini pridnene vode na istočnoj strani Jadrana toplijim u odnosu na zapadnu stranu (A r t e g i a n i *et al.*, 1997). Znači, kružno kretanje u bazenu kao i razlike u geomorfologiji mogu objasniti distribuciju nekih vrsta rakova.

Tabela 1. Srednje vrijednosti abundance i biomase riba, rakova i glavonožaca.

| Kategorije | N/km ² | kg/km ² |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| A-ribe | 5616.467743 | 294.9875529 |
| B-rakovi | 640.3365581 | 9.437944597 |
| C-glavonošci | 1421.441936 | 76.57355477 |



Slika 2. Grafički prikaz srednje vrijednosti abundance riba (A), rakova (B) i glavonožaca (C).



Slika 3. Grafički prikaz srednje vrijednosti biomase riba (A), rakova (B) i glavonožaca (C).

Iz Tab.2 zaključujemo da je najveća srednja vrijednost abundance (716.4273 N/km^2) kozice *P. longirostris* na dubinama od 200 do 500 m a samim tim i srednja vrijednost biomase (13.69641 kg/km^2). Ista situacija tj. najveći broj jedinki i najveća biomasa po km^2 kozice na dubini 200-500 m je zabilježena tokom istraživanja 2006-2007. god. u okviru AdriaMed programa na području geografske podoblasti GSA 18 koja obuhvata područje crnogorskih, albanskih i italijanskih voda. To istraživanje je obavljeno u zimskim mjesecima i procijenjene srednje vrijednosti su bile veće i za abudancu (4993 N/km^2) i za biomasu (53 kg/km^2).

Tabela 2. Srednje vrijednosti abundance i biomase kozice *Parapenaeus longirostris* po dubinskim stratimima

| Dubinski stratumi | N/km^2 | N/h | Kg/km^2 | Kg/h |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 10-50 m | 48.78328 | 4 | 0.487833 | 0.04 |
| 50-100 m | 23.1864 | 2 | 0.347796 | 0.03 |
| 100-200 m | 507.8823 | 47 | 4.538522 | 0.42 |
| 200-500 m | 716.4273 | 68 | 13.69641 | 1.3 |

K a s a l i c a and J o k s i m o v i ć (2005) su izračunali da je srednja vrijednost relative biomase kozice na šelfu Crnogorskog primorja iznosila 69.3 kg/km^2 . Istraživanje je obavljeno na dubini od 20 do 120 m i obuhvaćen je jednogodišnji ciklus. Međutim, u ovom slučaju nezgodno je vršiti neka poređenja iz razloga što je MEDITS istraživanje obavljeno samo u julu mjesecu i na većim dubinama ali analizirajući vrijednosti biomase kozice po mjesecima zapazili smo da je ta vrijednost bila najveća u decembru mjesecu tj. u zimskom aspektu.

K a p i r i s *et al.* (2002) su izučavali abudancu i batimetrijsku distribuciju kozice u grčkom Jonskom moru i dobili su veoma slične podatke našim na dubinama od 300 do 500 m tj. 63.9 N/h ili 0.2 kg/h .

Brojnost, dužinske i težinske vrijednosti ove vrste rastu sa dubinom morskog dna (M e r k e r – P o č e k, 1971), što možemo zaključiti i iz Tab.2.

Kozica je uglavnom više rasprostranjena na istočnoj obali južnog Jadrana dok su najveći prinosi zabilježeni na dubinama od 150 do 350 m (Ungaro and Marano, 2002).

ZAKLJUČCI

Parapenaeus longirostris (Lucas, 1846) je vrsta dekapoda velike ekonomske važnosti za kočarski ribolov Crnogorskog primorja (Kasalić, 2005). Pokazalo se da se u cijeloj GSA 18 oblasti ona nalazi među najabundantnijim vrstama, zajedno sa oslićem i barbu. Sa dubinom raste brojnost kao i dužinske i težinske vrijednosti.

LITERATURA

Artegiani, A., D. Bregant, E. Paschini, N. Pinardi, F. Raicich & A. Russo (1997). The Adriatic Sea general circulation. Part II: Baroclinic circulation structure. *J. Physic. Ocean.*, 27: 1515-1532.

Kapiris, K., Mytilineou, CH., Maiorano, P., Kavadas, S. & Capezzuto, F. (2002). Abundance and bathymetrical distribution of *Parapenaeus longirostris* in the Greek Ionian Sea. Fourth European Crustacean Conference. University of Lodz, Poland, July 22-26, 2002. Abstracts.

Kasalić, O. i Joksimović, A. (2005). Prostorna distribucija i relativna biomasa kozice, *Parapenaeus longirostris* (Lucas, 1846) na šelfu Crnogorskog primorja, II Međunarodna konferencija "Ribarstvo", 10-12 Februar 2005. Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu. Zbornik predavanja: 219-224.

Manca, B., P. Franco & E. Paschini (2001). Seasonal variability of the hydrography in the Adriatic Sea: water mass properties and circulation. In: F. M. Faranda, L. Guglielmo, G. Spezie (Editors). *Mediterranean Ecosystems Structures and Processes*. Springer-Verlag, Milano, pp. 45-60.

Merker-Poček, B. (1971). Zastupljenost i batimetrijska raspodjela nekih važnijih vrsta Natantia u Južnom Jadranu. Poseban otisak iz časopisa "Poljoprivreda i šumarstvo", XVII, 3: 73-83.

Pigorini, B. (1968). Sources and dispersion of recent sediments of the Adriatic Sea. *Mar. Geol.*, 6: 187-229.

Ungaro, N. and Marano, G. (2002). On the distribution and demography of the deep-water pink shrimp and norway lobster fishery stocks in the south adriatic sea. *Studia Marina*, Vol. 23, No.1:15-24.

Ungaro, N. (2007). FAO/AdriaMed International Bottom Trawl Surveys program in the GFCM Geographical Sub-Area n° 18, General Report

Zore-Armanda, M. (1968). The system of currents in the Adriatic Sea. *Rev. Fish. Counc. Medit.*, 34: 1-48.

MESO RIBE - ZNAČAJ I POTROŠNJA

MILAN BALTIĆ¹, NATAŠA KILIBARDA², MIRJANA DIMITRIJEVIĆ¹,
NEDELJKO KARABASIL¹

¹ *Fakultet Veterinarske medicine, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Bulevar Oslobođenja 18, Beograd*

² *Veterinarski specijalistički institut "Subotica", Segedinski put 88, Subotica*

FISH - IMPORTANCE AND CONSUMPTION

Abstract

Fish is very valuable and requirement food on market. Market needs for fish are compensated from two resources: capture from natural resources (oceans, seas, lakes, rivers) and with fish production in aquacultures. Fish is very important in human's nutrition and its consumption expands since 1995, when the world recognized its nutrition quality. Experts specially recommend human consumption of fish and seafood according to high contents of proteins, minerals, vitamins and especially of essential fat acids, proven as preventer of large number of diseases.

Key words: fish, production, trading, consumption

UVOD

Sa porastom broja stanovnika u svetu i porastom životnog standarda, naročito u zemljama u razvoju, značajno rastu potrebe za mesom riba i ostalih plodova voda. Ulov ribe povećao se od početka do kraja 20. veka 20 puta i dostigao je maksimum od 93 miliona tona godišnje. Ukupna proizvodnja ribe (ulov+akvakultura) u svetu u 2008. godini iznosila je blizu 150000000 tona. Od oko 30000 vrsta riba ekonomski značaj ima oko 65 vrsta riba koje u ukupnom ulovu učestvuju sa preko 50%. Sa godišnjim ulovom od preko milion tona je 12 vrsta riba. Svi prirodni ribolovni resursi su danas u eksploataciji a neki čak i iznad održivog maksimuma (K i l i b a r d a i s a r., 2008). Zbog toga što se potrebe za mesom ribe ne mogu zadovoljiti samo ribom iz tradicionalnog morskog ulova i otvorenih slatkih voda, te se potrebe zadovoljavaju poreklom iz akvakulture (morske, slatke i bočatne vode). Među slatkovodnim ribama vodeću ulogu imaju ciprinidne vrste 1,4 miliona tona godišnje, najviše azijske i indijske biljojedne i svaštojedne ribe, zatim tilapija, losos i kalifornijska pastrmka. Vrste riba, koje se gaje u akvakulturi, razlikuju

se između razvijenih zemalja i nerazvijenih zemalja Afrike, Azije i istočne Evrope (M i t r o v i ć - T u t u n d ž i ć i B a l t i ć, 2000). U razvijenim zemljama dominira proizvodnja visoko cenjenih, karnivornih vrsta riba, koje se gaje u intenzivnim sistemima, uz primenu kompletnih krmnih smeša. Najčešće se na ovaj način gaje pastrmka i losos i ostale salmonidne vrste riba. Nasuprot tome, u nerazvijenim zemljama, u akvakulturi preovlađuju uglavnom omnivore i herbivore vrste, manje tržišne vrednosti, namenjene za ishranu lokalnog stanovništva.

Mogućnosti da naša zemlja razvije svoje ribarstvo su velike. Domaća proizvodnja ribe je nedovoljna i pored povoljnih bioekoloških karakteristika našeg podneblja. Karakteristično je da se najveći deo (92%) slatkovodne ribe proizvede u ribnjacima dok svega 8% predstavlja ulov u rekama i jezerima. U ribnjacima, u ravničarskim delovima naše zemlje, gaje se šaranske vrste ribe, dok se u planinskim krajevima, brzim i hladnim rekama gaje pastrmske vrste riba. Ispituju se i mogućnosti za gajenje ribe u termalnim vodama (afrički som, tilapija) jesterskih hibrida, rakova, školjki i vodozemaca (K i l i b a r d a i sar. 2008). U Srbiju je 2008. godine uveženo 28738 tona ribe i proizvoda od ribe a vrednost uvežene ribe je 48,749 miliona evra što znači da je vrednost uvežene ribe i proizvoda od ribe u proseku bila 1,7 evra po kilogramu (Đ o r đ e v i ć, 2008).

ULOV I PROIZVODNJA RIBE

Tragovi iz istorije ljudskog roda ukazuju na to da su ribu u ishrani koristili već prvi ljudi. Ribolovom je čovek lako i jednostavno dolazio do hrane. Lov ostalih životinjskih vrsta, sisara, zahtevao je više okretnosti, umešnosti i lukavstva, a uz to bio je i znatno opasniji. Još u kamenom dobu čovek se bavio ribolovom, odnosno koristio različite vrste udica za ribolov. Vremenom se tehnika ribolova poboljšavala, pa su u bakarnom i gvozdеноm dobu korišteni pored udica i drugi ribarski alati (mreže, harpuni). Ribolov je nastao u različitim vremenskim periodima u različitim krajevima sveta. U Mesopotamiji ribolovom su se bavili 5000. godina pre nove ere. Gajenje riba u akvakulturi bilo je poznato u Asiriji 2000. godina pre Hrista. I Kinezi su gajili ribu u akvakulturi pre rođenja Hrista. Stanovnici Lepenskog vira koristili su ribu u ishrani. Kostur ribe pronađen pri arheološkim iskopavanjima na ovom lokalitetu govori o tome da su stanovnici Lepenskog vira izlovljavali ribu čija masa je bila oko 200 kg. Stari Grci su bili dobri poznavaoци ribe i ribolova a Aristotel se i naučno bavio poznavanjem riba i ribolova, posebno tuna (B a l t i ć i T e o d o r o v i ć, 1997; K i l i b a r d a, 2006; C h a z i s t e f a n o u, 2008).

Riba je bila oduvek posebno cenjena u zemljama koje su imale izlaz na more, a ako su uz to postojali i oskudni uslovi za razvoj poljoprivrede, tada je razumljiv i značaj ribarstva za te zemlje. Ulov ribe u svetu u 20. veku porastao je od početka veka za blizu 20 puta. Naime, 1900. godine ulov ribe u svetu bio je oko pet miliona tona da bi na kraju 20. veka bio blizu 100 miliona tona. Ovaj obim ulova nije ostao bez posledica, odnosno ugrozio je opstanak najčešće lovljenih riba. Ukupan ulov ribe početkom 21. veka dostigao je svoj maksimum od 95,61 miliona tona (2000. godine) i od tada se nije povećavao. Prosečan ulov ribe od 2000. do 2005. godine bio je 93,31 milion tona. Najveći ulov ribe i plodova u svetu ostvaruje u zadnjih pet godina Kina (2000. – 2005. godina) i on iznosi 16,60 miliona tona. Među deset zemalja sa najvećom ulovom ribe i plodova voda u svetu su pored Kine, Peru, SAD, Japan, Indonezija, Čile, Indija, Ruska Federacija, Tajland i Norveška (K i l i b a r d a i sar. 2008).

Zadnjih godina proizvodnja ribe u akvakulturi ima prosečni godišnji porast između 9 i 10%. Toliko povećavanje proizvodnje nema nijedna grana stočarstva. Ima mišljenja da će za 30 do 40 godina proizvodnja ribe u akvakulturu zajedno sa ulovom ribe iz prirodnih resursa biti po količini ista kao što je to proizvodnja mesa stoke za klanje. Akvakultura je jedini način da se zadovolje rastuće potrebe za ribom. Ulov ribe od 1950. godine do 2000. godine je stalno rastao, a od tada stagnira, dok proizvodnja plodova mora u akvakulturi stalno raste. Proizvodnja ribe u akvakulturi nije se znatnije menjala od 1950. do 1980. godine. Od 1980. do 2005. godine proizvodnja ribe u akvakulturi porasla je za više od 10 puta, tako da je 2005. godine bila oko 48 miliona tona.

U akvakulturi se najčešće gaje šaranske vrste (tostolobik, šaran, amur) riba (K i l i b a r d a i sar. 2008; M i t r o v i ć-T u t u n d ž i ć i B a l t i ć, 2000). U ukupnoj proizvodnji ribe i plodova voda 1950. godine bilo je najveće učešće mekušaca (46,53%) a zatim slatkovodne ribe (41,72%). Posle 30 godina odnosno, 1980. godine u proizvodnji plodova voda slatkovodna riba učestovala je sa 44,61%, a mekušci sa 39,11%. Učešće slatkovodne ribe proizvedene u akvakulturi se i dalje povećavao, tako da je 2005. godine u ukupnoj proizvodnji iznosilo 54,03%. Proizvodnja mekušaca iznosila je 2005. godine 28,19%. Riba u akvakulturi može da se proizvodi u slatkim, morskim i bočatnim vodama. Proizvodnja ribe najveća je u slatkim vodama i ona je 2005. godine iznosila 57,52% od ukupne proizvodnje ribe u akvakulturi. Učešće proizvodnje ribe u morskim vodama u akvakulturi bilo je 34,72% a učešće proizvodnje ribe u bočatnim vidama 2005. godine bilo je 7,76% (K i l i b a r d a i sar. 2008).

NAMENA ULOVLJENE I PROIZVEDENE RIBE

Ulovljena riba kao i riba proizvedena u akvakulturi iskorištava se na različite načine što zavisi od brojnih činilaca (vrste ribe, obima ulova različitih vrsta, mogućnosti prerade, zahteva tržišta itd.). Najosnovnija podela ribe po nameni zasniva se na tome da li je ulovljena odnosno proizvedena riba namenjena za ishranu ljudi ili se koristi u druge svrhe. Od ukupno ulovljene i proizvedene ribe od 2000. do 2005. godine za ishranu ljudi koristilo se od 97037 do 108009 miliona tona ili od 74,00% do 76,40%. Za ostale svrhe koristilo se od 30824 do 34675 miliona tona ribe ili od 22,40% do 26,00%. Riba namenjena ishrani ljudi najčešće se koristi kao sveža riba (preko 50%) a nešto manje od jedne četvrtine se stavlja u promet kao zamrznuta riba. Približno ista količina ribe (od 10-11%) se koristi za proizvodnju konzervi odnosno za druge vidove konzervisanja (dimljena, soljena, sušena riba). Riba koja nije namenjena za ishranu ljudi uglavnom se koristi za proizvodnju ribljeg brašna (od 70,40% do 82,00%) ali i za druge svrhe (ishrana riba u akvakulturi, ishrana pasa i drugih karnivora, tehničko ulje, đubrenje zemljišta, galanterija itd.) (M i r i l o v i ć i sar. 2008). Od ukupne ulovljene i proizvedene ribe u svetu od 2000. do 2005. godine između 36,6 i 44,4% bilo je namenjeno izvozu a ostali veći deo je bio je namenjen domaćoj (sopstvenoj) potrošnji. Najveći uvoznici ribe su Japan i SAD čija vrednost uvezene ribe za 2005. godinu iznosi blizu 12 milijardi dolara. U svetu je 18 zemalja sa vrednošću uvezene ribe većom od milijardu dolara. Najveći izvoz ribe u svetu ostvaruje Kina koja je 2005. godine izvezla ribe u vrednosti od 7,5 milijardi dolara. U svetu su još 23 zemlje čija je vrednost izvoza 2005. godine bila veća od milijardu dolara. Za pojedine zemlje u svetu ribarstvo je značajna privredna grana. O tome govori podatak o učešću ribarstva u ukupnom izvozu ribe kao posebno vrednog proizvoda. Tako 99,1% od ukupne vrednosti poljoprivredne proizvodnje Maldiva

čini riba. Vrednost izvoza ribe sa Islanda u vrednosti ukupnog izvoza poljoprivrednih proizvoda učestvuje sa 94,9%. U Norveškoj je taj procenat nešto manji (87,50%). Zbog velike potražnje mnoge zemlje su i značajni uvoznici ribe. U Japanu od vrednosti uvoza ukupnih poljoprivrednih proizvoda riba učestvuje sa više od jedne petine (21,20%). Riba u ukupnoj vrednosti uvoza poljoprivrednih proizvoda značajnog udela ima i u Portugaliji, Koreji, Švedskoj, Hong Kongu, SAD itd. Srbija uvozi znatne količine ribe tako je vrednost uvoza bila u proseku za 2001. do 2006. blizu 40 miliona dolara, a obim u proseku 24,4 hiljade tona (R a d o s a v l j e v i ć i sar. 2008).

POTROŠNJA RIBE

Prosečna godišnja potrošnja ribe u svetu od 2003. do 2005. godine bila je 16,4 kg po stanovniku. Prosečna potrošnja ribe u istom periodu u zemljama u tranziciji bila je 10,8 kg, a u industrijski razvijenim zemljama 29,5 kg. Posmatrano po regionima najveća potrošnja ribe je u Okeaniji i iznosi 22,3 kg, zatim u Evropi sa 20,2 kg i u Severnoj Americi sa 17,9 kg po stanovniku godišnje. Najveći svetski potrošač je ostrvska država Maldivi sa potrošnjom od 202,3 kg po stanovniku a zatim slede takođe ostrvske države Island (91,0 kg), Grenland (85,0 kg) i Farska ostrva (87,0 kg). Prosečna godišnja potrošnja ribe u zemljama EU (EU-15) u navedenom periodu bila je 25,7 kg. Od zemalja Evropske Unije najmanju potrošnju ribe ima Austrija (11,0 kg) a najveću Portugalija (57,0 kg). Prosečna godišnja potrošnja ribe po stanovniku u novoprimitivnim zemljama Evropske unije (EU-12) je 8,4 kg. Od ovih zemalja najmanja potrošnja ribe je u Rumuniji (3,5 kg), a najveća u Litvaniji (41,0 kg). Od evropskih zemalja van Evropske Unije prosečna godišnja potrošnja po stanovniku u Švajcarskoj je 15,0 kg, a u Norveškoj 49,0 kg. Od zemalja bivših članica SFRJ najmanju potrošnju ima Srbija oko (5,0 kg), a najveću Hrvatska (13,2 kg). U Ruskoj Federaciji prosečna potrošnja ribe po stanovniku je 17,3 kg. U zemlji sa najvećim ulovom i proizvodnjom ribe u akvakulturi u svetu, Kini, prosečna godišnja potrošnja ribe po stanovniku je 26,0 kg. U Africi prosečna godišnja potrošnja ribe po stanovniku je najmanja u Etiopiji (0,2 kg), a najveća u Gabonu (37,2 kg). Iz navedenih podataka se može zaključiti da je potrošnja ribe u svetu veoma različita od zemlje do zemlje što je uslovljeno pre svega geografskim položajem, tradicijom, ekonomskim razvojem, navikama itd (L e k i ć-A r a n đ e l o v i ć i sar. 2008).

Potrošnja ribe je kod nas prema podacima o ulovu, proizvodnji u akvakulturi i uvozu ribe nešto preko 5 kg po stanovniku godišnje. Potrošnja ribe kod nas, ne zadovoljava se domaćom proizvodnjom, već uvozom. Dok proizvodnja i ulov beleže pad poslednjih godina, uvoz drastično raste. Tako je uvoz ribe od 2001. god sa 17 hiljada tona porastao na 29 hiljada tona 2006. godine. Riba se u našoj zemlji konzumira najviše za vreme tradicionalnih praznika i u dane posta. Smatra se da nepoljoprivredna domaćinstva troše 4,1 kg ribe, mešovita 3 kg a poljoprivredna 2,9 kg godišnje, a da se meso ribe koristi u 95,07% domaćinstva, dok 57,3% domaćinstava koristi ribu jednom nedeljno, a 39,55% u vreme posta. Razlog relativno niske potrošnje mesa riba kod nas je slaba kupovna moć stanovništva, ali i ograničena i neadekvatna ponuda ribe na tržištu, kao i nedostatak navike korišćenja ribe u ishrani. Asortiman ponude ribe na našem tržištu je ograničen, odnosno, mali broj vrsta riba se nudi potrošaču, koji uvek želi raznovrsnu ribu u ponudi. Kada je u pitanju ponuda morske ribe, na našem tržištu se od plave ribe mogu naći sardela, papalina, skuša, haringa, a od bele ribe oslić, škarpina, brancin, zubatac, orada,

ლოს. Kada je u pitanju slatkovodna riba, u ponudi je najzastupljenija riba iz akvakulture, odnosno šaranske i pastrmske vrste riba (šaran, amur, tolstolobik, pastrmka).

Ponuda ribe na našem tržištu je neadekvatna. U ponudi se često može naći riba koja je živa ili zamrznuta, što nije povoljno za kupca, jer on traži ribu koja je očišćena, kofekcionirana i delimično pripremljena ili spremljena za konzumiranje. Prodaja žive ribe je najnepovoljniji način ponude za potrošača. Toplovodne ribe se kod nas uglavnom prodaju žive u ribarnicama i kao takve nisu pogodne za brzu pripremu (K i l i b a r d a, 2006; B a l t i ć i T e o d o r o v i ć, 1997; M i l a n o v i ć, 2000).

ZNAČAJ RIBE U ISHRANI LJUDI

Riba zauzima značajno mesto u ishrani ljudi zbog svoje hranljive vrednosti. Meso ribe predstavlja značajan, a u mnogim zemljama sveta i dominantan izvor proteina (od 15-24%). Procenjuje se da se blizu 15 % potreba za životinjskim proteinima u svetu podmiruje konzumiranjem ribe. U mesu ribe, ukupna količina aminokiselina proteina ne razlikuje se značajno od aminokiselina proteina mesa stoke za klanje. Dnevne potrebe čoveka u proteinima mogu se podmiriti sa 400 gr ribljeg mesa. Mišići ribe sadrže manje vezivnog tkiva od mišića stoke za klanje, pa se samim tim meso ribe brže i lakše resorbuje, odnosno ima visok koeficijent svarljivosti. Od sveže, zamrznute ili dimljene ribe resorbuje se 95% proteina.

Kao izvor minerala i vitamina meso riba ne zaostaje za mesom sisara. U nekim slučajevima je ovo meso i bolji izvor ovih sastojaka. Meso riba sadrži više neorganskih materija nego meso sisara. Količina neorganskih materija je od 1,0 do 1,5%. Riblje meso je dobar izvor magnezijuma i fosfora. Predstavlja nešto slabiji izvor kalcijuma. Sadrži približno istu količinu bakra i nešto manju količinu gvožđa nego meso goveda. U mesu ribe se nalazi 100 puta veća količina joda nego u mesu sisara. Meso ribe sadrži i značajnu količinu fluora (1,5 -5,0 mg/ kg). Jod i fluor su neophodni u sintezi hormona. Meso morskih riba sadrži i značajne količine NaCl (oko 320 mg%) (B a l t i ć i T e o d o r o v i ć, 1997). Riba je, takođe, značajan izvor selen, koji ulazi u sastav mnogih enzima, a najbolje proučen je glutation peroksidaza. Ovaj enzim ima značajnu ulogu u očuvanju integriteta ćelijskih membrana od oštećenja koja bi mogle nastati delovanjem slobodnih radikala. Selen takođe ima značajnu ulogu u održavanju funkcije imunskog sistema, regulisanju metabolizma tireoidne žlezde i u reprodukciji (M i h a i l o v i ć, 1996). Masti ribe se razlikuju od masti sisara po odnosu zasićenih i nezasićenih masnih kiselina. Više mono i polinezasićenih masnih kiselina ima u mastima ribe nego u mastima sisara. Koeficijent svarljivosti masti sveže, zamrznute i dimljene ribe iznosi i do 91%, što predstavlja procenat masti ribe koje se mogu resorbovati u digestivnom traktu. Utvrđeno je da masti riba sadrže 17 -21% zasićenih i 79 -83% nezasićenih masnih kiselina. Od nezasićenih masnih kiselina značajne su velike količine oleinske, linolne, linoleinske i arahidonske kiseline koje se smatraju esencijalnim, pa tako kao kofaktori metabolizma imaju funkciju u održavanju povoljnog zdravstvenog stanja organizma. Riblje ulje je bogat izvor n-3 (poznatih takođe i kao omega 3) masnih kiselina, eikozapentaenske kiseline (EHK) i dokozaheksaenske kiseline (DHK). Omega-3 masne kiseline pripadaju jednoj od dve klase polinezasićenih masnih kiselina. Drugoj klasi polinezasićenih masnih kiselina pripadaju n-6 masne kiseline, poznate još kao omega-6 masne kiseline. Obe klase nezasićenih masnih kiselina su bitne i neophodne za zdravlje ljudi, a razlikuju se u hemijskoj strukturi, odnosno položaju dvostruke veze u lancu. Kod omega-3 masnih

kiselina dvoguba veza se nalazi na trećem C atomu od terminalne grupe, dok se kod omega-6 masnih kiselina ona nalazi na šestom C atomu od terminalne grupe. Klasa n-3 polinezasićenih masnih kiselina je derivat alfa-linoleinske kiseline, esencijalne masne kiseline, čiji je glavni izvor riblje ulje, dok klasa n-6 polinezasićenih masnih kiselina vodi poreklo od linoleinske kiseline, takođe esencijalne masne kiseline koja se u glavnom nalazi u biljnim uljima. Reakciju desaturacije i elongacije lanca alfa-linoleinske i linoleinske kiseline, u kojoj nastaju njihovi derivati, polinezasićene masne kiseline, katalizuje isti enzim. S obzirom da reakciju katalizuje isti enzim, između ovih esencijalnih masnih kiselina postoji kompeticija za enzim, pa povećanje koncentracije linoleinske kiseline može inhibirati pretvaranje alfa-linoleinske kiseline u njene derivate, što može narušiti odnos njihovih derivata (omega-3 i omega-6 masnih kiselina) u organizmu (Mason, 2000). Pored unosa optimalnih količina esencijalnih masnih kiselina takođe je bitan i odnos u kom se one unose. Odnos omega-3 masnih kiselina prema omega-6 masnim kiselinama je optimalan ako je od 1:4 do 1:5 (Baltić i sar. 2003).

Kod Eskima sa Grenlanda, koji u ishrani u velikoj meri imaju zastupljeno meso foka, kitova i ribe, primećeno je da imaju 10 puta manju stopu srčanih oboljenja u odnosu na druge narode. Prema Connor-u (2000), razlog tome je što masti koje Eskimi konzumiraju sadrže velike količine polinezasićenih masnih kiselina sa 20 i 22 ugljenikova atoma i pet i šest dvostrukih veza, a to su eikozapentenska kiselina (EPK; 20:5 n-3) i dokozahepska kiselina (DHK; 22:6 n-3), čiji su glavni izvor riblje masti. U tabeli 1. data je zastupljenost omega 3 masnih kiselina, EPK i DHK, u mesu pojedinih vrsta riba i u mesu drugih životinja za klanje.

Tabela 1. Sadržaj polinezasićenih masnih kiselina (n-3; EPK i EDH) u mesu stoke za klanje i mesu riba (% od ukupnih masti) (Baltić i Teodorović, 1997).

| Namirnica | 20:5 EPA | 22:6 DHA |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Pileće meso | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Svinjske slabine | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Teleći šol | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Goveđi but | 0.2 | / |
| Štuka | 7.6 | 33 |
| Losos atlantski | 4.5 | 12.3 |
| Oslić | 7.5 | 24.8 |
| Haringa | 6.2 | 9.8 |
| Bakalar | 13.2 | 34.4 |
| Hobotnica | 15.5 | 20.7 |

EPK- eikozapentaenska kiselina; DHK- dokozaheksaenska kiselina

Polinezasićene masne kiseline i omega-3 i omega-6 polinezasićene masne kiseline u organizmu se nalaze u ćelijskoj membrani i imaju značajnu ulogu u stvaranju veoma važnih, hormonima sličnih supstanci koje se nazivaju eikosanoidi. Eikosanoidi imaju značajnu ulogu u regulaciji brojnih sistema u organizmu. Oni obuhvataju prostacikline i tromboksane koji utiču na dilataciju i konstrikciju krvnih sudova. Oni takođe obuhvataju i leukotrijene koji imaju značajnu funkciju u nastanku zapaljenskih reakcija (Anderson, 2003). Omega-3 polinezasićene masne kiseline smanjuju sadržaj holesterola i

triglicerida u krvnom serumu ljudi, a takođe sprečavaju taloženje trombocita i oštećenje krvnih sudova, prevenirajući na taj način nastanak srčanog udara (S t o l y h w o i sar. 2006). Riblje ulje nema uticaj na koncentraciju LDL (loš holesterol) u serumu, ali što je bitno, povećava sadržaj HDL (dobar holesterol) u serumu. HDL je lipoprotein koji ima zaštitnu funkciju, s obzirom da otklanja holesterol u krvi, vraća ga u jetru i na taj način sprečava njegovo taloženje u krvnim sudovima (A n o n, 2003). Prema istraživanjima različitih autora ishrana ribom: a) smanjuje pojavu srčanih aritmija a takođe smanjuje i krvni pritisak kada se redovno uzimau ishrani (barem deset puta nedeljno), b) prevenira osteoartritis i reumatoidni artritis, c) omogućava normalan razvoj nervnog sistema, d) ima značajnu ulogu u etiologiji depresije, disleksije, šizofrenije i Alchajmerove bolesti, e) ima značajnu ulogu u zaštiti kože od delovanja štetnih UV zraka, smanjuje ćelijsku proliferaciju i pre kancerogene promene u ćeliji (K i n g i L e a f, 2000; K r e m e r, 2000; C o n n o r, 2000; Z i b o h i sar. 2000). Zbog velikog značaja polinezasićenih masnih kiselina n -3 klase u Evropi su date i preporuke o optimalnom dnevnom unosu . Stručnjaci u Velikoj Britaniji predlažu da se doze kreću od 200 mg do 1250 mg dnevno. U Danskoj preporučena doza iznosi 300 mg dnevno dok u Nemačkoj optimalni unos polinezasićenih masnih kiselina iznosi 1500 mg dnevno.

U mastima ribe rastvoreni su vitamini A i E i značajne količine vitamina D. Količina vitamina B grupe je slična količini ove grupe vitamina u govedem mesu. Jetra nekih vrsta riba, kao što je bakalar koristi se za proizvodnju ribljeg ulja koje je bogat izvor polinezasićenih masnih kiselina kao i vitamina A i D, a svetska potrošnja ovog proizvoda iznosi 20 hiljada tona godišnje. Vitamin E je u velikoj količini prisutan u nekim vrstama riba kao što je pastrmka. Vitamin E ima antioksidativno dejstvo. On štiti polinezasićene masne kiseline i loš holesterol, LDL, od oksidacije slobodnim radikalima, a takođe može imati i antiinflamatorno delovanje (A n o n, 2003.)

ZAKLJUČAK

Meso ribe, naročito ribe iz akvakulture, ima sve veći značaj u rastućim potrebama stanovništva u svetu za proteinima, posebno proteinima životinjskog porekla. Riba je jedna od nutritivno najvrednijih namirnica u ishrani ljudi. Pri tom posebno se ističe značaj esencijalnih masnih kiselina. Potrošnja ribe značajno varira u pojedinim regionima i zemljama u svetu što je i razumljivo s obzirom na geografski položaj, tradiciju, dostupnost ribe, navike, ekonomsku moć stanovništva, raznolikost ponude i druge činioce koji mogu da utiču na obim potrošnje.

Zahvalnica:

Ovaj rad napisan je u okviru projekta Ministarstva nauke broj 20132 koji finansira Ministarstvo nauke Republike Srbije.

LITERATURA

Anon, (2003). Nutritional aspects of fish, Bord Iascaigh Mhara/Irish Sea Fisheries Board P.O. Box No. 12, Crofton Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

Baltić, M. Ž., Teodorović, V. (1997). Higijena mesa, riba, rakova i školjki, udžbenik, Veterinarski fakultet, Beograd.

Baltić, Ž., M, Nedić, D., Dragičević, O. (2003). Meso i zdravlje ljudi, Veterinarski žurnal Republike Srpske, 3, 3-4, 131-138.

Chazistefanou, Maria (2008). Specijalistički rad, Fakultet veterinarske medicine, Univerzitet u Beogradu, 1-89.

Connor, E. W. (2000). Importance of n-3 fatty acids in health and disease. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 71, 171-175.

Dorđević, Maja (2008). Ispitivanje obima i strukture uvoza ribe i proizvoda od ribe u Srbiji od 2001. do 2006. godine, Specijalistički rad, Fakultet veterinarske medicine, Univerzitet u Beogradu, 1-77.

Kang, X. J, Leaf, A. (2000). Prevention of fatal cardiac arrhythmias by poly unsaturated fatty acids, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 71 (suppl): 202S-7S.

Kilibarda, Nataša (2006). Uticaj zamrzavanja na odabrane parametra dimljene pastrmke, Magistraska teza, Fakultet veterinarske medicine, Univerzitet u Beogradu, 1-115.

Kilibarda, Nataša, Baltić, Ž. M., Teodorović, V., Karabasil, N., Dimitrijević, Mirjana (2008). Tama i sjaj ribarstva kao izvora hrane na početku 21. veka, 20. Savetovanje veterinarara Srbije, Zbornik radova i kratkih sadržaja, Zlatibor, 34- 50.

Kremer, J.M. (2000). n-3 Fatty acid supplements in rheumatoid arthritis American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 71, 349S-351S.

Lekić-Arandelović, Ivana, Kilibarda, Nataša, Dimitrijević, Mirjana, Karabasil, N. (2008). Potrošnja ribe u svetu, Evropskoj Uniji i Srbiji, Zbornik radova i kratkih sadržaja, 20. savetovanje veterinarara Srbije, Zlatibor, 94-97.

Mason, Pamela (2000). Fish oils-an update, The Pharmaceutical Journal, 265, 720-724.

Milanović, M. (2000). Makroekonomski aspekti ribarstva i nova agrarna politika SR Jugoslavije. Savremeno ribarstvo Jugoslavije (Monografija), IV Jugoslovenski simpozijum «Ribarstvo Jugoslavije», 213-223.

Mihailović, M. (1996): Selen u ishrani ljudi i životinja. Veterinarska komora Srbije

Mirilović, M., Karabasil, N., Teodorović, V., Baltić, M. Ž., Dimitrijević Mirjana (2008). Raspored svetske proizvodnje i ulova ribe od 2000. do 2005. godine po obimu. Zbornik radova i kratkih sadržaja, 20. savetovanje veterinarara Srbije, Zlatibor, 98-100.

Mitrović-Tutundžić Vera, Baltić, M. Ž. (2000). Stanje slatkovodnog ribarstva u svetu i kod nas i trendovi razvoja. Savremeno ribarstvo Jugoslavije (Monografija), IV Jugoslovenski simpozijum «Ribarstvo Jugoslavije», 1-9.

Radisavljević, Katarina, Tešić, M., Mirilović M., Teodorović, V., Baltić, M. Ž. (2008). Međunarodni promet ribe i plodova voda na početku 21. veka. Zbornik radova i kratkih sadržaja, 20. savetovanje veterinarara Srbije, Zlatibor, 100-102.

Stolyhwo, A., Kolodziejska, I., Sikorski, Y. E. (2006). Long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid in smoked Atlantic mackerel and Baltic sprats, Food Chemistry, 94, p 585-595.

Ziboh, V. A, Miller, C. C, Cho, Y. (2000). Metabolism of polyunsaturated fatty acids by skin epidermal enzymes: generation of anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative metabolites, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 71 (suppl.), 361S-6S.

UTICAJ NAČINA DIMLJENJA NA PRINOS, HEMIJSKI SASTAV I SENZORNA SVOJSTVA DIMLJENE RIBE

MARIJA PERUNOVIĆ, DUŠAN ŽIVKOVIĆ, SLAVIŠA STAJIĆ
*Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu
Nemanjina 6, 11080 Beograd*

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT WAYS OF SMOKING ON YIELD, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF SMOKED FISH

Abstracts

This study compared the effects of smoking processes on the production weight losses, chemical and sensory characteristics of smoked fish - rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum) and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L).

The average production weight losses, determined in the conditions of our experiments, ranged from 9.60 % (cold smoked carp fillets) to 20.90% (cold smoked trout fillets). The smoking process reduced the moisture content and increased the protein, lipids and NaCl content in all investigated samples. The overall sensory quality of cold-smoked trout fillets was best estimated (4.66), while the overall sensory quality of cold-smoked carp fillets was the least acceptable (3.94).

Key words: smoking, rainbow trout, common carp, yield, chemical characteristics, sensory characteristics

UVOD

Promene u načinu života, sve veća informisanost i spoznaja o nutritivnim i protektivnim svojstvima hrane uticali su i na promenu načina ishrane stanovništva. Lakosvarljive životne namirnice velike biološke i dijetetske vrednosti, poput ribe i proizvoda od ribe, predstavljaju osnov pravilne ishrane.

Meso ribe sadrži proteine koji se, u poređenju sa drugim vrstama mesa, odlikuju povoljnijim aminokiselinskom sastavom. Lipidi ribljeg mesa su lako svarljivi i zato važni u dijetalnoj ishrani. Sastavljeni su, uglavnom, od nezasićenih masnih kiselina, od kojih su, svakako, najznačajnije omega 3 masne kiselina. Osim toga, riba je bogata vitaminima, pogotovo A, D, E i B kompleksa, mikro i makroelementima (E r k o y u n c u et al., 1994; G o m e z – G u i l l i n e t al., 2000; E c h a r t e et al., 2004).

Pored nutritivnih i senzorna svojstva ribe pripremljene prženjem ili pečenjem, konzervisane mariniranjem, soljenjem, sušenjem ili dimljenjem predstavljaju dodatni određujući faktor za potrošače, ali i za proizvođače. Riba, konzervisana soljenjem i dimljenjem, gastronomski je specijalitet koji danas postiže visoku cenu, pri čemu su troškovi proizvodnje relativno niski (V a s i l i a d o u e t a l., 2005; S a l a n e t a l., 2006).

Dimljenje je, kao i soljenje i sušenje, jedan od najstarijih načina konzerviranja ribe. Konzervišući efekat dimljenja bazira se na komponentama dima sa antimikrobnim i antioksidativnim dejstvom, poput fenola, aldehida, organskih kiselina i alkohola (L e r o i e t a l., 1998; S u n e n e t a l. 2001; E s p e e t a l., 2002.). Delovanje dima kao konzervansa, uglavnom je ograničeno na površinu proizvoda, pa se dimljenje koristi u kombinaciji sa soljenjem, salamurenjem, sušenjem i termičkom obradom (V u k o v i ć, 2006). U prerađi ribe, dimljenje ima sve veći značaj i kao način tehnološke obrade kojim se postiže karakteristična boja, aroma i tekstura gotovog proizvoda (H a s s a n , 1988; I n d r a s e n a e t a l., 2000; C a r d i n a l e t a l., 2006).

Tehnološki i antimikrobni uticaj dima zavisi od temperature, pa se u tom pogledu razlikuju hladno i vruće dimljenje. Riba, takođe, može da se dimi elektrostatičkim putem ili da se obrađuje preparatima dima (S a l a n e t a l., 2006; M a r t i n e z e t a l., 2007). Hladno dimljenje se izvodi na temperaturama između 10°C i 25°C i jednim delom se odvija paralelno sa procesom sušenja (H u a n g e t a l., 2002). Vruće dimljenje se obavlja na temperaturama između 60°C i 80°C, a ponekad i na višim, pri čemu se vrši i termička obrada proizvoda (V a s i l i a d o u e t a l., 2005; S a l a n e t a l., 2006; D u y a r e t a l., 2008). Radi što boljeg vezivanja dima, riba se pre dimljenja, suši po površini, obično pri temperaturi oko 50°C-55°C (V a s i l i a d o u e t a l., 2005).

Na osnovu rezultata istraživanja o potrošnji ribe i plodova mora u Srbiji, sprovedenog u okviru telefonskog (CATI) istraživanja tržišta robe široke potrošnje, u junu 2008., uočava se da od onih ispitanika koji jedu ribu (a to je 84% svih ispitanih), gotovo dve trećine jede ribu nekoliko puta mesečno – što je daleko manje od preporučenih dva do tri puta nedeljno. Pri tome, nema mnogo demografskih razlika među korisnicima i nekorisnicima ribe i morskih plodova – što govori da cena ili dostupnost ovih proizvoda, igra manju ulogu od tradicije i navika, te da populacija u Srbiji nije posebno naklonjena konzumiranju ribe (Š m i t , 2008). S obzirom na to, moguće je da bi dimljena riba i proizvodi od ribe, koji po načinu prerade i nekim senzornim svojstvima, podsećaju na sušene i dimljene proizvode od mesa, bili prihvatljiviji za našeg potrošača. Iz tih razloga smo se opredelili da u okviru ovoga rada ispitamo efekte dimljenja vrućim, odnosno hladnim dimom na fizičko-hemijske i senzorne karakteristike fileta pastrmki i šarana.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Kao materijal za ispitivanje korišćeni su kalifornijska pastrmka (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum) i šaran (*Cyprinus carpio* L.).

Proces proizvodnje dimljenih fileta, hemijska i senzorna analiza gotovih proizvoda obavljani su u Odeljenju za tehnologiju mesa, Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu.

Proces proizvodnje dimljenih fileta

Trupovi su prvo ispirani tekućom vodom, a zatim su odstranjeni krljušti, peraja, organi, i glava. Trup je, zatim, rasecan uz kičmeni stub, pri čemu su na dobijenim filetima ostala rebra.

Fileti su soljeni potapanjem u 20% rastvor NaCl. Fileti pastrmke su soljeni 20 min, a fileti šarana 30 minuta, na temperaturi od 4 °C. Po završetku soljenja, fileti su kratko ispirani tekućom vodom.

Dimljenje je obavljeno u komori za dimljenje i termičku obradu “Teko”, Belje. Pri procesu proizvodnje vrućim dimljenjem, fileti su, najpre, sušeni 20 minuta na 50 °C, a zatim dimljeni, uz postepeno povećavanje temperature komore. Proces je završen po postizanju temperature od 69 °C u centru proizvoda, pri temperaturi komore od 80 °C. Dimljenje i termička obrada fileta pastrmki trajali su 45 minuta, a fileta šarana 55 minuta.. Fileti su nakon toga hlađeni 3h, na temperaturi od 8 °C. Pri preradi fileta hladnim dimom, oni su prvo sušeni na vazduhu 20 min, a onda dimljeni 2 dana na temperaturi od 16 °C do 18 °C.

Na osnovu merenja mase 12 trupova pastrmki, odnosno šarana, izračunati su podaci za prosečnu masu i prinos pri obradi:

- neobrađenog trupa,
- obrađenog trupa,
- fileta i
- nejestivih pratećih proizvoda (krljušti, organi, peraja, glava i kičmeni stub).

Prosečan gubitak mase tokom proizvodnje dimljenih fileta, odnosno, prosečan prinos gotovog proizvoda, izračunati su na osnovu podataka dobijenih merenjem mase 6 fileta pastrmki, odnosno šarana, pre i posle procesa dimljenja.

Hemijska analiza

Ispitivanja osnovnog hemijskog sastava sirovih fileta pastrmke i šarana, kao i gotovih proizvoda, obavljena su primenom priznatih, standardnih metoda, pri čemu je svaka od analiza urađena u tri ponavljanja:

sadržaj vlage (%) – sušenjem na temperaturi 103 ± 2 °C do konstantne mase (J U S I S O 1442:1998);

- sadržaj ukupnih proteina (%) – određivanjem sadržaja ukupnog azota postupkom prema Kjeldahlu i množenjem sa faktorom 6,25 (J U S I S O 937:1992)
- sadržaj ukupne masti (%) – metodom ekstrakcije po Soxhletu (J U S I S O 1443:1992)
- sadržaj ukupnog pepela (%) – metodom žarenja na temperaturi 550 ± 25 °C do konstantne mase (J U S I S O 936:1999);
- sadržaj hlorida - NaCl (%) – metodom po Volhardu (J U S I S O 1841-1:1999).

Senzorna analiza

Senzornu analizu gotovih proizvoda obavila je šestočlana ocenjivačka komisija. Utvrđivanje ukupnog senzornog kvaliteta uzoraka vrućedimljenih, odnosno hladnodimljenih fileta pastrmke i šarana izvršeno je primenom korigovanog petobalnog bod sistema (R a d o v a n o v i ć i P o p o v - R a l j i ć, 2001). Korišćenjem bodovnog raspona od 1 do 5 sa mogućnošću davanja polubodova (1,5; 2,5; 3,5; 4,5) ocenjivano je 6 odabranih svojstava kvaliteta koji su izabrani da reprezentuju ukupan senzorni kvalitet (spoljašnji izgled, boja mesa, miris, ukus, tekstura i sočnost). Uzimajući u obzir da odabrana svojstva kvaliteta nemaju jednak uticaj na ukupni kvalitet, za svako reprezentativno svojstvo kvaliteta određen je koeficijent važnosti pomoću kojeg je množenjem izvršena korekcija date ocene, i to za: spoljašnji izgled - 0.15, boju mesa - 0.05, miris - 0.15, ukus - 0.35, teksturu - 0.15 i sočnost - 0.15. Koeficijenti važnosti su izabrani pre-

ma uticaju pojedinih svojstava na ukupan kvalitet, a izbalansirani su tako da njihov zbir daje 1. Sabiranjem pojedinačnih korigovanih ocena dobija se jedinstven kompleksni pokazatelj koji odražava ukupan senzorni kvalitet i koji je izražen kao opšti utisak.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

U tabeli 1 prikazani su prosečni prinosi pri obradi pastrmki, odnosno šarana. Prosečna masa neobrađenih trupova pastrmki, korišćenih u ovom ogledu, iznosila je 341.19 ± 13.30 g, a prosečna masa neobrađenih trupova šarana 959.75 ± 101.53 g. Nakon odstranjivanja krljušti, organa, peraja i glave, utvrđen je prinos obrađenog trupa pastrmki u odnosu na neobrađeni trup od $69.50 \pm 1.64\%$, odnosno, prinos obrađenog trupa šarana od $63.92 \pm 2.93\%$. Prinos fileta pastrmki, u odnosu na neobrađeni trup iznosio je 57.22 ± 2.13 %, a prinos fileta šarana - $55.01 \pm 3.49\%$.

Tabela 1. Prinosi pri obradi pastrmki i šarana (n=12).

| Parametar | Pastrmka | | Šaran | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | Masa (g) | Udeo u odnosu na masu neobrađenog trupa (%) | Masa (g) | Udeo u odnosu na masu neobrađenog trupa (%) |
| Neobrađeni trup | 341.19 ± 13.30 | 100 | 959.75 ± 101.53 | 100 |
| Obrađeni trup | 237.03 ± 8.78 | 69.50 ± 1.64 | 614.33 ± 77.97 | 63.92 ± 2.93 |
| Fileti | 195.23 ± 10.42 | 57.22 ± 2.13 | 529.67 ± 78.77 | 55.01 ± 3.49 |

Obradom trupa pastrmki dobija se $43.07 \pm 1.12\%$ nejestivih pratećih proizvoda, a obradom trupa šarana $44.99 \pm 1.34\%$ (tabela 2).

Tabela 2. Prinos nejestivih pratećih proizvoda dobijenih obradom pastrmki i šarana (n=12).

| Parametar | Pastrmka | | Šaran | |
|--------------|------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| | Masa (g) | Udeo u odnosu na masu neobrađenog trupa (%) | Masa (g) | Udeo u odnosu na masu neobrađenog trupa (%) |
| Krljušt | 2.37 ± 0.82 | 0.70 ± 0.24 | 8.17 ± 3.27 | 1.56 ± 1.71 |
| Organi | 42.72 ± 5.64 | 12.49 ± 1.26 | 150.42 ± 24.69 | 15.67 ± 1.96 |
| Peraja | 4.99 ± 0.65 | 1.47 ± 0.21 | 29.75 ± 5.15 | 3.10 ± 0.34 |
| Glava | 55.06 ± 5.37 | 16.14 ± 1.47 | 150.67 ± 13.26 | 15.74 ± 0.89 |
| Kičmeni stub | 41.80 ± 8.09 | 12.27 ± 2.44 | 84.67 ± 12.96 | 8.92 ± 1.80 |

Rezultati ispitivanja vezani za promenu mase tokom dimljenja fileta pastrmki i šarana prikazani su u tabeli 3. Prosečna vrednost gubitaka mase tokom proizvodnje (kalo proizvodnje) vrućedimljenih fileta pastrmke iznosila je $15.44 \pm 3.60\%$. Kalo proizvod-

nje hladnodimljenih fileta pastrmki bio je za 35.36% veći od kala proizvodnje vrućedimljenih fileta i iznosio je 20.90%. Ovako veliki gubici u masi hladnodimljenih fileta, verovatno su posledica trajanja procesa dimljenja i sušenja, kao i dimenzija samih fileta, odnosno, odnosa površine i mase. Dehidracija je veća ukoliko je odnos površine mesa koja isparava i mase mesa veći (V u k o v i ć , 2006). Prosečni gubici u masi tokom proizvodnje vrućedimljenih fileta šarana iznosili su 22.7%, a tokom proizvodnje hladnodimljenih fileta – 9.60%.

Tabela 3. Promene mase tokom dimljenja fileta pastrmki i šarana (n=6).

| Parametar | Pastrmka | | Šaran | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Vruće dimljenje | Hladno dimljenje | Vruće dimljenje | Hladno dimljenje |
| Masa sirovih fileta (g) | 91.8 ± 5.78 | 105.4 ± 6.09 | 260.33 ± 34.47 | 271.00 ± 47.49 |
| Masa fileta posle dimljenja (g) | 77.8 ± 7.63 | 83.4 ± 5.61 | 201.50 ± 32.20 | 245 ± 46.55 |
| Kalo (%) | 15.44 ± 3.60 | 20.90 ± 1.67 | 22.7 ± 4.66 | 9.60 ± 1.81 |

U tabeli 4. prikazani su rezultati ispitivanja osnovnog hemijskog sastava fileta pastrmki i šarana. Prosečan sadržaj vode u sirovim filetima pastrmke iznosio je 74.98%, proteina 19.46 %, masti 4.54 %, i pepela 1.19 %.. Kao direktna posledica velikog kala proizvodnje, hladnodimljeni fileti pastrmke sadrže najmanje vode (68.12%), u odnosu na ostale ispitivane uzorke. Usled manjeg sadržaja ukupne vode, hladnodimljeni fileti pastrmke, u odnosu na vrućedimljene filete pastrmki, imaju veći udeo svih ostalih komponenti mesa koje čine suhu materiju. Prosečan sadržaj vode u sirovim filetima šarana iznosio je 75.84%, proteina - 17.30 %, masti od 6.38 %, i pepela 1,41 %. Mali gubici u masi tokom proizvodnje (9.60%) hladnodimljenih fileta šarana uslovili su nešto niži sadržaj proteina u odnosu na vrućedimljene filete. Vrućedimljeni filet šarana imali su najveći sadržaj proteina (22.70 %) i najveći sadržaj masti (8.37%) u odnosu na ostale ispitivane uzorke. Sadržaj NaCl u gotovim proizvodima kretao se od 1,48% (hladnodimljeni fileti šarana) do 2.65% (vrućedimljeni fileti šarana). H u a n g et al. (2002) navode da je za dimljene proizvode od ribe uobičajen sadržaj soli od 2 do 3,9%.

Tabela 4. Osnovni hemijski sastav fileta pastrmki i šarana (n=3).

| Parametar | Pastrmka | | | Šaran | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Sirovi | Vruće dimljeni | Hladno dimljeni | Sirovi | Vruće dimljeni | Hladno dimljeni |
| Voda | 74.98 | 69.47 | 68.12 | 75.84 | 64.27 | 70.89 |
| Proteini | 19.46 | 21.52 | 22.47 | 17.30 | 22.70 | 18.82 |
| Masti | 4.54 | 5.02 | 5.24 | 6.38 | 8.37 | 6.94 |
| NaCl | 0.23 | 2.54 | 2.65 | 0.28 | 1.66 | 1.48 |
| Pepeo | 1.19 | 3.99 | 4.17 | 1.41 | 3.46 | 3.15 |

Rezultati senzornog ispitivanja primenom korigovanog petobalnog bod sistema prikazani su u tabeli 5. Iz prikazanih rezultata se može uočiti da su najbolje ocenjeni hladnodimljeni fileti pastrmke (korigovana ocena za opšti utisak - 4.66). Hladnodimljeni fileti šarana su u pogledu ukupnog senzornog kvaliteta ocenjeni kao najmanje prihvatljivi (korigovana ocena za opšti utisak - 3.94). Na osnovu odabranih koeficijenta važnosti (navedenih u poglavlju Materijalu i metodu rada) ukus u ukupnom kvalitetu participira sa 35 %. Analizirajući rezultate ocenjivanja ukusa (tabela 5), možemo uočiti da je ovo svojstvo kvaliteta najbolje ocenjeno, upravo, kod hladnodimljenih fileta pastrmke (4,92) koji su i prema ukupnom senzornom kvalitetu najbolje ocenjeni. Neznatno nižu ocenu dobili su vrućedimljeni fileti šarana (4.75). Najnižu ocenu za ukus (3.58) dobili su hladnodimljeni fileti šarana. Spoljašnji izgled, miris, tekstura i sočnost participiraju u ukupnom kvalitetu sa po 15%. Najviše ocene za spoljašnji izgled dobili su hladnodimljeni fileti pastrmke (4.67) i vrućedimljeni fileti šarana (4.58), a najlošije su ocenjeni vrućedimljeni fileti pastrmke (3.50). vrućedimljeni fileti šarana dobili su maksimalnu ocenu za miris (5.00), ali im je, zato, tekstura ocenjena najnižom ocenom u odnosu na ostale ispitivane uzorke (3,33). Najbolje ocenjenu teksturu imali su hladnodimljeni fileti pastrmke (4.58). Sočnost vrućedimljenih fileta pastrmke je ocenjena najvišom, a hladnodimljenih fileta pastrmke najnižom ocenom (4.75, odnosno 4.25). Nedovoljna sočnost hladnodimljenih fileta pastrmke je, verovatno, posledica većeg kala proizvodnje, odnosno najmanjeg sadržaja vode u odnosu na ostale ispitivane uzorke. Vrućedimljeni i hladnodimljeni fileti šarana dobili su identične ocene za sočnost. Može se pretpostaviti da je na sočnost vrućedimljenih fileta šarana uticao nešto veći sadržaj masti, kompenzujući na taj način za 10.3% manji sadržaj vode u odnosu na hladnodimljene filete šarana. Boja dimljenih fileta pastrmke bolje je ocenjena od boje dimljenih fileta šarana..

Tabela 5. Senzorna analiza dimljenih fileta pastrmki i šarana.

| Parametar | Pastrmka | | Šaran | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Vruće dimljeni | Hladno dimljeni | Vruće dimljeni | Hladno dimljeni |
| Spoljašnji izgled | 3.50 ± 0.45 | 4.67± 0.41 | 4.58 ± 0.20 | 3.83 ± 0.26 |
| Boja mesa | 4.58 ± 0.38 | 4.58 ± 0.20 | 4.25 ± 0.27 | 4.42 ± 0.20 |
| Miris | 4.25 ± 0.52 | 4.58 ± 0.49 | 5.00 ± 0 | 4.00 ± 0 |
| Ukus | 4.17 ± 0.75 | 4.92 ± 0,20 | 4.75 ± 0.27 | 3.58 ± 0.20 |
| Tekstura | 4.42 ± 0.20 | 4.58 ± 0.20 | 3.33 ± 0.26 | 4.25 ± 0.27 |
| Sočnost | 4.75 ± 0.42 | 4.25 ± 0.42 | 4.33 ± 0.41 | 4.33 ± 0.41 |
| Opšti utisak | 4.23 | 4.66 | 4,46 | 3.94 |

ZAKLJUČCI

Na osnovu rezultata, utvrđenih u uslovima ispitivanja našeg ogleada, mogu se izvesti sledeći zaključci:

□ prosečan prinos sirovih fileta pastrmke u odnosu na masu neobrađenog trupa iznosi 57.22%, a kod šarana 55.01%;

□ kalo proizvodnje hladnodimljenih fileta pastrmki bio je za 35.36% veći od kala proizvodnje vrućedimljenih fileta i iznosio je 20.90%; prosečni gubici u masi tokom proizvodnje vrućedimljenih fileta šarana iznosili su 22.7%, a tokom proizvodnje hladno dimljenih fileta – 9.60%

□ ispitivanja osnovnog hemijskog sastava fileta pastrmke, odnosno šarana u različitim fazama procesa proizvodnje pokazala su da je u toku procesa vrućeg i hladnog dimljenja došlo do smanjenja sadržaja vode, a povećanja sadržaja komponenti suve materije u svim ispitivanim varijantama.

□ najbolje je ocenjen ukupni senzorni kvalitet hladnodimljenih fileta pastrmke (4.66); hladnodimljeni fileti pastrmke dobili su najviše ocene za spoljašnji izgled, boju mesa, ukus i teksturu, ali najnižu ocenu za sočnost; spoljašnji izgled vrućedimljenih fileta pastrmki ocenjen je najnižom ocenom (3.50), a sočnost najvišom ocenom (4.75); vrućedimljeni fileti šarana dobili su maksimalnu ocenu za miris (5.00), dok im je tekstura ocenjena najnižom ocenom (3,33); ukus i miris su najlošije ocenjena senzorna svojstva hladnodimljenih fileta šarana, što je i uticalo da ovi proizvodi u pogledu ukupnog senzornog kvaliteta budu ocenjeni kao najmanje prihvatljivi (3.94).

LITERATURA

Cardinal M., Cornet J., Serot T. and Baron R. (2006). Effects of the smoking process on odour characteristics of smoked herring (*Cuplea harengus*) and relationships with phenolic compound content. *Food Chemistry* 96: 137–146.

Duyar H.A., Erdem M.E. Samsun S. and Kalayci F. (2008). The Effects of the Different Woods on Hot-Smoking Vacuum packed Atlantic Bonito (*Sarda sarda*) Stored at 4°C. *Journal of Animal and veterinary Advances* 7(9):1117-1122

Echarte, M., Conchillo, A., Ansorena, D. and Astiasaran, I. (2004). Evaluation of the nutritional aspects and cholesterol oxidation products of pork liver and fish pâtés. *Food Chemistry* 86: 47–53.

Erkoyncu I, Erdem M., Samsun O., Erdamer E., and Kaya Y. (1994). Research on the determination of meat yields, chemical composition and weight-length relationship of some fish species caught in the Black sea. *J. Aquatic Prod.*, 1-2, 181-191.

Espe O., Nortvedt R., Lie O. and Hafsteinsson H. (2002). Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*. L.) as raw material for the smoking industry. II: Effect of different smoking methods on losses of nutrients and the oxidation of lipids. *Food Chemistry* 77:41–46.

Gomez-Guillin, M.C., Montero P., Hurtado O., and Bordeiras J. (2000). Biological characteristic affect the quality of farmed Atlantic salmon and smoked muscle. *J. Food Sci.* 65, 53-60.

Hassan I.M. (1988). Processing of smoked common carp fish and its relation to some chemical, physical and organoleptic properties. *Food Chemistry* 27: 95–106. 343–361.

Huang, Y.; Cavinato, A. G.; Mayes, D. M.; Bledsoe, G.E. and Rasco, B. A. (2002). Nondestructive predication of moisture and sodium chloride in cold smoked Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). *Journal of Food Science*, 67, 2543-2547.

Indrasena W.M., Hansen L.T. and Gill T.A. (2000). Effect of cold smoking and drying on the textural properties of farmed Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). *Journal of Aquatic Food Products Technology* 9: 47–64.

JUS ISO 1442 (1998). Meso i proizvodi od mesa. Određivanje sadržaja vlage. Savezni zavod za standardizaciju, Beograd.

JUS ISO 1443 (1992). Meso i proizvodi od mesa. Određivanje sadržaja ukupne masti. Savezni zavod za standardizaciju, Beograd.

JUS ISO 1841-1 (1999). Meso i proizvodi od mesa. Određivanje sadržaja hlorida. Deo 1: Metoda po Volhardu. Savezni zavod za standardizaciju, Beograd.

JUS ISO 936 (1999). Meso i proizvodi od mesa. Određivanje ukupnog pepela. Savezni zavod za standardizaciju, Beograd.

JUS ISO 937 (1992). Meso i proizvodi od mesa. Određivanje sadržaja azota. Savezni zavod za standardizaciju, Beograd.

Leroi, F.; Joffraud, J. J.; Chevalier, F. and Cardinal, M. (1998). Study of the microbial ecology of coldsmoked salmon during storage at 8°C. *International Journal of Food Microbiology*, 39, 111-121.

Martinez O., Salmeron J., Guillen M.D. and Casas C. (2007). Sensorial and Physicochemical Characteristics of Salmon (*Salmo salar*) Treated by Different Smoking Processes during Storage. *Food Sci Tech Int* 2007;13(6):477-484

Radovanović R. i Popov-Raljić Jovanka (2001). Senzorna analiza prehrambenih proizvoda. I izdanje, 242-246, Poljoprivredni fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu i Tehnološki fakultet Novi Sad, Beograd – Novi Sad

Salan E. O., Galvao Juliana Antunes and Oetterer Marilia (2006). Use of Smoking to Add Value to the Salmoned Trout. *Brazilian Archives Of Biology And Technology*, Vol. 49, n. 1 : pp. 57-62.

Sunen E., Fernandez-Galian B. and Aristimuno C. (2001). Antibacterial activity of smoke wood condensates against *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Yersinia enterocolitica* and *Listeria monocytogenes* at low temperature. *Food Microbiology* 18:387-393.

Šmit, M. (2008). Iz vodenih dubina. *Progressive magazin*, 12, 54-58.

Vasiliadou Sophia, Ambrosiadis I., Vareltzis K., Fletouris D. and Gavriilidou Irene (2005). Effect of smoking on quality parameters of farmed gilthead sea bream (*Sparus aurata* L.) and sensory attributes of the smoked product. *Eur Food Res Technol*, 2217:232-236

Vuković I. (2006). Osnove tehnologije mesa, III izdanje, 131-141, Veterinarska komora Srbije, Beograd.

DIMLJENA RIBA – PROIZVODNJA I KVALITET

NATAŠA KILIBARDA¹, MILAN Ž. BALTIĆ, MIRJANA DIMITRIJEVIĆ,
NEĐELJKO KARABASIL, VLADO TEODOROVIĆ²

¹ Veterinarski specijalistički institut "Subotica", Segedinski put 88, Subotica

² Fakultet veterinarske medicine, Bulevar oslobođenja 18, Beograd

THE SMOKED FISH - PRODUCING AND QUALITY

Abstract

The preservation of fish by smoking dates back to prehistoric times. Smoked fish is very acceptable product for the consumers because of their sensory characteristic (attractive appearance, typical odor and taste). In the past, this product was assigned to a few people, today it is approachable for many people. For example, in France, smoked fish represents 20 percent of total offer of fish on French market. The main smoked fishery products are smoked salmon (especially from the aquaculture), smoked trout and smoked cyprinid fish. The quality of smoked fish depends on many factors, such as diet and breeding of fish, selection of raw (mass of fish, fat content, fresh or frozen fish), slaughter and handling, salting condition, thermal treatment, smoking (condition of smoking), packing and storing (vacuuming, modified atmosphere packaging, temperature). The current problem in production of smoked fish both in European Union countries, and Serbia, is lack of proper regulative regarding desired quality of smoked fish. Because of that many studies are designed to find out unique criteria for quality of smoked fish and correlation existing between some indicators of quality. It would allow producers of smoked fish to made a safely food of unique quality

Keywords: fish, smoking, quality

UVOD

Dimljenje je jedan od najstarijih postupaka konzervisanja mesa pa i ribe, koji potiče još iz praistorijskih vremena. Sve do početka 20. tog veka, proizvode od ribe karakterisalo je to što su bili u velikoj meri usoljeni, suvi i jako dimljeni. Ovakav proizvod bio je dugo održiv i u uslovima bez hlađenja. Međutim ovakav način pripreme rezultirao je često proizvodima koji su imali grubu teksturu, sličnu donu cipela. Razvojem savremenih sistema hlađenja i razvijanjem moderne tehnologije pakovanja (vakuum, modifikovana atmosfera) današnji proizvodi od mesa ribe su blago usoljeni i slabo di-

mljeni, tek toliko da dim mesu da poželjne senzorne karakteristike (atraktivan izgled, karakterističan miris i ukus), zbog kojih se potrošači i opredeljuju za ovu vrstu namirnica (C a r d i n a l i sar., 2006).

Proizvodnja i potrošnja dimljene ribe u svetu i u Srbiji

Potrošnja dimljene ribe zabeležila je značajan porast u poslednjoj deceniji na tržištu mnogih evropskih zemalja (C a r d i n a l i sar. 2001). Taj porast potrošnje, uslovljen je značajnim povećanjem uzgoja riba, a pre svega lososa (*Atlantic salmon*) u akvakulturi. Naime, proizvodnjom lososa u akvakulturi znatno se povećala količina ove ribe na tržištu pa i količina ove ribe za preradu, odnosno dimljenje. Blizu 40-50% uzgojenog lososa u Evropi konzumira se kao hladno dimljeni proizvod od ribe (R ø r a i sar., 1999). Zato se danas može reći da je od nekad, sasvim ekskluzivnog proizvoda, namenjenog malom broju odabranih potrošača, danas ovaj proizvod, izgubio imidž luksuznog proizvoda i postao sve dostupniji većem broju potrošača.

Dimljenje se najčešće koristi u preradi i proizvodnji već spomenutog dimljenog lososa, zatim haringe, skuše, iverka, jegulje, tilapije, pastrmke, šaranskih i drugih vrsta riba. Učešće dimljene ribe u ukupnoj ponudi ribe i proizvoda od ribe u svetu je u stalnom porastu. U periodu od 2004. do 2005. godine u ukupnoj ponudi, na svetskom tržištu, dimljene ribe bilo je 11,60% a u Francuskoj oko 20%. Podaci o obimu proizvodnje dimljene ribe se vode (FAO) posebno za salmonidne vrste riba i haringu kao vrste sa najdužom tradicijom dimljenja, dok se podaci o obimu proizvodnje za sve ostale vrste dimljene ribe vode zajedno.

Ukupna prosečna proizvodnja dimljene ribe za period od 2003. do 2005. godine bila je 810.798 hiljada tona. U ukupnoj proizvodnji dimljene ribe učešće salmonidnih vrsta bilo je 10,82% (87.749 hiljada tona), haringe 4,64% (37.606 hiljada tona) i ostalih vrsta dimljene ribe 84,54% (685.443 hiljada tona). Najveći proizvođač dimljenih salmonidnih vrsta je Francuska sa 23.845 hiljada tona (27,14% od ukupne proizvodnje) a zatim slede Nemačka, Danska i Velika Britanija. Kanada je najveći svetski proizvođač dimljene haringe sa 10.460 tona (27,82% od ukupne svetske proizvodnje). Od ostalih vrsta dimljenih riba najveću proizvodnju ima Kina 268.333 hiljada tona (39,15% od svetske proizvodnje). Daleko manju proizvodnju iza Kine imaju Tajland, Poljska, Filipini i Indonezija (od 23.000 do 55.000 hiljada tona) (P o p o v i ć L j u b a i sar., 2008).

U Srbiji obim proizvodnje dimljene ribe je vrlo mali obzirom na broj objekata koji se bave preradom ribe (oko 10 objekata) i njihove preradne kapacitete, tako da je proizvedena dimljena riba u Srbiji (najčešće hladno dimljena pastrmka) namenjena uglavnom specijalizovanim ribljim restoranima. Prema podacima Nacionalnog tržišta roba i usluga Srbije, ukupna količina uvezene dimljene ribe u protekloj godini iznosila je 11.953 tona, što je odgovaralo vrednosti uvoza od 96.641 evra. Prema istom izvoru količina izvezenih proizvoda iz Srbije, iznosila svega 126 tona, čija je vrednost bila 1.524 evra (A n o n, 2009a).

Proces proizvodnje dimljene ribe

Proizvodnja dimljene ribe je složen proces. Taj proces se sastoji najpre od adekvatnog odabira sirovine, primarne obrade, a zatim soljenja, ceđenja, dimljenja i pakovanja (vakuum, modifikovana atmosfera) kao postupaka konzervisanja namirnica i skladištenja tog proizvoda pod određenim uslovima. Održivost dimljenog proizvoda od ribe zavisi od velikog broja međusobno povezanih činilaca. Sam proces proizvodnje dimljene

ribe (način soljenja, količina soli, način, vrsta i dužina dimljenja) treba da obezbedi dobijanje takvog proizvoda koji će pre svega zadovoljiti zahteve potrošača, ali isto tako i da donese ekonomsku dobit proizvođaču (G a l l a r t-J o r n e t i sar. 2007; R ø r a i sar. 2004; C a r d i a l i sar. 2001; E s p e i sar. 2001).

Za sam kvalitet dimljene ribe veliki značaj ima odabir sirovine kao i adekvatan postupak sa sirovinom u toku primarne obrade i proizvodnje u smislu poštovanja principa dobre proizvođačke i dobre higijenske prakse. Za proizvodnju dimljene ribe, pored sveže ribe, može se koristiti i zamrznuta riba, što ima veliki značaj u sezonama većeg izlova, a u uslovima malih preradnih kapaciteta pogona za proizvodnju dimljene ribe. Ono što je bitno, to je da korišćenje zamrznute sirovine u proizvodnji dimljene ribe, ne umanjuje kvalitet gotovog proizvoda a sigurno da ima pozitivan efekat na ekonomsko poslovanje proizvođača (K l i b a r d a, 2006).

Soljenje predstavlja prvu fazu u procesu proizvodnje dimljene ribe, koje ima pre svega konzervišući efekat i samim tim predstavlja kritičnu fazu u proizvodnji koja treba da doprinese dobijanju proizvoda koji će imati adekvatnu održivost i dobar kvalitet. Takođe, uticaj soljenja na senzorne osobine gotovog proizvoda nije zanemarljiv. Soljenjem, meso dobija potrebnu količinu soli, a time i ukus i delimično se denaturišu proteini, čime meso dobija izvesnu čvrstoću. Konzervišući efekat soli zasniva se na tome da ona snižava aktivnost vode u mesu ribe (a_w vrednost), smanjujući količinu vode dostupnu mikroorganizmima. Snižavanje a_w vrednosti usporava razmnožavanje bakterija, ispod određene vrednosti ono potpuno prestaje, ali vrlo retko dolazi do smrti bakterijskih ćelija (B a l t i ć i T e o d o r o v i ć, 1997). Takođe, kada joni kuhinjske soli uđu u tkivo, mogu se vezati i interagovati sa molekulima proteina. Kada nema tih jona, na ta mesta bi se mogli vezati proteolitički enzimi mikroorganizama. Na taj način joni blokiraju stvaranje veze i sprečavaju delovanje bakterijskih enzima. Takođe, hloridni joni su toksični za pojedine vrste mikroorganizama (G o u l a s i sar., 2005).

Nakon soljenja riba se odsoljava. Odsoljavanje se vrši ili potapanjem u vodu, ili u vodu koja otiče ili tuširanjem. Odsoljavanje se mora obaviti što brže jer svako zadržavanje vode u mesu smanjuje njegov kvalitet. Riba se odsoljava jer nema potrebe za tako visokom koncentracijom soli u dimljenom proizvodu, obzirom da se u daljem procesu proizvodnje riba izlaže i dejstvu dima koji takođe ima konzervišući efekat.

Riba se posle odsoljavanja suši u struji toplog vazduha. Cilj ove faze proizvodnje je sušenje, naročito površinskih delova ribe. Osušena površina bolje upija dim, sprečava taloženje čađi i gara, a takođe sprečava i pucanje kože. Na ovaj način se dobija glatka, čvrsta kožica koja daje poželjan izgled dimljenoj ribi (D o e i sar., 1998). U slučaju hladnog dimljenja, nedostatak kože može usloviti rast mikroorganizama koji mogu dovesti do pojave nepoželjnih mirisa, gorkog ukusa i kašaste konzistencije (A n o n, 1979).

Sledeća faza u postupku proizvodnje dimljene ribe je dimljenje. Dim nastaje nepotpunim sagorevanjem drveta, a za dimljenje mesa koristi se pre svega tvrde vrste kao što su bukva, grab, hrast, cer, jasen, orah i dr. (V u k o v i ć, 1998).

Dimljenje se može obavljati u klasičnim (tradicionalnim) ili automatskim (modernim) pušnicama. Tradicionalni način dimljenja podrazumeva dimljenje usoljene, eviscerirane, filetirane ili cele ribe koje se odvija na otvorenom ložištu smeštenom u pušnici ili izvan nje. Dim koji nastaje sagorevanjem drveta ili strugotina u ložištima (pećima), nalazi se direktno ispod riba ili fileta koje mogu biti okačene ili položene na mreže. U ovakvim uslovima, naročito zbog prisustva kiseonika, teško je kontrolisati temperaturu dimljenja.

U modernim industrijskim objektima, sagorevanje drveta, odnosno nastanak dima, vrši se u komori (generatoru) koja je odvojena od komore (pušnice), mesta gde se vrši dimljenje mesa. U tim uslovima može da se kontroliše temperatura sagorevanja drveta, vlažnost vazduha, kao i brzina cirkulacije vazduha, količina i kvalitet dima. Takođe, dim se na putu od generatora do pušnice može prečišćavati korišćenjem različitih tehnika.

U zavisnosti od temperature koja se postiže u pušnicama, dimljenje može biti hladno i toplo. Pojedini autori, takođe, u zavisnosti od temperature, dimljenje dele na hladno, toplo i vruće. Temperatura u toku hladnog dimljenja kreće se između 12 °C i 25 °C, a u toku toplog dimljenja od 25 °C i 45 °C. Kod vrućeg dimljenja temperatura dima kreće se od 40 °C do 100 °C, a u dubini proizvoda postiže se temperatura i do 85 °C (S t o l y h w o i S i k o r s k i, 2005).

Kod hladnog dimljenja temperatura može da bude najviše do 32 °C kada je u pitanju posna riba, a za hladno dimljenje masnije ribe temperatura ne treba da bude viša od 29 °C. Relativna vlažnost vazduha je oko 45%. Sušenje i dimljenje traju od 24 do 72 sata. Za to vreme kalo sušenja može da bude i do 30%. Dimljena riba, je u tom slučaju duže održiva, ima nežnu aromu dima, čvršće je konzistencije, sadrži manje vlage i više soli od ribe dimljene toplim dimom (Š o š a, 1989). Proizvodnja hladno dimljene ribe ima dugu tradiciju koja se zasniva na dobijanju proizvoda koji je blago usoljen, dimljen i koristi se u ishrani ljudi bez prethodne toplotne obrade. Najpoznatiji proizvodi hladnog dimljenja su dimljeni losos, haringa s glavom i utrobom ("Kipperred herring") i fileti tonida. Od hladno dimljenih riba na našim prostorima je najpoznatija dimljena ukljeva (Skadarsko jezero) (B a l t i ć i T e o d o r o v i ć, 1997).

Kod toplog načina dimljenja, konzervišući efekat se postiže gubljenjem vode, delovanjem dima i delovanjem visokih temperatura. Kod ovih vrsta proizvoda soljenje ribe je vlažno (blag rastvor soli) i traje kraće vreme, za razliku od hladnog dimljenja, kod kojeg so ima ključnu konzervišuću ulogu, obzirom da su temperature prilikom hladnog dimljenja znatno niže. Dimljenjem riba, proizvod treba da dobije karakterističan miris, ukus i boju. Ovo ima naročit značaj kod riba čije meso nema karakterističan miris i ukus ("prazno", "bljutavo") kao što je to npr. meso tolstolobika. Dimljenjem ovih vrsta riba postižu se poželjan miris, ukus i boja proizvoda. Od toplo dimljenih proizvoda od mesa ribe najpoznatiji su toplo dimljena haringa (Buckling), toplo dimljena papalina (Sprott), toplo dimljena jegulja, toplo dimljeni list itd. Od slatkovodnih riba najčešći proizvodi su toplo dimljena pastrmka, toplo dimljeni šaran i toplo dimljeni tolstolobik (B a l t i ć i T e o d o r o v i ć, 1997).

Efekat konzervisanja mesa dimljenjem se zasniva na delovanju toplote i komponenti dima na mikroorganizme i promenama na osnovnim sastojcima u mesu koje nastaju delovanjem dima. Pored toga, smanjuje se i količina vode u mesu ribe, što se sve odražava na kvalitet krajnjeg proizvoda (K o l o d z i e j s k a i sar. 2002). Veliki broj komponenata dima, organske kiseline i alkoholi, aldehidi i ketoni a naročito fenoli imaju bakteriostatsku i fungistatsku aktivnost prema nekim vrstama bakterija i gljivica (D o e i sar. 1998; G u i l l e n & E r r e c a l d e, 2002). Aldehidi i ketoni koji nastaju pirolizom drveta, deponuju se na površini mesa i tako stvaraju specifičnu antiseptičnu barijeru, koja sprečava prodor brojnih mikroorganizma koji bi mogli dovesti do kvara mesa. Antimikrobni sastojci dima takođe usporavaju kvar masti tako što inhibiraju mikroorganizme koji vrše hidrolizu masti ili oksidaciju masnih kiselina.

Prirodno suvo drvo sadrži oko 20% vode i 80% suve materije. Suvu materiju izgrađuju polisaharidi i to: celuloza, hemiceluloza i lignin. Uopšteno se može reći da

pirolizom celuloze i hemiceluloze nastaju karbonilne i kisele frakcije dima, a sagorevanjem lignina formiraju se fenolne komponente. Upravo, imajući uvid u sastav pojedinih vrsta drveta i poznavajući hemijski proces dimljenja, omogućeno je da se izborom odgovarajuće sirovine (drveta) kao i izvođenjem pirolize u kontrolisanim uslovima, utiče na senzorne osobine gotovog prizvoda, pre svega mirisa i ukusa. Na osnovu velikog broja ispitivanja hemijskog sastava dima, jedinjenja koja ga čine razvrstana su u četiri glavne klase. Prvu klasu čine kiselna jedinjenja koja daju specifičan miris mesu i utiču na izgled površine mesa. Druga grupa jedinjenja su fenolne komponente dima koje utiču na održivost mesa i takođe njegov miris i to deponujući se na površini proizvoda, dok trećoj grupi pripadaju karbonilna jedinjenja koja stupaju u reakciju sa proteinima mesa, kao i drugim azotnim jedinjenjima koja dimljenom mesu daju boju specifičnu za dimljene proizvode. Četvrtu klasu čine policiklična aromatična hidrokarbonilna jedinjenja, koja su nepoželjna frakcija dima, s obzirom da je poznato da imaju kancerogena svojstva (S h a h i d i, 1998).

Policiklična aromatična hidrokarbonilna jedinjenja (PAH) obuhvataju klasu organskih materija koje se sastoje iz dva ili više aromatična prstena, izgrađena od ugljenikovih i vodonikovih atoma (A n o n, 1998). Za sada je opisano 660 različitih vrsta PAH jedinjenja. U dimljenoj ribi identifikovano je oko 100 vrsta PAH i njihovih alkalnih derivata. Dokazano je da 15 vrsta PAH ima mutagen i genotoksičan efekat na somatske ćelije eksperimentalnih životinja u in vivo uslovima (S t o l y h w o i S i k o r s k i, 2005). Oni se mogu smatrati potencijalnim genotoksičnim i kancerogenima za ljude. Takođe se smatra da PAH jedinjenja molekulske mase ispod 216 Da, nemaju kancerogeni efekat (S a n d e r s i s a r., 1997).

Najbolje ispitano jedinjenje, njegova svojstva i efekti, iz grupe PAH jedinjenja koja imaju kancerogena svojstva je benzopiren. On je ujedno i najzastupljenije jedinjenje u dimu iz grupe PAH jedinjenja, koja imaju kancerogena svojstva. Mehanizam štetnog dejstva benzopirena ogleda se u tome što se on u organizmu metaboliše u benzo piren diol epoksid (dihidrodiol epoksid), koji se kovalentno vezuje za ćelijske makromolekule, uključujući i DNK. Kada se u dvostruki heliks umetne ovaj metabolit, DNK zavojnica više nije sposobna da se pravilno replikuje i transkribuje. To može izazvati mutacije u ćelijama ćerkama, ili izazvati nepoželjne efekte u genskoj ekspresiji (Phillips, 1999). Istraživanja su pokazala da ovaj kancerogen suprimira aktivnost gena p53 koji kontroliše rast ćelija i integritet njene DNK. Kad je funkcija ovog gena suprimirana, organizam postaje mnogo osetljiviji na nastanak i razvoj kancera (Š e r b a n, 2001).

Sadržaj PAH jedinjenja u dimljenim proizvodima zavisi od nekoliko činioca, od kojih su najznačajniji način dimljenja (zanatski ili industrijski) i temperatura na kojoj se odvija piroliza drveta. Temperatura u nastanku PAH ima značajnu ulogu jer je dokazano da se koncentracija PAH linearno povećava sa porastom temperature sagorevanja drveta od 400° C ka 1000° C. Pod optimalnom temperaturom pirolize drveta se podrazumeva ona vrednost temperature pri kojoj nastaje više korisnih, a što manje štetnih sastojaka dima, naročito potencijalno kancerogenih PAH jedinjenja, i ona se kreće između 300 i 600° C (V u k o v i ć, 1998).

Tradicionalni način dimljenja, kojeg karakteriše nemogućnost da se obezbedi optimalna temperatura pirolize drveta kao i prečišćavanje dobijenog dima nosi sa sobom rizik da se u gotovom proizvodu, odimljenom na ovaj način, nađu štetna jedinjenja u većim koncentracijama. U modernim industrijskim objektima, sagorevanje drveta, odnosno nastanak dima vrši se u komori (generatoru) koja je odvojena od komore

(pušnice), mesta gde se vrši dimljenje mesa. U tim uslovima može da se kontroliše temperatura sagorevanja drveta, prisustvo vazduha kao i cirkulacija vazduha. Takođe, dim se na putu od generatora do pušnice može prečišćavati korišćenjem različitih tehnika. Najjednostavniji način prečišćavanja dima je hlađenje dima. Dim se može hladiti prolaskom kroz tzv. "vodenu zavesu", ili prevođenjem preko hladnjaka. Na ovaj način se u vodi ili na hladnjaku talože čestice dima, a sa njima zajedno i štene komponente dima. Elektrostatička filtracija je takođe postupak kojim se dim prečišćava, ali se ovim postupkom pored štetnih materija dima (benzopiren za oko 70%), mogu odstraniti i neke materije korisne za proces dimljenja mesa (V u k o v i ć, 1998). Iz ovoga se može zaključiti da je najbolja mera kontrole količine PAH jedinjenja koja dospevaju u dimljene proizvode od ribe, dimljenje u kontrolisanim uslovima, tj. u modernim pogonima za dimljenje ribe, kada količina PAH koja može dospeti u dimljene proizvode nije zabrinjavajuća. Veliki problem predstavlja dimljenje ribe na tradicionalni način, kada gotov proizvod može sadržati u sebi veću količinu ovih kancerogenih. Sigurno da je unos ovih kancerogenih jedinjenja naročito zabrinjavajući u onim zemljama i zajednicama u kojima deo tradicije predstavlja upravo dimljenje ribe i to u zanatskim uslovima (B a l t i ć i sar, 2006).

Kako je benzopiren najbolje proučeno kancerogeno jedinjenje dima koje pripada klasi PAH jedinjenja i ujedno u dimu najzastupljenije jedinjenje (oko 50%) od svih kancerogenih jedinjenja njegov sadržaj je ograničen direktivom Evropske Unije, kao indikatora svih prisutnih PAH jedinjenja, na maksimalno dozvoljene vrednosti u namirnicama različitog porekla, uključujući dimljeno meso i hranu koja je namenjena za ishranu beba i male dece (A n o n, 2005). Našim propisom maksimalno dozvoljena količina benzopirena u namirnicama ograničena je na 5 µg/kg (A n o n, 1992).

Održivost dimljene ribe

Postojeći problem u proizvodnji dimljene ribe u zemljama Evropske Unije, ali i kod nas, predstavlja nepostojanje unapred utvrđenih kriterijuma koji treba da zadovolje dimljeni proizvodi od ribe. Krajnji zaključak o održivosti i kvalitetu dimljene ribe, donosi se na osnovu senzorne analize. Tome u prilog govore i podaci T o r r i s s e n i sar. (2000) koji ukazuju na to da potrošači u zemljama Evropske Unije kao glavni pokazatelj kvaliteta dimljene ribe ističu njene senzorne karakteristike. Stoga su i brojna istraživanja usmerna ka utvrđivanju stepena korelacije između odabranih parametara kvaliteta (bakteriološki status, fizičko-hemijske i hemijska svojstva) sa pojavom prvih organoleptičkih znakova kvara dimljenih proizvoda od ribe. Prikupljeni i analizirani podaci ovakvih ispitivanja treba da omoguće definisanje jedinstvenih kriterijuma kvaliteta dimljene ribe i usaglašavanje pojedinih faktora proizvodnje (soljenje, dimljenje, izbor sirovine, pakovanje) što bi doprinelo proizvodnji bezbednog proizvoda, ujednačenog kvaliteta.

Održivost dimljenih proizvoda, odnosno njihov kvalitet, zavisi, pre svega, od izbora sirovine, inicijalne kontaminacije, uslova proizvodnje, rukovanja sa proizvodom nakon proizvodnog procesa, načina pakovanja kao i temperature skladištenja (K i l i b a r d a, 2006).

Nadekvatan izbor sirovine, nepažljiva manipulacija sirovinom u toku primarne obrade i nekorektna i nehigijenska proizvodnja mogu usloviti, sa jedne strane kontaminaciju sirovine nepatogenim mikroorganizmima, koji smanjuju kvalitet gotovog proizvoda, ali sa druge strane, što je značajnije sa aspekta zdravlja potrošača, pojavu

patogenih mikroorganizama u gotovom proizvodu, što je ujedno i najznačajniji aspekt bezbednosti hrane kada su u pitanju dimljeni proizvodi od ribe. Prisustvo bakterije *C botulinum* tip E je jedna od najvećih opasnosti u ribarskoj industriji. Ona može da raste i produkuje toksin pri 3,3 °C, što najčešće i predstavlja temperaturu pri kojoj se čuva dimljena riba. *Listeria monocytogenes* je bakterija kojoj pogoduju temperature skladištenja (pri +1 °C stepen može da preživi), na šta ukazuje i visoka incidenca ovih bakterija u hladno dimljenim proizvodima od ribe (11-60%) (Dimitrijević, 2007; Koldzejska i sar., 2002).

Najvažniji razlog kvara dimljene ribe je rast mikroorganizama i stvaranje produkata, rezultata njihove metaboličke aktivnosti (stvaranje amina, sulfida, alkohola, aldehida, ketona, organskih kiselina) koji dovode do pojave nepoželjnog mirisa i ukusa. Kvar je, takođe i posledica aktivnosti autolitičkih enzima, što ima za posledicu promena u samoj teksturi proizvoda u toku skladištenja (Hansen i sar. 1996). Zaustavljanje rasta bakterija zavisi od sadržaja soli u vodenoj fazi proizvoda, temperature, vlažnosti, gustine dima, trajanja dimljenja kao i koncentracije aktivnih materija u dimu. Zato je dobro poznavanje karakteristike svake faze u procesu proizvodnje dimljene ribe, od najvećeg značaja proizvodnju dimljene ribe zadovoljavajućeg i ujednačenog kvaliteta, kontrolom i dobrim planiranjem svake od faze procesa (Baltić i sar., 2006).

Kao hemijski parametri kvaliteta hladno dimljene pastrmke, prate se količina ukupnog azota i ukupne isparljive azotne supstance koje predstavljaju kombinaciju amonijaka, trimetilamina, dimetilamina i drugih isparljivih amina. Vrednost sadržaja ukupnih isparljivih azotnih supstanci, raste sa vremenom skladištenja, kao i temperaturom, i posledica je razgradnje u toku autolize ali i bakterijske razgradnje. U ispitivanjima Cardinal i sar. (2004) uzorci sa preko 30 mg N/100 gr pokazivali su znakove kvara, što se može smatrati i graničnom vrednošću za kvalitet proizvoda. Kao parametar kvaliteta dimljene ribe prati se i količina produkovanog etanola. Etanol nastaje kao posledica bakterijske razgradnje ugljenih hidrata u toku anaerobne fermentacije (glikolize) i/ili dezaminacijom i dekarboksilacijom amino kiselina kao što je alanin. On je objektivni pokazatelj svežine i kvaliteta ribe i proizvoda od ribe (Kilbarda, 2006; Huss, 1995).

Primarni produkti oksidacije nezasićenih masnih kiselina su hidroperoksidi. Praćenje koncentracija ovih jedinjenja može da ukaže na kvar masti dok još nisu nastale senzorne promene u proizvodu. U kasnijim fazama, sekundarni produkti oksidacije su aldehidi, ketoni, koji dovode do promene senzornih osobina mesa ribe. Pre svega se misli na pojavu veoma neprijatnog mirisa i promenu boje.

Od fizičkih parametara, pH vrednost dimljenih proizvoda od ribe, prema podacima iz literature, pokazao je dobru korelaciju sa senzornim indikatorima kvaliteta (Kilbarda, 2006).

Nastanak i vreme pojave kvara proizvoda, odnosno održivost, u velikoj meri zavisi od načina pakovanja gotovog proizvoda. Pakovanje dimljenih proizvoda od mesa ribe u vakuumu, odnosno modifikovanoj atmosferi, može u velikoj meri uticati na održivost proizvoda (Cutter, 2002).

Savremen potrošač traži hranu visokog kvaliteta koja je zadržala senzorne karakteristike i nutritivnu vrednost sirovine od koje je proizvedena, i da je uz to i bezbedna po zdravlje. Taj zahtev se u velikoj meri postiže pakovanjem proizvoda u vakuum ili modifikovanoj atmosferi. Osim što se na ovaj način zadovoljavaju zahtevi zahtevi potrošača, i proizvođači su na dobitku – ne samo da uspevaju da zadrže, već su na ovaj

način u mogućnosti i da prošire tržište. Pored osnovne funkcije koju pruža, a to je što duže održavanje originalnih svojstava namirnice tokom čuvanja, pakovanje hrane ima i druge bitne funkcije. Održava integritet hrane u toku procesa proizvodnje, distribucije i prodaje, pruža potrošačima informacije o hrani, omogućava lakšu manipulaciju hranom (C u t t e r, 2002).

Dimljene proizvode od ribe potrebno je očuvati od uticaja kiseonika tokom skladištenja. Pakovanje proizvoda od mesa ribe u vakuumu pogodno je za čuvanje proizvoda i do tri nedelje. Kod pakovanja u vakuumu, uklanjanjem vazduha u ambalaži nepropusnoj za kiseonik, stvaraju se anaerobni/mikroaerofilni uslovi. Kiseonik zaostao u ambalaži prelazi u ugljen dioksid zbog respiracije mesnog tkiva i bakterijske aktivnosti. Ovakvi nastali uslovi suzbijaju rast aerobnih bakterija i omogućuju rast fakultativnih anaeroba. Običnim vakumiranjem produžuje se održivost, ali se namirnica tako isušuju. Zato je pakovanje namirnica u smeši gasova, tj. modifikovanoj atmosferi, vodeća tehnologija pakovanja 21. veka. Tehnologija pakovanja u modifikovanoj atmosferi sastoji se u primeni gasova u cilju održanja kvaliteta od proizvođača do potrošača, odnosno održavanja originalnih svojstava dimljenog proizvoda (C u t t e r, 2002).

Konzervišuće delovanje gasova primenjenih u pakovanju namirnica zasniva se na njihovoj sposobnosti da onemogućavanjem ili usporavanjem razmnožavanja mikroorganizama, utiču na zaustavljanje, odnosno usporavanje procesa razlaganja koje prouzrokuju mikroorganizmi ili fizičko hemijski agensi koji dubinski menjaju proizvod čineći ga nepodobnim za konzumiranje. Da bi se gasovi ispravno upotrebili moraju se dobro poznavati svojstva i uloge zaštitnih gasova ali i priroda i karakteristike proizvoda koji se pakuje, kao na primer: procenat sadržaja vlažnosti, nivo lipida, boja, pH itd. Pakovanje u modifikovanoj atmosferi uglavnom zahteva primenu mešavine najmanje dva gasa, a njihovi optimalni odnosi variraju u zavisnosti od vrste ribe. Najčešća kombinacija gasova koja se primenjuje kod pakovanja ribe i proizvoda od ribe su ugljen dioksid i azot. Kiseonik se može koristiti u smeši gasova, čak je i poželjan kod posnih riba, s obzirom na činjenicu da njegovo prisustvo utiče na očuvanje prirodne boje, dok je u pakovanju masnih riba njegovo prisustvo nepoželjno, zbog toga što pospešuje oksidacione promene na mastima (S i v e r t s v i k i s a r., 2002).

U današnje vreme koriste se različite tehnike pakovanja hrane, koje se iz godine u godinu stalno unapređuju i rezultiraju pronalazanjem još savršenijih metoda. Prema Odredbi Evropske Unije o materijalima i predmetima koji dolaze u dodir s hranom koja je stupila na snagu 2004. godine (Regulation 1935/2004), dopušteno je uvođenje "aktivne" i "inteligentne" ambalaže (A n o n, 2009b).

Pod pojmom "aktivna" ambalaža definiše se materijal koji je konstruisan na način da otpušta aktivne komponente u hranu ili ih apsorbuje iz hrane s ciljem produžavanja roka trajanja ili održavanja ili poboljšavanja uslova pakovanja (A n o n, 2009b).

Pod "inteligentnom" ambalažom se podrazumeva materijal koji dolazi u dodir s hranom i koji ujedno ukazuje na stanje upakovane hrane, te daje informaciju o svežini, odnosno kvalitetu proizvoda, a da pri tome nije potrebno otvaranje ambalaže da bi se proverio kvalitet. Tipični primeri "inteligentne" ambalaže sadrže pokazatelje vremena i temperature, a učvršćuju se na površinu ambalaže. Na isti način se mogu upotrebiti i pokazatelji prisutnosti kiseonika i ugljendioksida. Postoje i pokušaji upotrebe pokazatelja razvoja kvarenja proizvoda koji reaguju sa isparljivim supstancama nastalim u hemijskim, enzimskim ili mikrobnim reakcijama razgradnje. Takođe, postoji i mogućnost ispitivanja prisustva i kontrolisanja neželjenih mikroorganizama. Zato sa pravom, ovu

vrstu pakovanja hrane, u svetu nazivaju “pakovanje koje oseća i informiše”(M c M i l i n, 2008).

U kategoriji inteligentne ambalaže posebno mesto zauzima “elektronski papir”. Radi se o tehnologiji tankog displeja, mikročipa, koji emituju radio signale koji omogućavaju proizvođačima i prodavcima da ih kontinuirano prate dok se kreću od fabričkih hala do prodavnica i naplatnih kasa. **Aplikovan na ambalažu, mikročip, sadrži gotovo sve informacije** važne proizvođaču i krajnjem korisniku. To može biti datum proizvodnje, rok trajanja proizvoda, oznake šarže ili proizvodne linije, sastav proizvoda, njegov serijski broj, nutritivna vrednost, način upotrebe, čuvanja itd.. Trenutno **problem nije u tehnologiji**, već u ceni, koja dostiže i do nekoliko desetina dolara po mikročipu (D a i n e l l i i sar. 2008).

ZAKLJUČAK

Podaci iz literature o sve većoj potrošnji ribljeg mesa i proizvoda od mesa ribe, kao i ispitivanje javnog mnjenja u svetu pa i kod nas, koji ukazuju na sve veću potražnju dimljene ribe, nameću potrebu i zadatak naučnoj i stručnoj javnosti o neophodnosti sprovođenja istraživanja u cilju utvrđivanja jedinstvenih parametara kvaliteta dimljenih proizvoda od ribe i definisanja svih činioca uključenih u proces proizvodnje, a koji utiču na kvalitet krajnjeg proizvoda, koji je atraktivan za potrošača. Rezultat takvih ispitivanja treba da bude donošenje zakona i regulativa koji će u velikoj meri obezbediti proizvodnju **dimljene ribe koja je bezbedna po zdravlje potrošača što i predstavlja imperativ** u proizvodnji hrane.

Zahvalnica:

Ovaj rad napisan je u okviru projekta Ministarstva nauke broj 20132 koji finansira Ministarstvo nauke Republike Srbije.

LITERATURA

Anon (2009a). <http://www.trzistesrbije.com/>

Anon (2009b). <http://www.tehnologijahrane.com/>

Anon (2005). Annex I to Regulation (EC) No466/2001, Commission regulation No 208/2005, Official Journal of the European Union L34/3-5.

Anon (1992). Pravilnik o količinama pesticida, metala i metaloida i drugih otrovnih supstancija, hemioterapeutika, anabolika i drugih supstancija koje se mogu nalaziti u namirnicima (Sl.list SRJ 5/92 i 11/92).

Anon (1979). Recommended International Code of Practice for Smoked Fish, Codex Alimentarius, Vol. 9, CAC/RCP 25.

Anon (1998). **Selected non-heterocyclic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, World Health Organization, Geneva.**

Baltić, M.Ž., Kilibarda Nataša, Bjelajac, B., Karabasil, N., Teodorović, V., Dimitrijević Mirjana (2006). Policiklični aromatična hidrokarbonilna jedinjenja u dimljenim proizvodima od mesa. **Prvi međunarodni kongres “Ekologija, zdravlje, rad i sport, Banja Luka, tom 2, 274-279.**

Baltić, M., Teodorović, V. (1997). Higijena mesa, riba, rakova i školjki, udžbenik, Veterinarski fakultet, Beograd.

Cardinal, M., Cornet, J., Sérot, T., Baron, R. (2006). Effects of the smoking process on odour characteristics of smoked herring (*Clupea harengus*) and relationships with phenolic compound content. *Food Chemistry*, 96, 137-146.

Cardinal, M., Knockaert, C., Torrissen, O., Sigurgisladottir, S., Mørkøre, T., Thomassen, M., Vallet, J., L. (2001). Relation of smoking parameters to the yield, colour and sensory quality of smoked Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). *Food Research International*, 34, 537-550.

Cardinal, Mireille, Gunnlaugsdottir, Helga, Bjoernevik, Marit, Ouisse Alexandra, Vallet, J.L., Leroi, F. (2004). Sensory characteristics of cold-smoked Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) from European market and relationships with chemical, physical and microbiological measurements. *Food Research International*, 37, 181-193.

Cutter, C.N. (2002). Microbial control by packaging: A review. *Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition*, 42(2).151-161.

Dainelli, D., Gontard, N., Spyropoulos, D., Zondervan-van den Beuken, E., Tobback, P. (2008). Active and intelligent legal aspect and safety concerns. *Trends in Food Science and Technology*, 19.

Dimitrijević Mirjana (2007). Ispitivanje puteva kontaminacije i preživljavanja različitih sojeva *Listeria monocytogenes* u dimljenom mesu riba, Doktorska disertacija, Fakultet veterinarske medicine, Univerzitet u Beogradu

Doe, P., E., Sikorski, Z., Haard, N., Olley, J., Sun Pan, B. (1998). **Basic Principles**. In P.E. Doe, *Fish drying and processing. Production and quality* (pp.13-46) Lancaster:Tachnomic Publishing Co.

Espe, M., Nortvedt, R., Lie, Ø., Hafsteinsson, H. (2001). Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*, L.) as raw material for smoking industry. I: effect of different salting methods on the oxidation of lipids. *Food Chemistry*, 75, 411-416.

Gallart-Jornet, L., Barat, J., M., Rustad, T., Erikson, U., Escriche, I., Fito, P. (2007). Influence of brine concentration on Atlantic salmon fillet salting. *Journal of Food Engineering*.

Goulas, A. E. and Michael G. Kontominas (2005). Effect of salting and smoking-method on the keeping quality of chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*): biochemical and sensory attributes. *Food Chemistry*, 93, 511-520.

Hansen, L.,T., Gill, T., Røntved, S.,D., Huss, H.,H. (1996). Importance of autolysis and microbiological activity of quality of cold-smoked salmon. *Food Research International*, 29, 181-188.

Kilibarda Nataša (2006). Uticaj zamrzavanja na odabrane parametre kvaliteta dimljene pastrmke. Magistarska teza, Fakultet veterinarske medicine, Univerzitet u Beogradu

Kolodziejska, I., Niecikowska, C., Januszewska, E., Sikorski, Z.,E. (2002). The Microbial and Sensory Quality of Mackerel Hot Smoked in Mild Conditions. *Lebensm.-Wiss. u Technol.*, 35, 87-92.

McMillin, K.W. (2008). Where is MAP going? A review and future potential of modified atmosphere. *Meat Science*, 80, 43-65

Popović Ljuba, Kilibarda Nataša, Dimitrijević Mirjana, Dokmanović Marija, Baltić Ž., M. (2008). Obim i struktura proizvodnje dimljene ribe u svetu na početku 21. veka. Zbornik radova i kratkih sadržaja, 104-105, 20. Savetovanje veterinara Srbije, Zlatibor.

Røra, Anna Maria, Furuhaug, R., Fjæra, S., O., Skjervold, P., O. (2004). Salt diffusion in pre rigor filleted Atlantic salmon. *Aquaculture*, 232, 255-263.

Røra, Anna Maria, Kvale Audil, Mørkøre, Rørvik, Kjell-Arne, Steien, S.H., Thomassen M., S. (1999). Process yield, colour and sensory quality of smoked Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) in relation to raw material characteristics. *Food Research International*, 31, 601-609.

Sanders, L. C. & Wise, S. A. (1997). Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon structure index. NIST Special Publication 922. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg.

Siverstvik, M., Jeksrud, W.K., Rosnes, T. (2002). A review of modified atmosphere packaging of fish and fishery products-significance of microbial growth, activities and safety. *International Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 37, 107-127

Šerban, M. N. (2001). **Ćelija, struktura i oblici, Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva**, Beograd.

Shahidi, F. (1998). Flavour of Meat, Meat products and Seafoods, Blackie academic & Professional, 342-353.

Šoša, B. (1989). Higijena i tehnologija prerade morske ribe, Školska knjiga, Zagreb.

Stołyhwo, A., Sikorski, E.Z. (2005). Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in smoked fish –A critical review *Food Chemistry*, 91, 303–311.

Torrissen, O., J., Bencze-Røra, A., M., Nortvedt, R., Espe, M., Jørgensen, L., Sørensen, N., K., Olsen, S., O. (2000). In: Program & Abstract. Atlantic salmon-quality and market responses (pp. 75). The Ninth International Symposium on Nutrition & Feeding in Fish. May 21-25, 2000, Miyazaki, Japan.

Vuković, I. (1998). Osnove tehnologije mesa, Veterinarska komora Srbije, Beograd.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY INTAKE OF MERCURY THROUGH FISH CONSUMPTION IN SERBIAN POPULATION

SAŠA JANKOVIĆ, TATJANA RADIČEVIĆ, SRĐAN STEFANOVIĆ, JELENA BABIĆ, SLAVICA VESKOVIĆ, AURELIJA SPIRIĆ
Institute of Meat Hygiene and Technology, Kačanskog 13, Belgrade

PROCENA NEDELJNOG UNOSA ŽIVE PREKO KONZUMIRANJA RIBE U SRPSKOJ POPULACIJI

Abstrakt

Zahvaljujući sadržaju visoko kvalitetnih proteina, vitamina, makro i mikroelemenata, kao i omega-3 polinezasićenih masnih kiselina, riba predstavlja značajnu namirnicu u ishrani ljudi. Međutim, povećanim unosom ribe unosi se i veća količina kontaminanata, posebno žive. Koncentracija žive određivana je u mišićnom tkivu riba koje imaju veliku zastupljenost u ishrani stanovništva Srbije – osliću, skuši, šaranu i pastrmci, kao i u proizvodima od tune. Svi ispitani uzorci sadrže živu ispod maksimalno dozvoljene količine regulisane evropskim i srpskim regulativama. Procenjeni nedeljni unos žive preko konzumirane ribe, ispod je preporučenog maksimalnog limita Svetske zdravstvene organizacije.

Ključne reči: riba, živa, nedeljni unos

INTRODUCTION

Fish has an important role in a healthy diet. It contains high-quality protein and other essential nutrients, is low in saturated fat, and contains omega-3 fatty acids. A well-balanced diet that includes a variety of fish and shellfish can contribute to heart health and children's proper growth and development. Fish however, bioaccumulate mercury and are the main source of human exposure to mercury. Accumulation of this substance in fish depends on age (size), fat composition and length of food chain. Mercury occurs naturally in the environment. It is released into the atmosphere naturally by degassing from the Earth's crust and oceans, and by human activities, primarily from burning household and industrial waste, and especially from fossil fuels such as coal.

Mercury vapor is easily transported in the atmosphere, deposited in soil and water, and then, partially released again into the atmosphere. Trace amounts of mercury are soluble in water, where bacteria can cause chemical changes that transform mercury to methyl mercury, a more toxic form. Fish absorb methyl mercury from water as it passes over their gills and as they feed on aquatic organisms. Larger predatory fish are exposed to higher levels of methyl mercury from their prey.

The nervous system is very sensitive to all forms of mercury. Methylmercury and metallic mercury vapors are more harmful than other forms, because larger quantities of mercury in these forms reach the brain. Exposure to high levels of mercury can cause permanent damage to the brain, kidneys, and developing fetus. Effects on brain functioning may result in irritability, tremors, changes in vision or hearing, and memory problems. Vomiting, diarrhea, increases in blood pressure or heart rate, skin rashes, and eye irritation can also occur. Young children are more sensitive to mercury than adults. Mercury in the mother's body is transferred to the fetus and may accumulate there. It can also pass to a nursing infant through breast milk. Children poisoned by mercury may develop problems of their nervous and digestive systems, as well as kidney damage.

Adequate data on human cancer are currently unavailable for all forms of mercury. The U.S. EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) has determined that mercury chloride and methylmercury are possible human carcinogens (R i s h e r. and D e W o s k i n, 1999).

In Serbia, due to health benefits, fish consumption has increased and the aim of this work is to estimate the intake of mercury through fish consumption and compare it to the recommended safe limit.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The weekly intake of Hg through fish consumption in Serbian population has been calculated by the deterministic model using fixed average values for consumption and mercury concentration. For consumption, we used data of the World Health Organization (GEMS/FOOD regional diets, 2003) for European – 46,8 grams per person per day for total fish and seafood intake (327, 6 g/person per week), which is similar to the recommendation of the American Heart Association of 340g/week. For the purpose of evaluating the health risk of this estimated dietary exposure, it was compared to the provisional tolerable weekly intake (PTWI) recommended by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee for Food Additives - 5 µg mercury/kg body weight (WHO, 2003).

In 2008. total mercury concentrations were measured in the muscle tissue of four fish species of great importance in the diet of the Serbian population: two imported species - hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) and mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*) and two species farmed in Serbia's fish ponds - carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and trout (*Salmo irideus*). Also, mercury content was measured in canned tuna (*Thunnas spp.*) products.

Samples were prepared by microwave digestion (ETHOS Milestone). Sampled weight of fish muscle was 0,75g. Wet digestion was applied with 8mL nitric acid and 2mL hydrogen peroxide. Analyses were carried out on atomic absorption spectrometer Varian "SpectrAA 220" with VGA 77 hydride system. Cold vapor technique was applied, using 30% SnCl₂ as reductant. Analytical quality control was achieved by using certified reference material BCR 186. Replicate analyses were in the range of certified values.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mercury content in fish samples is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Mercury content in fish samples.

| species | number of samples | mercury content, μgg^{-1} | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | min | max | mean |
| hake | 120 | 0,001 | 0,282 | 0,048 |
| mackerel | 32 | 0,009 | 0,116 | 0,042 |
| carp | 28 | 0,006 | 0,045 | 0,013 |
| trout | 25 | 0,008 | 0,059 | 0,018 |
| canned tuna | 110 | 0,008 | 1,148 | 0,106 |
| total | 315 | 0,001 | 1,148 | 0,045 |

All samples contained mercury below the maximum level fixed by the European Commission Decision (Commission regulation (EC) No 1881/2006, 2006) and Serbian national regulation (Pravilnik o količinama pesticida, 1992) which set the maximum of mercury level at $0,5 \mu\text{gg}^{-1}$ for fish and $1,5 \mu\text{gg}^{-1}$ for canned tuna products. Mean mercury content in examined species is $0,045 \mu\text{gg}^{-1}$. The highest average mercury concentration was found in canned tuna - $0,106 \mu\text{gg}^{-1}$ and the lowest in carp from fishponds - $0,013 \mu\text{gg}^{-1}$. Mean mercury content in seafood - $0,065 \mu\text{gg}^{-1}$ was four times higher than mean mercury content in freshwater fish - $0,016 \mu\text{gg}^{-1}$. Also, the weekly intake of mercury calculated on the basis of seafood intake was four times greater than the intake based on the freshwater fish consumption. Estimated average weekly intake of mercury through fish consumption based on the fish intake of $327,6 \text{ g/week}$ for all examined species is $14,7 \mu\text{g/week}$.

The average weekly intake of mercury in Serbia is similar to the mercury intake through fish consumption in Chile - $11,2 \mu\text{g/week}$ (Munoz et al., 2005), and lower than the intake from fish in Spain - $92,4 \mu\text{g/week}$ (Ureta et al., 1996). Based on 70 kg body weight person, average weekly intake of mercury by all examined fish species in Serbia is $0,21 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$, and is lower than the estimated intake of mercury in Australia - $0,7 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$, France - $0,63 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$, New Zealand - $0,5 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$ (WHO, 2004) and Italy - $0,66 - 3,23 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$ (Storelli, 2005). In consumption scenario with the total seafood intake, the weekly intake of mercury is $0,3 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$, and in scenario with consumption of freshwater fish only, weekly intake of mercury is $0,07 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$. In the worst case, if the intake of mercury is calculated based solely on canned tuna consumption, the weekly intake of mercury is $0,5 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$. Estimated weekly intake of mercury through fish consumption in all consumption scenarios is lower than the recommended provisional tolerable weekly intake of $5 \mu\text{g/kg b.w./week}$.

CONCLUSION

Based on FAO/WHO recommended safe limit of 5 µg/kg b.w./week and on obtained results, we can conclude that the intake of mercury in the case of consuming imported hake, mackerel and canned tuna or domestically bred carp and trout is lower than the safe limit.

Acknowledgements:

The research was carried out within the Project No 20122 “Monitoring of aquatic ecosystems with the aim of obtaining chemically safe aquacultured products competitive on the EU market, funded by the Ministry of Science of Serbia.

REFERENCES

AHANC (2006). American Heart Association Nutrition Committee. Diet and lifestyle recommendations revision 2006: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association Nutrition Committee. *Circulation* 114, 82–96.

Commission regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 december 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs, Official journal of European Union, L 364, 20.12.2008., p. 5-24

GEMS/FOOD regional diets, Food Safety Department World Health Organization, 2003, Geneva, Switzerland

Munoz, O., Bastias, J.M., Araya, M., Morales, A., Orellana, C., Rebolledo, R., Velez, D. (2005). Estimation of the dietary intake of cadmium, lead, mercury, and arsenic by the population of Santiago (Chile) using a Total Diet Study, Food and Chemical Toxicology 43 1647–1655.

Pravilnik o količinama pesticida, metala i metaloida i drugih otrovnih supstancija, hemioterapeutika, anabolika i drugih supstancija koje se mogu nalaziti u namirnicama, *Sl. list SRJ*, br. 5/92;

Risher, J. and DeWoskin, R. (1999). Toxicological profile for mercury, U.S. Department of health and human services, Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, March..

*Storelli, M.M., Storelli, A., Giacomini-Stuffler, R., Marcotrigiano, G.O. (2005). Mercury speciation in the muscle of two commercially important fish, hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) and striped mullet (*Mullus barbatus*) from the Mediterranean sea: estimated weekly intake, Food Chemistry 89, 295–300;*

Urieta, I., Jalo'n, M., Eguileor, I. (1996). Food surveillance in the Basque country (Spain) II. Estimation of the dietary intake of organochlorine, pesticides, heavy metals, arsenic, aflatoxin M1, iron and zinc through the total diet study, 1990/91. Food Additives and Contaminants 13, 29–52.

WHO (2003). Summary and conclusions of the sixty-first meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), JECFA/61/SC, Rome, 10–19 June 2003.

WHO (2004). Safety evaluation of certain food additives and contaminants, WHO Food Additive Series: 52, International Programme on Chemical Safety, WHO, Geneva.

SASTAV MASNIH KISELINA I SADRŽAJ HOLESTEROLA U PREDKONZUMNOJ PASTRMCI (*ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS*) I ŠARANSKOJ MLAĐI (*CYPRINUS CARPIO*)

DEJANA TRBOVIĆ^{1*}, DANIJELA VRANIĆ¹, RADIVOJ PETRONIJEVIĆ¹, JASNA
ĐINOVIĆ¹, MILAN BALTIĆ², VITOMIR ČUPIĆ², AURELIJA SPIRIĆ¹

¹*Institut za higijenu i tehnologiju mesa, Kačanskog 13, 11000 Beograd,
dejana@inmesbgd.com*

²*Fakultet veterinarske medicine, Bulevar oslobođenja 18, 11000 Beograd*

FATTY ACID PROFILE AND CHOLESTEROL CONTENT OF JUVENILE RAINBOW TROUT (*ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS*) AND COMMON CARP FRY (*CYPRINUS CARPIO*)

Abstract

Fatty acid profile and cholesterol content were investigated in rainbow trout and common carp, farmed in intensive and semi-intensive ponds respectively. Fatty acid contents of the relevant fish feeds were investigated, too. Fatty acid methyl esters were determined by GC/FID. Cholesterol was analyzed by HPLC/PDA at 210nm. Palmitic acid was major component of the saturated fatty acids in trout (19.04%), as well as in carp (16.40%). The total content of n-3 fatty acids in trout was 13.27%, with 22:6 n-3, as the most abundant one (6.04%). The $\Sigma n-3/\Sigma n-6$ ratio in trout was 0.90 ± 0.05 . Higher content of linoleic acid (18:2 n-6) in carp (29.14%) increases the contribution of n-6 fatty acids to the total fatty acid content. The $\Sigma n-3/\Sigma n-6$ ratio in carp was 0.09 ± 0.01 . Fat content ($2.01 \pm 0.63\%$) and cholesterol (41.74 ± 2.08 mg/100g) determined in trout were lower than their content in carp ($4.57 \pm 0.73\%$ and 48.45 ± 4.44 mg/100g).

Key words: rainbow trout, carp, fish feed, fatty acids, cholesterol

UVOD

Šaran je najvažnija riba toplovodnih ribnjaka, čije je meso ukusno i hranjivo. Kalifornijska pastrmka je cenjena zbog delikatesnog mesa prvorazrednog kvaliteta (Ć i r k o v i ć i sar. 2002). Pored toga što sadrži biološki vredne proteine, minerale i vitamine, riba je značajan

izvor omega-3 polinezasićenih masnih kiselina koje smanjuju nivo triglicerida i holesterola u serumu (S i d h u, 2003). Stoga konzumiranje ribe i proizvoda od ribe smanjuje rizik od kardiovaskularnih oboljenja (K r i s-E t h e r t o n i s a r. 2002). Dosadašnja ispitivanja su pokazala da su količine holesterola u ribljem (49-92 mg/100g), svinjskom i goveđem mesu (45-84 mg/100g) slične (P i i r o n e n i s a r. 2002).

Rečna riba sadrži veće količine n-6 polinezasićenih masnih kiselina, naročito linolne (18:2 n-6) i arahidonske (20:4 n-6), ali, takođe, i bitne količine n-3 polinezasićenih masnih kiselina EPA (20:5 n-3) i DHA (22:6 n-3). Odnos esencijalnih masnih kiselina n-3/n-6 kod rečne ribe kreće se od 1 do 4, dok je kod morske ribe, koju karakteriše veći sadržaj n-3 polinezasićenih masnih kiselina, taj odnos veći i kreće se između 5 i 10. Sastav masnih kiselina rečne i morske ribe zavisi od lipidnog sastava njihove hrane. U literaturi postoje brojna ispitivanja o uticaju ishrane na sastav masnih kiselina ribe, naročito o potrebama pojedinih vrsta riba za esencijalnim masnim kiselinama (S t e f e n s, 1997).

Cilj ovog rada je bio da se ispituju hemijski parametri kvaliteta, sastav masnih kiselina i sadržaj holesterola u uzorcima kalifornijske pastrmke i šarana u fazi uzgoja, u zimskom periodu (novembar-decembar), kao i masnokiselinski sastav hrane za ribu.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Uzimanje uzoraka

Predkonzumna kalifornijska pastrmka uzorkovana je početkom decembra 2008. godine u ribnjaku sa intenzivnim uzgojem. pH vode je bio 6,70, a temperatura 10°C. Prosečna dužina pastrmke je bila 24,58cm, a prosečna masa 168,49 g. Pastrmka je hranjena kompletnom hranom za ribe koja je u sastavu imala: riblje brašno, sojinu pogaču, riblje ulje, repičinu pogaču i repičino ulje, suncokretov kolač, pšenicu.

Uzorci šarana uzeti su krajem novembra 2008. godine iz ribnjaka sa poluintenzivnim uzgojem. Temperatura vode u ribnjaku kretala se od 13°C do 15°C, a pH 6,6. Prosečna dužina šaranske mladi je bila 18,10 cm, a prosečna masa 152,42 g. Šaran je prihranjivan ekstrudiranom potpunom smešom za tov šarana koja se sastojala od ribljeg brašna, sojinih proteinskih proizvoda, kukuruza, pšenice i dr.

Uzorci su, do laboratorijskih ispitivanja, čuvani na -18°C. Za potrebe ispitivanja riba je ostavljena sat vremena na sobnoj temperaturi, zatim je odvojena glava i rep, pažljivo je uklonjena koža i utroba, a fileti ribe su homogenizovani.

Analiza hemijskog sastava ribe

Sadržaj proteina (N x 6,25) je određen metodom po Kjeldahlu. Sadržaj vode je određen sušenjem na 103 ± 2°C, do konstantne mase (SRPS ISO 1442/1998). Ukupna mast je određena ekstrakcijom masti petroletrom po Soxhlet-u (SRPS ISO 1443/92). Sadržaj pepela je određen merenjem mase ostatka posle žarenja na 550± 25 °C (SRPS ISO 936/1999).

Ekstrakcija ukupnih lipida za određivanje masnih kiselina

Ukupni lipidi, za određivanje masnih kiselina, ekstrahovani su metodom ubrzane ekstrakcije rastvaračima na aparatu Dionex ASE 200. Homogenizovani uzorak, pomešan sa dijatomejskom zemljom, ekstrahovan je smešom heksana i izo-propanola u 33ml ekstrakcionoj ćeliji, na temperaturi od 100°C i pod pritiskom od 10,3 MPa. Dobijeni ekstrakt uparen je u struji azota, na 50°C, do suvog ostatka masti.

Analiza sastava masnih kiselina

Metilestri masnih kiselina su pripremljeni transesterifikacijom sa trimetilsulfonijum-hidroksidom, prema metodi SRPS EN ISO 5509:2007. Analizirani su na kapilarnom GC/FID Shimadzu 2010 na cijanopropil-aril koloni HP-88 (100m x 0,25mm x 0,20 μ m). Temperature injektora i detektora su bile 250°C, odnosno 280°C. Noseći gas je azot, 1,33 ml/min, sa odnosom splita 1:50. Injektovana zapremina je 1 μ l. Temperatura peći kolone bila je programirana. Ukupno vreme trajanja analize iznosilo je 50,5min. Metilestri masnih kiselina su identifikovani na osnovu retencionih vremena, poređenjem sa retencionim vremenima smeše metilestara masnih kiselina u standardu, Supelco 37 Component FAME Mix.

Određivanje sadržaja holesterola

Sadržaj holesterola je određen primenom HPLC/PDA, na aparatu HPLC Waters 2695 Separation modul, sa Waters 2996 Photodiodearray detector, prema metodi M a r a s c h e l l o i s a r. (1996). Hromatografsko razdvajanje je postignuto na Phenomenex Luna C₁₈₍₂₎ koloni (150mm x 3,0mm, 5 μ m) sa odgovarajućom predkolonom, izokratno, sa mobilnom fazom izopropanol-acetonitril 20%:80% v/v. Injekciona zapremina bila je 10 μ l. Holesterol je određen apsorpcijom na talasnoj dužini 210 nm. Analitički prinos (Recovery) za date količine iznosio je od 66.30% do 74.80%. Za izračunavanje sadržaja holesterola korišćena je eksterna kalibracija. Za kontrolu sistema, akviziciju podataka i njihovu obradu korišćen je Empower Pro softver.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Hemijski sastav fileta pastrmke i šarana prikazan je u tabeli 1. Prosečan sadržaj proteina (pastrmka 17,56 \pm 0,28%; šaran 16,15 \pm 0,22%), vode (pastrmka 78,68 \pm 0,53%; šaran 77,63 \pm 0,62%) i masti (pastrmka 2,01 \pm 0,63%; šaran 4,57 \pm 0,73%) u su skladu sa podacima iz literature (Č i r k o v i ć i s a r., 2002). Treba imati u vidu da se naši rezultati odnose na ribu u uzgoju.

Tabela 1. Hemijski sastav fileta pastrmke i šarana (srednja vrednost \pm stand. devijacija), n=6.

| Hemijski parametar | Pastrmka | Šaran |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sadržaj proteina, % | 17,56 \pm 0,28 | 16,15 \pm 0,22 |
| Sadržaj vode, % | 78,68 \pm 0,53 | 77,63 \pm 0,62 |
| Sadržaj masti, % | 2,01 \pm 0,63 | 4,57 \pm 0,73 |
| Sadržaj pepela, % | 1,38 \pm 0,06 | 1,10 \pm 0,06 |

U tabeli 2. prikazan je sastav masnih kiselina i sadržaj holesterola u filetima pastrmke i šarana i sastav masnih kiselina u hrani za ishranu pastrmke i šarana.

Tabela 2. Sastav masnih kiselina (% od ukupno identifikovanih masnih kiselina) u filetima pastrmke i šarana (srednja vrednost \pm stand. devijacija), sadržaj holesterola i sastav masnih kiselina hrane za ishranu pastrmke i šarana

| Masne kiseline | Pastrmka, (%) | Hrana za uzgoj pastrmke, (%) | Šaran, (%) | Hrana za tov šarana, (%) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 14:0 | 3,76 \pm 0,19 | 4,44 | 0,75 \pm 0,09 | 0,89 |
| 15:0 | 0,33 \pm 0,01 | 0,28 | 0,18 \pm 0,02 | 0,04 |
| 16:0 | 19,04 \pm 0,56 | 13,87 | 16,40 \pm 0,70 | 11,10 |
| 16:1 | 4,76 \pm 0,01 | 4,29 | 3,36 \pm 0,15 | 0,33 |
| 17:0 | - | 0,22 | 0,25 \pm 0,02 | 0,08 |
| 18:0 | 4,39 \pm 0,18 | 2,72 | 5,96 \pm 0,15 | 4,15 |
| 18:1 n-9 | 31,53 \pm 2,88 | 33,21 | 33,44 \pm 0,34 | 22,77 |
| 18:1 n-11 | 3,25 \pm 0,08 | 2,82 | 1,92 \pm 0,05 | 1,18 |
| 18:2 n-6 | 11,14 \pm 0,82 | 12,79 | 29,14 \pm 0,47 | 51,70 |
| 18:3 n-6 | - | 0,37 | 0,41 \pm 0,09 | 0,36 |
| 18:3 n-3 | 1,88 \pm 0,16 | - | 1,70 \pm 0,07 | - |
| 20:1 n-9 | 3,57 \pm 0,32 | 5,41 | 1,45 \pm 0,11 | 4,86 |
| 20:2 n-6 | 0,49 \pm 0,05 | 0,15 | 0,67 \pm 0,02 | 0,18 |
| 20:3 n-6 | 0,52 \pm 0,05 | 0,25 | 1,04 \pm 0,13 | 0,20 |
| 20:3 n-3 | 3,15 \pm 0,12 | - | - | - |
| 22:1+20:4 | 1,00 \pm 0,06 | 3,26 | 0,99 \pm 0,17 | 0,06 |
| 20:5 n-3 | 2,47 \pm 0,58 | 7,18 | 0,26 \pm 0,05 | 0,43 |
| 22:5 n-3 | 1,27 \pm 0,25 | 0,14 | 0,29 \pm 0,09 | - |
| 22:6 n-3 | 6,04 \pm 1,61 | 4,43 | 0,52 \pm 0,02 | 0,24 |
| Ukupne zasićene | 24,63 \pm 3,17 | 21,54 | 23,51 \pm 0,80 | 16,26 |
| Ukupne mononezasićene | 39,94 \pm 7,44 | 45,74 | 40,18 \pm 0,32 | 29,14 |
| Ukupne polinezasićene | 30,12 \pm 2,49 | 28,59 | 34,99 \pm 0,48 | 53,17 |
| Σ n-6 | 14,69 \pm 1,77 | 13,57 | 31,26 \pm 0,55 | 52,44 |
| Σ n-3 | 13,27 \pm 2,28 | 11,76 | 2,77 \pm 0,15 | 0,67 |
| odnos Σ n-3/ Σ n-6 | 0,90 \pm 0,05 | 0,87 | 0,09 \pm 0,01 | 0,01 |
| Sadržaj holesterola, mg/100g | 41,74 \pm 2,08 | | 48,45 \pm 4,44 | |

Prema našim rezultatima, prosečan sadržaj ukupnih zasićenih masnih kiselina u filetima pastrmke iznosi 24,63%, a u filetima šarana 23,51%. Generalno, ribe imaju niži sadržaj ukupnih zasićenih masnih kiselina (<30%), sa izuzetkom nekih vrsta (A c k m a n, 1989). Od pojedinačnih zasićenih masnih kiselina u filetima pastrmke i šarana najviše je zastupljena palmitinska kiselina (pastrmka 19,04%, šaran 16,40%).

Sadržaj ukupnih mononezasićenih masnih kiselina u filetima pastrmke iznosi 39,94%. Slične rezultate (38,55%) navode i drugi autori (D e F r a n c e s c o i s a r., 2004).

Ukupan sadržaj n-3 masnih kiselina u filetima pastrmke je 13,27%, sa najviše zastupljenom 22:6 n-3 (6,04%). C a b a l l e r o i s a r. (2002) navode različite količine ove masne kiseline u filetima pastrmke (6,6-7,7%) i sadržaj ukupnih n-3 masnih kiselina od 13,3-16,1%, u zavisnosti od izvora lipida u hrani (kombinacije ribljug, repičinog ulja i palminog ulja). Sadržaj 20:5 n-3 je bio 2,47% (prema C a b a l l e r o i s a r., 2002. je 2,2-2,4%). Odnos Σ n-3/ Σ n-6 u filetima pastrmke iznosi 0,90 \pm 0,05.

Sadržaj ukupnih mononezasićenih masnih kiselina u filetima šarana iznosi, u proseku 40,18%, dok sadržaj ukupnih polinezasićenih masnih kiselina iznosi 34,99%. Slične rezultate navode i drugi autori (G e r i i s a r., 1995): sadržaj ukupnih mononezasićenih masnih kiselina 39,80-41,64%, sadržaj ukupnih polinezasićenih masnih kiselina 32,3-34,5%.

Najzastupljenija mononezasićena masna kiselina u ispitanim filetima šarana je oleinska (18:1 n-9) i iznosi 33,44%. Sledeća po zastupljenosti je palmitoleinska kiselina (16:1), 3,52%.

U našim ispitivanjima veći sadržaj linolne kiseline (18:2 n-6) u filetima šarana (29,14%), verovatno, potiče iz hrane u kojoj je njen sadržaj bio 51,7%. Prema literaturnim podacima hrana za ribe koja sadrži 7,3% sojinog ulja sadrži 34,9% linolne kiseline (W o r t h i n g t o n i L o v e l l, 1973). Ispitivanjem jestivog dela šarana koji je prihranjivan hranom sa 12% kukuruznog ulja, R u n g e i s a r. (1987) nalaze 35% ove masne kiseline, koja je povećala udeo n-6 i smanjila odnos $\Sigma n-3/\Sigma n-6$ na 0,1, slično kao i u našim ispitivanjima 0.09 ± 0.01 .

Sadržaj omega-3 masnih kiselina, takođe, zavisi od ishrane. Sadržaj linolenske kiseline (18:3 n-3) u filetima šarana je 1,75%, eikosapentaenoične 0,35%, a dokosaheksaenoične 0,53%.

Ishrana sa balansiranim odnosom $\Sigma n-3/\Sigma n-6$ je važna za uzgoj zdrave ribe i za proizvodnju kvalitetne hrane za ljudsku ishranu (S t e f f e n s, 1997).

U našim ispitivanjima sadržaj holesterola u uzorcima kalifornijske pastrmke iznosi $41,74 \pm 2,08$ mg/100g, što je u skladu sa ispitivanjem K o p i c o v e i V a v r e i n o v e (2007), (pastrmka *Salmo trutta* 41mg/100g), a značajno niži od sadržaja holesterola koji pomenuti autori navode za pastrmku *Salvelinus fontinalis* (117 mg/100g). Sadržaj holesterola u ispitanim uzorcima šarana ($48,45 \pm 4,44$ mg/100g) je blizak vrednostima za *Cyprinus carpio*, 47 mg/100g i *Ctenopharyngodon idellus*, 52 mg/100g, a veći u poređenju sa sadržajem holesterola (11 mg/100g) za *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (K o p i c o v a i V a v r e i n o v a, 2007).

ZAKLJUČCI

Prosečan sadržaj proteina u filetima pastrmke iznosi $17,56 \pm 0,28\%$ a u filetima šarana $16,15 \pm 0,22\%$.

Sadržaj masti ($2,01 \pm 0,63\%$) i holesterola ($41,74 \pm 2,08$ mg/100g) u uzorcima pastrmke je manji nego u uzorcima šarana ($4,57 \pm 0,73\%$ i $48,45 \pm 4,44$ mg/100g).

Sadržaj ukupnih zasićenih masnih kiselina kod pastrmke iznosi $24,63 \pm 3,17\%$, a kod šarana $23,51 \pm 0,80\%$. Sadržaj ukupnih mononezasićenih masnih kiselina kod pastrmke iznosi $39,94 \pm 7,44\%$, a kod šarana $40,18 \pm 0,32\%$, dok je od ukupno polinezasićenih masnih kiselina kod pastrmke prisutno $30,12 \pm 2,49\%$, a kod šarana $34,99 \pm 0,48\%$. Odnos $\Sigma n-3/\Sigma n-6$ za pastrmku iznosi $0,90 \pm 0,05$, a za šarana $0,09 \pm 0,01$.

Hrana za pastrmke sadrži 12,79% linolne, i veće količine n-3 masnih kiselina 20:5 n-3 (7,18%) i 20:6 n-3 (4,43%). Odnos $\Sigma n-3/\Sigma n-6$ iznosi 0,87. Veći sadržaj linolne kiseline u hrani za ishranu šarana (51,7%), smanjio je odnos $\Sigma n-3/\Sigma n-6$ koji iznosi 0.01.

Obe vrste riba predmet su našeg ispitivanja u naredne dve godine i biće praćene sve promene navedenih parametara u zavisnosti od sezone, starosti, vrste hrane, uslova sredine.

Zahvalnica:

Ovo istraživanje je rađeno u okviru projekta 20122, »Monitoring vodenih ekosistema u cilju dobijanja hemijski ispravnih i kvalitetnih akvakulturnih proizvoda, konkurentnih tržištu EU«, koji, Programom istraživanja u oblasti tehnološkog razvoja za period 2008-2010. godine, finansira Ministarstvo nauke R. Srbije.

LITERATURA

Ackman, R. G. (1989). Nutritional composition of fats in seafoods. *Progress in Food and Nutrition Science* 13, 161-241.

Caballero, M. J., Obach, A., Roselund, G., Montero, D., Gisvold, M., Izquierdo, M. S. (2002). Impact of different dietary lipid sources on growth, lipid digestibility, tissue fatty acid composition and histology of rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. *Aquaculture* 214, 253-271.

Ćirković, M., Jovanović, Branislava, Maletin S. (2002). Ribarstvo. Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, 333-334.

De Francesco, M., Parisi, G., Medale, F., Lupi, P., Kaushik, S. J., Poli, B. M. (2004). Effect of long-term feeding with a plant protein mixture based of large rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). *Aquaculture* 236, 413-429.

Geri, G., Poli, B. M., Gualtieri, M., Lupi, P., and Parisi, G. (1995). Body traits and chemical composition of muscle in the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio L.*) as influenced by age and rearing environment. *Aquaculture* 129, 329-333.

Kopicova, Z., Vavreinova, S. (2007). Occurrence of squalene and cholesterol in various species of Czech freshwater fish. *Czech J. Food Sci.* 25, 195-201.

Kris-Etherton, P. M., Harris, W. S., Appel, L. J. (2002). Fish consumption, fish oil, omega-3 fatty acids and cardiovascular disease. *Circulation*. 106, 2747-2757.

Maraschiello, C., Diaz, I., and Regueiro, J. A. G. (1996). Determination of Cholesterol in Fat and Muscle of Pig by HPLC and Capillary Gas Chromatography with Solvent Venting Injection. *J. High Resol. Chromatogr.* Vol.19, 165-168.

Piironen, V., Toivo, J., Lampi, A. M. (2002). New data for cholesterol contents in meat, fish, milk, eggs and their products consumed in Finland. *Journal of food composition and analysis*. 15705-713.

Runge, G., Steinhart, H., Schwarz, F. J., Kirchgeßner, M. (1987). Influence of different fats with varying addition of α -tocopheryl acetate on the fatty acid composition of carp (*Cyprinus carpio L.*). *Fat Sci. Technol.* 89, 389-393.

Sidhu, K.S. (2003). Health benefits and potential risks related to consumption of fish or fish oil. *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*. 38 (3), 336-344.

Steffens, W. (1997). Effects of variation in essential fatty acids in fish feeds on nutritive value of freshwater fish for humans. *Aquaculture* 151, 97-119.

Worthington, R. E., Lovell, R. T. (1973). Fatty acids of channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*): variance components related to diet, replications within diets, and variability among fish. *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.* 30, 1604-1608.

ANALIZA PREKIDA I GAPOVA NA HROMOZOMIMA RIBA VRSTA *STIZOSTEDION VOLGENSE G. I ALBURNUS ALBURNUS L.* KAO INDIKATOR PRISUSTVA GENOTOKSIČNIH AGENASA U VODENOJ ŽIVOTNOJ SREDINI

SVETLANA FIŠTER

*Fakultet za ekologiju i zaštitu životne sredine Univerziteta Union, Cara Dušana 62-64,
11000 Beograd, e-mail: Svetlanafister@yahoo.com*

CHROMOSOME BREAKS AND GAPS ANALYSIS IN FISH SPECIES *STIYOSTEDION VOLGENSE G. AND ALBURNUS ALBURNUS L.* AS AN INDICATOR OF PRESENCE OF GENOTOXIC AGENTS IN THE WATER ECOSYSTEMS

Abstract

The analyses of the frequencies of chromosome breaks and gaps on the *Stizostedion volgensis* G. and *Alburnus alburnus* L. individuals from different localities, in two consecutive years, were showed the highest values, that were above the level of "spontaneous" (under the level of 3 %) changes. The frequencies of changes in fish species *Stizostedion volgensis* were higher than the level of the presumed critical zone (3.0 – 3.5 %) at the localities of Danube by Višnjica and Grocka, i.e. these localities had a risk of being permanent or periodical contaminated with genotoxic agents. Similar results were obtained for fish species *Alburnus alburnus* from the water of some of examined localities. The high levels of chromosomal changes in this fish were detected in river Kolubara by Obrenovac and of the river Sava, especially near its mouth, at the localities of Danube by Višnjica and Grocka, and in the river Tamiš by Pancevo. These localities obviously also had a risk of being permanent or periodical contaminated with genotoxic agents.

Key words: *fish chromosomes, breaks and gaps, genotoxicity, Stiyostedion volgensis G., Alburnus alburnus L.*

UVOD

Poznato je da različite hemijski agensi kao i izvori zračenja mogu dovesti do oštećenja naslednih struktura. Ovi agensi su prisutni u životnom okruženju najčešće kao posledica antropogenog zagađenja i mogu poticati iz različitih izvora i delovati na nasledni materijal na različite načine, pa stoga nose opšti naziv – genotoksični agensi, čime su obuhvaćene i kancerogene materije koje mogu dovesti do malignih oboljenja. Povišena učestalost hromozomskih oštećenja, numeričkih i strukturnih aberacija hromozoma, koristan je pokazatelj njihovog delovanja (L i l p i K o r o g o d i n a, 1981; B r o g g e r, 1982; F i š t e r i s a r. 1987; Z i m o n j i ć i s a r. 1990; F i š t e r, 1992; S o l d a t o v i ć i s a r. 1994; F i š t e r i s a r. 2004). Promene strukturnog tipa koje se najčešće uočavaju na hromozomima su prekidi i gapovi i određivanje njihove učestalosti koristi se u različitim laboratorijskom testovima za kvalifikovanje materija koje su rizične za ljudsku upotrebu (P r e s t o n, 1981), kao i za organizme u prirodi. Pored organizama koji se uobičajeno koriste za laboratorijska ispitivanja kao što su sojevi laboratorijskih miševa i pacova (S o l d a t o v i ć i s a r. 1994; F i š t e r, 1992, 2000a, F i š t e r i s a r. 2004; 2006), u ovim eksperimentima su ponekad korišćene i ribe (A l i n k i s a r. 1980). Istraživanja u prirodi – slobodnim uslovima, takođe su najčešće vršena na miševima i drugim sitnim sisarima, ali i drugim organizmima kao što su vodozemci i ribe (F i š t e r, 1992, 1987, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000a, 2000b, 2002, 2003, 2005; F i š t e r i s a r. 1994, 1996, 1999), najčešće u oblastima sa izraženim antropogenim zagađenjem, kao što su industrijske zone, zone odlaganja otpada i otpadnih voda, ratom zahvaćene zone – sa prisustvom osiromašenog uranijuma (B o ž i ć i s a r. 2004) i slično. Ispitivanja su takođe vršena i u oblastima relativno čistih prirodnih sredina, udaljenih od ljudskih naselja i industrijskih postrojenja. Tako su citogenetički analizirane ribe: pastrmke iz reke Studenice (F i š t e r, 1998), ali i druge vrste, kao što su potočne mreke iz reke Vape sa Pešterske Visoravni (F i š t e r i s a r. 1999) i pastrmke sa izvora reke Vardara, kod Gostivara, na ribnjacima Vrutok i Banjica u Makedoniji (S t e v a n o v s k i, 1998). Istraživanja na ribama iz čistih voda su pokazala da učestalost gapova i prekida nikada nije bila iznad 2,5 %. Ona su korisno poslužila za poređenja i za postavljanje kriterijuma (kritična zona – između 3-3,5%) za procenu genetičkog rizika, kao i za razmatranje dobijenih rezultata.

Cilj ovog rada je bio da se prikažu rezultati ispitivanja riba iz reke Save, Kolubare, Dunava i Tamiša, koje su hvatane na lokalitetima poznatim po prisustvu povećanog opšteg zagađenja, radi procene mogućeg rizika od prisustva genotoksičnih agenasa.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Primeri riba prikupljeni su tokom dve uzastopne godine (1986, 1987) sa različitih lokaliteta i to: smud kamenjar – *Stizostedion volgense* sa lokaliteta Dunava kod Beške, Slankamena, Zemuna, Višnjice i Grocke; uklija – *Alburnus alburnus* lovljena je u Kolubari kod Obrenovca, Savi kod termoelektrane “Nikola Tesla” B i na ušću Save kod Beograda, kao i u Dunavu kod Višnjice i Grocke i u Tamišu kod Pančeva.

Metafazne figure hromozoma pogodne za citogenetičku analizu dobijene su preparacijom iz tkiva bubrega, prema metodi F o n t a n a i s a r. (1970). Analizirano je najmanje 30 metafaznih figura kod svake jedinke (najčešće 30 – 40), kod najmanje šest jedinki istovremeno uhvaćenih na jednom lokalitetu (najčešće 6 – 12) primeraka riba. Utvrđivan je broj prekida i gapova na hromozomima ovih riba, a dobijeni rezultati su analizirani primenom statističkih metoda.

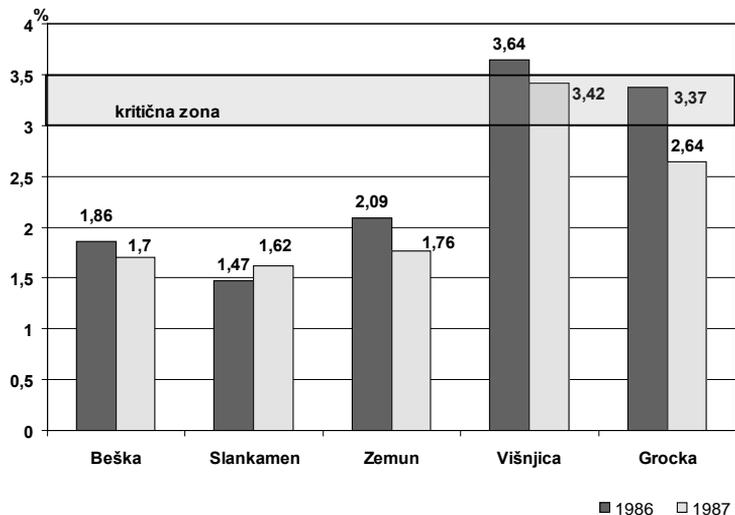
REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Rezultati citogenetičke analize metafaznih hromozoma smuđa, prikazani su na Tabeli 1 i Grafikonu 1.

Tabela 1. Učestalost prekida i gapova kod smuđa – *Stizostedion volgense*, G.

| Reka Dunav Lokalitet | Godina | Broj jedinki | Ukupno mitoza | Ukupno prekida i gapova | Prekida i gapova % |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Beška | 1986 | 6 | 161 | 3 | 1,86 |
| | 1987 | 7 | 235 | 4 | 1,70 |
| Slankamen | 1986 | 8 | 272 | 4 | 1,47 |
| | 1987 | 9 | 307 | 5 | 1,62 |
| Zemun | 1986 | 7 | 239 | 5 | 2,09 |
| | 1987 | 6 | 226 | 4 | 1,76 |
| Višnjica | 1986 | 10 | 357 | 13 | 3,64 |
| | 1987 | 12 | 409 | 14 | 3,42 |
| Grocka | 1986 | 8 | 267 | 9 | 3,37 |
| | 1987 | 9 | 340 | 9 | 2,64 |

Neke od dobijenih vrednosti za učestalost prekida i gapova ulaze u oblast kritične zone (3-5% promena), dok neke prevazilaze njen nivo. Najviša zabeležena vrednost iznosila je 3,64 % i zabeležena je kod ovih riba na lokalitetu Višnjice 1986 godine. I sledeće godine, vrednost ovih promena na istom lokalitetu je vrlo visoka i iznosi 3,42 % , odnosno nalazi se u okvirima kritične zone. Lokalitet Dunava kod Višnjice je ujedno jedini gde je u obe godine, zabeležen izuzetno visok nivo promena kod ove vrste i pokazuje visoko statistički značajne razlike u odnosu na sve ostale ispitane lokalitete. Ove razlike su manje samo u odnosu na lokalitet Grocke gde je 1986 godine takođe zabeležena visoka vrednost (3,37 % promena), koja ulazi u okvire kritične zone . Iako su ispod nivoa kritične zone, vrednosti za prekide i gapove zabeležene na ostalim lokalitetima više su u 1986 –oj, nego u sledećoj godini (Tabela 2 i Grafikon 1).



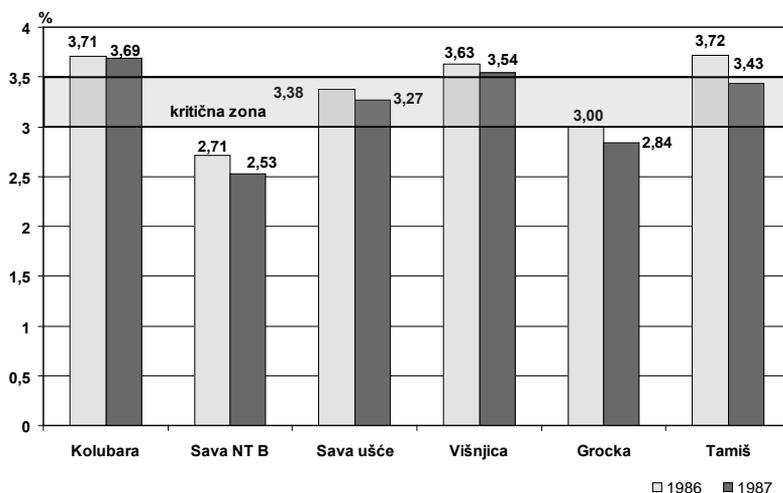
Grafikon 1. Učestalost prekida i gapova kod riba vrste *Stizostedion volgense* G. sa različitih lokaliteta Dunava u odnosu na pretpostavljenu kritičnu zonu (3-3,5 % promena).

Rezultati dobijeni citogenetičkom analizom primeraka uhvaćenih uklija – *Alburnus alburnus*, prikazani su na Tabeli 2 i Grafikonu 2.

Tabela 2. Učestalost prekida i gapova kod uklije – *Alburnus alburnus* L.

| Lokalitet | Godina | Broj jedinki | Ukupno mitoza | Ukupno prekida i gapova | Prekida i gapova % |
|----------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Kolubara - Obrenovac | 1986 | 9 | 323 | 12 | 3,71 |
| | 1987 | 11 | 433 | 16 | 3,69 |
| Sava "NT" B | 1986 | 6 | 221 | 6 | 2,71 |
| | 1987 | 7 | 276 | 7 | 2,53 |
| Sava – ušće | 1986 | 9 | 325 | 11 | 3,38 |
| | 1987 | 8 | 275 | 9 | 3,27 |
| Višnjica | 1986 | 14 | 468 | 17 | 3,63 |
| | 1987 | 10 | 367 | 13 | 3,54 |
| Grocka | 1986 | 8 | 300 | 9 | 3,00 |
| | 1987 | 10 | 352 | 10 | 2,84 |
| Tamiš | 1986 | 12 | 430 | 16 | 3,72 |
| | 1987 | 10 | 320 | 11 | 3,43 |

Vrlo visok nivo promena na hromozomima ovih riba vidi se (Tabela 2, Grafikon 2), na skoro svim ispitivanim lokalitetima i to u obe godine kada su istraživanja vršena. Najviša vrednosti zabeležen je u Tamišu kada je iznosila čak 3,72 %; takođe u Kolubari: 1986, kada je bila 3,71 % i sledeće godine, kada je bila nešto niža 3,69 %. Sve vrednosti prelaze nivo kritične zone (3-3,5%) i ukazuju da je u vodi ovih reka, u periodu kada su istraživanja vršena, bilo genotoksičnih agenasa. Takođe, pri poređenju ovih lokaliteta sa lokalitetima Save kod termoelektrane "Nikola Tesla" B i lokalitetima Dunava kod Slankamena i pa i Grocke (gde je učestalost promena bila niža) javljaju se značajne statističke razlike. Statističke razlike se ne javljaju poređenjem lokaliteta Kolubare sa lokalitetom Tamiša kod Pančeva, gde su takođe utvrđene vrlo visoke vrednosti za učestalost prekida i gapova, od kojih jedna prelazi nivo kritične zone (3,72 %), dok je druga unutar nje (3,43 %). Kod Višnjice, takođe, obe vrednosti, prelaze nivo kritične zone (3,63 %, 3,54 %), te nema visoko značajnih statističkih razlika u odnosu na Kolubaru i Tamiš.



Grafikon 2. Učestalost prekida i gapova kod riba vrste *Alburnus alburnus* L. sa različitih lokaliteta reka: Kolubare, Save, Dunava i Tamiša u odnosu na pretpostavljenu kritičnu zonu (3-3,5 % promena).

Ispitivanja obe vrste riba su pokazala visoke vrednosti na lokalitetu Dunava kod Višnjice, što ukazuje na povremeno, ili stalno prisustvo genotoksičnih agenasa. Na lokalitetu Dunava kod Grocke, zabeležena je visoka vrednost u 1986 godini, kod obe vrste riba: 3 % kod uklije i 3,37 % kod smuđa, dok su u sledećoj godini, obe vrednosti bile ispod nivoa kritične zone. Generalno, više vrednosti promena ustanovljene su u prvoj godini kada su istraživanja vršena, pri čemu treba imati u vidu, da su ribe lovljene u maju mesecu 1986, kada se desio akcident u Černobilu. S obzirom na dobijene rezultate, ipak smatramo da je mogući uticaj ovog događaja od manjeg značaja od prisustva opšteg zagađenja hemijskim materijama, jer su rezultati ispitivanja, koji su kod nekih vrsta riba vršena i tri uzastopne godine (F i š t e r, 1992, 1998, 1999, 2000a, 2000b, 2002, 2003, 2005; F i š t e r i sar. 1994, 1996, 1997 1998, 1999) pokazali male razlike u odnosu na pojedine lokalitete.

Rezultati koji pokazuju povišenu učestalost prekida i gapova dobijeni su kod riba sa lokaliteta Kolubare, reke Save kod njenog ušća, Dunava kod Višnjice i Tamiša, u obe godine kada su istraživanja vršena, što ukazuje na moguć genetički rizik od povremenog ili stalnog prisustva genotoksičnih agenasa na ovim ispitivanim lokalitetima.

LITERATURA

Alink, G. M., Frederix-Wolters, E. M. H., Van der Gaag, M. A., Van der Kerkoff, J. F., Poels, C. L. M. (1980). Induction of sister-chromatid exchanges in fish exposed to Rhine water. *Mutation Research*, 78, 369-374.

Božić, T., Stevanović, J., Popović, D., Vlaski, M., Fišter Svetlana, Kovačević-Filipović, M. (2004). Possible health effects of depleted uranium (DU): examination of peripheral blood of ruminants in exposed areas. 22nd Meeting of the European Society of Veterinary pathology; 6th Meeting of the European Society of Veterinary Clinical Pathology/European College of veterinary Clinical Pathology and Continuing Education Day. Olsztyn – Poland, 15-18 September, 2004., p. 56.

Brogger, A. (1982). The chromatid gap – a useful parameter in genotoxicology? *Cytogenetics and Cell Genetics*, 33, 14-19.

Fišter, S. (1992). „Genetičko-populaciona analiza nekih vrsta riba familije *Cypriniidae*”. Doktorska disertacija, Fakultet veterinarske medicine Univerziteta u Beogradu

Fišter, S. (1997). Učestalost strukturnih promena hromozoma riba iz reke Studenice. U: *Sanacija i zaštita reke Studenice*. Ministarstvo za ekologiju Srbije.

Fišter, S. (1998). Efekti zagađivanja nastalog kao posledica eksploatacije na prostoru rudnika bakra Majdanpek – na hromozomima nekih organizama terestričnog i akvatičnog ekosistema. U: *Ekspertna studija uticaja i posledica eksploatacije na činioce životne sredine na prostoru Rudnika bakra Majdanpek*. Ministarstvo za ekologiju Srbije.

Fišter, S. (1999). Učestalost promena tipa prekida i gapa na hromozomima riba vrste *Carassius auratus gibelio* Bloch, kao pokazatelj prisustva eventualnog zagađenja genotoksičnim agensima. *Veterinarski Glasnik*, 53, 159-171.

Fišter, S. (2000a). Efekti mebendazola na hromozomima sisara u in vivo i in vitro test-sistemu. Zbornik radova Drugog savetovanja iz kliničke patologije i terapije životinja, Budva, 12.-16.06.2000, ss. 298-305.

Fišter S. (2000b). Analiza kariotipa i učestalost strukturnih promena tipa prekida i gapa kod riba vrste *Scardinius erythrophthalmus* L. *Veterinarski Glasnik*, 54, 107-116.

Fišter S. (2002). Efekti zagađenja genotoksičnim agensima na hromozomima tri vrste riba – šarana (*Cyprinus carpio* L.), srebrnog karaša (*Carassius auratus gibelio* B.) i crvenperke (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus* L.) sa nekih lokaliteta Vojvodine. Zbornik radova XIII Savetovanja o dezinfekciji, dezinfekciji i deratizaciji i zaštiti životne sredine – sa međunarodnim učešćem, Kikinda, 29.05.-01.06.2002. ss. 251-260.

Fišter, S. (2003). Učestalost prekida i gapova na hromozomima šarana – *Cyprinus carpio*, L. *Veterinarski Glasnik*, 57, (7-8), 393-403.

Fišter, S. (2005). Povišena učestalost gapova i prekida hromozoma riba kao pokazatelj prisustva genotoksičnih agenasa u vodenoj životnoj sredini. *Ribarstvo* (II međunarodna konferencija, 10-11.02.2005, Beograd, Poljoprivredni fakultet i Akvaforsk Institute of Aquaculture Research AS, Norway) ss. 135-144.

Fišter, S., Soldatović, B., Živković, S. (1987). The effects of tetramisole chloride on murine bone marrow cells and human lymphocyte chromosomes. *Acta Veterinaria*, 37, 41-46.

Fišter, S., Marković, M., Soldatović, B. (1994). Frequency of gap and break type changes on the chromosomes of the fish *Perca fluviatilis* caught at some localities of Danube. *Acta Veterinaria*, 44, 37-44.

Fišter, S., Soldatović, B., Cakić, P. (1996). Karyotype analysis of the fish species *Stizostedion volgensis* (Percidae, Pisces) caught at different localities on the Danube. *Acta Veterinaria*, 46, 359-366.

Fišter, S., Cakić, P., Đorđević, M. (1997). Frequency of gap and break type changes on the chromosomes of the fish species *Esox lucius* (Esocidae) caught at some localities on the Danube and Sava.– International Arbeitsgemeinschaft Donauforschung der Societas Internationalis Limnologiae. 01.-05.09.1997., Wien. Osterreich, pp. 367-371.

Fišter, S., Cakić, P., Kataranovski, D. (1999). Karyotype analysis of *Barbus barbus* L. and *Barbus peloponnensius* V. (Cyprinidae) and frequencies of breaks and gap type structural chromosome changes in fish from the river Vapa. *Acta Veterinaria*, 49, 385-392.

Fišter, S., Jović, S., Stevanović, J., Kovačević-Filipović, M. (2004). Citogenetička analiza ćelija kostne srži pacova tretiranih toluenom. *Veterinarski Glasnik*, 58, 311-318

Fišter, S., Milovanović, M., Jezdimirović, M. (2006). Effects of Flunixin Meglumine on bone marrow cell chromosomes of BALB/C mice. Book of abstracts (15), *Clinica Veterinaria*, [elektronski zapis, ISBN 9958-599-20-1 COBISS.BH-ID 15029766], Bosna i Hercegovina, 26-30. Juni 2006. Neum

Fontana, F. B., Chiarelli, Rosi, A. (1970). Il cariotipo di alcune species di Cyprinidae, Centrarchidae, Ccaracidae. *Studiale mediante colture in vivo. Caryologia*, 23, 549-564.

Lilp, J. G., Korogodina, Yu. V. (1981). Spontaneous and induced chromosome aberrations in bone marrow cells of mice of different strain and age. *Cytologia (USSR) XXIII*, No. 10, 1174-1179.

Preston, J. R., Williom, A., Bender, A. M., Breven, I. G., Carrano, A. V., Heddle, J. A., McFee, A. F., Wolff, S., Wassom, J. S. (1981). Mammalian in vivo and in vitro cytogenetic assays. A report of U S E EPAs Gene-Tox Program. *Mutation Research*, 87, 143-188.

Soldatović, B., Fišter, S., Milčić, D., Stanimirović, Z. (1994). Cytogenetical analysis of the effects of Urotovet® on the chromosomes of mammals in vivo. *Acta Veterinaria*, 44, 345-350.

Stevanovski, V. (2000). Citogenetičke, morfometrijske i proizvodne karakteristike proizvodne forme dužičaste pastrmke *Oncorhynchus mykiss* Walbaum dobijene u makedoniji. Doktorska disertacija, Fakultet veterinarske medicine Univerziteta u Beogradu

Zimonjić, D., Savković, N., Anđelković, M. (1990). Genotoksični agensi. Naučna Knjiga, Beograd.

VEŠTAČKI MREST KLENA (*LEUCISCUS CEPHALUS*, LINNAEUS, 1758)

SAŠA BRANKOVIĆ¹, NIKOLA KUMANOVIĆ², DRAGIŠA PANTIĆ³, Čuk, D.⁴
¹Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije, RJ Niš, Voždova 14/II, Niš, ²OSR Južna Morava II, Jug Bogdanova 12, Niš, ³Ribnjak Vrelo, Sokobanja, ⁴Bast Commerce, Kralja Milutina 69/I, Beograd

ARTIFICIAL SPAWNING OF CHUB (*LEUCISCUS CEPHALUS*, LINNAEUS, 1758)

Abstract

Chub *Leuciscus cephalus* (L.) is a rheophilic cyprinid which prefers lotic habitat conditions, shallow water (0.1–0.3 m) and gravel banks with moderate to high water flow (0.15–0.75 m s⁻¹) for spawning. The aim of the research was to determine the basic quality parameters water for chub spawning and adequate conditions for eggs and larval growth. Artificial reproduction of chub was studied during one subsequent reproductive season. Chub reproduction was conducted in two different variations. Spawners were caught in June from natural waters (Izgare i Sesalska reka). Fish were transported to the hatchery and kept in tank (1000 l). The second group was spawned on catching location and eggs were putted in aquarium for develop.

Key words: *chub, artificial spawning, conditions*

UVOD

Klen živi uglavnom u rekama sa šljunkovitim i kamenitim dnom, rede u jezerima i veštačkim akumulacijama. Grupiše se u manja jata od 15 do 20 jedinki, a taj broj se smanjuje sa veličinom, tako da su najkrupniji primerci solitarni. Mlađ se hrani fito – i zooplanktonom, a odrasli makrozoobentosom, kopnenim insektima, sitnim rakovima, ribama i žabama. Premda uglavnom zoofag, klen se hrani i biljnom hranom i to vodenom mkrofitskom vegetacijom i plodovima kopnenih biljaka (dud, višnja, trešnja i sl.)

Po većini autora mresti se pri starosti od oko 3 godine i ukupnoj dužini tela preko 20 cm, što se odnosi na ženke. Mužjaci i ženke starosti 2+ nađeni tokom eksperimentalnog izlova dali su dovoljnu količinu ponih produkata za uspešnu oplodnju. Klen se mresti od

aprila do juna na šljunkovitom dnu. Plodnost, po različitim autorima iznosi od 97 000 do 2 000 000 komada ikre. Inkubacija traje do 8 dana u zavisnosti od temperature vode.

Regulacijom rečnih tokova, uređenjem i kanalisanjem, kao i izgradnjom odbrambenih protivpoplavnih nasipa nestaju plavne površine. Stari tokovi i rukavci, kao druge lokacije pogodne za prirodni mrest riba bivaju ispunjene najrazličitijim vrstama otpada. Dodatni problem predstavlja legalna i nelegalna eksploatacija šljunka, prilikom koje dolazi do potpune promene obalnog dela, morfologije i strukture dna vodotoka. Tako tekuće vode gube jedan od najvažnijih delova sa aspekta ribarstva - prirodna plodišta. Ne treba naglašavati štetnost brana i drugih hidrograđevinskih objekata koji delimično ili u potpunosti onemogućavaju migracije riba i drugih vodenih organizama. Brojna istraživanja ali i izveštaji korisnika ribarskih područja pokazali su da prirodni mrest sve ređe uspeva. Dobar pokazatelj je da se masovne mrestne migracije i sam mrest u slivu Južne Morave dešavaju jednom u 3 do 5 godina (Jablanica, Veternica, Pusta reka, Toplica, Nišava i Vlasina).

Iako je klen vrsta male ekonomske vrednosti izložen jr velikom pritisku (izlovu) u sportskom ribolovu, što je još jedan od razloga pada brojnosti populacija, kao i razlog za pokretanje ovog istraživanja.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Izlov matica i analize vode vršeni su u periodu od 01. 05. do 10. 06 2005. godine na Izgarskoj i Sesalskoj reci. Za analizu osnovnih fizičko hemijskih parametara kvaliteta vode korišćene su terenske laboratorije WTW multi 340i, Lovibond PC multidirect i Lovibond PC checkit. Analize su rađene na lokaciji izlova matica.

Na navedenim vodotocima je izlov obavljan aparatom za elektroribolov tipa Aquatech IG 200/2. Osnovne karakteristike aparata su: ulaz - 12 V / max. 25 A; izlaz - 300 / 400 / 500 / 600 volti; nivo 2 - 10 kilovata amplituda po jednom pulsu; frekvencije 35 do 100 impulsa/sekundi; oblik impulsa - brz porast, lagani eksponencijalni pad. Uređaj je konstruisan u skladu sa nemačkim DIN, VDE i IEC standardima. Rezultati merenja prikazani su tabelarno.

Početna ideja je bila da se veštački mrest pokuša na dva načina: izlovom matica, čuvanjem u veštačkim uslovima i mrestom bez upotrebe stimulatora mresta i direktnim mrestom izlovljenih matica. **Rezultati bi bili iskorišćeni za komparaciju uspešnosti izleganja mladi, mortaliteta i tempa rasta.**

U navedenom periodu izvršeno je ukupno 6 probnih izlova. Matice za čuvanje (15 mužjaka i 6 ženki težine 70-119g) u veštačkim uslovima ulovljene su 02. 05. 2005. godine i transportovane do ribnjaka vrelo. Držane su u u plastičnom bazenu zapremine 1000 litara, uz minimalni protok vode (iz reke Moravice) i dodatnu aeraciju vazдушnim pumpama. Hranjene su standardnom hranom za salmonide.

Matice spremen za direktni mrest ulovljene su u Izgarskoj i Sesalskoj reci (pritoke Moravice) 10. 06. 2005. godine. Mrest je izvršen istiskivanjem polnih produkata dve ženke i pet mužjaka (težine 50-105g) u plastičnu posudu (tzv. suva metoda), zatim je dodato oko 150 mililitara vode iz reke i izvršeno ispiranje i uklanjanje oštećene ikre. Tako oplodena ikra transportovana je do ribnjaka Vrelo i inkubirana.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Ponašanje matica držanih u bazenu praćeno su od 03. 05. do 10. 06. 2005. godine po

pitanju spremnosti za mrest. Istovremeno mereni su fizičko-hemijski parametri kvaliteta vode i oni su se kretali u sledećim intervalima:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| temperatura | 13-18°C |
| pH | 7,2-7,4 |
| kiseonik | 9,2-11,8 mg/l |
| elektroprovodljivost | 204-227 μ S/cm |
| mutnoća | 4-7 NTU |

Jedinke su normalno uzimale hrane u toku celog perioda. Sazrevanje polnih produkata nije teklo na očekivani način. Iako su temperatura, kao i ostali parametri kvaliteta vode bila identični uslovima u prirodnom toku reke Moravice, do mresta nije došlo. Po isteku očekivanog perioda za mrest (11. 06. 2005.) žrtvovane su dve ženke i konstatovano je da počinje resorpcija ikre. Mužjaci su izbacivali mleč u toku posmatranog perioda.

Prvi izlov jedinki za direktni mrest izvršen je 02. 05. 2005. godine, a zatim više puta u toku maja, da bi matice koje normalno izbacuju ikru na blag pritisak bile nađene 10. juna. Osim toga, evidentirano je u dva navrata da su ženke bile spremne za mrest i izbacivale određenu količinu ikre ali se ovaj proces u naredna dva do tri dana prekidao zbog nepovoljnih meteoroloških uslova (nagle promene praćene kišom).

Tabela 1. Fizičko hemijski parametri kvaliteta vode u trenutku mresta.

| Parametar/lokalitet | Sesalska reka | Izgarska reka |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Temperatura vode °C | 24,4 | 23,4 |
| pH | 7,32 | 7,14 |
| Elektroprovodljivost (μ S/cm) | 252 | 287 |
| Kiseonik mg/l(%) | 7,02(74,3) | 7,30(78) |
| Mutnoća | 8 | 6 |
| | | |

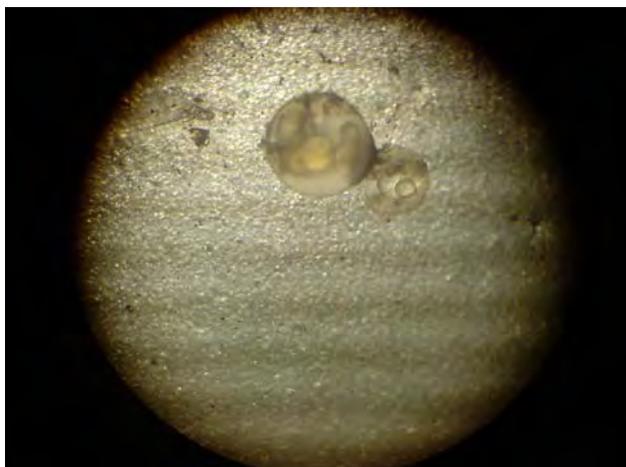
Kod izlova jedinki za direktni mrest žrtvovana je jedna matica radi uzimanja osnovnih morfometrijskih podata -ukupna dužina 23,5 cm, težina 159,7g, starost 2+, težina jednog jajnika sa ikrom 17g a težina 100 komada ikre iznosila je 0,9g.

Oplodena ikra je dezinfikovana i stavljena u priručne inkubatore napunjene vodom iz Izgarske reke, sa recirkulacijom kroz filtere. Održavana je konstantna temperatura vode (24°C). Nije primećena pojava saprolegnije ni drugih oboljenja. Nakon 24 časa izbačena je neoplođena ikra koje je bilo manje od 5%. Do izleganja je došlo nakon 3 dana, a mlađ je utrošila žumančetnu kesu i počela da pliva od 5 do 7 dana nakon izleganja. Tada je prebačena u akvarijum zapremine 200l sa sistemom za recirkulaciju i prečišćavanje vode. Kao ishrana je u prvih 5 dana nakon izleganja korišćena *Artemia* spp., a zatim startna hrana za mlađ salmonida. Mlađ je normalno uzimala hranu prirodnu i veštačku i nije uočen problem "prvog zalogaja". U Tabeli 2. je prikazan prosečni rast u periodu od 60 dana.

Tabela 2. Srednji dužinski rast mlađi klena

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----|------|------|
| Vreme (dana) | 0 | 15 | 30 | 60 |
| Dužina (mm) | 9,1 | 11 | 18,4 | 29,8 |

U periodu razvoja i rasta nakon gubljenja žumančetne kese nisu evidentirane bolesti. Ukupni mortalitet je bio ispod 2% i izazvan uglavnom pojavom deformiteta. U većem broju slučajeva dolazilo je do uginuća čak i zbog nemogućnosti gutanja artemije koja je ostajala zaglavljena u ustima, onemogućavala disajne pokrete i izazivala gušenje.

**Slika 1.** Oplođena ikra klena

ZAKLJUČCI

Cilj ovog rada bio je kako utvrđivanje neophodnih hidro-meteoroloških uslova za uspešan mrest u prirodi, tako i veštačka proizvodnja mlađi klena.

Očigledno je da razvoj ikre klena u eksperimentalnim uslovima nije preterano složen i ne zahteva posebnu opremu, uslove ni hranu za mlađ. Međutim, držanje matica u uslovima pastrmskog ribnjaka nije dalo očekivane rezultate.

Mlađ je nakon isteka 60 dana vraćena na u vodotoke na mestu izlova matica. Manja količina (oko 200 jedinki) podvrgnuta je eksperimentalnoj analizi osetljivosti na temperaturu. Prilikom postepenog podizanja temperature 2°C/h do 39°C sve jedinke su se normalno ponašale. Na temperaturi 39-40°C riba je uznemirena, ne uzima hranu i izlazi na površinu gutajući vazduh. Pojavljuje se dezorijentacija, udaranje u zidove akvarijuma ili potpuno mirovanje na dnu. Kod temperature 40-41°C počinje uginuće koje u roku od nekoliko minuta dostiže 100%, uz napomenu da je u toku eksperimentalnog povećanja temperature radio sistem za recirkulaciju i prečišćavanje.

Druga grupa čuvana je u plastičnom bazenu zapremine 100 l u uslovima tipičnog pastrmskog ribnjaka (temperatura 13-18°C). Konstatovan je znatno sporiji rast iako je

riba normalno uzimala hranu. U zimskom periodu (16.12 2005-19. 01. 2006.) na površinskom sloju vode formirao se ledeni pokrivač debljine oko 25cm i riba u tom periodu nije hranjena. Nakon otapanja leda od 50 jedinki bilo je samo 4 uginulih.

Na osnovu navedenog može se zaključiti da klen može da živi u gornjim delovima vodotoka (salmonidni region) ali za mrest i razvoj mlađi zahteva dosta topliju vodu. Kod izlova matica je uočeno da, iako osnovni fizičko hemijski parametri kvaliteta vode ne osciluju u većoj meri, ne dolazi do mresta kod nestabilnog vremena, sa naglim promenama vazdušnog pritiska i povremenim padavinama.

Samo držanje matica u uslovima salmonidnog ribnjaka, bez hormonskog tretmana nije dalo rezultate. Takođe, mogućnost uzgoja klena u mono- i polikulturi u šaranskim ribnjacima opstaje otvoreno pitanje, što će biti sledeći korak istraživanja.

Zahvalnica:

Ovaj rad ne bi bio moguć bez velike pomoći gospodina Dragiše Pantića, vlasnika ribnjaka Vrelo, koji je pored svojih obaveza u komercijalnom uzgoju, izdvojio prostor, neophodnu opremu i hranu i učestvovao u svim fazama realizacije ovog eksperimenta.

LITERATURA

Jeffries, M., Mills, D. (1996). Fresh water ecology principles and applications, J. Wiley&Sons, Chichester, UK

Kucharczyk, D., Kujawa, R., Mamcarz, A., Targońska, K., Krejszefl S., Wyszomirska, E. (2007). Artificial spawning of common tench (*Tinca tinca* L.) collected from wild populations, Pol. J. Natur. Sc., Vol. 22(1): 107-115

Kujawa, R., Mamcarz, A., Kucharczyk, D. (2007). Postembryonic developmental stages of asp *aspius aspius* (L.), Pol. J. Natur. Sc., Vol 22(2): 239-245

Kupren, K., Mamcarz A., Kucharczyk, ., Maja Prusińska, Krejszefl S., (2008). Influence of water temperature on eggs incubation time and embryonic development of fish from genus *Leuciscus*, Pol. J. Natur. Sc., Vol. 23(2): 461-481,

Marković, T. (1962). Ribolovne vode Srbije, Turistička štampa, Beograd

Sabanjejev, L.P. (1997). Život i lov slatkovodnih riba, Sanimeks, Beograd

Treer, T., Safner, R., Ančić I., Lovrinov M. (1995). Ribarstvo, Nakladni zavod Globus, Zagreb

Vuković, T., Ivanović, B. (1971). Slatkovodne ribe Jugoslavije, Zemaljski muzej BIH, Sarajevo

Zarski, D., Kucharczyk, D., Kwiatkowski, M., Targońska, K., Kupren, K., Krejszefl, S., Jamróz, M., Hakuc-Blazowska, A., Kujawa R., Mamcarz A. (2008). The effect of stocking density on the growth and survival of larval asp, *Aspius aspius* (L.), and european chub, *Leuciscus cephalus* (L.), during rearing under controlled conditions, Arch. Pol. Fish., Vol. 16, Fasc. 4: 371-381.

SPOTSKI/REKREATIVNI RIBOLOV U REPUBLICI SRBIJI U 2007. I 2008. GODINI

DANKO ČUK¹, SAŠA BRANKOVIĆ²

¹*Bast Commerce, Kralja Milutina 69/I, Beograd*

²*Zavod za zaštitu prirode, RJ Niš*

SPORT/RECREATIONAL FISHING IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN 2007 AND 2008.

Abstract

Sport/recreational fishing is very popular in Serbia. In northern, lowland part of the country fishing for cyprinids is present. South from Belgrade, where the land is of a heterogenic highland kind, with valleys in between, diverse kinds of fishing/angling are present. Presently, the Law on fishery from 1994 is in force. Until the end of 2007 the territory of Serbia was divided on 25 fishing areas, and from 2008 a new division on 6 fishing areas was performed. The Law on protection and sustainable use of fish resources is in the process of adoption. This law will also regulate sport/recreational fishing.

Key words: fishing, fishing areas, Law on fishery.

Još u praistoriji, najstarije čovekove delatnosti u funkciji njegovog opstanka bile su lov, ribolov i sakupljanje biljnih plodova u prirodi. Od tadašnjeg lova i ribolova razvilo se stočarstvo i ribarstvo. Čovek je kroz istoriju na razne načine lovio ribu. Ribu je prvo lovio golim rukama ili je pravio razne primitivne klopke. Vremenom je ovladao lovom ribe pomoću luka i strele, kopljem i na kraju izmislio je udicu kao vrlo efikasno sredstvo za lov, koje je i danas u intenzivnoj upotrebi. Vremenom je razvio metode korišćenja raznih mreža i zamki. Višak žive, ulovljene ribe koju nije mogao tog momenta da iskoristi, čuvao je u raznim bazenima, veštačkog ili prirodnog porekla, kao rezervu za zimski period. Ribu je posmatrao i hranio one primerke koje su pokazale sposobnost adaptacije u takvim uslovima. Vremenom su se neke vrste počele razmnožavati i tako je čovek počeo da dobija dragocena iskustva i da formira znanje koje je omogućilo da od ribolovca postane uzgajivač. Iz svega ovog možemo zaključiti da su ribolov i ribarstvo vrlo stare ljudske delatnosti, odnosno da potiču još od praistorijskih vremena.

Ribarstvo je privredna grana koja se bavi gajenjem ribljih (ali i drugih vodenih) vrsta u veštačkim, zatvorenim uslovima (akvakultura) i lovom ribe (i drugih vodenih

organizama) u otvorenim vodama na razne načine: mrežarenjem (privredni ribolov), kao i lovom ribe na udicu (obično je to sportski/rekreativni ribolov, uz neke izuzetke koje spadaju u domen privrednog ribolova – parangal, samice, bučka i slično). Analizom ulova i praćenjem (monitoringom) stanja biomase pojedine riblje populacije ili svih vrsta zajedno u određenom akvatičnom ekosistemu bavi se ribarstvena disciplina – gazdovanje otvorenim vodama.

Sportski/rekreativni ribolov kao segment gazdovanja otvorenim vodama, a time i neotuđivi deo ribarstva, nesumnjivo ima sve elemente privredne delatnosti. S jedne strane, država na javnim konkursima ustupa na određeni vremenski period ribarska područja uz novčanu nadoknadu – zakupcima (korisnicima) kao što su zadruge, preduzeća, registrovana udruženja građana. Korisnici stiču pravo da prodaju godišnje i dnevne dozvole sportskim i privrednim ribolovcima i na osnovu toga stiču prihod. Istovremeno, imaju obavezu da ustupljeno područje unapređuju, organizuju ribočuvarsku službu, sprečavaju nedozvoljene radnje i prijavljuju nadležnim institucijama uočena zagađenja vodotoka na svom području ili nepravilne vodoprivredne radnje oko i u rečnom koritu, koje mogu imati negativne posledice na riblji fond. Takođe su dužni da angažuju ovlašćene stručne institucije da obave hidrobiološka istraživanja i analizu ribljih populacija na datom području i da na osnovu tih rezultata donesu mere za unapređenje ribljeg fonda. Sredstva koja ostanu preko toga predstavljaju profit ili zaradu. Ribolovac, kupovinom dozvole ostvaruje pravo da može nesmetano da izađe na ribolovnu vodu i lovi ribu. Ulovljenu ribu uz poštovanje propisa o veličini, broju i vremenu mrešćenja pojedine vrste može da nosi za sopstvenu konzumaciju. Tako ulovljenu ribu nema pravo da stavlja u promet i prodaje.

U Srbiji se rekreativni ribolovom bavi po slobodnim procenama oko 1-1,5% stanovništva. Ako u Srbiji bez regiona Kosova i Metohije živi oko 7-8 miliona ljudi, onda to iznosi oko 80.000 do 120.000 ljudi. Formirano je tržište ribolovnog pribora i opreme, koje je u sve većoj ekspanziji, tako da se i u Srbiji sve više otvaraju trgovine koje po veličini i kvalitetu ponude možemo slobodno nazvati - robne kuće, mega marketi i slično. Javlja se i veći broj uspešnih proizvođača (čak i na svetskom nivou) opreme i varalica za ribolov.

Pored banjskog, planinskog, lovnog i etno turizma u Srbiji se sve više razvija nova grana kontinentalnog turizma - ribolovni turizam. Sve je veća ponuda smeštaja i mogućnost ribolova na određenim vodotocima i jezerima. Sve ovo zajedno stvara privrednu delatnost koja je vezana za ribolov, pa su sve češće u opticaju termini kao što su ribolovni sajmovi (Niš, Pirot, Novi Sad, Beograd), komercijalni ribolovni i mušičarski reviri, razne manifestacije i takmičenja revijalnog karaktera u lovu ribe (Dani mladice, Smudijade, Klenijade, Štukijade, Somovijade, Zlatna bučka, Carp kupovi i slično), te takmičarski ribolov. Bitan je podatak da je takmičarski ribolov kao sportska grana, dosta popularan u Srbiji i da se ova takmičenja odvijaju na više nivoa (udruženja, zona, region, republika, međunarodna takmičenja) i u svim kategorijama (juniori, seniori, muškarci, žene) uz postizanje zapaženih uspeha i na međunarodnom nivou. Solidno je razvijeno i medijsko tržište iz oblasti ribolova. Postoji određeni broj kvalitetnih časopisa koji redovno izlaze, veći broj TV i radio emisija posvećenih ribolovu, a primetna je i ekspanzija internet sajtova iz ove oblasti. Isto tako, izdat je veći broj knjiga iz oblasti ribolova. U Srbiji postoji određeni broj institucija i stručni kadar koji može kvalitetno da prati i unapređuje riblji fond u državi. Međutim, najviše zbog nedovoljnih novčanih sredstava za istaživanje i sprovođenje mera unapređenja, nedovoljno je iskorišćen potencijal takvih ustanova.

Republika Srbija geografski se nalazi na prostoru zapadnog Balkana. Severnim delom zahvata prostor velike Panonske nizije. Kroz nju protiče reka Dunav, pa spada u

podunavske zemlje, a južno od reka Save i Dunava, prostiru se brežuljkasta i brdsko-planinska područja sa između njih, velikim rečnim kotlinama. Svi vodotokovi u Srbiji pripadaju crnomorskom (zauzima 92,46% od ukupne površine Srbije), jadranskom (zauzima 5,36% od ukupne površine) i egejskom (zauzima 2,18% od ukupne površine). Na severu, u ravničarskom regionu, koji obuhvata većinom pokrajinu Vojvodinu, protiču velike nizijske reke kao što su Dunav (sa prosečnim protokom na ulazu u Srbiju od 2413 m³/s), Sava (sa prosečnim protokom na ušću od 1640 m³/s) i Tisa (sa prosečnim protokom na ušću od 870 m³/s), te neke manje kao što su Bosut (srednji proticaj na ušću 10 m³/s), Tamiš (prosečni proticaj na ušću 50 m³/s), Begej i sl. Na tom području se nalazi i razvijena kanalska mreža Dunav-Tisa-Dunav sa glavnom kanalskom mrežom i mnoštvom pomoćnih, manjih kanala, ukupne dužine oko 15600 km. Glavna kanalska mreža ima funkciju spajanja rečnih tokova Dunava i Tise i njegovu regulaciju protoka uz mogućnost rečnog saobraćaja. Pomoćna mreža ima funkciju navodnjavanja i odvodnjavanja. Svi zajedno čine vrlo razgranatu hidrološku mrežu koja omogućava veliki potencijal za razvoj ribarstva i ribolov. Na tom području obitavaju isključivo riblje vrste nizijskog, ciprinidnog tipa. U bržim delovima rečnog toka Dunava pojavljuju se vrste prelaznog - mrenskog regiona.

Južno od reka Save i Dunava imamo morfološki heterogeniju hidrološku mrežu. Između planinsko-brdskih područja, rasprostiru se velike, rečne doline i ravnice, od kojih je najveća dolina reke Velike Morave, koja zajedno sa dolinama reka Zapadne i Južne Morave formira najveći i ujedno najvažniji kompleks rečnih dolina u Srbiji. Reka Velika Morava (sa prosečnim protokom na ušću 240 m³/s) deli Srbiju u tom regionu po sredini na istočnu i zapadnu Srbiju. Zahvaljujući većem broju planinskih lanaca, javlja se veliki broj hladnih, planinskih potoka i rečica, pretežno bujičnog tipa i manji broj većih, jačih, dubljih, rečnih tokova (Drina-prosečan protok na ušću 395 m³/s, Lim-prosečan protok na ušću 113 m³/s, Ibar, Nišava, Mlava) u kojima obitavaju riblje vrste salmonidnog tipa. Ti rečni tokovi postepeno se transformišu u reke prelaznog, mrenskog tipa sa karakterističnim ribljim vrstama koje tu pripadaju. A postoji i čitav niz tipičnih ciprinidnih, nizijskih vrsta riba koji su prisutne u mirnijim, rečnim tokovima, okolnim mrtvajama, barama i jezerima (uglavnom veštačkog porekla).

Zahvaljujući takvoj hidrografskoj strukturi – u severnom, ravničarskom delu zemlje, najviše je razvijen klasični ribolov ciprinidnih vrsta riba i privredni ribolov. I dosta je masovna upotreba čamaca, odnosno plovnih sredstava za obavljanje svih vidova ribolova.

Južno od Save i Dunava, zahvaljujući činjenici da je raznovrsnija hidrografska struktura, raznovrsnije su i tehnike ribolova. Na salmonidnim vodama karakteristične su metode lova salmonidnih vrsta riba kao što su varaličarenje i mušičarenje. Na prelaznom, mrenskom, regionu razvijene su metode lova ribe kao što je lov ribe plovkom na vožnju, koje omogućavaju efikasan ulov ribljih vrsta mrenskog – prelaznog tipa, a u mirnijim, dubljim delovima reka i na okolnim mrtvajama i uopšte na jezerima na tom području, primenjuju se klasične metode lova ciprinidnih vrsta riba.

Međutim, u poslednje vreme, primetno se povećava broj poklonika koji dolaze iz ravničarskih područja i vrlo uspešno ciljano love pastrmku, lipljena, mladicu, klenu u planinskim, salmonidnim područjima Srbije. Isto tako, javlja se i obrnut proces, da dosta ljudi iz centralne i južne Srbije idu na obale velikih nizijskih reka kao što su Dunav, Sava, Tisa, Tamiš.

Zahvaljujući razvoju saobraćajnih veza, porastu standarda, razvoju medija i samoj edukaciji ribolovaca i dobroj ponudi pribora i opreme za ribolov, sve više se smanjuju

razlike u načinu ribolova po regionima u Srbiji koje su bile karakteristične pre dvadeset i više godina.

U Republici Srbiji je na snazi **Zakon o ribarstvu** iz 1994. godine (Službeni glasnik RS br.35/94). Tim zakonom se istovremeno uređuje oblast avakulture, te sportsko/rekreativni i privredni ribolov. Po tom Zakonu teritorija Srbije se deli na ribarska područja (skraćeno - RP), koje nadležno ministarstvo ustupa na 5-godišnje upravljanje pravnim licima (preduzeća, zadruge, udruženja građana, itd.) - ako ispunjavaju propisane uslove neophodne za gazdovanje, uz određenu nadoknadu državi. Dodelu voda na osnovu konkursa korisnicima, donošenje uredbi, predlaganje novog zakona i inspekcijski nadzor vrši Ministarstvo za zaštitu životne sredine. Neke od odredbi ovog zakona su:

- Ribarstvo je gajenje, lov i zaštita riba u ribolovnim vodama, ribnjacima, ograđenim delovima ribolovnih voda i kavezima, kao i promet i korišćenje ulovljenih riba.
- Privredni ribolov je lov riba na RP radi stavljanja u promet.
- Sportski ribolov je lov riba u smislu rekreacije i sportske aktivnosti građana.
- Korisnik RP je dužan da u roku od 1 godine donese program unapređenja ribarstva za period od 5 godina (srednjoročni program) za to RP.
- Na osnovu srednjoročnog programa, korisnik je dužan da radi godišnji program unapređenja ribarstva na dotičnom RP (godišnji program).
- Korisnik može da izdaje dnevnu, sedmičnu i godišnju dozvolu građanima i tako ubira prihode.
- Korisnik je dužan da svake godine, u skladu sa godišnjim programom izvrši približavanje RP.
- Radi zaštite ribljeg fonda i unapređenja ribarstva ustanovljava se lovostaj za pojedine riblje vrste i propisana veličina ribe.
- Korisnik RP dužan je da preuzima spašavanje ribe i mladi sa poplavljenih terena.
- Korisnik je dužan da organizuje ribočuvarsku službu, koja ima određena ovlašćenja.

Do kraja 2007. na snazi je bila podela Republike Srbije na 25 RP (Službeni glasnik RS br.76/94), što možemo videti u tabeli 1:

Tabela 1. Stara podela ribolovnih voda Republike Srbije (do kraja 2007.)

| Naziv RP | Namena |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dunav I | Privredni i sportski ribolov |
| 2. Dunav II | Privredni i sportski ribolov |
| 3. Dunav III | Privredni i sportski ribolov |
| 4. Dunav IV | Privredni i sportski ribolov |
| 5. Sava I | Privredni i sportski ribolov |
| 6. Sava II | Privredni i sportski ribolov |
| 7. Tisa I | Privredni i sportski ribolov |
| 8. Tisa II | Privredni i sportski ribolov |
| 9. Bačka | Sportski ribolov |
| 10. Srem | Sportski ribolov |
| 11. Tamiš | Sportski ribolov |
| 12. Drina | Sportski ribolov |
| 13. Kolubara | Sportski ribolov |
| 14. Morava I | Sportski ribolov |
| 15. Morava II | Sportski ribolov |
| 16. Timok | Sportski ribolov |
| 17. Zapadna Morava I | Sportski ribolov |
| 18. Zapadna Morava II | Sportski ribolov |
| 19. Lim | Sportski ribolov |
| 20. Ibar | Sportski ribolov |
| 21. Južna morava I | Sportski ribolov |
| 22. Južna Morava II | Sportski ribolov |
| 23. Nišava | Sportski ribolov |
| 24. Kosovo i Metohija I | Sportski ribolov |
| 25. Kosovo i Metohija II | Sportski ribolov |

Na osnovu važećeg Zakona o ribarstvu donešen je **Pravilnik o načinu, alatima i sredstvima kojima se obavlja ribolov** (Službeni glasnik RS br.25/95). Neke od tih odredbi su:

- Ribolov pastrmke (*Salmo trutta* Linnaeus, 1758), mladice (*Hucho hucho* Linnaeus, 1758) i lipljena (*Thymallus thymallus* Linnaeus, 1758) dozvoljen je samo veštačkim mamicima.
- Sportski ribolov se obavlja sa udičarskim priborom sa najviše 3 štapa sa po 2 udice po štapu. -Upotreba čamca za sportski ribolov na ribolovnoj vodi za privredni i sportski ribolov određuje korisnik RP (mesto, vreme, način korišćenja itd.).

Na snazi je tekuća **Naredba o ustanovljavanju lovostaja za pojedine vrste riba na RP ili na delovima RP i o zabrani lova ribe koje nemaju propisanu veličinu** (Službeni glasnik br.100/03). Neke od odredbi su:

1. Ustanovljen je trajni lovostaj za sledeće vrste riba kao prirodne retkosti: Sim Acipenser nudiventris Lowetzky, 1828; Pastruga Acipenser stellatus Pallas, 1771; Atlantska jesetra Acipenser sturio Linnaeus, 1758; Glavatica Salmo mamoratus Cuvier, 1817; Dunavska haringa Alosa caspia (Eichwald, 1838); Crnomorska haringa Alosa immaculata Bennet, 1835; Crnka Umbra krameri Walbaum, 1792; Svetlica Leuciscus souffia Risso, 1826; Drimski šaradan Pachychilon pictum (Heckel et Kner, 1858); Rak rečni Astacus astacus; Rak potočni Austropotamobius torrentiu.

2. Ustanovljen je lovostaj za sledeće vrste riba: Kečiga Acipenser ruthenus Linnaeus, 1758 (1.april do 31.maj); Dunavska jesetra Acipenser gueldenstaedti Brandt, 1833 (1.mart do 30.sept.); Moruna Huso huso (Linnaeus, 1758) (1.mart do 30.sept.); Mladica Hucho hucho (Linnaeus, 1758) (1.mart do 1.jun); Potočna pastrmka Salmo trutta Linnaeus, 1758 (1.otobar do 1.mart); Drimska pastrmka Salmo farioides Karaman, 1937 (1.otobar do 1.mart); Ohridska pastrmka Salmo letnica Karaman, 1924 (1.otobar do 1.mart); Makedonska pastrmka Salmo macedonicus Karaman, 1924 (1.otobar do 1.mart); Dužičasta pastrmka Oncorhynchus mykiss (Walbaum, 1792) (1.otobar do 1.mart); Jezerska zlatovčica Salvelinus alpinus (Linnaeus, 1758) (1.otobar do 1.mart); Potočna zlatovčica Salvelinus fontinalis (Mitchill, 1815) (1.otobar do 1.mart); Lipljen Thymallus thymalus (Linnaeus, 1758) (1.mart do 31.maj); Štuka Esox lucius Linnaeus, 1758 (1.februar do 31.mart); Potočna mrena Barbus peloponnesius (Valenciennes, 1844) (1.maj do 15.jul); Zlatni karaš Carassius carassius (Linnaeus, 1758) (1.maj do 31.maj); Šaran Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus, 1758 (1.april do 31.maj); Linjak Tinca tinca (Linnaeus, 1758) (15.april do 31.jun); Som Silurus glanis Linnaeus, 1758 (1.maj do 15.jun); Smuđ Stizostedion lucioperka (Linnaeus, 1758) (1.mart do 30.april); Smuđ kamenjar Stizostedion volgensis Gmelin, 1788 (1.mart do 30.april); Vretenar mali Zingel streber (Siebold, 1863) (1.mart do 15.maj); Vretenar veliki Zingel zingel (Linnaeus, 1766) (1.mart do 15.maj); Velikousti baš Mikropterus salmoides (Lacepede, 1802) (5.mart do 15.jun);

3. Zabranjen je sportski ribolov mladice, svih vrsta pastrmki, obe vrste zlatovčica i lipljena tokom cele godine u vremenu od 21 do 03 časa.

4. Zabranjen je sportski ribolov ostalih vrsta riba tokom cele godine u vremenu od 21 do 03 časa, osim ako korisnik RP drugačije ne odredi.

5. Zabranjen je privredni ribolov svih vrsta riba u periodu od 1.aprila do 31.maja, osim privredni ribolov tolstolobika sivog Arystichthys nobilis (Richardson, 1844), tolstolobika belog Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (Valenciennes, 1844) i babuške Carassius auratus (Linnaeus, 1758) pokretnim mrežarskim alatima na udaljenosti od najmanje 30 m od obalne linije.

6. Za pojedine vrste riba iz tačke 2. ove naredbe lovostaj se može ustanoviti kako pre tako i posle utvrđenih rokova.

7. Zabranjuje se lov sledećih vrsta riba čija je minimalna lovna dužina ispod (tabela 2.):

Tabela 2. Minimalne lovne dužine za pojedine vrste.

| Vrsta | Latinski naziv | Napomena |
|---------------------|---|----------|
| Dunavska jesetra | <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedti</i> Brandt, 1833 | 150 cm |
| Kečiga | <i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | 30 cm |
| Moruna | <i>Huso huso</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 250 cm |
| Mladica | <i>Hucho hucho</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 110 cm |
| Potočna pastrmka | <i>Salmo trutta</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | 25 cm |
| Dužičasta pastrmka | <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (Walbaum, 1792) | 25 cm |
| Ohridska pastrmka | <i>Salmo letnica</i> Karaman, 1924 | 40 cm |
| Drimska pastrmka | <i>Salmo farioides</i> Karaman, 1937 | 25 cm |
| Makedonska pastrmka | <i>Salmo macedonicus</i> Karaman, 1924 | 25 cm |
| Jezerska zlatovčica | <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 25 cm |
| Potočna zlatovčica | <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (Mitchill, 1815) | 20 cm |
| Lipljen | <i>Thymallus thymalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 25 cm |
| Štuka | <i>Esox lucius</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | 30 cm |
| Potočna mrena | <i>Barbus peloponnesius</i> (Valenciennes, 1844) | 15 cm |
| Zlatni karaš | <i>Carassius carassius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 20 cm |
| Šaran | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | 30 cm |
| Beli amur | <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> (Valenciennes, 1844) | 40 cm |
| Deverika | <i>Abramis brama</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 25 cm |
| Krkuše, sve vrste | <i>Gobio spp.</i> | 10 cm |
| Linjak | <i>Tinca tinca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 20 cm |
| Som | <i>Silurus glanis</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | 60 cm |
| Smuđ | <i>Stizostedion lucioperka</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 35 cm |
| Smuđ kamenjar | <i>Stizostedion volgensis</i> Gmelin, 1788 | 25 cm |
| Vretenar veliki | <i>Zingel zingel</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | 25 cm |
| Vretenar mali | <i>Zingel streber</i> (Siebold, 1863) | 15 cm |
| Velikousti bas | <i>Mikropterus salmoides</i> (Lacepede, 1802) | 15 cm |
| Rečna školjka | <i>Unio pictorum</i> | 8 cm |
| Ostale školjke | / | 6 cm |

Krajem 2007. izvršeno je ukupnjavanje RP u cilju efikasnijeg gazdovanja ribolovnim vodama (Službeni glasnik br.115/07) i objavljen je novi konkurs i raspodela RP korisnicima. Podelu Republike Srbije na RP možemo videti u tabeli 3:

Tabela 3. Nova podela RP Republike Srbije.

| Naziv RP | Namena |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Srbija-Vojvodina | Sportski i sportski/privredni ribolov (Sava, Tisa i Dunav) |
| 2. Srbija-zapad | Sportski i sportski/privredni ribolov (Sava i Dunav) |
| 3. Srbija-jugozapad | Sportski ribolov |
| 4. Srbija-jug | Sportski ribolov |
| 5. Srbija-istok | Sportski i sportski/privredni ribolov (Dunav) |
| 6. Srbija-centar | Sportski i sportski/privredni ribolov (Dunav) |

Na kraju, nadamo se da će donošenje i primena novih zakonskih i podzakonskih propisa uticati na poboljšanje kvalitativno-kvantitativne strukture ribljih populacija. Si-

gurno je da će, kao i u svim oblastima društva, primena zakona dovesti do promene ponašanja ribolovaca u rekreativnom ribolovu. Međutim, smatramo da je neophodna i jedna široka i dugotrajna edukativna akcija, koja bi ribolovcima svih obrazovnih profila ukazala na trenutno stanje na njihovim ribolovnim vodama i sve opasnosti i posledice koje krivolov i nepoštovanje zakona mogu da prouzrokuju, uključujući i nestanak nekih ribolovno atraktivnih vrsta.

LITERATURA

Bojčić, C. i dr. (1982). Slatkovodno ribarstvo, Ribozajednica, Zagreb.

Marković, Z., Mitrović-Tutundžić, V. (2003). Gajenje riba, Zadužbina Andrejević, Beograd.

Marković, Z., Poleksić, V. (2007). Ribarstvo u Srbiji, Vodič, Užice.

Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije br. 35/94. (1994). Ministarstvo za poljoprivredu, šumarstvo i vodoprivredu Republike Srbije. Zakon o ribarstvu, Beograd.

Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije br. 76/94. (1994). Ministarstvo za poljoprivredu, šumarstvo i vodoprivredu Republike Srbije. Rešenje o određivanju ribarskih područja, Beograd.

Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije br. 25/95. (1994). Ministarstvo za poljoprivredu, šumarstvo i vodoprivredu Republike Srbije. Pravilnik o načinu, alatima i sredstvima kojima se obavlja ribolov, Beograd.

Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije br. 100/03. (2003). Ministarstvo za zaštitu prirodnih bogatsava i životne sredine. Naredba o ustanovljavanju lovostaja za pojedine vrste riba na ribarskom području ili na delovima ribarskog područja i o zabrani lova riba koje nemaju propisanu veličinu, Beograd.

Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije br. 115/07. (2007). Ministarstvo zaštite životne sredine. Rešenje o određivanju ribarskih područja, Beograd.

Simonović P. (2001). Ribe Srbije, NNK International, Beograd.

INVESTIGATION UPON CORRELATION BETWEEN WEIGHT, WATER, PROTEINS AND LIPIDS OF CARP FISH (*Cyprinidae*)

L. HADJINIKOLOVA

Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture, 248 V. Levski str., 4003 Plovdiv, Bulgaria
e-mail: lhadjinikolova@yahoo.com

KORELATIVNI ODNOSI IZMEĐU TEŽINE, VODE, PROTEINA I LIPIDA KOD ŠARANSKIH VRSTA

Abstrakt

Cilj istraživanja je bio da ispita korelacije između mase, vlage, proteina i lipida kod šaranskih riba (*Cyprinidae*): šarana (*Cyprinus carpio* L.), sivog tolstolobika (*Aristichthys nobilis* Rich.) i belog amura (*Ctenopharyngodon idella* Val.). Ustanovljeno je da su najjače i izvorne korelacije, sa suprotnim predznakom, između mase i nivoa vode ($r = -0.40$; $r = -0.791$), proteina ($r = -0.69$) i lipida ($r = -0.783$); vode i lipida ($\max r = -0.926$) i proteina i lipida, u telu riba. Dostupnost korelacija između mase i biohemijskih indikatora koji su praćeni ukazuje na mogućnost da se oni koriste kao dodatni kriterijumi u oceni kvaliteta gajenih riba u toku prve godine, kako bi se mogla proceniti hranljiva vrednost riba u ishrani.

Ključne reči: šaranske ribe, vlaga, protein, lipidi, korelacije

INTRODUCTION

The weight is a summary indication, which reflects fish growth, while the chemical composition allows for nutritive value assessment. On the basis of the already established interrelations and correlations between proteins and fish weight, 68 investigations have been made using 68 species of fish and hybrids. R a m s e y e r (2002) has developed a model for prognosticating nitrogen and proteins ($N \times 6.25$), depending on their weight. According to some authors (L o v e, 1970; T u d o r, 1984) the variations in fish chemical composition can also be related to fish length and weight. The investigations made by G e r i et al., (-1993^a, -1993^b), G e r i et al. (1995) have been connected with investigations upon the effect of weight, age, season, growing medium (the water

temperature effect) upon the chemical composition of muscles and fatty acid composition of muscle lipids of the carp. A correlation between fish weight ($39 \div 2776$ g) and morphological elements of different parts of the body upon fish value as food has been established. W e a t h e r l e y et al. (1983) has determined the proteins, lipids, water and energy of trout body depending on fish size at different growing conditions. It has been established that energy increase (calculated on the basis of fish body chemical composition) has been on the account of lipids percent increase.

An investigation upon the eventual correlations between weight and indications describing fish chemical composition can be utilized as objective information in assessing species specificity and nutritive value. Concerning this, the purpose of this study is to investigate the correlations between weight, water, proteins and lipids of carp fish (Cyprinidae).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish. When studying the correlations between weight, water, proteins and lipids, we have been included fish from already carried out research experiments with the species of carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.), big-head carp (*Aristichthys nobilis* Rich.) and grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella* Val.). Weight variation of the fish investigated has been, as follows: Carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.): I group: from one-summer old to two-summer old carp K (I) with weight of 10.0 to 1060 g; II group: from one-summer old to two-summer old carp K (II) with weight of 10.0 to 1300 g; III group: two-summer old carp (K_{1+}) with weight of 300 to 1150 g; big-head carp (*Aristichthys nobilis* Rich.) two-summer old (T_{1+}) with weight of 350 to 1100 g; grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella* Val.) two-summer old (A_{1+}) with weight of 385 to 1446 g. In order to investigate the correlations between water, proteins and lipids, we have also included: one-summer old carp (K_{0+}) with weight of 10.26 to 100 g; one-summer old (T_{0+}) and one-year old (T_1) big-head carp with weight of 30-50 g; grass carp one-summer old (A_{0+}) and one-year old (A_1) with weight of 30-50 g.

Analysis and processing of data. For the analysis we have used at an average 3-10 fish, two-summer old, and one-summer old and one-year old fish by 10-20 fish each, selected at random. From the fish body (the whole body without the head and insides and autoclaved) and from fish musculature (the lateral muscle) by separating the skin and the hypodermic fats, subjected to grinding and homogenization samples have been prepared, which have been analyzed for defining the content of water (105°C, 24 h), protein (Kjeldahl and Parnas-Wagner distillation of nitrogen $N \times 6.25$) and lipids (Soxhlet). Fish weight has been measured by weighing on an electronic balance, with accuracy of 0.01 g.

Correlations have been determined and correlation coefficients between weight and biochemical parameters of the investigated fish were indicated. The correlation coefficient (**r**) and the significance rate (**p**) were determined by Excel computer program of a statistical package Statistica 6.0 (Manov, 2001). Upon comparison of two samples the significant differences were analyzed upon application of t-test according to Student, the probability rate being $p < 0.05^*$; $p < 0.01^{**}$; $p < 0.001^{***}$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Investigating the Correlation Between Fish Weight and Water, Proteins and Lipids

The average values obtained on fish weight (g) and water, proteins and lipids (%) in the body and muscle tissue of fish investigated are shown on Table 1. The correlations between proteins and lipids of carp, big-head carp and grass carp, one-summer and one-year old, have been investigated by reporting the fat that these are the main plastic and energetic substances and that they have a predominant significance in quality assessment of the stocking material and its readiness for hibernation.

The similarity in body composition of the various fish weighing groups and species has outlined the tendency for preserving the relative proportion ratios (the relative share, %) of the chemical composition within the limits of $17.97 \div 22.25\%$ dry matter content, $72.17 \div 82.65\%$ proteins and $10.46 \div 23.32\%$ lipids, depending on live weight. Similar conclusions have been made in Weatherley` et al. (1983) studies, according to which the body composition might be dependent approximately on their live weight.

Table 1. Average values of weight (g) and biochemical indices (% in fresh sample) of carp fish.

| Fish species, age | Parameters | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | n | weight, g | | water, % | | protein, % | | lipids, % | |
| | | x | Sx | x | Sx | x | Sx | x | Sx |
| K (I) | 18 | 396.2 | 93.26 | 78.45 | 0.192 | 17.41 | 0.177 | 3.07 | 0.23 |
| K (II) | 25 | 537.5 | 85.7 | 77.79 | 0.263 | 16.03 | 0.285 | 5.18 | 0.413 |
| K ₁₊ | 64 | 526.56 | 16.53 | 82.03 | 0.086 | 14.27 | 0.149 | 2.53 | 0.065 |
| T ₁₊ | 10 | 720.63 | 41.39 | 77.45 | 1.946 | 16.36 | 0.20 | 3.75 | 0.261 |
| A ₁₊ | 27 | 891.0 | 68.20 | 80.40 | 0.216 | 16.20 | 0.318 | 2.05 | 0.204 |
| K ₀₊ | 9 | 50.19 | 10.23 | 78.64 | 0.414 | 17.61 | 0.308 | 2.78 | 0.179 |
| T ₀₊ | 10 | 46.64 | 7.25 | 79.40 | 0.456 | 15.94 | 0.261 | 3.12 | 0.166 |
| T ₁ | 10 | 36.64 | 6.14 | 80.29 | 0.342 | 16.01 | 0.142 | 2.67 | 0.089 |
| A ₀₊ | 10 | 51.25 | 12.21 | 77.75 | 0.413 | 17.08 | 0.263 | 3.59 | 0.086 |
| A ₁ | 10 | 48.15 | 10.17 | 80.75 | 0.651 | 14.88 | 0.189 | 2.64 | 0.166 |

K(I)- Carp I group; K(II)- Carp II group; K₁₊ - two-summer old carp; T₁₊ - two-summer old bighead carp; A₁₊ - two-summer old grass carp; K₀₊ - one-summer old carp; T₀₊ - one-summer old bighead carp; A₀₊ - one-summer old grass carp; T₁ - one-year old bighead carp; A₁ - one-year old grass carp;

Table 2 depicts the results obtained for correlation coefficients values concerning the couple of indices investigated: weight (g) and water (%) for the species of carp, bighead carp and grass carp.

A considerable negative and significant correlation ($P < 0.05^*$; $P < 0.01^{**}$; $P < 0.001^{***}$) has been established between weight and water of the fish species investigated. A similar correlation has been reported in Weatherley` et al. (1983) investigations in various trout groups. By increasing the weight, the water level decreases, respectively the dry matter content in fish body and muscle tissue increases. From the correlations studied fish weight has determined a relative variation share (%) of water from $R^2 = 0.27 - 0.39$ in carp to $R^2 = 0.625$ in silver carp.

Table 2. Correlations between weight (g) and water (%) in body and muscle tissue of carp, bighead carp and grass carp.

| Para-meters | weight, g | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | water, % | | | | |
| | carp, K _(I) | carp, K _(II) | carp, K ₁₊ | bighead carp, T ₁₊ | grass carp, A ₁₊ |
| r | -0.631 | -0.525 | -0.40 | -0.451 | -0.791 |
| P | 0.005** | 0.007** | 0.0010*** | 0.0265* | 0.0110** |
| n | 18 | 25 | 64 | 10 | 27 |

Table 3 reflects the results obtained for the correlation coefficients values of the couples investigated indices: weight (g) and proteins (%), and weight (g) and lipids (%) for carp.

The relation between weight and protein level in fish has been considerable, reverse and with a high degree of significance ($P < 0.001$) in II group carp. The data for correlation coefficients between weight and lipids have been analogical, as well, and the correlation of II group carp has been authentic, big and positive. The differences in correlation between the indices traced might be due to the fish excerpts, because the correlations have been demonstrated in the group having $n=25$. From the correlations studied, fish weight has determined a higher variation percent of proteins ($R^2 = 0.476$) and of lipids ($R^2 = 0.613$) in the II group carp.

Table 3. Correlations between weight (g), proteins and lipids (%) in carp.

| Parameters | weight, g | | | |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | proteins, % | | lipids, % | |
| | carp, K _(I) | carp, K _(II) | carp, K _(I) | carp, K _(II) |
| r | 0.274 | -0.690 | 0.347 | 0.783 |
| P | 0.271 | 0.00013*** | 0.158 | 0.000004*** |
| n | 18 | 25 | 18 | 25 |

Investigating the Correlations between Water, Proteins and Lipids in Fish

The results obtained for correlation coefficients value for each couple of indices investigated have been given in Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6.

An exceptionally big, negative and significant correlation ($P < 0.01$ ** ; $P < 0.001$ ***) has been established between water and proteins level in one-summer old carp. The relation between water and lipids of fish has been predominantly big, reverse and significant ($P < 0.05$; $P < 0.01$; $P < 0.001$).

Table 4. Correlations between water and proteins (%) in carp body and muscle tissue.

| Parameters | water, % | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | proteins, % | | |
| | carp, $K_{(I)}$ | carp, $K_{(II)}$ | carp, K_{0+} |
| r | -0.347 | 0.186 | -0.90 |
| P | 0.158 | 0.374 | 0.0009 |
| n | 18 | 25 | 10 |

Table 5. Correlations between water (%) and lipids in body and muscle tissue of carp and bighead carp.

| Parameters | water, % | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | lipids, % | | | | |
| | carp, $K_{(I)}$ | carp, $K_{(II)}$ | carp, K_{0+} | carp, K_{1+} | bighead carp, T_{1+} |
| r | -0.60 | -0.745 | -0.733 | -0.43 | -0.28 |
| P | 0.0085 | 0.00002 | 0.024 | 0.046 | 0.043 |
| n | 18 | 25 | 9 | 14 | 10 |

Table 6. Correlations between proteins and lipids (%) in the body of carp, bighead carp and grass carp.

| Parameters | Protein, % | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Lipids, % | | | | | |
| | carp, $K_{(I)}$ | carp, $K_{(II)}$ | bighead carp, T_{0+} | bighead carp, T_{1} | grass carp, A_{0+} | grass carp, A_{1} |
| r | -0.485 | -0.789 | 0.774 | -0.695 | 0.107 | -0.619 |
| P | 0.041 | 0.000003 | 0.0007 | 0.006 | 0.703 | 0.050 |
| n | 18 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

The data for correlation coefficients between proteins and lipids have been analogical, as well, the correlation being significant, predominantly big and positive in one-summer old bighead carp ($r = 0.774$; $r = 0.90$) and negative ($r = -0.485$; $r = -0.789$) in the fish species investigated (with the exception of one-summer old grass carp data).

From the correlations studied water has determined a relative share of variation (%) of proteins within the limits of $R^2 = 0.81$ and of lipids within the limits of $R^2 = 0.555$ in one-summer old carp and in II group carp, while concerning the summary group I of carp, the relative share of variation has been low ($R^2 < 0.3$). The proteins have determined a higher relative share of variation (%) of lipids within the limits of $R^2 = 0.5997$ - $R^2 = 0.623$ in one-summer old bighead carp and in carp. Concerning one-year old bighead carp and grass carp, the relative share of variation of lipids has been within the limits of $R^2 = 0.24$ - $R^2 = 0.48$. The analysis of the results has indicated that the water percent has been in a big and reverse correlation with the lipids percent and with the protein percent. From the correlations deduced it follows that lipids and proteins level

has decreased together with water percent increase in fish body. A similar correlation has been proved in T u d o r` (1984) investigations, as well.

The correlation between proteins and lipids, which has been multi-directional concerning the various fish groups investigated, has been an index for the real effect of other factors of their growing medium, upon the quantity and the correlations between these two indices for the given species, age and conditions of inhabitation.

S z y p y l a` (2002) investigations have confirmed this statement, as well, for they have established the correlation between the coefficient of condition, fish weight, water temperature, feeding and other factors.

The chemical composition of fish within the period of active feeding has been different from that established within the hibernation or starvation period, and according to some authors (T u d o r, 1984) has influenced upon chemical indices relation.

The investigation data have illustrated that concerning fish groups, whose chemical composition has been investigated at the end of the vegetation period after an active feeding (one-summer old bighead carp and grass carp) the correlation has been positive and in fish after wintering the correlation has been reverse (one-year old bighead carp, grass carp and I and II group carp). The logical explanation of these facts is that as a result of the active feeding fish has increased its weight, more plastic and energetic substances have accumulated, on the account of water content decrease in tissues and body, i.e., proteins and lipids relative share increase has been observed in the dry matter.

During the period of wintering and passing to endogenous feeding mainly, as well as first, exhaustion of lipids, their relative share decreases and watering of the organism has been observed, while proteins relative share has been more stable, because of their more frugal exhaustion for energetic purposes during hibernation period. In transitional investigations it has been proved (H a d j i n i k o l o v a, 2007) that lipids consumption has been within the limits of 31.5% (bighead carp) – 61.5% (carp), while that of proteins has been within much narrower limits, from 8.7% (bighead carp) to 14.9% (grass carp).

From the summary of the results, a conclusion can be drawn, that the correlating effect of the live weight upon water level has been clearly expressed, authentic and reverse. Water content decreases by fish weight increase. Concerning the relation between weight and proteins and lipids level, a tendency for increasing their level by increasing fish weight has been reported.

Lipids and proteins have increased together with decreasing water percent, and the correlations between them concerning some of the investigated fish species and groups have been exceptionally big, negative and significant. The correlations between proteins and lipids in the fish species and ages investigated have been big, significant and positive in the one-summer old fish and reverse in one-year old fish.

CONCLUSIONS

The correlations between weight, water, proteins and lipids in carp fish (*Cyprini-dae*): carp, bighead carp and grass carp have been investigated.

It has been established that the most powerful and significant, having a different sign have been the correlations between:

- fish weight and water level ($r = -0.40$; $r = -0.791$), proteins ($r = -0.69$) and lipids ($r = -0.783$);
- water and lipids (max $r = -0.926$) and proteins and lipids, in fish body;

The availability of correlation between the weight and the biochemical indices traced have outlined the possibility for their utilization as an additional criterion for stock fish quality assessment till reaching the age of one-year and for prognostication of nutritive value of fish for consumption.

REFERENCES

- Manov, A.* (2001). Statistics with SPSS, Trakia-M, C., pp.508.
- Geri, G., Poli B. M., Gualtieri M., Dell'Angello M., Mecatti M.* (1993^a). Body traits and chemical composition of muscle in Mirror Carp (*Cyprinus carpio* var. *specularis*) as influenced by age, Aquaculture, 129: 335.
- Geri, G., Lupi P., Parisi G., Dell'Angello M., Martini A., Ponzetta M. P.* (1993^b). Morphological characteristics and chemical composition of muscle in Mirror Carp (*Cyprinus carpio* var. *specularis*) as influenced by body weight, Aquaculture, 129: 323-327.
- Geri, G., Poli B. M., Gualtieri M., Lupi P., Parisi G.* (1995). Body traits and chemical composition of muscle in Common Carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) as influenced by age and environment of rearing, Aquaculture, 129: 329-333.
- Hadjinikolova, L.* (2007). Comparative studies on the chemical composition of stocking material from some carp fishes prior and after wintering, Conf. Proceedings III Internat. conf. "Fishery", 1-3 February 2007, Belgrad, 141-146.
- Love R. M.* (1970). The Chemical Biology of Fish, Acad. press, London and New York, 52-57.
- Szypyla, J.* (2002). The length –weight relationship and condition of pike and perch in Lake Miedwil, Acta ichtiologica et Piscatoria, 32 (1): 93-106.
- Tudor, M.* (1984). Proximate composition of white muscles of young grey mullet, *Liza saliens*, from the Kastela bay, Biljeske-Notes, Inst. of okeanogr. and fisher., Split, 60:1-6.
- Weatherley, A. H. and Gill H. S.* (1983). Protein, lipid, water and caloric contents of immature rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri* Rich., growing at different rates. J. of Fish Biology, 23 (6):653-673.

EFFECTS OF FEED FORMS AND FEEDING FREQUENCY ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND NUTRIENT UTILIZATION OF *CLARIAS GARIEPINUS* FINGERLINGS

AJANI F.¹ DAWODU M.O.² AND BELLO-OLUSOJI O.A.³

¹*Dept. of Animal Science & Fisheries Management, Bowen University, Iwo, Nigeria.*

²*Dept. of Chemistry, Bowen University, Iwo, Nigeria*

³*Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries Management, Fed. University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria*

UTICAJ OBLIKA HRANE I UČESTALOSTI HRANJENJA NA PRIRASTE I KORISĆENJE HRANLJIVIH MATERIJA KOD MLADI AFRICKOG SOMA *CLARIAS GARIEPINUS*

Abstrakt

Eksperiment u trajanju od 12 nedelja je sproveden da bi se ustanovila optimalna učestalost hranjenja i najbolji oblik hrane za postizanje dobrog prirasta i iskorišćenje hranljivih materija kod afričkog soma *Clarias gariepinus*. Tri grupe riba (prosečne mase 3.05 ± 0.25 g) su bile hranjene na nivou od 5% telesne mase plivajućim ili tonućim peletima sa različitom učestalošću (tri, dva ili jedan obrok na dan) u 2 x 3 faktorijalnom eksperimentu. Prosečni dnevni prirast i konzumiranje hrane kod riba nije bilo pod značajnim uticajem tipa hrane, međutim, ribe hranjene plivajućim peletima su imale nešto veći prirast u masi od onih koje su dobijale tonuće pelete. Prirast i konzumiranje hrane riba koje su hranjene dva ili tri puta na dan bili su značajno ($P < 0.05$) veći nego kod riba koje su hranjene samo jedan put. Učestalost hranjenja nije imala uticaj na iskorišćavanje hrane kod riba koje su dobijale tonuće pelete, ali su bile značajno ($P < 0.05$) pod uticajem kod riba koje su hranjene plivajućim peletima jednom na dan, u odnosu na češće davanje hrane. Učestalost hranjenja i oblik hrane nisu imali značajnog uticaja na udeo proteina u mesu riba. Značajne razlike ($P < 0.05$) su se ispoljile kod sadržaja lipida sa povećanjem broja hranjenja.

Zaključak je, na osnovu iznetog, da je potrebno da se bilo koja forma hrane daje dva ili tri puta na dan kako bi se ostvarili optimalni rezultati u porastu *C. gariepinus*.

Ključne reči: *afrički som (Clarias gariepinus), učestalost hranjenja, oblik hrane, prirast, iskorišćenje hranljivih materija.*

INTRODUCTION

As aquaculture is gaining attention all over the world as mean of improving world fish production which is currently on decline due to dwindling output from capture fishery (F A O 2009), one problem facing fish culturists is the need to obtain a balance between rapid fish growth and optimum use of the supplied feed.

The optimal frequency for feeding fish species especially African catfish is yet to be clearly defined and this has led to uncertainty in the feeding routines used by many farmers. Both over- and underfeeding can be detrimental to the health of the fish and may cause a marked deterioration in water quality, reduced weight, poor food utilization, and increased susceptibility to infection (P r i e s t l e y et. al. 2006). This may also affect the specific growth rates and the efficiency of feed conversion as these have been observed to be directly related to feed ration and frequency. Therefore, it is important to be able to predict the most favorable feeding frequency relative to the species and size of fish. When fish are fed at suitable feeding frequency, growth and survival are expected to improve because this regulates their feed intake in relation to their energy demand (S c h n a i t t a c h e r et. al. 2005). Time of feeding and feeding frequency have been reported to affect feed intake and growth performance in fishes (A l i et. al. 2005).

The culture of *C. gariepinus* is becoming increasingly popular in Africa; this is due to the facts that this fish is widely accepted as food fish and its hardy nature making culture relatively easy (A d e b a y o and F a g b e n r o, 2004). To improve on the culture of this fish (*C. gariepinus*), there is need for more information on the management method in the area of feed forms and feeding frequency in order to produce fish within the shortest possible time and at minimum cost with good quality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental trial was conducted at the laboratory of Bowen University, Iwo, Nigeria. A total of 360 *C. gariepinus* fingerlings obtained from a reputable fish farm in Ibadan, Nigeria, weighing on average 3.05 ± 0.25 g, was divided equally into eighteen 30L glass tanks: 20 fish were held in each tank. On the whole there were three feeding frequencies (Once meal per day- 9hour, two meals per day - 9hour & 14hour and three meal per day – 9hour, 14hour & 18hour) using two different feed forms (floating and sinking pellets), thus giving a total of 6 treatments in a 3 by 2 factorial experimental design.

The fingerlings were acclimatized for 2 weeks in a 300 liters plastic container prior to the commencement of the experiment. The fish were starved for 24 hours before the commencement of the growth studies.

Experimental procedure

A commercial floating pellet (CHI feed®) of 50% C.P. level was used for this experimental trial while 50% C.P sinking pellet was formulated and prepared locally. The proximate analysis for these feeds is presented in Table 1.

Dechlorinated tap water was used to replace 80% of the water volume every four days before feeding. Aerator was used to aerate the glass tanks. The sample of water used was analyzed for Dissolved oxygen, temperature, ammonia level and hydrogen ion concentration (pH).

Measurement of Weight and the survival of *C.gariepinus* fingerlings /juveniles

Initially, weights of fingerlings in each treatment were determined. Subsequently on weekly basis, the weights of the test fish in each treatment were also taken in order to determine the weight gain of the experimental fish per week. Two fish samples were taken randomly per treatment and weighed using Electronic digital weighing scale (ACCULAB model meter balance 2000).

The total weight gain was determined by finding the difference between the initial weight and final weight (g) of the experimental fish at the end of the experiment.

Mean Weight Gain was estimated by dividing the total weight gain by the number of weeks of the experiment.

Specific Growth Rate(SGR)was calculated from the logarithmic difference in final and initial weight of fish according to H o g e n d o n (1980).

$$\% \text{ Survival} = \frac{\text{Number of surviving fry}}{\text{Number of fry initially stocked}} \times 100$$

Statistical Design and Analysis

3 x 2 factorial experiment in complete randomized design (CRD) was used to analyze data for total weight gain, specific growth rate and survival rate of *C. gariepinus*, while all data were analyzed using the analysis of variance (ANOVA). All data were analyzed with SPSS 13.

RESULTS

Water Quality Assessment

The results of water quality parameters measured during the experimental period are summarized in table 1.

Growth Performance and Survival of *C. gariepinus* fed floating and sinking pellet at different feeding Frequencies

Table 1. Average values of water quality parameters measured during the experimental period.

| Water quality parameters | Floating Pellet | | | Sinking pellet | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | 1x | 2x | 3x | 1x | 2x | 3x |
| Temperature (°C) | 27.60 | 28.32 | 27.40 | 29.00 | 30.01 | 32.00 |
| Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) | 5.84 | 5.88 | 6.04 | 5.40 | 5.98 | 6.01 |
| pH | 7.43 | 7.11 | 7.24 | 7.36 | 7.10 | 7.26 |
| NH ₃ (mg/l) | 52.08 | 50.12 | 49.25 | 75.41 | 52.16 | 50.23 |

Key:

1x = daily feeding once

2x = daily feeding twice

3x = daily feeding thrice

Table 2 shows the parameters observed and recorded for growth performance and survival rate of *C. gariepinus* fish fed floating and sinking pellet at different feeding frequencies.

Table 2. Growth Performance and Survival of *C. gariepinus* fish feed floating and sinking pellet at different feeding frequencies.

| | Floating Pellet | | | Sinking Pellet | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1x | 2x | 3x | 1x | 2x | 3x |
| Mean initial wt (g) | 3.03±0.05 | 3.10±0.02 | 2.97±0.57 | 3.15±0.06 | 3.05±0.41 | 3.00±0.18 |
| Mean final wt (g) | 11.44±2.01 | 12.27±3.04 | 12.47±2.31 | 10.34±4.42 | 11.22±0.36 | 10.96±4.05 |
| Mean wt. gain (g) | 8.41±3.20 ^a | 9.17±2.32 ^b | 9.50±1.08 ^b | 7.19±2.40 ^c | 8.17±4.24 ^a | 7.96±2.09 ^c |
| SGR (%) | 0.62±0.01 ^c | 0.64±0.04 ^c | 0.68±0.21 ^c | 0.58±0.07 ^c | 0.60±0.71 ^c | 0.52±0.01 ^b |
| FCR | 2.88±0.02 ^a | 2.68±0.50 ^b | 2.50±0.06 ^b | 2.92±0.01 ^a | 2.85±0.12 ^a | 2.82±0.08 ^a |
| Survival (%) | 95.00±3.41 ^b | 98.0±1.81 ^b | 95.5±1.81 ^b | 85.0±3.22 ^a | 98.0±1.24 ^b | 98.0±1.41 ^b |

Mean values with different superscript along each row are significantly different from each other ($P < 0.05$)

Growth Performances of floating and sinking pellets fed at different feeding frequencies

Mean Weight Gain

No significant difference was observed from the mean weight gain obtained in fish fed floating pellet once (8.41±3.20g), twice (9.17±2.32g) and thrice (9.50±1.08g). The same applied to the mean weight gain obtained in fish fed sinking pellet once (7.19±2.40g), twice (8.17±4.24g) and thrice (7.96±2.09g). However, weight gain in fish fed floating pellet is higher than that of sinking pellet

Specific Growth Rate

The result for Specific Growth Rate (SGR) of *C. gariepinus* fry fed floating and sinking diets at different feeding frequency is shown in Table 2. Fry fed sinking pellet thrice had the lowest SGR (0.52±0.01%) while fry fed floating pellet once and twice had the highest SGR. There was no significant difference in the SGR of fry fed twice with either floating (0.64±0.04%) or sinking pellet (0.60±0.71%).

Percentage Survival

Fry fed sinking pellet once recorded the lowest percentage survival (85%) while there was no significant difference in the rest.

Proximate analyses of carcass fish fed the two feed types

The result of the proximate analyses of the carcass of floating and sinking pellet at different feeding frequencies is shown in Table 3.

A significant difference ($P < 0.05$) in crude protein level was obtained in fish fed floating pellet once ($16.53 \pm 0.08\%$) when compared with fish fed sinking pellet once ($15.77 \pm 0.13\%$) while no significant difference was observed in fish fed floating/sinking pellets twice and thrice. Significant difference ($P < 0.05$) was also recorded in the percentage fat and ash content obtained from the carcass of the fish fed floating and sinking pellets. No significant difference was observed in the percentage fibre content between the feed types.

Table 3: Proximate analysis of the fish fed floating and sinking pellets at different feeding frequencies

| Parameter | Floating Pellet | | | Sinking Pellet | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1x | 2x | 3x | 1x | 2x | 3x |
| Crude Protein (%) | 16.53 ± 0.08^b | 16.97 ± 0.25^b | 17.27 ± 0.17^b | 15.77 ± 0.13^b | 16.20 ± 0.11^b | 16.63 ± 0.08^b |
| Crude Fat (%) | 0.27 ± 0.01^a | 0.32 ± 0.21^a | 0.55 ± 0.02^c | 0.47 ± 0.28^b | 0.62 ± 0.01^c | 0.59 ± 0.02^c |
| Crude Fibre (%) | 0.15 ± 0.01^a | 0.12 ± 0.01^a | 0.08 ± 0.01^a | 0.09 ± 0.02^a | 0.16 ± 0.02^a | 0.14 ± 0.01^a |
| Ash (%) | 3.71 ± 0.04^b | 3.31 ± 0.42^a | 3.55 ± 0.02^b | 3.59 ± 0.03^b | 3.51 ± 0.03^b | 3.39 ± 0.03^b |
| Dry matter (%) | 11.74 ± 0.03^a | 11.63 ± 0.04^a | 11.66 ± 0.10^a | 11.87 ± 0.03^a | 11.53 ± 0.04^a | 11.80 ± 0.11^a |

Mean values with different superscript along each row are significantly different from each other ($P < 0.05$)

Appendix

Proximate Analysis of floating and sinking pellets

Protein $50\% \pm 0.67$; Moisture 9.08 ± 1.52 ; Fat $15\% \pm 2.10$; Fibre $0.8\% \pm 1.82$
 Carbohydrate 44.46 ± 0.52 ; Ash $6.4\% \pm 0.88$; Lysine $4.1\% \pm 0.06$; P $2.9\% \pm 0.11$
 Ca $2.8\% \pm 1.00$; Zn 3.04 ± 0.76 ; Fe 10.20 ± 1.42 ; Mn 7.08 ± 0.61 .

DISCUSSION

At the end of the experiment, no significant difference was observed in weight gain in fish fed floating and sinking pellet once, twice and thrice. This shows that feeding frequency does not have any significant correlation with feed types (floating and sinking pellet). Wang et al., (2007) noted at the end of his feeding trial that there was no significant difference in body composition among fish fed at different feeding frequencies. Borth et al. (2008) corroborated this that different feeding regimes does not have a significant effect on weight gain.

However, the higher weight gain recorded for fish fed with floating pellet against the ones fed with sinking pellet may be attributed to the nature of the feed types. Floating pellet float on water and does not disintegrate easily like sinking pellet vis-à-vis their

availability to the fish in water. Sinking pellet does not float on water and it disintegrates easily thereby becoming unavailable to the fish. The wastage, (unavailable sinking pellet) may have resulted to the lower weight gain recorded.

Also, the lowest specific growth rate observed in fry fed sinking pellet once may be attributed to the crumbling nature of the feed types.

Fry fed sinking pellet once had the lowest percentage survival (85%). This may be attributed to the release of ammonia from unconsumed feed, thereby polluting the water since the primary nitrogenous waste produced by fish from protein digestion is ammonia (D u r b o r o w et al. 1997).

Ammonia level obtained from fry fed once with sinking pellet (75.41mg/l) was significantly higher than the recommended water quality level for warm water fishes (0.05 ppm N) which is equivalent to 50mg/l (A y o d e l e and A j a n i, 1998). This may be attributed to the disintegration of unconsumed feed since all the ration meant for the day is been given once to the fish.

S a d e k et al., (2004) also recorded a higher SGR in Sea Bream (*Sparus aurata*) fed extruded floating pellets in ponds against only inorganic fertilizer, compressed sinking pellets, and extruded semi-sinking pellets. The significant difference in crude protein level, obtained in fish fed floating/sinking pellet once could be attributed to the instability of the sinking pellet for more than an hour in water before disintegrating (C r u z and R i d h a, 2001). Sinking pellet fed once per day stands this risk thereby reducing the available nutrients to the fish.

The significant difference recorded in the percentage fat and ash content obtained from the carcass of the fish fed the different feed types may be due to losses due to volatilisation or some interaction between constituents (M i c h a e l et al. 1995).

CONCLUSION

There was no significant difference in weight gain in fish fed floating and sinking pellet of the same crude protein level (50% C.P.) although fish fed floating pellet exhibited higher weight gain.

Also, no significant difference was observed among the fish fed at different feeding frequencies at 5% body weight (once, twice, thrice/day). A significance difference was obtained in fish fed floating and sinking pellet once and this is due to the crumbling nature of the sinking pellet within a short time.

It was also revealed from this experiment that floating pellet can be fed at the three feeding frequencies effectively for optimum result while the best feeding frequency for sinking pellet in order to obtain optimum result is twice and thrice per day.

REFERENCES

Adebayo, O.T. and Fagbenro, O.A. 2004. Induced ovulation and spawning of pond raised

African giant catfish, *Heterobranchus bidorsalis* by exogenous hormones.

Ali MZ, Hossain MA, Mazid MA (2005). Effect of mixed feeding schedules with varying dietary protein levels on the growth of sutchi catfish, *Pangasius hypophthalmus* (Sauvage) with silver carp, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Valenciennes) in ponds. Aquacult Res. 36:627–34

Aquaculture, 242: 229-236

Ayodele, I.A. and Ajani E.K. (1999)Essentials of fish farming(Aquaculture).Oduwa Press,Ibadan.46pp

Booth, M.A., B. J. Tucker, G.L. Allan and B. Stewart Fielder (2008). Effect of Feeding regime and fish size on weight gain, feed intake and gastric evacuation in juvenile Australian snapper *Pagrus auratus*. *Aquaculture* 282, Issues 1-4 pp. 104-110

Cruz E.M.and Ridha M.T. (2001)Growth and Survival Rates of Nile Tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* L.Juveniles reared in a Recirculating system fed with Floating and Sinking pellets.*Asian Fisheries Science* Vol.14,No.1,pp9-16.

Durborow R.M., Crosby D.M. and Brunson M.W. (1997)Nitrite in fish ponds.SRAC publication no 462.

Eyo, A. A. (2001) Fish Processing. Technology in the Tropics. University of Ilorin press. ISBN 9781770457, pp. 3-4

Food and Agriculture Organisation (2009): State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2008. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations Rome, 2009

Gupta, M.V. (2006) Challenges in Sustaining and increasing fish production to combat hunger and poverty in Asia. WAGA, World fish Centre Quarterly Vol. 29, No. 1 & 2, pp. 4-10. Halver, J.E. (1972). The Vitamins in Fish nutrition Edited E. Halver Academic Press, New York.

Kaushik, S.J. and F. Meadale (1994). Energy Requirements, Utilization and Supply to Salmonids. *Aquaculture*, 124, pp. 81-97

Michael, B.N. Albert, G.J.T. and Imre, C. (1995) Farm made aquafeeds in Utama, G.M.C. ed. Aquafeeds and feeding strategies in Malaysia pp. 282 – 295.

Priestly, S. M.; Stevenson, E.S. and Alexander, L.G. (2006). The influence of feeding frequency on growth and body composition of the common goldfish (*Carrassius auratus*). *J. Nutr.* 136: 1979S-1981S

Sadek, S., Fathy, Osman and Adel Mansour (2004). Growth, Survival and Feed Conversion Rates of Sea bream (*Sparus aurata*) cultural in Earthen Brackish Water ponds Fed Different Feed Types. *Aquaculture International*, Vol. 12, 4 – 5 pp. 409 – 421.

Schnaittacher G, King W, Berlinsky DL (2005). The effects of feeding frequency on growth of juvenile Atlantic halibut, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus* L. *Aquacult Res.* 36:370–7.

Wang Yan, Ling – Jun Kong, Kai Li and Dominique P. Bureau (2007). Effects of Feeding frequency and ration level on growth, feed utilization and nitrogen waste output of cuneate drum (*Nibea michthioides*) reared in net pens. *Aquaculture*, 271 Issues 1-4, pp. 350-356.

EFEKAT NIVOVA PROTEINA I ENERGIJE U ISHRANI ŠARANA

STANISLAV ČIČOVAČKI

D.O.O. Kapetanski rit Zmaj Jovina 4 Kanjiža , emai:Kaprit @ panonnet.net

EFFECT OF PROTEIN AND ENERGY LEVELS IN CARP NUTRITION

Abstract

In nutrition of the table carp were tested protei : digestible energy optimatio ratio in conditios intensive production, populatin density was 3.500 specimens /ha.In experi-ment has been tested effect three levels of protein (22, 25, 28 %). Each levels of protein has two group with different levels of digestible energy14,1 and 15 MJ DE. It was six group divided according to protein:digestible energy relation.

Examinations are performed during April – October period. Analyses included cli-mate and aqueous parameters, growth, food conversion, weight per head, survival rate and health of carps.

After investigations study date from experiments confirmed that mixture with 28% protein increase yield of carp/ha and survival rate, food with 25% protein and 15 MJ DE has best growth and weight per head.

Key words: carp, protein, digestible energy

UVOD

Ribarstvo je grana poljoprivrede koja se brže i intenzivnije razvija u odnosu na ostale grane poljoprivrede. Godišnji svetski ulov ribe je 93 miliona tona (B a l t i ć i sar. 1997), oko trećine ovog ulova je iz proizvodnje u akvakulturi sa tendencijom porasta. U našoj zemlji godišnja proizvodnja je nedovoljna oko 5000 t šarana, a uvoz ribe je oko 18276 t (M i š ć e v i ć, 2002). Jedan od načina povećanja proizvodnje je intenziviranje proizvodnje. Ključno pitanje povećanja prinosa u ribnjaku je ishrana riba. Od ukupnih troškova proizvodnje u ribarstvu hrana najviše utiče na ekonomičnost, pošto u strukturi cene ribe hrana učestvuje sa oko 40-60%. Za postizanje visokih i ekonomičnih prirasta u ribarskoj proizvodnji neophodna je upotreba visokoproteinskih smeša. Normativi za ishranu šarana su različiti iz pojedinih izvora, što je posledica malog broja istraživanja

na ovoj vrsti. Dinamika rasta gajenog šarana, konverzija hrane i visina proizvodnje zavise pre svega od raspoložive količine gradivnih komponenti – proteina u hrani. Utvrđivanje optimalnog odnosa protein : energija je preduslov razvoja u ishrani riba (W a t a n a b e 2002; R u o h o n e n i s a r. 2004). Dosadašnja istraživanja ovog problema u ishrani šarana su veoma retka. Osnovna pretpostavka od koje se u ovim istraživanjima polazi je da samo pravilno formulisan obrok može da zadovolji potrebe šarana u proteinima i energiji i njihovom optimalnom odnosu, te tako obezbedi intenzivan porast, efikasno iskorišćavanje hrane uz zadovoljavajuće zdravstveno stanje i kondiciju ribe. Neizbalansiran obrok će dati slabije proizvodne rezultate uz povećanje utroška proteina, koji će se neracionalno koristiti kao izvor energije i preko ekskreta pogoršati ambijentalne uslove i kvalitet ribljeg mesa. Dodavanje ulja imasti u adekvatnim količinama u ishranu šarana kao izvora energije poboljšaće prirast i smanjiti potrebe u proteinima. Poznavanje hranidbenih potreba konzumog šarana, ali i ostalih kategorija ove vrste ribe, u svim hranljivim materijama, a pogotovo u proteinima i njihovom optimalnom odnosu sa energijom predstavlja osnovu za kvalitetnu i ekonomičnu proizvodnju.

MATERIJAL I METOD RADA

U cilju ispitivanja uticaja nivoa i izvora proteina i sadržaja energije u hrani dvogodišnjeg šarana na osnovne prirodne pokazatelje proizvodnje dvogodišnjeg šarana izveden je eksperiment na ribnjaku u Somboru koji se nalazi u sklopu D.O.O. „ALOV“. Ribnjak se nalazi oko 5 km istočno od Sombora i ima ukupnu površinu pod vodom oko 45 ha. Izgrađen je i pušten u pogon 1995. godine. Snabdevanje vodom je iz bunara. Ogled je izveden 2003. god

Ispitivanja su izvedena na 6 jezera različite površine od 1,59-2,29 ha.. Svi objekti su identično nasadeni sa 3500 jedinki/ha jednogodišnje mlađi prosečne mase 120 grama. Svako jezero je imalo po 3 hranilice. Aeracija je regulisana upotrebom po 2 aeratora na svakom jezeru snage 3 KW koji su bili u upotrebi od 22-07 sati. U svakom jezeru je takođe regulisan protok vode.

Za eksperiment je formirano u 6 jezera 6 podjednake grupa sa različitim tretmanima ishrane. U ogledu su ispitivana tri nivoa proteina 22, 25 i 28 %. Svaki nivo proteina imao je dve grupe sa različitim sadržajem svarljive energije, 14,1 i 15 MJ/kg. Na taj način je formirano 6 grupa sa različitim odnosom protein: energija. Kontrolni izlovi ribe vršeni su 4 puta u toku ogleda. Kod svakog izlova je izvršeno individualno merenje sto jedinki minimalno za svaku grupu. Na osnovu kontrolnih izlova praćeni su individualna telesna masa jedinki, ukupna masa ribe u jezerima, periodična konverzija, dinamika prirasta i zdravstveno stanje.

Utrošak hrane za svaku grupu je beležen svakodnevno, a količina hrane je određivana na osnovu kretanja telesne mase i aktivnosti ribe.

REZULTATI

Ispitivani tretmani ishrane su imali značajnog uticaja na količinu proizvedene ribe po hektaru ribnjaka (Tabela 1). Iz podataka u tabeli se vidi da grupe kod kojih je najuži odnos energije i proteina su imale najbolji prinos ribe po hektaru. Povećanje nivoa energije u hrani je dovelo do porasta prinosa ribe sa 3651 kg, koliko je ostvareno na niskom nivou, na 3895 kg na višem nivou energije.

Tabela 1. Ukupna masa ribe u pojedinim grupama na kraju eksperimenta.

| Grupa | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Nivo proteina | 22 | 25 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 28 |
| Nivo energije | nizak | nizak | nizak | visok | visok | visok |
| površina jezera,ha | 2,1 | 2,29 | 1,59 | 2,21 | 2,11 | 1,66 |
| ukupan prinos,kg | 7279 | 8396 | 6077 | 7655 | 8439 | 7013 |
| Prinos,kg/ha | 3466 | 3666 | 3822 | 3463 | 3999 | 4224 |
| Efekat nivoa energije | Nizak | | | Visok | | |
| Prinos,kg/ha | 3651 | | | 3895 | | |
| Indeks,% | 100 | | | 106,81 | | |
| Efekat nivoa proteina | 22 | | 25 | | 28 | |
| Prinos,kg/ha | 3463,5 | | 3832 | | 4023 | |
| Indeks,% | 100 | | 110,6 | | 116,17 | |

Nivo proteina je takođe imao značajnog uticaja na prinos ribe po hektaru. Najmanji prinos, od 3463 kg/ha ostvaren je na najnižem nivou proteina u hrani koji je iznosio 22%. Povećanje nivoa proteina na 25% dovelo je do porasta prinosa na 3832 kg odnosno na 10,6%. Dalje povećanje nivoa proteina na 28% rezultiralo je i najvišim prinosom ribe po hektaru, koji je iznosio 4023 kg ili za 16,17% više nego pri korišćenju najnižeg nivoa proteina.

Prosečna telesna masa ribe u pojedinim grupama data je u tabeli 2. Iz podataka u tabeli se vidi da odnos energije i proteina nije imao jasnog uticaja na kretanje telesne mase ribe. Ali i pored toga statistička analiza, data u tabeli 2 ukazuje da je ostvarena telesna masa u V i VI grupi, gde su korišćene smeše sa 25 i 28% proteina i sa višim nivoom energije, bila signifikanto viša u poređenju sa svim ostalim grupama, izuzev druge grupe.

Tabela 2. Efekat odnosa energije i proteina na telesnu masu riba, g.

| Grupa | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Nivo proteina,% | 22 | 25 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 28 |
| Nivo energije | nizak | nizak | nizak | visok | visok | visok |
| I merenje 28.06 | 483,00 | 503,00 | 625,00 | 408,00 | 406,00 | 509,00 |
| <i>Indeks, %</i> | 100,00 | 104,14 | 129,39 | 84,47 | 84,05 | 105,38 |
| II merenje 30.07. | 771,00 | 646,00 | 690,00 | 567,00 | 682,00 | 718,00 |
| <i>Indeks, %</i> | 100,00 | 83,70 | 89,49 | 87,77 | 88,40 | 93,10 |
| III merenje 15.09. | 952,00 | 1072,00 | 1094,00 | 983,00 | 1205,00 | 1154,00 |
| <i>Indeks, %</i> | 100,00 | 112,60 | 114,90 | 103,20 | 126,50 | 121,20 |
| Završno merenje | 1067,00 | 1213,00 | 1138,00 | 1099,00 | 1330,00 | 1249,00 |
| <i>Indeks, %</i> | 100,00 | 113,60 | 106,60 | 102,99 | 124,60 | 117,05 |

Najveći dnevni prirast imala grupa sa 25% proteina (sa uljem) 7,6 g dnevno, a najmanji grupa koja je konzumirala hranu sa najnižim nivoom proteina i bez dodatka ulja

5,68 g. Analizom utroška hrane za kilogram prirasta vidi se da najbolju konverziju hrane od 2,6 kg ima grupa koja je hranjena obrokom sa 22% proteina i dodatkom ulja, a najlošiju grupa sa 28% proteina i dodatkom ulja 3,35. Evidentno je da su pojedine grupe prilikom kontrolnog izlova imale ekstremno visoku konverziju. Uzrok izuzetno loše konverzije u pojedinim periodima ogleđa može se tražiti u ambijentalnim faktorima pre svega u izuzetno visokoj temperaturi, deficitom kiseonika u ranim jutarnjim časovima (koji je izazvao prinudne izlove), pojavom kormorana, korovskom ribom i gubicima druge prirode. Posmatrajući konverziju po periodima primetne su fluktuacije. Evidentna je niska konverzija u prvoj fazi eksperimenta, što je i razumljivo zbog prirodne hrane. Upotreba smeša sa nižim nivoom energije dovela je do znatnog porasta utroška hrane u drugom trećem i četvrtom periodu u poređenju sa višim nivoom energije.

Tabela 3. Efekat nivoa proteina i energije na dnevni prirast ribe, g.

| Grupa | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Nivo proteina, % | 22 | 25 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 28 |
| Nivo energije | nizak | nizak | nizak | visok | visok | visok |
| I Period | 6,28 | 6,61 | 8,61 | 5,05 | 5,02 | 6,71 |
| <i>Indeks, %</i> | 100,00 | 105,25 | 137,10 | 80,41 | 79,93 | 106,84 |
| II Period | 7,22 | 5,87 | 6,34 | 5,03 | 6,26 | 6,65 |
| <i>Indeks, %</i> | 100,00 | 81,30 | 87,81 | 69,66 | 86,70 | 92,10 |
| III Period | 6,05 | 6,94 | 7,10 | 6,16 | 7,96 | 7,6 |
| <i>Indeks, %</i> | 100,0 | 114,71 | 117,35 | 101,81 | 131,57 | 125,61 |
| Prosečno | 5,68 | 6,9 | 6,29 | 6,28 | 7,6 | 6,84 |
| <i>Indeks, %</i> | 100,00 | 121,47 | 110,73 | 110,56 | 133,8 | 120,42 |

DISKUSIJA

Najveća efikasnost ishrane riba postiže se ako se strogo vodi računa o odnosu energetske i proteinske vrednosti hrane. Proizvodni rezultati, ali i ekonomski efekat proizvodnje zavise od relacije protein : energija u obroku (C a c h o i sar. 1990). Istraživanja na temu međusobnog odnosa energija: protein su retka. Kvalitet i kvantitet hrane ima ogroman uticaj na rezultate proizvodnje, zdravstveno stanje riba i ekonomski efekat u intenzivnoj ribarskoj proizvodnji. Osnovni cilj ovih istraživanja je bio utvrđivanje optimalnog nivoa proteina, energije i njihovog međusobnog odnosa u intenzivnom sistemu, u drugoj godini proizvodnje šarana.

Visina proizvodnje je bila u korelaciji sa višim nivoom proteina. tako je u jezeru gde je korišten obrok sa 28% proteina i dodatkom 4% ulja zabeležen prinos od 4224 kg/ha.

Intenzivna proizvodnja konzumnog šarana u cilju većeg ekonomskog efekta ima tendenciju skraćivanja perioda gajenja sa 3 na 2 godine. Da bi se postigla željena masa za tržište u drugoj godini proizvodnje potrebno je koristiti dobro izbalansiranu visoko-proteinsku smešu. Interval kretanja prosečnih telesnih težina od 1067-1330 g u ogleđu je pokazao da se u intenzivnom šaranskom ribarstvu uz upotrebu dobro izbalansirane granulirane hrane može dobiti željena telesna masa za tržište na kraju druge godine proizvodnje..

Tako da je grupa hranjena sa 25% proteina i dodatkom ulja kao izvora energije imala najveći dnevni prirast od 7,6 g. Evidentno je da je to jedina grupa od svih u ogledu u kojoj se dnevni prirast kretao iznad 7 grama dnevno. Zabeleženo je da se grupa sa najvećim dnevnim prirastom signifikantno razlikuje od svih ostalih grupa. Ovakvi rezultati dnevnog prirasta i telesne mase potvrdili su da nivo proteina u ishrani nije jedini faktor koji utiče na intenzitet porasta već i njegov odnos sa energijom (M a t i ć 1993). Ogled sa indijskim šaranom (M o h a p a t r a 2003) i tilapijom (H a f e d h 1999) pokazao je da kod većih uzrasta riba viši nivo proteina u obroku ne dovodi i do bržeg porasta (L e e 2002, D u i sar. 2005).

Kao i kod telesne mase i kod dnevnog prirasta se primećuje tendencija da efekat proteina i energije dolazi do izražaja u drugoj fazi ogleda.

Ostvarena konverzija u ogledu nije bila pod uticajem nivoa proteina, a uzrok ove pojave možemo tražiti u većem sadržaju sirovih vlakana u hrani sa višim nivoom proteina. Ovaj detalj iz ogleda je u saglasnosti sa stranim (A n d e r s o n 1984, T a k e u c h i l 1979) i domaćim autorima (Ž i v k o v i ć 1991). Da sadržaj proteina u obroku nema uticaja na konverziju hrane zaključio je (L i i sar. 1992, H i l l e s t a d i sar. 1994) na osnovu eksperimenta u koji je bilo uključeno 3 nivoa proteina. Na efikasnost iskorišćavanja hrane pored kvaliteta utiče i način uzimanja obroka. Zbog male zapremine digestivnog trakta šaran uzima manje, ali češće hranu. U ogledu grupe su dobijale jednokratno dnevni obrok iako se višekratnim hranjenjem efikasnije iskorišćava hrana (M a r i a i sar. 1983).

Hemijski sastav obroka i njegova izbalansiranost je oblast koja je dosta proučavana, ali i dalje postoji dosta prostora za optimizaciju obroka pogotovo u pogledu protein:energija (W a t a n a b e 2002), pa i detaljnije optimizacije u odnosu aminokiselina:energija (C o w e y 1994). Porastom organizma menjaju se i potrebe u hranljivim materijama pa se i menja odnos protein: energija (E i n e n i dr. 1997) pa je neophodno prilagođavanje obroka prema potrebama različitih uzrasnih kategorijama, koje se međusobno razlikuju i nisu dovoljno proučene i korišćenje smeša koje su izbalansirane predstavlja ključno pitanje u intenziviranju ribarske proizvodnje u narednom periodu.

Upotreba peletirane hrane izazvala je intenzivan razvoj akvakulture, a to se očekuje i od upotrebe ekstrudirane hrane u budućnosti. I pored ovih tehnologija u proizvodnji riblje hrane koje svojim fizičko – mehaničkim tretmanima utiču na unapređenje kvaliteta hrane, ipak samo izbalansirana hrana je osnova efikasne proizvodnje.

ZAKLJUČAK

U cilju utvrđivanja optimalnog obroka za ishranu konzumnog šarana u drugoj godini, a pre svega odnos protein: energija u njemu i uticaj na proizvodne osobine. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata možemo se zaključiti:

- Povećanje nivoa proteina i energije u obroku je dovelo do povećanja prinosa po jedinici površine. Tako je grupa koja je konzumirala hranu sa 28% proteina i 15 MJ SE/kg imala prinos od 4224 kg/ha odnos protein : energija iznosila je 0,5 g/MJ SE.

- Sadržaj proteina u ishrani nije imao uticaja na završnu telesnu masu za razliku od uticaja energije čije je povećanje u obroku uticalo na veću telesnu masu jedinki. Grupa hranjena sa 25% proteina i 15 MJ SE/kg i imala najveću prosečnu telesnu masu od 1330 g. Ova grupa sa najvećom telesnom masom je statističkom analizom varijanse pokazala signifikantne razlike sa svim grupama, osim sa VI grupom čiji je odnos protein : energija

ja bio najuži i iznosio je 0,5 g/MJ SE.

- Ovaj ogled je pokazao da se u drugoj godini intenzivne ribarske proizvodnje adekvatnom ishranom može dobiti željena telesna masa za tržište.

- Povećanje nivoa proteina iznad 25% nije poboljšalo, ali je viši nivo energije od 15 MJ/kg SE je poboljšao dnevni prirast.

- Konverzija hrane u ogledu nije bila pod jasnim uticajem sadržaja proteina i energije u obroku. Najbolju konverziju hrane je imala IV grupa 2,6 kg. Najlošija konverzija od 3,35 kg je zabeležena u VI grupi sa najvećim prinosom ribe po hektaru i najužim odnosom protein: energija u obroku.

Na osnovu svega iznetog može se konstatovati da nivo od 28% proteina u ishrani povećava prinos po jedinici površine i znatno smanjuje gubitke u proizvodnji konzumne ribe. Obrok sa 25% proteina i 15MJ SE/kg i najpovoljniji efekat na dnevni prirast i telesnu masu ribe.

Zahvalnica:

Zahvaljujem gospodinu Željku Đaniću vlasniku ALOVA.

LITERATURA

Anderson, A.J., J. Jackson, A. J. Matty and B.S. Capper (1984). Effects of dietary carbohydrate and fibre on the tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linn) Aquaculture, Vol. 37, Issues 4, Pages 303-314

Du Z.-Y., Liu-Y-J., Tian L -X., Wong J.-T. Wong Y., Liang G.-Y. (2005). Effect on dietary lipid level on growth, feed utilization and body composition by juvenile grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) Aquaculture Nutrition Vol. 11, no. 2 pp. 139-146 (8)

Einen O. and Roem A. J. (1997). Dietary protein / energy ratios for Atlantic salmon in relation to fish size: growth, feed utilization and slaughter quality Aquaculture Nutrition vol.3, no.2 pp.115-126(12)

Hafedh Y. S. A. (1999). Effects of dietary protein on growth and body composition of Nile Tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* L. Aquaculture Research, Vol. 30, no. 5, pp. 385-393(9)

Hillestad, M., F. Johnsen (1994). High -energy /low- proteindiets for Atlantic salmon: effects on growth, nutrient retention and slaughter quality Aquaculture Vol 124 , Issues 1-4, Pages 109-116

Lee, S.M., D. J. Kim and S. C. Cho (2002). Effects of dietary protein and lipid level on growth and body composition of juvenile ayu (*Plecoglossus altivelis*) reared in sea water Aquaculture Nutrition Vol. 8, Issues 1, Page 53

Mahapatra M., Sahu N. P., Chaudhari A. (2003). Utilization of gelatinized carbohydrate in diets of *Labeo Rohita* fry Aquaculture Nutrition vol. 9 no. 3 pp 189-196 (8)

Maria P. Charles, S. Maria Sebastian, M. Cross, Victor Ray and M. Peter Marian (1983). Effect of feeding frequency on growth and food conversion of *Cyprinus Carpio* fry Aquaculture Vol. 40, Issues 4, Pages 293-300

Mamuš A. (1993). Ефекат различитих нивоа протеина на прираст и искоришћавање хране шарана у тову при различитој густини насада, Докторска дисертација, Пољопривредни факултет, Нови Сад

Мишчевић Мирјана (2003). Производња, увоз и потрошња рибе у Србији, Семинар "Пастрмско и шаранско рибарство" Пољопривредни факултет Земун – Београд 107-112

Ruohonen K., Kettunen J. (2004). Effective experimental designs for optimization fish feed *Aquaculture Nutrition* vol 10, no 3, pp. 145 - 151(7)

Takeshi Watanabe (2002). Strategies for further development of aquatic feeds *Fisheries Science*, Vol.68, Issues 2, Page 242.

NORMALNE HEMATOLOŠKE VRIJEDNOSTI GAJENOG LIPLJENA

¹RADOSLAV DEKIĆ, ²ALEKASANDAR IVANČIĆ, ³AZRA BAKRAČ-BEĆIRAJ,

²JELENA BOŠKOVIĆ, ¹SVJETLANA LOLIĆ ¹DRAGOJLA VUKOVIĆ

¹*Privodno-matematički fakultet, Univerzitet u Banjoj Luci, Mladena Stojanovića 2, 78
000 Banja Luka, rdekic@yahoo.com*

²*Fakultet za biofarming, Megatrend Univerzitet Beograd, Maršala Tita 39, 24 300
Bačka Topola*

³*Biotehnički fakultet, Univerzitet u Bihaću, Kulina bana 2, 77 000 Bihać*

NORMAL HEMATOLOGICAL VALUES OF CULTURED GRAYLIN

Abstract

In this research haematological parameters analysis of grayling was carried out in Martin Brod fish pond and Krušnice river. At the tested specimens were determined parameters: the number of erythrocyte, number leukocyte, hemoglobine concentration, packed cell volume, Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV), Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin (MCH) and Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin Concentration (MCHC). The comparison and analysis of monitored parameters by gender was performed on the basis of obtained results. Comparison of parameters by gender, as well as the comparison parameters grayling from this two locations, indicates the existence of significant differences in certain parameters.

Key words: hematological parameters, grayling, pond

UVOD

Definisanje fizioloških karakteristika vrste omogućava razumijevanje funkcionalnih adaptacija vrste na njenu nišu i posebno je značajno u proučavanju blisko srodnih vrsta, odnosno individua iste vrste u različitim uslovima sredine (K e k i ć i sar. 1985; G v o z d e n o v i ć i sar. 1988; I v a n č i ć sar. 1996, 1997).

Posebno treba naglasiti da promjene koje se javljaju u krvnoj slici riba pri određenim fiziološkim stanjima mogu da budu specifičnog ili nespecifičnog karaktera. Promjene nespecifičnog karaktera ukazuju na postojanje određenih promjena u organizmu, dok

specifične promjene omogućavaju neposrednu dijagnostiku datog fiziološkog ili ekofiziološkog stanja organizma (Ivančić, 1999).

Potrebno je istaći da svaka vrsta ima svojstvene karakteristike pojedinih hematoloških parametara, odnosno broja i veličine eritrocita, te broja i distribucije leukocita (Romančić, 1983; Ramboškarić, 1987; Ivančić, 1994; 1995).

Dijagnostika fiziološkog i zdravstvenog stanja riba korištenjem hematološkog statusa je jedan od osnovnih uslova za uspješnu proizvodnju riba i njihovo održavanje životnih funkcija u određenim fiziološkim granicama, koje su svojstvene organizmu svake vrste i to prema vrsti i starosti ribe (Ivančić, 2005).

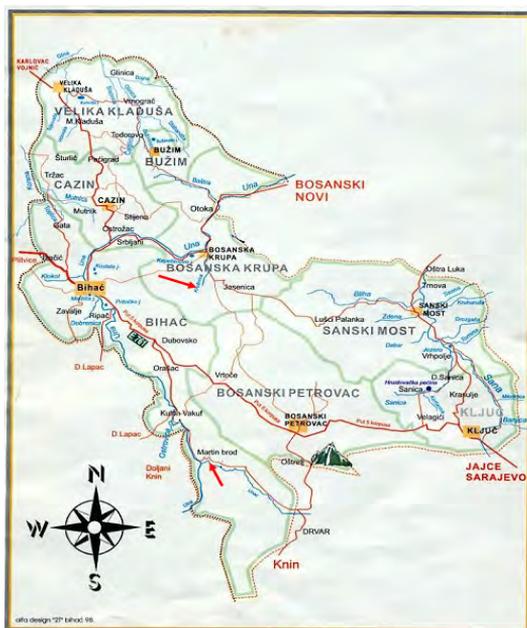
S ciljem utvrđivanja normalnih vrijednosti hematoloških parametara rađena je analiza krvi lipljena iz ribnjaka Martin Brod, a uporedo sa ovim analizama praćeni su isti parametri kod lipljena iz otvorenog vodotoka (rijeka Krušnica).

MATERIJAL I METODE

Za istraživanje hematologije lipljena korištene su jedinke iz ribnjaka Martin Brod kao i jedinke iz rijeke Krušnice koji pripada slivu Une.

Ribnjak Martin Brod

Uzvodno od mosta na rijeci Unac u samom mjestu Martin Brod u kanjonu je smješten jedan od najvećih punosistemskih salmonidnih ribnjaka u Bosni i Hercegovini (slika 1). Ovdje se uzgajaju i proizvode potočna pastrmka (*Salmo trutta morfa fario*), kalifornijska pastrmka (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) i lipljen (*Thymallus thymallus*).



Slika 1. Ribnjak Martin Brod i rijeka Krušnica

Ribnjak je izgrađen 1985. godine i ima 100 bazena. Od toga su 62 bazena dimenzija 25 m x 4 m i u njima je konzumna riba-kalifornijska pastrmka. U manjih 38 bazena je mlađ i rasplod. Osim kalifornijske pastrmke ima potočne pastrmke i lipljena. Iz godine u godinu povećava se kapacitet proizvodnje pa je sada dostigao godišnju proizvodnju od 300 tona.

Rijeka Krušnica

Rijeka Krušnica je desna pritoka rijeke Une i u njoj završava ušćem, koje se nalazi u Bosanskoj Krupi. Na taj način Krušnica u odnosu na tok Une predstavlja pritoku prvog reda. To je veoma vodonosan tok, kratke doline i korita i nema razvijenu površinsku riječnu mrežu, pa ga ne bogate površinski tokovi. Krušnica je tok koji nema izvorišnu čelenku. Ona nastaje direktno iz izvora koji ima oblik vrela.

Uzorkovanje riba

Uzorkovanje riba za hematološke analize na ribnjaku Martin Brod rađeno je u novembru mjesecu 2007. godine, te je prilikom uzimanja ribe korišten ručni sak čiji je dijametar okaca bio različit. U istim periodu obavljen je lov riba na rijeci Krušnici, a korištena je sportskoribolovna tehnika mušičarenja (fly-fishing).

Hematološke metode

Uzimanje krvi za hematološke analize obavljeno je punktiranjem srca oštrom i širokom sterilnom iglom (1,0 do 1,2 mm), uz dezinfekciju mjesta uboda i primjenu svih pravila sterilnog rada. Nativna krv bez dodatka antikoagulativnog sredstva koristila se za dalju analizu.

Analiza broja uobličjenih elemenata određena je postupkom brojanja u komori (hemocitometru) metodom K e k i ć a i I v a n c a (1982), dok je za određivanje koncentracije hemoglobina korištena je Drabkinova hemiglobin cijanidska metoda (B l a x h a l l i D a i s l y, 1973).

Hematokrit je određen centrifugiranjem, korištenjem mikrohematokrit centrifuge, a vrijednosti hematoloških indeksa su određuju računski na osnovu vrijednosti hematokrita, broja eritrocita i koncentracije hemoglobina.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

U posmatranom uzorku lipljena iz ribnjaka Martin Brod bilo je zastupljeno ukupno 15 jedinki, od kojih je bilo devet jedinki muškog i šest jedinki ženskog pola. Vrijednosti praćenih parametara su statistički obrađeni (tab. 1), a potom je izvršena i komparacija dobijenih rezultata. U okviru obrade podataka date su srednje, minimalne i maksimalne vrijednosti do kojih se došlo u toku istraživanja.

Tabela 1. Hematološki parametri lipljena iz ribnjaka Martin Brod.

| | Broj eritrocita (x 10 ¹²) | Hct (l/l) | Hb (g/l) | MCV (fl) | MCH (pg) | MCHC g/l (eri.) | Broj leukocita (x 10 ⁹) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Srednja vrijednost | 1,387 | 0,429 | 61,81 | 308,77 | 44,33 | 143,15 | 2,460 |
| Standardna devijacija | 1,636 | 0,067 | 14,40 | 31,71 | 8,46 | 20,54 | 1,006 |
| Minimum | 1,095 | 0,277 | 30,40 | 252,27 | 27,76 | 109,75 | 1,100 |
| Maksimum | 1,735 | 0,548 | 83,60 | 349,26 | 59,08 | 176,74 | 4,800 |
| Koeficijent variranja | 11,79 | 15,66 | 23,29 | 10,27 | 19,09 | 14,35 | 40,88 |

Uporedo je urađena i hematološka analiza lipljena iz rijeke Krušnice, a rezultati statističke obrade za ove jedinice predstavljani su u tabeli 2.

Tabela 2. Hematološki parametri lipljena iz rijeke Krušnice.

| | Broj eritrocita (x 10 ¹²) | Hct (l/l) | Hb (g/l) | MCV (fl) | MCH (pg) | MCHC g/l (eri.) | Broj leukocita (x 10 ⁹) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Srednja vrijednost | 1,561 | 0,477 | 69,21 | 306,92 | 44,43 | 145,40 | 6,660 |
| Standardna devijacija | 1,068 | 0,030 | 7,73 | 25,83 | 4,86 | 17,93 | 1,455 |
| Minimum | 1,360 | 0,450 | 53,20 | 266,67 | 32,44 | 11,41 | 5,250 |
| Maksimum | 1,740 | 0,550 | 79,80 | 340,28 | 53,09 | 176,55 | 10,000 |
| Koeficijent variranja | 6,84 | 6,25 | 11,16 | 8,42 | 10,95 | 12,33 | 21,85 |

Komparacija vrijednosti hematoloških parametara lipljena sa dva lokaliteta pokazuje da su vrijednosti broja eritrocita ($p=0,002$) i hematokrita ($p=0,020$) značajno veće kod jedinica iz rijeke Krušnice, a ove jedinice imale su i statistički značajno veći broj leukocita.

Prateći literaturne podatke hematoloških parametara kod lipljena dolazimo do saznanja da je vrlo malo ovakvih istraživanja provedeno na ovoj vrsti. Radi toga naše podatke možemo da poredimo sa rezultatima istraživanja hematoloških parametara lipljena u rijeci Svratka u Čehoslovačkoj koje navodi H l a v o v a (1993), te sa podacima koje navode I v a n c i s a r., (1985) koji su rezultat istraživanja hematoloških parametara lipljena iz dvije bosanske rijeke, Kozica i Bioštica i sa istraživanjima hematoloških parametara na drugim vrstama riba (L u s k o v á i s a r., 1995; L u s k o v á i H a l a č k a., 1996; S v o b o d o v á i s a r., 1998; H l a v o v a, 1993a).

Prema navodima H l a v o v a (1993) srednja vrijednost broja eritrocita kod lipljena iz rijeke Svratka iznosi $1,290 \times 10^{12}/l$, a vrijednosti su se kretale od $0,500 \times 10^{12}/l$ do $2,000 \times 10^{12}/l$, dok su se vrijednosti koncentracije hemoglobina kod lipljena iz rijeke Svratka kretale u intervalu od 40,00 g/l do 120,00 g/l. Srednja vrijednost koncentracije hemoglobina za ribe ženskog pola bila je 73,72 g/l, a za ribe muškog pola iznosila je 81,50 g/l.

Prema istom autoru H l a v o v a (1993), vrijednost hematokrita kretala se od 0,2000 l/l do 0,6000 l/l, kod riba muškog pola srednja vrijednost hematokrita bila je 0,4500 l/l, a kod ribe ženskog pola iznosila je 0,4000 l/l.

Kako navode P e u r a n e n i s a r., (2003) porast vrijednosti hematokrita i koncentracije hemoglobina se mogu javiti i kada se ribe u eksperimentu izlože uticaju vode kontaminirane aluminijumom i željezom. Srednja vrijednosti MCH u ovim istraživanjima iznosila je 60,81 pg, a vrijednosti su se kretale u intervalu od 30,00 pg do 100,00 pg, pa se prema tome vrijednosti uklapaju u navedene, s tim da su srednje vrijednosti manje.

Prosječna zapremina eritrocita za lipljena iz rijeke Svratka imala je vrijednost od 200,00 fl do 500,00 fl, sa srednjom vrijednosti od 338,80 fl, na osnovu čega možemo zaključiti da se podaci iz istraživanja uklapaju u do sada dostupne podatke o hematološkim parametrima lipljena iz različitih rijeka. Kako navodi H l a v o v a (1993) srednja vrijednost broja leukocita kod lipljena iz rijeke Svratka iznosila je $11,430 \times 10^9/l$, a vrijednost se kretala u intervalu od 1,000 do $30,000 \times 10^9/l$. Na osnovu iznesenih podataka možemo zaključiti da lipljeni iz rijeke Svratka imaju veću vrijednost broja leukocita nego lipljeni iz Krušnice i Martin Broda.

I drugi naučnici koji izučavaju lipljena i njegove hematološke karakteristike daju podatke o drugačijoj krvnoj slici u različitim sezonama. Tako su lipljeni iz rijeke Kozica u ljeto imali srednju vrijednost broja leukocita $3,679 \times 10^9/l$, a u zimu $8,400 \times 10^9/l$, iz rijeke Bioštica u ljeto srednja vrijednost broja leukocita je bila $5,143 \times 10^9/l$, a u zimu $7,583 \times 10^9/l$ (I v a n c i s a r. 1985).

Veće vrijednosti parametra eritrocitne loze u perifernoj krvi lipljena i rijeke Krušnice doveli smo u vezu sa stepenom njihove veće aktivnosti u odnosu na ribe iz ribnjaka Martin brod. Ovakvu interpretaciju podupiru i istraživanja I v a n c i s a r. (1994; 1995), koji porede idioekološke karakteristike riba sa njihovim hematološkim statusom i konstatuju da u istom staništu ribe veće pokretljivosti i opšte aktivnosti imaju i veće vrijednosti broja eritrocita i koncentracije hemoglobina.

Analiza praćenih parametara po polovima pokazuje da nema značajne razlike u poređenju mužjaka i ženki iz ribnjaka Martin Brod, dok je kod lipljena iz rijeke Krušnice konstatovano da jedinke ženskog pola imaju značajno veće vrijednosti eritrocita ($p = 0,029$) i količinu hemoglobina po litri eritrocita ($p = 0,047$), dok su kod mužjaka konstatovane značajno veće vrijednosti MCV-a ($p = 0,016$). Poređenje dobijenih rezultata između jedinki muškog pola iz rijeke Krušnice i ribnjaka Martin Brod pokazuje postojanje značajnih razlika u slučaju vrijednosti broja leukocita ($p = 0,001$), sa većim vrijednostima kod jedinki iz rijeke Krušnice. Ostali praćeni parametri ne pokazuju značajne razlike, s tim da je razlika u vrijednostima hematokrita blizu statističke značajnosti ($p = 0,060$). Slično prethodnom poređenju parametara kod jedinki ženskog pola pokazuje značajnu razliku kod vrijednosti broja leukocita ($p = 0,000$), sa većim vrijednostima kod jedinki ženskog pola iz rijeke Krušnice, a ženke iz ove rijeke imale su i značajno veće vrijednosti broja eritrocita ($p = 0,032$).

Hematološka istraživanja na lipljenu, a i na drugim vrstama daju podatke o višim vrijednostima broja eritrocita, hematokrita i koncentraciji hemoglobina kod riba muškog pola nego kod riba ženskog pola (H l a v o v a 1993; L u s k o v á i s a r 1995; L u s k o v á i H a l a č k a, 1996; S v o b o d o v á i s a r. 1998). Ova istraživanja su to i potvrdila, s tim da je koncentracija hemoglobina bila veća kod riba ženskog pola samo u rijeci Krušnici.

Poredeći naše rezultate sa istraživanjima I v a n c a i s a r. (1993; 1994) uočavamo isti tip odgovora organizma na uslove biotopa – veće vrijednosti broja leukocita u krvi liplje-

na iz rijeke Bioštica u toku ljeta koja je tada pokazivala i veći pritisak faktora sredine na imuni sistem. U jednom drugom radu posvećenom istraživanju evaluacije hematološkog statusa u procjeni fiziološkog i zdravstvenog stanja riba I v a n c i sar. (2005) nalaze veće vrijednosti broja leukocita kod riba iz staništa u kojima postoji stalna ili povremena potreba organizma za višim stepenom aktivnosti nespecifičnog imunskog odgovora.

ZAKLJUČCI

- Utvrđene su vrijednosti hematoloških parametara lipljena iz ribnjaka Martin Brod i rijeke Krušnice.
- Komparacija rezultata dobijenih istraživanjem jedinki lipljena iz ribnjaka Martin Brod i rijeke Krušnice pokazuje postojanje značajnih razlika.
- Jedinke iz rijeke Krušnice imale su značajno veće vrijednosti broja eritrocita i vrijednosti hematokrita i broja leukocita.
- Veće vrijednosti parametra eritrocitne loze u perifernoj krvi lipljena iz rijeke Krušnice doveli smo u vezu sa stepenom njihove veće aktivnosti u odnosu na ribe i iz ribnjaka Martin brod.
- Veće vrijednosti broja leukocita u krvi lipljena iz rijeke Krušnice mogu se tumačiti većim pritiskom faktora sredine na imuni sistem

LITERATURA

Blaxhall, P.C., Daisly, K.W. (1973). Routine hematological methods for use with fish blood. J. Fish. Biol. 5, 771-781.

Gvozdrenović, O., Ivanc A., Kekić H., Pavlović V., Pejić K., Mijatović N. (1988): The effects of migration on the eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) metabolism. Iugoslav. Physiol. Pharmacol. Acta. 24, Suppl.6, 121-122.

Hlavova, V. (1993). Reference values of the haematological indices in grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*, Linnaeus), Comp. Biochem. Physiol. 05 A, 3, 525-535.

Hlavova, V. (1993a). Selected blood characters in chub, *Leuciscus cephalus* L. and brown trout, *Salmo trutta m. fario* L. with regard to the problems of reference values. Folia Zoologica. 42, (4), 341-348.

Ivanc, A., Pavlović V., Kekić H., Gvozdrenović O., Pejić K., Mijatović N. (1985). Differential blood count in *Thymallus thymallus* from different populations in various seasons.

Ivanc, A., Maletin, S., Kojčić, N., Đukić, N., Pujin, V. (1993). Leukocitarna formula riba kao pokazatelj uticaja organskog opterećenja vode Kanala Hidrosistema DTD kod Vrbasa. "Zaštita voda '93", Arandelovac, Zbornik radova: 240-245.

Ivanc, A., Maletin, S., Đukić, N., Pujin, V., Miljanović, B. (1994). Populations-und saisonmassige Schwankungen der Leukocytenzahl und des Differentialblutbildes der Aesche (*Thymallus thymallus* L.), 30. Arbeitstagung der IAD, Zuoz - Engadin (Schweiz), Limnologische Berichte Donau 1994, Band I, Wissenschaftliche Kurzreferate : 207-210.

Ivanc A., Maletin, S., Đukić, N., Miljanović, B. (1995). Comparative haematology of some European Percidae species. Percis II, Second International Percid Fish Symposium, Vaasa, Finland, 1995, Abstracts: 37.

Ivanc, A., Maletin, S., Đukić, N., Pujin, V., Miljanović, B., Zhenjun S. (1996). Haematology of Percidae from the Yugoslav section of the Danube river system. Arch. Hydrobiol. Suppl., Stuttgart 113, Large Rivers 10, 1-4, 529-534.

Ivanc, A., Etinski, M., Maletin, S., Đukić, N., Miljanović, B., Pujin, V. (1997). Grgeč kao test organizam u proceni kvaliteta vode. "Zaštita voda '97", Sombor, Zbornik radova 253-257.

Ivanc, A., Jeremić, S. (1999). Hematološki status riba u dijagnostici fiziološkog i zdravstvenog stanja riba. U monografiji "Zaštita životne sredine pri intenzivnom gajenju riba" Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Institut za biologiju, Ekološki pokret grada Novog Sada Urednici: Smiljka Simić i Aleksandar Ivanc, 86-95. Novi Sad,

Ivanc, A., Hasković, E., Jeremić, S., Dekić, R. (2005). Hematological evaluation of welfare and health of fish, Praxis veterinaria. 53, (3), 191-202.

Kekić, H., Ivanc, A. (1982). A new direct method for counting fish blood cells. Ichthyologia. 14, 1, 55-61.

Kekić, H. Pavlović, V, Gvozdenović, O, Ivanc, A, Mijatović, N, Pejić, K. (1985). Differential blood count in brown trout (*Salmo trutta m. fario*) under natural conditions of habitat in various seasons. Jugoslav.Physiol. Pharmacol. Acta. 21, Suppl. 4, 121.

Lusková, V., Halačka K. (1996). Some hematological indices in barbel, *Barbus barbus*. Folia Zool. 45,1, 103-108.

Lusková, V., Halačka K., Lusk S. (1995). Dynamics of the haemog in the nase, *Chondrostoma nasus*. Folia Zool. 44, 1, 69 – 74.

Peuranen, S., Keinänen, M., Tigerstedt, C., Vuorinen, P.J. (2003). Effects of temperature on the recovery of juvenile grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) from exposure to Al⁺ Fe. Aquatic Toxicology. 65, 1, 73.

Rambhaskar, B. Srinivasa Rao, K. (1987). Comparative haematology of ten species of marine fish from Visakhapatnam coast. J. Fish. Biol. 30, 59-66.

Romestand, B., Halsband, E., Bragoni, G., Knežević, B., Marić, D. Prochnow F. (1983). Etude hematologique comparé des constantes erythrocytaires de quelques poissons marins et d'eaux douces. Rev. Trav. Inst. Pech. marit. 46, 147-156.

Svodobová, Z., Kolářová J., Flajšhans M. (1998). The first findings of the differences in complete blood count between diploid and triploid tench, *Tinca tinca* L. Acta. Vet. 67, 243-248.

THE EFFICACY OF CLOVE OIL AS AN ANAESTHETIC FOR CHANNEL CATFISH (*ICTALURUS PUNCTATUS* RAF.)

A. ZAIKOV, I. ILIEV, T. HUBENOVA
Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture
4003, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 248 V. Levski str., E-mail: azaikov@yahoo.com

EFIKASNOST ULJA KARANFILIĆA KAO ANESTETIKA ZA CVERGLANA (*ICTALURUS PUNCTATUS* RAF.)

Abstrakt

Cilj rada je bio da se odredi optimalna koncentracija ulja karanfilića potrebna za anesteziju i oporavak dvogodišnjeg cverglana. Eksperimenti su izvedeni u laboratorijskim uslovima. Ispitivano je dejstvo tri koncentracije: 0.02 ml.l-1, 0.04 ml.l-1 i 0.06 ml.l-1. Tokom procesa anesteziranja je praćeno i analizirano ponašanje riba. Koncentracija od 0.02 ml.l-1 je imala sedativan efekat na ribe i dovela do poremećaja ravnoteže. Pri koncentraciji od 0.04 ml.l-1 90% riba je bilo potpuno imobilisano u roku od 3.17 to 6 min. Pri najvišoj koncentraciji, od 0.06 ml.l-1, sve ribe su bile potpuno imobilisane u roku od 2 do 4 minuta.

Ključne reči: cverglan (*Ictalurus punctatus*), ulje karanfilića, anestezija

INTRODUCTION

For the induction of anesthesia on fish a relatively wide range of anesthetic substances can be used (Marking and Mayer, 1985; Gilderhus and Marking, 1987; Coyie et al. 2004; Hamackova et al., 2004; Hamackova et al. 2006), however only a few of them find practical application like MS-222, hinaldin, benzocain, carbon dioxide etc. A great potential towards that purpose has the clove oil, which Anderson et al. (1997) consider as an alternative to the most widely used anesthetic in aquaculture – MS-222.

Clove oil is a natural product, which has been used for a long time in medicine and cosmetics, and in the food industry where it finds application as a food flavoring

agent. Its advantages to some other anesthetics are its low cost, pleasant aroma, quick induction and recovery of the fish from anesthesia, and the low values of the efficient concentrations. It also has antibiotic, antiseptic, antimycotic and antibacterial effect (H a m a c h k o v a et al., 2006).

The studies carried out on the effect of clove oil on different fish species, show that the effects are mostly dependent on the species, body weight of the fish and water temperature, factors which are related in one way or another to the effective concentrations. The time for induction and the time for recovery of anesthesia depend also on the individual condition of each fish – the sick and weak fish are considerably more susceptible. Clove oil is tested as anesthetic on various fish species, like trout (A n d e r s o n et al., 1997; V e l i s e k et al., 2005; K e e n e et al., 1998; H o s k o n e n and P i r h o n e n, 2004), European catfish (V e l i s e k et al., 2006; H a m a c h k o v a et al., 2006); pike (P e a k e, 1998; H a m a c h k o v a et al., 2006; Z a i k o v et al., 2008), etc. Investigation on the effect of clove oil on juvenile channel catfish were carried out by W a t e r s t a t (1999), who established that at a concentration of 100 mg.l⁻¹ the fish are anesthetized in 1 min, and recover in 4 min. Small (2003) compared the effects of several anesthetic substances, including clove oil, on the level of plasma cortisol of the channel catfish, and successfully applied it as an anesthetic at a concentration of 100 ppm.

The aim of this study was to determine the efficient concentrations for anesthetization and the time for recovery of two-summer-old channel catfish, when clove oil is applied as anesthetic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiments for studying the effect of clove oil on channel catfish (*Ictarius punctatus* Raf.) were carried out under controlled laboratory conditions in the net cage farm of Ovtcharitsa dam lake. The anesthetic effect of clove oil was tested at water temperature of 15°C for 10 min. Three concentrations were experimentally tested, as follows: 0.02 ml.l⁻¹, 0.04 ml.l⁻¹, and 0.06 ml.l⁻¹. Prior to the preparation of the working solution, the clove oil was dissolved in ethyl alcohol (95%), at a ratio of 1:9, after which it was added into the experimental tanks, with volume of 20 l, while stirring vigorously. Each of the concentrations was tested on 10 catfish, their length and weight are indicated in Table 1. All fish were subjected to anesthesia individually. 30 catfish in total were used for testing the indicated concentrations.

For recovery from the anesthetic effect of clove oil, the fish were transferred in tanks with a volume of 1 m³, and with the use of a stopwatch was measured the time for regaining equilibrium and normal locomotor activity.

Fish behavior was traced and analyzed according to anesthesia phases described by H a m a c h k o v a et al. (2006):

1. acceleration followed by slowing down of opercular movements, partial loss of reactivity to external stimuli
2. loss of equilibrium, decreased opercular movements, fish react to strong external stimuli
3. complete loss of reactivity, fish lie on the bottom and do not react to manipulations
4. complete cessation of opercular movements, the fish die if they remain for a longer period in the anesthetic solution.

During the recovery of the fish from anesthesia were reported two phases - uncoordinated locomotion and normal positioning of the body with recovery of the locomotor activity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the studies that were carried out are shown in Table 1. The data for the size of the catfish, used in the experiment, show that they are relatively equal in terms of body weight and length.

Table 1. Time for induction and recovery from anaesthesia in channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus* Raf.).

| Dose ml.l ⁻¹ | Feature | Body weight (BW) (g) | Body length (TL) (cm) | Induction of anesthesia | | Recovery from anesthesia | |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | Total loss of equilibrium min | Imobilization min | Uncoordinated locomotion min | Normal position min |
| 0,02 | x | 915,3 | 44,25 | 3,78 | | 0,66 | |
| | SD | 119,41 | 1,44 | 1,07 | | 0,3 | |
| | Cv % | 13,05 | 3,25 | 28,24 | | 45,68 | |
| 0,04 | x | 913,13 | 44,56 | 1,79 | 4,83 | 1,62 | 3,03 |
| | SD | 77,33 | 1,74 | 0,55 | 1,17 | 0,61 | 0,57 |
| | Cv % | 8,47 | 3,91 | 30,82 | 24,26 | 37,84 | 18,97 |
| 0,06 | x | 980,3 | 44,65 | 1,33 | 3,01 | 2,12 | 3,24 |
| | SD | 69,66 | 1,55 | 0,22 | 0,8 | 1,15 | 0,93 |
| | Cv % | 7,11 | 3,46 | 16,53 | 26,62 | 54,23 | 28,76 |

The catfish exposed to the lowest concentration of 0.02 ml.l⁻¹, do not reach complete immobilization (Fig.1). They lose equilibrium in a period of 1.72 to 5.6 min – an average of 3.78 min. Visually the effect of clove oil is established through a loss of equilibrium, at which the fish lie on their backs or their side, they move their fins without swimming and react to external stimuli. Regaining equilibrium and normal body positioning occurs very quickly, in a period of 0.25 to 1.33 min., or 0.66 min on average, but at the largest coefficient of variation (Cv% 45.68) compared to the other two concentrations (Fig.2). The dosage of 0.02 ml.l⁻¹ has a sedative but not anesthetic effect on the studied fish. Similar data for the same and lower concentrations were announced by H a j e k et al. (2006) for carp. Z a i k o v et al., (2008, 2009, in print) established the sedative effect of the same concentration on pike and European catfish.

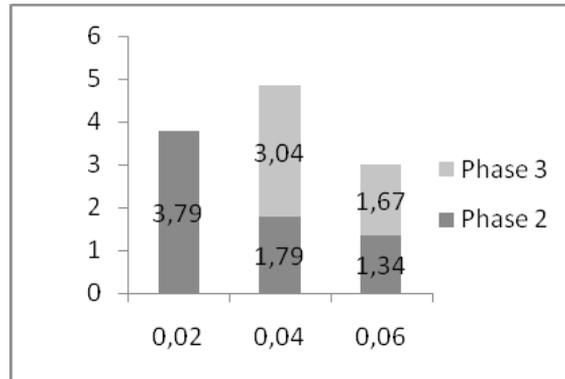


Figure 1. Time for reaching each of the phases of anesthesia of channel catfish using different clove oil concentration.

With the second concentration tested, 0.04 ml.l⁻¹, the effects on channel catfish occur faster (Fig.1). At that concentration the fish lose equilibrium in a shorter period compared to the former concentration – from 1.42 to 3 min., and become completely immobilized in 3.17 to 6 min. (4.83 min. at an average). 90% of the fish passed to the next phase – complete immobilization (anesthesia). In this state various manipulations can be carried out on the fish without reaction to external stimulation.

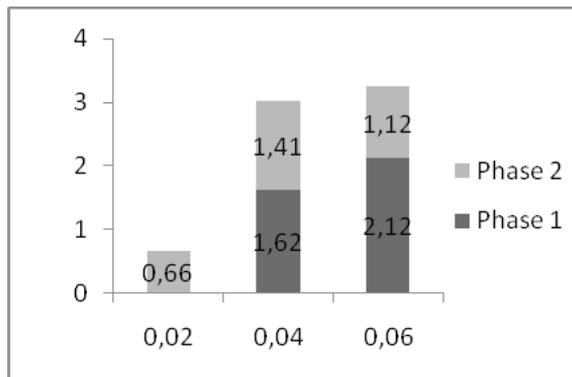


Figure 2. Time necessary for recovering and regaining equilibrium for channel catfish anesthetized at various concentrations of clove oil.

Recovery of the fish from anesthesia, after they have been transferred into clean water, occurs comparatively quickly, within an interval of 2 to 3.72 min (Fig.2). For a short period of time they lie on the bottom immovable, after which they start moving their fins and their body and begin making uncoordinated movements. At a certain moment they retake normal position of the body, recover their equilibrium and quickly regain normal locomotor activity – in 3.03 min. on average.

At the highest of the experimental concentrations – 0.06 ml.l⁻¹ all the fish reach complete immobilization (Fig.1). They are completely anesthetized within 2 to 4 min., and their recovery and regaining of normal position takes longest – 2 to 5 min (Fig.2).

The close length and weight of the fish used for the experiment (Table 1), show that the influence of those factors on the anesthetic effect of the clove oil is eliminated, and thus only the concentrations used are taken into account.

At first, when placed in the working solution, the catfish react to the effect of the clove oil with more vigorous movements and producing their typical sounds, after which they calm down. In contrast to the pike (Z a i k o v et al., 2008), with the channel catfish the transition through the separate phases of the anesthesia and recovery are considerably more clearly expressed and easily notable.

The results obtained are in accordance with W a t e r s t r a t (1999) data for the channel catfish, as well as the data from other authors (H o s k o n e n and P r i h o n e n, 2004; K e e n e et al., 1998; H a m a c h k o v a et al., 2006; Z a i k o v et al., 2008, Z a i k o v et al., 2009) concerning other fish species, according to which clove oil anaesthetic effect increases with the increase of its concentration and the recovery process takes longer at higher concentrations.

CONCLUSIONS

The experiments carried out confirm the good possibilities for clove oil application as anesthetic during various manipulations on the channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus* Raf.).

The concentration of 0.02 ml.l⁻¹ has a sedative effect and leads only to disruption of the equilibrium of the catfish but not to loss of reactivity.

At a concentration of 0.04 ml.l⁻¹ 90% of the fish are completely immobilized, which does not guarantee the induction of anesthesia on all fish during manipulations.

The best expressed anesthetic effect of all concentrations tested, has the concentration of 0.06 ml.l⁻¹, at which the fish are immobilized in 3 min at an average, and recover in 3.24 min.

REFERENCES

Anderson, WG, McKinley, RS, Colavecchia, M. (1997). The use of clove oil as an anaesthetic for rainbow trout and its effects on swimming performance. N Amer. J Fish Manage 17: 301–307.

Coyle, S., Durbarov, M., Tidwell J. (2004). Anesthetic in aquaculture. SRAC, publication № 3900: 1-6.

Guilderhus P., Marking L. (1987). Comparative efficacy of 17 anaesthetic chemicals on rainbow trout. North American Journal of Fisheries Management, 7: 288–292.

Hajek, G., Klyszejko R., Dziaman R. 2006. The anaesthetic effect of clove oil on common carp *Cyprinus carpio* L. Acta Ichth. Et piscatorial, 36, 2: 93-97.

Hamácková, J, Lepicová, A., Kozak, P., Stupka, Z., Kouril, J., Lepic, P. (2004). The efficacy of various anaesthetics in tench (*Tinca tinca*) related to water temperature. Vet. Med. Czech., 49, 12: 467-472.

Hamácková, J, Kouril, J., Kozak, P., Stupka, Z. (2006). Clove oil as an anaesthetic for different freshwater fish species. Bulg. J. of Agr. Sci., 12: 185-194.

Hoskonen, P., Prihonen, J. 2004. Temperature effects on anaesthesia with clove oil in six temperate-zone fishes. J. Fish Biology, 64: 1136-1137.

Keene, JL, Noakes, DLG, Moccia, RD, Soto, CG. (1998). The efficacy of clove oil as an anaesthetic for rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum). Aquac. Res 29: 89-101.

Marking, L., Meyer, F. (1985). Are be an anaesthetics needed in fisheries? Fisheries (Bull. A.F.S.) 10: 1–5.

Peake S. (1998). Sodium bicarbonate and clove oil as potential anaesthetics for non-salmonid fishes. North American Journal of Fisheries Management, 18: 919–924.

Small B. (2003). Anesthetic efficacy of methomidate and comparison of plasma cortisol responses to tricain methansulfonate, quinaldine and clove oil anesthetized channel catfish *Ictalurus punctatus*. Aquaculture, 218: 177-185.

Velíšek, J., Svobodová, Z., Piacková, V. (2005). Effects of clove oil anaesthesia on rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). Acta Vet Brno 74: 139-146.

Velíšek, J., Wlasov, T., Gomulka, P., Svobodová, Z., Novotny, L., Ziomek, E. (2006). Effects of clove oil anesthesia on European catfish *Silurus glanis*. Acta vet. Brno, 75: 99-106.

Waterstrat, P. (1999). Induction and recovery from Anesthesia in Channel catfish *Ictalurus punctatus* fingerling exposed to clove oil. J. World aquac. Soc., 30, 2:250-255.

Zaikov, A., Iliev, I., Hubenova, T., (2008). Induction and recovery from anesthesia in pike *Esox lucius* L. exposed to clove oil. Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science, 2: 165-170.

Zaikov, A. and Iliev, I., (2009). The Efficacy of Clove Oil as an Anesthetic for Wels (*Silurus glanis* L.), Journal Egirdir Fisheries Faculty, Suleiman Demirel University, Turkey (In print).

PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI ISTRAŽIVANJA DEMERZALNIH RESURSA NA CRNOGORSKOM PRIMORJU – PROJEKAT MEDITS 2008

ĐUROVIĆ MIRKO¹, REGNER SLOBODAN²

¹Institut za biologiju mora Kotor, P. fah 69, 85330 Kotor, Crna Gora

²Institut za multidisciplinarna istraživanja, Beograd, Srbija

e-mail:mdjurovic@ibmk.org

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF DEMERSAL RESOURCES ON MONTENEGRIAN COST (MEDITS PROTOCOL)

Abstract

The MEDITS survey programme (International bottom trawl survey in the Mediterranean) intends to produce basic information on benthic and demersal species in term of population distribution as well as demographic structure, on the continental shelves and along the upper slopes at a global scale in the Mediterranean Sea, through systematic bottom trawl surveys. Although this project started in 1993, Adriatic sea was included not until 1996. Of all Adriatic countries, Montenegro was included last, in 2007. Therefore, the first MEDITS survey was performed in June 2008. Total catches from Montenegrin MEDITS survey showed abundance and biomass mean indices of 7678 N/km² and 381 kg/km², respectively. The species *Merluccius merluccius* was the most abundant and densest species in the entire area of Montenegrin waters.

Key words: MEDITS, demersal species, biomass

UVOD

MEDITS (Mediterranean International Bottom Trawl-Survey) je međunarodna ribarstveno-biološka ekspedicija organizovana 1993. godine na inicijativu Evropske Komisije (A n o n, 1993) u cilju ocjene stanja, kvantitativno-kvalitativnih promjena i zaštite demerzalnih vrsta riba sjeverozapadnog Mediterana. U početku, program je uspostavljen za naučnike zemalja Evropske Zajednice (B e r t r a n d et al., 1997), a u organizaciji i sprovođenju programa učestvovali su instituti i naučnici mediteranskih zemalja: Španija, Francuska, Italija, i Grčka, Od 1996. godine program je proširen na područje

Jadranskoga mora uz učešće tri nove zemlje: Albanija, Hrvatska i Slovenija, a u 1999. godini Maroko, tako da danas u MEDITS programu učestvuje oko 20-tak mediteranskih instituta. U 2007. godini Crna Gora se priključuje projektu i prvo istraživanje u okviru ovog projekta obavljeno je u julu 2008. godine. Cilj ovog projekta jeste da se svake godine, krajem proljeća ili početkom ljeta obave istraživanja na području svih zemalja članica projekta MEDITS i da se naprave zajedničke baze podataka demerzalnih resursa na cijelom Mediteranu. Osnovni zadatak ovog projekta jeste opisivanje stanja demerzalnih resursa, izračunavanje njihove biomase i relativne abundance, kao i odedivanje strukture populacija (dužinske frekvencije, polna struktura, stepen zrelosti gonada i sl.).

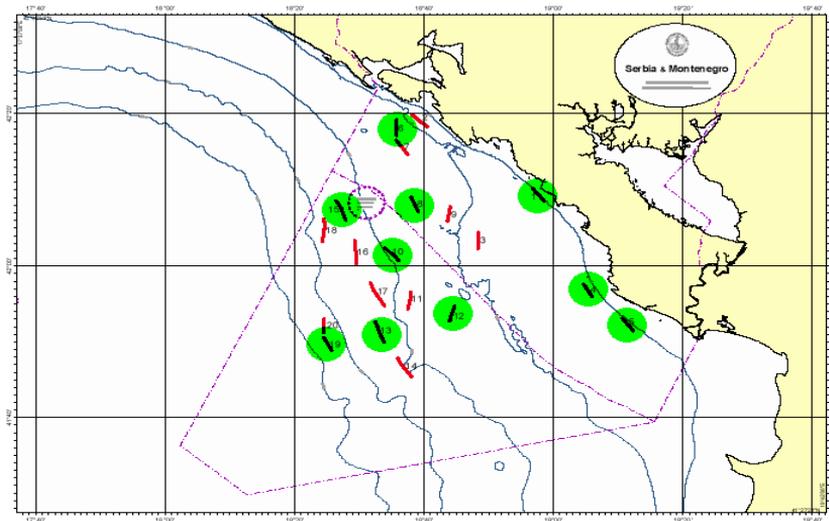
MATERIJAL I METODE

Da bi se što bolje opisala distribucija vrsta na Crnogorskom primorju istraživanje je obavljeno na 10 nasumično izabranih pozicija koje su smještene na dubinama od 10 do 800 metara. Stratifikacija je urađena u odnosu na dubinu mora: stratum od 10 do 50 m, od 50 do 100 m, od 100 do 200 m, od 200 do 500 m i od 500 do 800 metara. Veličina istražene površine bila je 5000 km² (Tabela 1; Slika. 1).

Tabela 1. Podaci o pozicijama u okviru projekta MEDITS.

| BROJ POZICIJE | KOORDINATE | | | | DUBINA (m) | TRAJANJE (min) |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| | POČETAK | | KRAJ | | | |
| | φ N | λ E | φ N | λ E | | |
| 1 | 42°08.990 | 18°58.230 | 42°10.160 | 18°57.140 | 48.15 | 30 |
| 4 | 42°00.060 | 19°03.090 | 41°58.650 | 19°04.220 | 58 | 30 |
| 5 | 41°55.790 | 19°06.500 | 41°54.370 | 19°07.870 | 60.1 | 30 |
| 6 | 42°20.200 | 18°34.700 | 42°20.810 | 18°32.670 | 115.5 | 30 |
| 13 | 42°13.600 | 18°24.160 | 42°10.910 | 18°25.080 | 258.5 | 60 |
| 8 | 42°09.450 | 18°33.110 | 42°08.600 | 18°34.660 | 171.5 | 30 |
| 10 | 42°03.050 | 18°36.180 | 42°01.810 | 18°37.100 | 162 | 30 |
| 15 | 42°02.070 | 18°25.940 | 41°59.510 | 18°25.940 | 349 | 60 |
| 19 | 41°52.950 | 18°24.420 | 41°50.850 | 18°24.750 | 746 | 60 |
| 12 | 41°51.120 | 18°43.160 | 41°52.570 | 18°43.450 | 117 | 30 |

Istraživanje je vršeno profesionalnim ribarskim brodom „Pasquale e Cristina“, koji je osim u Crnoj Gori radio istraživanja u Albaniji i Italiji, odnosno u geografskom području GSA 18. Ovaj brod dužine 33.06 metara i jačinom motora od 923 konjske snage, mnogo se razlikuje od brodova koji ribare u Crnoj Gori. Naime, naša ribarska flota je jako stara i karakteristike brodova su takve da dubina na kojima oni povlače mrežu ne prelazi 200 metara.



Slika 1. Pozicije na kojima je vršeno povlačenje mreže.

Za istraživanja u okviru MEDITS projekta karakteristično je da se za čitavo područje Mediterana koriste pridnene (kočarske) mreže koja je su identične i specijalno konstruisane za ovaj projekat. Ove mreže karakteriše visok vertikalni otvor mreže (usta), koji je znatno veći nego kod mreža koje se trenutno koriste na Mediteranu. Naučna ekipa na brodu bila je sastavljena od crnogorskih i italijanskih naučnika. Istraživanje je započeto 15. jula, a završeno 17. jula. Ukupno je bilo 2 operativna dana, jer je zbog ne vremena koje je bilo 16. jula istraživanje je tog dana prekinuto. Za ovaj projekat je odabrano trideset glavnih (ciljanih) vrsta riba, rakova i glavonožaca. Ove vrste su odabrane na osnovu njihovog komercijalnog značaja u ribarstvu, zatim na osnovu njihove dostupnosti povlačnoj dubinskoj mreži i kao biološki vrijednih mogućih indikatora stanja morske sredine. Ovim vrstama određuje se brojnost individua, distribucija dužinskih frekvencija, pol, (uključujući stepen zrelosti gonada) i ukupna masa. Ostalim vrstama riba, rakova i glavonožaca koji se love registruje se ukupna masa i broj jedinki po ribolovnom potezu. Svaki od navedenih parametara specificiran je u "Manual of protocols" (B e r t a n d, 1994 & 1996). Kompletan ulov iz svih poteza obrađivan je na brodu. Podaci koji su dobijeni na brodu ukucavani su i obrađivani u kompjuterskom programu ATRIS (G r a m o l i n i, 2007).

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Preliminarni rezultati istraživanja demezalnih resursa na Crnogorskom primorju u okviru MEDITS projekta predstavljeni su kao srednje vrijednosti abundance (broja jedinki) i biomase (težine u kilogramima) po km^2 . Ukupna srednja vrijednost abundance, izračunata za cijelo područje, iznosi 7678 N/km^2 , dok je srednja biomasa iznosila 381 kg/km^2 . Ukupan broj registrovanih vrsta je 46. Od toga broja ribljih vrsta je 37, rakova 3 i glavonožaca 6.

Riblje vrste najviše učestvuju u ukupnom ulovu tako da sa 73% učestvuju u abundanci i sa 77% u biomasu svih ulovljenih vrsta. Najveća srednja abundanca zabilježena je u

startumu 100-200 metara i ona iznosi 9088 N/km², a u istom stratumu je i najveća srednja biomasa koja iznosi 536 kg/km².

Rakovi učestvuju u odnosu na ukupan ulov sa 8% u abundanci i sa 3% u biomasi. Najveće vrijednosti abundance i biomase nalaze se u stratumu 200-500 metara i one iznose 1991 N/km², odnosno 34 kg/km².

Grupa glavonožaca učestvuje sa 19% u abundanci, kao i sa 20% u ukupnoj biomasi. Najveća zabilježena srednja vrijednost abundance je u stratumu 50-100 metara i ona iznosi 4591 N/km², dok je u istom stratumu izračunata i najveća srednja biomasa koja iznosi 135kg/km² (Tabela 2).

Tabela 2. Srednje vrijednosti abundance i biomase po stratumima i ukupno.

| Dubinski stratumi | Površina stratuma | N/km ² | Kg/km ² |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 10-50 m | 280 km ² | 4537 | 180 |
| 50-100 m | 1100 km ² | 13494 | 397 |
| 100-200 m | 1700 km ² | 10417 | 596 |
| 200-500 m | 1150 km ² | 3803 | 292 |
| 500-800m | 770 km ² | 252 | 91 |
| Ukupna površina | 5000 km ² | 7678 | 381 |

Urađena je i procjena srednje abundance i biomase po km² za svaku vrstu posebno. Prvih 10 vrsta po abundanci i biomasi na cijelom području dato je u tabeli 3. Kao što se vidi iz tabele 3. najveća srednja abundanca na cijelom području pripada vrstama *Merluccius merluccius*, *Spicara smaris* i *Loligo vulgaris*. Što se tiče srednje biomase na prvom mjestu je takođe *Merluccius merluccius*, zatim slijede *Illex coindetii*, *Raja clavata*, *Lophius budegassa* i drugi.

Tabela 3. Prvih 10 vrsta po abundanci i biomasi (MEDITS 08)

| ABUDANCA | | BIOMASA | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Vrsta | N/km ² | Vrsta | Kg/km ² |
| <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 1406 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 51 |
| <i>Spicara smaris</i> | 1181 | <i>Illex coindetii</i> | 41 |
| <i>Loligo vulgaris</i> | 955 | <i>Raja clavata</i> | 33 |
| <i>Trigla lucerna</i> | 788 | <i>Lophius budegassa</i> | 28 |
| <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 408 | <i>Trigla lucerna</i> | 21 |
| <i>Illex coindetii</i> | 392 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 20 |
| <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> | 345 | <i>Spicara smaris</i> | 18 |
| <i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> | 292 | <i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i> | 17 |
| <i>Aspitrigla cuculus</i> | 271 | <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> | 16 |
| <i>Aristeus antennatus</i> | 193 | <i>Raja polystigma</i> | 14 |

Analizom svakog stratuma posebno dolazimo do sledećih podataka. U stratumu 10-50 metara dominantne vrste po abundanci su *Spicara smaris* (1878 N/km²) i *Pagellus erythrinus* (1024 N/km²), dok je biomasa najveća kod istih vrsta samo je *Pagellus erythrinus* (39 kg/km²) više zastupljen u odnosu na *Spicara smaris* (34 kg/km²). Ukupan broj registrovanih vrsta iznosi 15. U stratumu 50-100 metara po abundanci dominiraju vrste *Spicara smaris* (4892 N/km²) i *Loligo vulgaris* (34 kg/km²) sa (4312 N/km²). Biomasa je najveća kod vrsta *Spicara smaris* (76 kg/km²) i *Octopus vulgaris* (67 kg/km²). Broj vrsta koje su ulovljene u ovom stratumu je 24. U stratumu 100-200 metara broj registrovanih vrsta je 32 i najveći je u odnosu na ostale stratumne. Vrste *Merluccius merluccius* (3122 N/km²) i *Trigla lucerna* (2074 N/km²) su prve po abundanciji, a *Merluccius merluccius* (99 kg/km²) je prvi po biomasi u ovo stratumu, dok je poslije njega najzastupljenija vrsta *Raja clavata* (67 kg/km²). Vrste *Aristeus antennatus* (842 N/km²) i *Parapenaeus longirostris* (716 N/km²) su prve po abundanci u stratumu 200-500 metara. U ovom stratumu najveću biomasa imaju vrste *Lophius budegassa* (63 kg/km²) i *Illex coindetii* (60 kg/km²). Broj ulovljenih vrsta je 22. Najdublji stratum 500-800 metara odlikuje se sa svega 5 registrovanih vrsta, gdje su vrste *Illex coindetii* (172 N/km²) i *Phycis blennoides* (39 N/km²) prve po abundanci dok je biomasa najveća kod vrsta *Illex coindetii* (63 kg/km²) i *Chimaera monstrosa* (16 kg/km²).

Kada se podaci dobijeni ovim istraživanjem uporede sa procjenama koje su urađene istom metodologijom u Italiji i Albaniji pokazuje da je srednja procijenjena biomasa u okviru geografskog podpodručja 18 na Italijanskoj strani 180 kg/km² dok je u Albaniji procijenjena srednja biomasa 341 kg/km² (U n g a r o 2007), što je svakako manje nego u Crnoj Gori (381 kg/km²). Iz ovoga proizlazi zaključak da su demerzalni resursi u vodama Crne Gore bolje očuvani nego u ostalim dijelovima geografskog područja 18, što je, najvjerojatnije posljedica manjeg ribolovnog pritiska.

ZAKLJUČAK

Prvi podaci, iako preliminarni, pokazuju da je biomasa demerzalnih resursa u teritorijalnim vodama i epikontinentalnoj zoni Crne Gore veća nego u ostalim dijelovima geografskog podpodručja 18. Dobijeni rezultati uporediti će se uporediti i sa postojećim podacima iz projekta ADRIAMED, kao i iz Nacionalnog monitoringa demerzalnih resursa, koje Institut za biologiju mora radi svake godine. Uključivanje Crne Gore u MEDITS projekat pokazalo se kao veoma važno jer će se podaci dobijeni od svih država na Jadranskom moru objediniti i napraviti kompletna karta rasprostranjenja demerzalnih vrsta resursa Jadrana. Samim tim zaštita i očuvanje ovih resursa će biti efikasnija, te će se i njihovo korišćenje odvijati na principima održivog razvoja.

LITERATURA

Anon (1998). Campagne internationale de chalutage démersal en Méditerranée (MEDITS) : manuel des protocoles. Biol. Mar. Medit. 5 (2): 515-572

Bertrand J., L. Gil de Sola, C. Papaconstantinou et G. Relini, Coordonnateurs, (1994). Campagne internationale de chalutage démersal en Méditerranée (Medit). Campagne 1994. Rapport final, manuel des protocoles et base de données. Rapport de contrat CEE-IFREMER-IEO-SIBM-NCMR (MED/93/020, 018, 006, 004), 172 p., 27 p. + annexes, 8 disquettes.

Bertrand J., L. Gil de Sola, C. Papaconstantinou, G. Relini and A. Souplet, Coordinators, (1997). International bottom trawl survey in the Mediterranean. Medits survey 1996 (3 volumes). Interim report CEE-IFREMER-IEO-SIBM-NCMR (95/19, 54, 65, 27).

Bertrand J., L. Gil de Sola, C. Papaconstantinou, G. Relini et A. Souplet, Coordonnateurs, (1996). Campagne internationale de chalutage démersal en Méditerranée (Medits). Campagne 1995. Rapport final, manuel des protocoles et base de données. Rapport de contrat CEE-IFREMER-IEO-SIBM-NCMR (MED/93/020, 018, 006, 004),172 p., 27 p. + annexes.

Gramolini, R., Milone, N., Zeuli, V. (2007). AdriaMed Trawl Survey Information System (ATrIS): the Biological Indicators module user manual (ver. 2.1).AdriaMed Occasional Papers n°26.

Ungaro, N. (2007): FAO/AdriaMed International Bottom Trawl Surveys program in the GFCM Geographical Sub-Area n° 18, General Report.

RIJEDAK ULOV PAKLARE MORSKE, *PETROMYZON MARINUS*, LINNAEUS, 1758, U BOKOKOTORSKOM ZALIVU

ALEKSANDAR JOKSIMOVIĆ, ANA PEŠIĆ, ZDRAVKO IKICA

*Institut za biologiju mora-Dobrota 85 330 – Kotor, Crna Gora, e-mail:acojo@ac.me

RARE CATCH OF *PETROMYZON MARINUS*, LINNAEUS, 1758, SEA LAMPREY IN BOKAKTORSKA BAY

Abstract

In the area of Boka Kotorska Bay, in place Prcanj, is found specimen of *Petromyzon marinus*, Linnaeus, 1758, Sea Lamprey. This anadromous fish species, are often used to catch on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, now very rarely because destroyed and pollution of the river where this species spawning. This is the first catch in Bokoktorska Bay, reported the Institute in the last two decades.

Key words: Boka Kotorska Bay, *Petromyzon marinus*, pollution

Kotorski ribar Željko Vujošević je 26. februara 2009. godine donio u Institut, za nje-ga nepoznatu ribu. Primjećena je od lokalnih ribara prilijepljena za kajak u Prčnju, (42° 27' N 18° 45' E) kajakaša koji je trenirao kroz kotorski zaliv. Nakon pregleda i uz pomoć ključa za određivanje vrsta, Whitehead, et al., (1989) i web portala www.fishbase, ustanovljeno je da se radi o vrsti *Petromyzon marinus*, Linnaeus, 1758, (Petromyzoni-dae), paklara morska, iz grupe kolousta, (Cyclostomata). Nakon disekcije utvrđeno je da se radi jedinki ženskog pola, sa jednom gonadom, u poodmakloj reproduktivnoj fazi. Izmjerena je totalna dužina, TL = 66 cm i težina 435 g. (Sl. 1 i 2.)

Ova vrsta naseljava istočni i zapadni Atlantik, zapadni Mediteran, (nema je u isto-čnom Mediteranu, osim u Jadranskom moru. Izraziti je parazit na mnogim vrstama riba i morskim sisarima. Andromna je vrsta, razmnožava se jednom u životu u proljeće u rijekama i potocima koji se ulivaju u more, nakon čega jedinke ugibaju, Benton, et al., (2008), Milišić, (2007), a mlade jedinke nakon određenog perioda života u rijekama, odlaze u more gdje nastavljaju sljedeće faze života.

Nekada je bila sasvim obična vrsta u istočnom Jadranu, naročito na ušćima velikih rijeka, Bojane, Neretve, Trebišnjice, Cetine. Proučavali su je Dhorra et al., (2001), Ra

kaj, (1996), Schneider–Jacoby et al., (2005) u albanskim i crnogorskim vodama na ušću Bojane, a na ostalom dijelu istočne obale Jadrana, Holčík et al., (2004).



Slika 1. *Petromyzon marinus* iz Zaliva Boke

Slika 2. Usni region *Petromyzon marinus*

Ovaj nalaz u Bokokotorskom zalivu, predstavlja vrijedan podatak i potvrđuje da je ova vrsta, iako rijetka, još uvijek prisutna u vodama istočnog Jadrana. Veliki priliv slatke vode u akvatorij Bokokotorskog zaliva u zimskom periodu, rijekama i vruljama (podvodni izvori slatke vode), očigledno su doprinijeli da ova vrsta uđe u Zaliv u potrazi za riječnim tokovima, radi mrijesta. Nažalost, rijeke koje se ulivaju u Zaliv su kratkog toka (Škurda, Ljuta, nekoliko stotina metara), tako da mrijest najverovatnije nije moguć. Očigledno je da je jedinka kajak zamijenila za morskog sisara kao potencijalnog domaćina za njen parazitski način života. Treba napomenuti da *P. marinus* ima otrovnu krv, zbog prisustva termolabilnih toksina, tako da se nakon termičke obrade može koristiti za ljudsku ishranu. Poslednji prijavljeni ulov ove vrste na crnogorskom primorju, bio je 18. januara 1998. godine kada ju je u barskoj luci ulovio ribar Milan Vujošević.

Zahvalnica:

Autori se zahvaljuju ribaru Željku Vujoševiću na ustupljenom primjerku *P. marinus* za dalje ispitivanje. Nakon obrade, jedinka je ustupljena Zavodu za zaštitu prirode Srbije, na prepariranje i dopunu kolekcije ekspanata.

REFER ENCE

Beulaton, L., Taverny, C., and Castelnaud, G. (2008). Fishing, abundance and life history traits of the anadromous sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) in Europe, *Fisheries Research*, Vol. 9 Issue 1 : 90-101

Dhora, Dh., Beqiraj, S., Dhora, D. (2001). Report on Biodiversity of River Buna. APAWA, Kalimera, REC. Tirane:3-21.

Holčík, J., Delić, A., Kučinić, M., Bukvić, V., and Vater, M. (2004). Distribution and morphology of the sea lamprey from the Balkan coast of the Adriatic Sea. *Journal of Fish Biology*, Vol. 64, 514-527.

Milišić, N. (2007). Sva riba Jadranskog mora, Marjan tisak, 238p.

Rakaj, N. (1996). Ihtiofauna e Shqipërisë. ShBLSh. Tiranë: 38–54, 66-78.

Schneider-Jacoby, M., Sackl, P., Savelic, D., Schwarz, U., Stumberger, B., Dhora, D. (2005). Rapid assessment of the ecological value of the Bojana-Buna Delta (Albania/Montenegro). EURONATURE: 6-87.

Whitehead, P. J. P., M.-L. Bauchot, J.-C. Hureau, J. Nielsen and Tortonese, E. (Eds), (1989). Fishes of the North-eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. UNESCO, Richard Clay Ltd, Bungay (United Kingdom). Vols. I – III; 1473p.

GENERAL REVIEW OF BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES AT MONTENEGRIN COAST (2007-2008)

ANA PEŠIĆ*, SLOBODAN REGNER**

**Institute for Marine Biology – Kotor, P. Box 69, Montenegro*

***Institute for multidisciplinary research, Belgrade, Srebia*

OPŠTI PREGLED BIOLOŠKOG UZORKOVANJA NAJVAŽNIJIH VRSTA CRNOGORSKE OBALE (2007-2008)

Abstract

Pilot Studija prikupljanja bioloških i ekonomskih podataka ima za cilj da postavi bazu za jasan sistem monitoringa ribarstva u Crnoj Gori koji bi omogućio i olakšao sprovođenje politike odgovornog ribarstva na ovim prostorima, kao i lakše sprovođenje direktiva GFCM-a i EU. Tokom Pilot Studije prikupljeni su biološki, sociološki i ekonomski podaci vezani za celokupni ribarski sektor koji imaju za cilj precizniju procenu ribarstvenih resursa, njihovo upravljanje i konzervaciju.

Ključne reči: pilot studija, ekonomski podaci, biološki podaci

INTRODUCTION

FAO-AdriaMed Project provides support to the Adriatic countries in developing the necessary expertise and tools for the appraisal of the fisheries resources and of the main socio economic aspects related to the fisheries, so as to provide the basis for implementing an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries.

Montenegro joined AdriaMed in 2004 and since then the Project assisted the country in the establishment of a system for the fisheries resources evaluation and management. In this framework, during the 8th AdriaMed Coordination Committee (December 2006, Albania), the country asked the Project's assistance to develop a system which enables the national experts to monitor the biological, economic and social aspects related to the fisheries.

As follow up, a Pilot study on biological and socio-economic fishery data collection was scheduled and implemented in Montenegro by the Institute of Marine Biology

of Kotor (Montenegro) with the support of the FAO AdriaMed Project in the period September 2007-August 2008. The primary objective of the Pilot study was the establishment and implementation of a monitoring system for fisheries within a selected area, including biological, environmental, economic and social information applying the Operational Units concept.

Montenegrin fishing fleet comprises about 170 vessels most of which can be included in small scale fisheries, 20 are trawlers, one is a "polyvalent" vessel (bottom and pelagic trawler) and 8 are purse seiners; only 2 of these vessels exceed 24 m length overall (LOA), 1 trawler and 1 polyvalent vessel. All the fishing activities take place within the national territorial waters, including also a directed trawl fishery inside the 3 nautical mile limit

All fishing vessels have fishing licenses, which specify the types of fishing gear that they are allowed to use. About 70 licences were given to subsistence fishers ("subsistence fishing" is used to describe part time activity of fishers that have other jobs or are retired and can be generally included in small scale fisheries category) in 2005. Catches from this sector are taken using several types of gears and targeting different groups of species: small purse seiners generally target pelagic fish; trammel nettes, gill netters (small vessels < 6 m length overall which operate very close to the coastline also referred as beach seiners); bottom long-lines, gill nets, various gears with hooks catch the other species such as Hake, Red mullet and Rays; and traps and tangle nets catch Norway lobster.

Montenegro has a coastline of approximately 300 km along which there are 3 main fishing ports: Bar, Budva and Herceg Novi, and 2 minor landing sites: Kotor and Tivat. For the Pilot study the fishing activities of the 3 main fishing ports were monitored on a sampling basis: Herceg Novi, Budva and Bar (Figure 1).

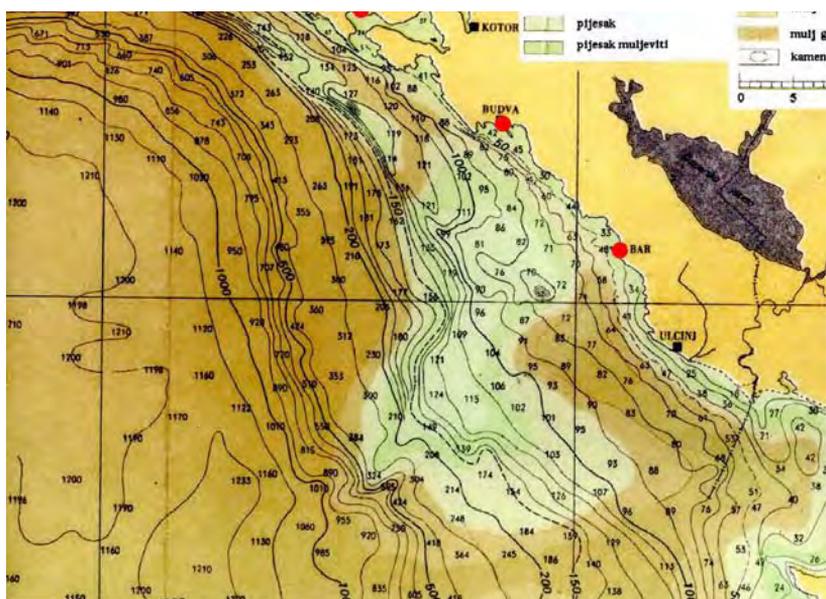


Figure 1. The coastline of Montenegro and the three fishing port: Herceg Novi, Budva and Bar selected for the Pilot Study

These ports were selected for their position and for the contemporary presence in their fishing fleet of almost all the fleet segments (by fishing gear and vessel size) currently operating in the country: bottom trawlers, purse seiners, beach seiners, trammel netters, long liners. The main characteristics of the three ports selected for the Pilot Study are listed below.

- **Type of vessels existing:** bottom trawlers, purse seiners, small purse seiners, trammel netters, long liners
- **Type/s of fishing gear/s:** Surrounding Nets, Seine Nets, Trawls, Gillnets and Entangling Nets and Hooks and Lines
- **Type of data collected:** catch and effort, biological sampling

Herceg Novi:

- **Total number of vessels:** 73
- **Number of vessels per fleet segment:** Trawlers: 7, Purse seiners: 2, Trammel netters: 18 (10 of them also use hooks and lines), small purse seiners: 46

Budva:

- **Total number of vessels:** 42
- **Number of vessels per fleet segment:** Trawlers: 5, Purse seiners: 2, Trammel netters: 30 (10 of them also use hooks and lines), Hooks and lines: 5

Bar:

- **Total number of vessels:** 39
- **Number of vessels per fleet segment:** Trawlers: 8, Purse seiners: 4, Trammel netters: 12 and Hooks and lines: 15

During the Pilot Study information on catch and effort of all the active types of vessels (fleet segments) in the sampling ports were gathered by interviewing the responsible of the fishing operation at the end of the fishing trip: bottom trawlers, purse seiners, small purse seiners, gill netters, long liners. Due to the large number of active vessels, a sampling approach was followed and the sampled vessels were selected randomly.

Catch and effort

The sampling took place in three fishing ports (landing sites) along the Montenegrin coast (Geographical Sub Area 18). To collect information on catch and effort, three stratification levels were considered: port (Herceg Novi, Budva and Bar), fleet segmentation (fishing gear bottom trawl, purse sein, gill net, long line), and number of vessels per fleet segment (total number). Catch and effort data on all the active fleet segments in the sampling ports was gathered by interviewing the responsible of the fishing operations at the end of the fishing trip. Sampling days per port and fishing vessels to be sampled were randomly selected.

During the interviews information on the main characteristics of the fishing gear and on the fishing operations were gathered. Information on gears comprised:

- Characteristics of towing cables, doors, chain, headrope, floats, footrope, mesh size for trawlers,
- Material, length, height, mesh size for gill netters,
- Hook type and saize, mainline length, mainline material and diameter, branch line length, branch line diameter, distance between branch lines, baits for long liners.

Information on fishing operations included:

- duration of the last fishing trip (days or hours),
- number and duration of the performed hauls (for trawlers), number of hooks and time of the hooks at sea (for long liners), net characteristics, length, height, mesh size (in gill and trammel netters), number of traps and time of the traps at sea (for traps netters),
- fishing area.

For each selected vessel at the end of the interview the following qualitative and quantitative data on the catch was recorded by direct observation:

- species landed,
- number of boxes landed per species and their approximate weight,
- length classes of the main target species (according to the commercial categories reported in the sampling data sheet format).

The catch and effort data by species and vessels recorded during each sampling day were used to estimate the catch (total and by species) of all the main fleet segments per day. Based on this data, an approximate estimation of total catch per fleet segment per month per port and tentatively per year were obtained. Moreover, the total catch per species per trawlers and purse seiners per month, as well as the yield per species (kg h^{-1}) and the catch per unit of effort (CPUE, kg vessel^{-1}) per day and per month for trawlers and purse seiners and per year, were estimated according to the following procedures:

- **Average catch of sampled vessels per day** = sum of the total catch per vessels during each sampling day / number of sampled vessels.
- **Total catch per day** = average catch of the sampled vessels per day * total active number of vessels during that day.
- **Total catch per month** = total catch per day * number of fishing days per month.
- **Total catch per year** = sum of the estimated total catch per month over the year.
- **Average catch by species per day** = sum of the total catch per vessels during each sampling day / number of sampled vessels.
- **Total catch per species day** = average catch of the species per day * total active number of vessels during the sampling day.
- **Total catch by species per month** = total catch of the species per day * number of fishing days per month.
- **Total catch by species per year** = sum of the total catch of a species per month over the year.

Moreover, for trawlers, the yield per vessel and per species was also estimated:

- **Yield (kg h^{-1}) per vessel** = total catch (kg) per vessel / number of fishing hours (per trawlers)
- **Yield (kg h^{-1}) per species** = total catch per species (kg) / total number of fishing hours (per trawlers)

Biological data

The biological samples of the main fishery target species were taken to study their biological characteristics (biological sampling). Biological sampling started in September 2007 and since then samples were taken once a month (every month from a differ-

ent port), except in January when there were no catch due to a bad weather conditions. Samples were collected on the basis of a sampling scheme drawn considering both the total official landing statistics provided for the countries and the main requirements of regional bodies in terms of fishing monitoring (Tab. 1).

For each of the sampled species the following data was collected:

- total length for fishes (TL, 0.1 cm), carapace length for crustaceans (CL, 0.1 cm), dorsal mantle length for cephalopods (DML, 0.1 cm);
- total body weight (TW, 0.01 g);
- Sex and Sexual maturity according to the maturity scales proposed for the Adriatic Trawl Surveys in the Adriatic. For fishes a four maturity stages scale was considered (immature, maturing, mature and spent – resting; respectively, stages 1, 2, 3 and 4) and for crustaceans and cephalopods a three maturity stages scale was considered (immature, maturing, and mature; respectively, stages 1, 2, and 3).

These data allowed to estimate the size range and length frequency distribution of landings, the sex-ratio as proportion of males over the combined number of males and females (overall and by body length class), the size at first maturity (the classic logistic curve was used to fit the data) and the length-weight relationship parameters using a power function for most of the sampled species. The least square method was applied to estimate the curve parameters for both the maturity and the length weight curves. For some species the lack of small and immature individuals linked to the selectivity of the fishing gear prevented from the estimation of the size at first maturity.

Otoliths were collected from fish for age and growth estimation. Based on collected data, length frequency distribution, length at first maturity, length-weight relationship and sex ratio for all examined species was estimated.

Table 1. Proposed sampling scheme.

| Species | Number of samples by size | Number of individual per sample | Number of samples by age | Number of individuals per sample |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 15 | 50 | 8 | 25 |
| <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 18 | 50 | 9 | 25 |
| <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 |
| <i>Sarda sarda</i> | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 |
| <i>Atherinidae</i> spp. | 24 | 100 | | |
| <i>Boops boops</i> | 24 | 50 | 12 | 25 |
| <i>Eledone cirrhosa</i> | 4 | 50 | | |
| <i>Illex coindetii</i> | 10 | 50 | | |
| <i>Loligo vulgaris</i> | 4 | 50 | | |
| <i>Lophius budegassa</i> | 5 | 25 | 5 | 25 |
| <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 15 | 50 | 10 | 25 |
| <i>Mugil cephalus</i> | 15 | 50 | 8 | 25 |
| <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 9 | 50 | 6 | 25 |
| <i>Mullus surmuletus</i> | 5 | 50 | 4 | 25 |
| <i>Parpenaeus longirostris</i> | 10 | 50 | | |
| <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 4 | 50 | | |
| <i>Spicara</i> spp. | 24 | 100 | 12 | 25 |
| <i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> | 9 | 50 | 6 | 25 |

RESULTS

A total of 96 different vessels were sampled during the Pilot study, including all the trawlers and purse seiners (except purse seiners over 12m). Trawlers are the largest and best equipped vessels in Montenegro, with length overall (LOA), engine power and GRT ranging from 7.1 to 21.39 m, 35 to 285 KW and 2.75 to 49 m³ respectively.

Considering the catch and effort data per fleet segment, during the study period trawlers were the most active vessels with an average of 13 fishing days per month, followed by gill netters and purse seiners (average = 12.5 days) and finally small purse seiners (average = 9 days). In terms of total catch, netters (gill and seine netters) landed the largest quantities per day (110 vessels landing > 5700 kg), with trawlers (20 vessels landing > 2900 kg day⁻¹), long liners (35 vessels landing 868 kg day⁻¹) and purse seiners (6 vessels landing 575 kg day⁻¹) landing progressively lower quantities.

During the sampling period a total of 127 samples of 15 species or group of species were gathered to study the main biological characteristics of the catch. Samples were collected from the different types of fishing gears so to obtain a preliminary estimation of the size range and of the occurrence of juveniles in the population harvested using the different gears.

Data collected for all sampled species were analyzed to describe per each species: i) the length frequency distribution (LFD) by sex; ii) the sex-ratio, as the fraction of males over the total of males and females combined (overall and by size class); iii) the size at first maturity (size at 50 percent of maturity, Length_{50%}) and size at 25 and 75 percent of maturity (Length_{25%} and Length_{75%} respectively) according to the classical logistic model; iv) the parameters of the length weight relationship according to a power model (Total Weight = a * Body Length^b). The parameters of the maturity curve (and the associated sizes at maturity), as well as of the length-weight relationship have been estimated according to the least square methods.

CONCLUSIONS

Monitoring system for the identification of the main fishing activities in terms of number of vessels and vessels characteristics, as well as for the appraisal of the catch and effort characteristics of the main fishing segments operating in Montenegro was established with the support of the FAO-AdriaMed Project. The monitoring system also aimed at providing a description of the main resources exploited and landed by each fishing segment. Finally the data collected during the Pilot Study were used to complete the necessary information for the first identification and listing of Operational Units in Montenegro.

REFERENCES

AdriaMed Pilot study on biological and economic data collection and monitoring system in Montenegro (2007-2008), Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea. FAO Technical document, in press.

POSTODIPILOSTOMATOZA NA RIBNJACIMA I OTVORENIM VODAMA

NIKOLINA MILOŠEVIĆ¹, MIROSLAV ĆIRKOVIĆ¹, SVETLAN JEREMIĆ²,
VLADIMIR RADOSAVLJEVIĆ², DRAGAN MOMIROV¹

¹Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, Departman za veterinarsku medicinu, Novi Sad, Srbija e-mail: milosevicnina@gmail.com, ²Institut za veterinarstvo Srbije, Beograd, Srbija.

Abstrakt

Postodiplostomatoza je obolenje mlađih kategorija slatkovodnih riba familja Cyprinidae i Cobitidae koje se karakteriše infekcijom metecerkarijama, razvojnim stadijumom *Posthodiplostomum cuticola*. Metacercarije su prisutne kao crne ciste locirane prvenstveno u koži, subepidermalnom tkivu i perajima. Obolenje izazvano *P. cuticola* konstantovano je prvi put na našim ribnjacima, dok je u otvorenim vodama prisutno već duži niz godina. Dijagnostikovano je kod belog amura (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) i sivog tolstolobika (*Aristichthys nobilis*) u vidu promena na perajima u obliku tamnih diskoloracija i cisti veličine oko 1 mm. Kao posledica obolevanja došlo je do redukcije telesne mase mladunaca, kao i smanjenja preživljavanja. Postodiplostomatoza se javlja na ribnjacima gde se ne primenjuju preventivno-profilaktičke mere, odnosno gde se objekti za uzgoj mladunaca ne isušuju i mehanički ne obrađuju.

Ključne reči: postdiplostomatoza, metacercarija, crne tačke, *Posthodiplostomum cuticola*

POSTHODIPILOSTOMATOSIS IN FISH PONDS AND NATURAL WATERS

NIKOLINA MILOŠEVIĆ¹, MIROSLAV ĆIRKOVIĆ¹, SVETLAN JEREMIĆ²,
VLADIMIR RADOSAVLJEVIĆ², DRAGAN MOMIROV¹

¹The University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary
Medicine, Novi Sad, Serbia e-mail: milosevicnina@gmail.com, ²Scientific Veterinary
Institute of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia.

Abstract

Posthodiplostomatosis is disease of young freshwater fishes of families Cyprinidae and Cobitidae resulting from the infection with metacercaria, developmental stages of *Posthodiplostomum cuticola*. Metacercaria present as a black cysts located primarily in the skin, in the sub-epidermal tissue and in the fins. The disease caused by *P. cuticola* in this fish species is detected in Serbian fishponds for the first time, while in natural waters has been present for many years. It is diagnosed in the grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) and the bighead carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*) in the form of dark discolorations on fins and cysts that measured approximately 1 mm in diameter. Disease resulted in low percentage of survival in fingerlings and fish weight reduction. Posthodiplostomatosis occurred in fishponds in which the preventive measures were not implemented, i.e. where the nurseries were not dried up and mechanically cleaned.

Key words: *posthodiplostomatosis, metacercaria, black spot, Posthodiplostomum cuticola*

ISPITIVANJE PERCEPCIJE POTROŠAČA PREMA POLJOPRIVREDNO-PREHRAMBENIM PROIZVODIMA REPUBLIKE SRBIJE

VLADE ZARIĆ, MILORAD RADOŠEVIĆ, DANIJELA PETKOVIĆ
Poljoprivredni fakultet – Zemun, Nemanjina 6

CONSUMERS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN SERBIA

Abstract

Market success depends in large part on how well consumer behaviour and perception supplies understand. They need to understand how consumers evaluate products characteristics, gather information regarding various alternatives and use this information to select specific product.

The object of this research was to determine consumer perception of Serbian agricultural and food products and especially perception of home made products. In October 2008, a research was conducted in the Belgrade market on a sample of 138 persons. The results were analyzed using univariant statistical analyses.

The results of this research can be used by producers for defining marketing activities and by researchers to conduct further research in this field.

Key words: traditional agricultural and food products, consumers, survey

UVOD

Proizvodnja poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda u Srbiji se neprestano povećava i u poslednjih nekoliko godina se ostvaruje suficit u spoljnotrgovinskoj razmeni ovim proizvodima (Zarić, 2008). Ipak, najveći deo ovih proizvoda se izvozi kao “non-name” (Zarić / Vasiljević, 2007). Istovremeno na domaćem tržištu postoji značajna ponuda ovih proizvoda inostranog porekla. Proizvođači poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda u Srbiji će morati sve veću pažnju da poklanjaju zahtevima kupaca ukoliko budu želeli da ostanu konkurentni (Kotler, 2008).

Poznavanje stavova i zahteva potrošača je moguće izvršiti posmatranjem kupovine i potrošnje ili istraživanjem percepcija. Valjano poznavanje percepcije potrošača je jedan od preduslova uspešnog plasmana poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda. Analiza percepcija potrošača je važan deo istraživanja na osnovu koga se formuliše komerci-

jalna politika prodaje. U istraživanjima percepcije se kombinuju elementi psihologije, sociologije, antropologije i ekonomije (A l b a u m / S m i t h, 2005).

MATERIJAL I METODE

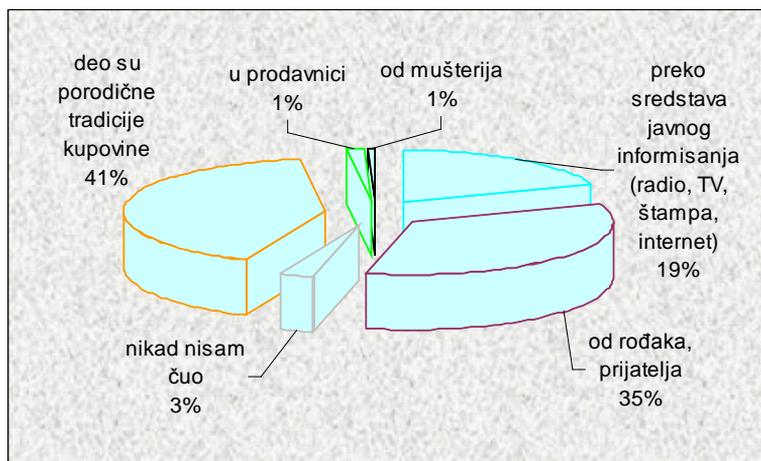
Cilj istraživanja ovog rada jeste utvrđivanje odnosa potrošača prema tradicionalnim poljoprivredno-prehrambenim proizvodima Srbije kako bi se na osnovu te percepcije shvatilo pozicioniranje ovih proizvoda u svesti potrošača i dobijanje stručnih mišljenja o brendovima i robnim markama i mogućnosti njihovog stvaranja (Z a r i ć, etc. 2008).

Podaci su dobijeni na osnovu dva anketna istraživanja od kojih je jedno bilo u obliku ankete zatvorenog tipa, namenjena potrošačima, i druge, otvorenog tipa, namenjena stručnjacima u oblasti agrarne ekonomije.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

Anketa namenjena potrošačima je sprovedena na teritoriji grada Beograda, na slučajnom uzorku od 138 ispitanika među kojima je bilo više osoba ženskog pola, 64 % i 36 % osoba muškog pola. Starosna struktura je utvrđena po kategorijama, ispod 17 godina manje od 1%, od 18-30 godina, 31-50 godina, 51-65 godina je bilo podjednako po 32 % i grupa preko 65 godina nešto manje od 4 %. Najviše ispitanih je imalo višu i visoku stručnu spremu, 57 %, dok je sa završenom srednjom školom bilo 37 %. Ostatak je bio sa nižom stručnom spremom.

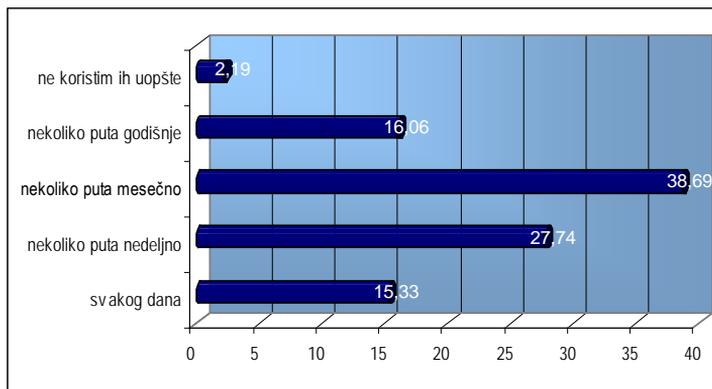
U najvećem broju slučajeva kupovina domaćih proizvoda je deo tradicije u domaćinstvima (Grafikon 1.). Najčešći vid dobijanja informacija o ovim proizvodima je "od usta do usta". Ova dva načina upoznavanja sa domaćim proizvodima su dominantni po mišljenju 76 % ispitanika. Reklamiranje kroz različite vrste medija je važan izvor informacija za jednu petinu anketiranih. Skoro svi ispitanici su čuli za domaće proizvode koji su navedeni u anketi.



Grafikon 1. Izvor informacija o tradicionalnim proizvodima.

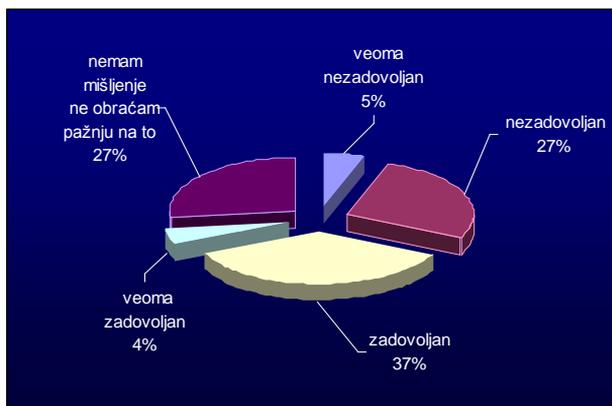
Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

Domaći poljoprivredno-prehrambeni proizvodi, kao što se vidi na Grafikonu 2. se relativno često konzumiraju u domaćinstvima pošto 43 % ispitanika navodi da ih koristi najmanje nekoliko puta nedeljno, dok ih 15 % koristi svakodnevno. Kao i kod poznatosti domaćih proizvoda, zanemarljiv je broj ispitanika koji uopšte ne koriste ove proizvode.



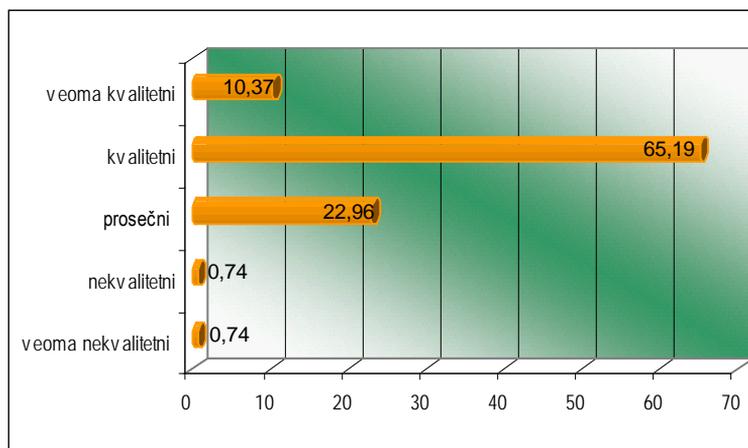
Grafikon 2. Učestalost konzumiranja/kupovine tradicionalnih proizvoda
Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

U pogledu promocije ovih proizvoda (Grafikon 3.) zanimljivo je istaći da je mali broj ispitanika (4 %) veoma zadovoljan, odnosno nezadovoljan (5 %). Zadovoljnih promocijom je nekih 37 %. Ipak najveći deo anketiranih je ili nezadovoljan promocijom ili o njoj nema nikakvo mišljenje. Ovakvi rezultati istraživanja upućuju na zaključak da su marketinške aktivnosti usmerene na upoznavanje potrošača sa domaćim proizvodima jedan od ključnih faktora uspeha kao i da dosadašnje aktivnosti na ovom planu nisu dale zadovoljavajuće rezultate o čemu govori činjenica da skoro jedna trećina ispitanika nema nikakvo mišljenje o promociji.



Grafikon 3. Mišljenje potrošača o promociji tradicionalnih proizvoda.
Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

U pogledu kvaliteta (Grafikon 4.) skoro svi anketirani smatraju da su domaći proizvodi kvalitetni a nekih 10 % ispitanih smatra da poseduju izuzetan kvalitet. Ipak, skoro polovina je dala ocenu da su cene domaćih proizvoda više od očekivanih, dok nekih 38 % smatra da je cena realna. U prilog ovome ide i rezultat odgovora na pitanje "Šta biste najrađe promenili kod navedenih poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda?" gde bi najveći broj promenio cenu (42 %) a zatim ambalažu (22 %). Na osnovu ovoga možemo zaključiti da proizvođači domaćih proizvoda moraju biti oprezni u primeni cenovne strategije jer se može desiti da izgube značajan deo potrošača zbog visokih cena. Takođe se može preporučiti prilagođavanje ambalaže zahtevima kupaca.

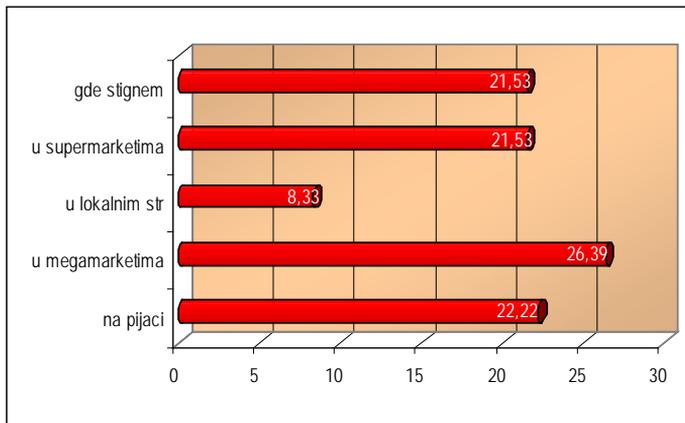


Grafikon 4. Kvalitet tradicionalnih proizvoda

Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

Pri izboru proizvoda najveća pažnja se posvećuje kvalitetu (prosečna ocena 4,67) a potom ceni (3,97). Veličina pakovanja i mesto prodaje imaju umeren uticaj na odluke o kupovini, dok poznatost proizvoda ima malu ulogu. Vrednovanje navedenih osobina je izvršeno na skali od 1-5, pri čemu je 1 označavala najmanju važnost a 5 najveću.

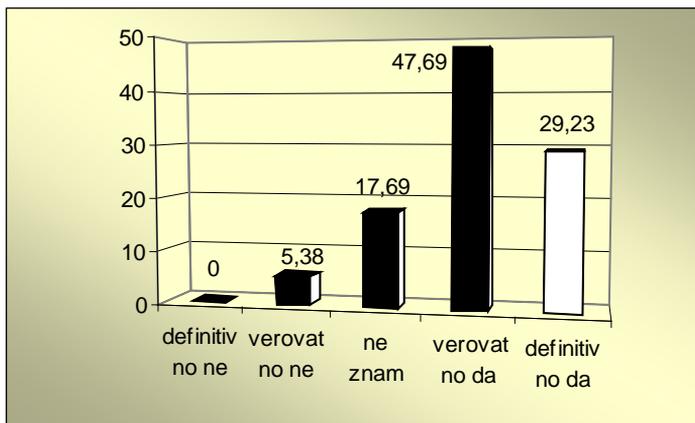
Proizvodi domaćeg porekla se najčešće kupuju u megamarketima (26 %) a zatim skoro podjednako u supermarketima (22 %), na pijaci (21 %) ili na bilo kom drugom mestu (22 %). Na osnovu ovoga (Grafikon 5.) se može zaključiti da proizvođači domaćih proizvoda moraju raspolagati sa dovoljnom količinom standardnog kvaliteta u toku čitave godine kako bi njihov proizvod mogao biti u ponudi u većim trgovinskim lancima. S obzirom na mali značaj malih trgovinskih radnji u plasmanu ovih proizvoda (8 %) proizvođači ne mogu računati na ovaj kanal distribucije.



Grafikon 5. Mesto kupovine tradicionalnih proizvoda

Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

Skoro 80 % ispitanika se izjasnilo da će i u budućnosti kupovati domaće proizvode što odslkava vernost proizvodima. Možda je na ovakve rezultate uticala i aktivnost vlade Srbije preko ministarstva trgovine 2004. godine “kupujmo domaće” koju i dalje sprovodi. Istovremeno postoji izraženija vernost proizvodu nego ponuđaču pošto se 64 % ispitanika izjasnilo da menja prodavca ali ne može navesti i koliko često.



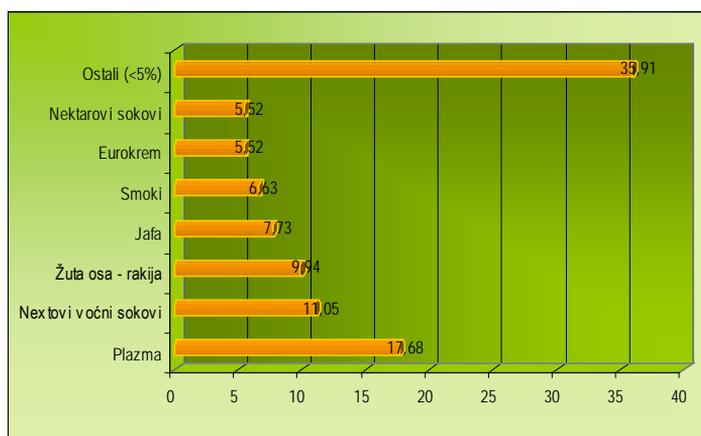
Grafikon 6. Spremnost kupovine/korišćenja tradicionalnih proizvoda u budućnosti

Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

Svi ispitanici bi preporučili neki od domaćih proizvoda, a postoji i veliki broj proizvoda koji su poznati isključivo na lokalnom nivou pošto su u preporukama navedeni i oni koji nisu bili ponuđeni u anketi. Zanimljivo je istaći da postoji grupa potrošača, nekih 20 %, koji kupuju isključivo uvozne proizvode što je dodatni izazov za domaće ponuđače. Ipak ova grupa potrošača navodi kao razlog kupovine stranih proizvoda odsustvo domaće ponude, kao primer može poslužiti maslinovo ulje.

Istovremeno je izvršena anketa otvorenog tipa čiji je cilj bio dobijanje stručnih mišljenja ispitanika o poljoprivredno-prehrambenim proizvodima bez obzira da li su proizvedeni industrijski ili u domaćinstvima. Ova anketa je sprovedena na simpozijumu agroekonomista sa međunarodnim učešćem povodom 45 godina Odseka za agroekonomiju, oktobra 2008. godine.

Na osnovu ove ankete dobijeni su sledeći rezultati. Najpoznatije robne marke poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda su: Plazma, Next, Žuta osa, Jaffa, Smoki, Eurokrem i Nektar sokovi (Grafikon 7.). Zanimljivo je napomenuti da su Jaffa i Smoki poznatiji kod starije populacije, dok su Next sokovi popularniji kod mlađe generacije a ostali proizvodi su podjednako popularni i kod jednih i kod drugih. Svi ostali poljoprivredno-prehrambeni proizvodi koji su pomenuti u anketi su dobili manje od 5 % glasova anketiranih.



Grafikon 7. Najpoznatiji brendovi i robne marke poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda.

Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

Najuspešniji domaći proizvođači poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda su: Imlek, Štark, Bambi, Carnex, Swisslion Takovo, PKB, Rubin Kruševac i Vital. Svi navedeni proizvođači izuzev Štarka su poznatiji među starijom populacijom. Najveća razlika u poznatosti je kod PKB (poznatost kod starijih iznosi 20% a kod mlađih 3%).

Anketiranim je postavljeno pitanje o osobinama robnih marki i brendova poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda (Tabela 1.). Odgovori pokazuju da je kvalitet proizvoda na prvom mestu, zatim dizajn ambalaže a na trećem mestu dobra reklama. Cena je važna za nekih 6 % ispitanika. Sve ostale osobine na listi prioriteta su dobile manje od 5 % glasova. Na pitanje koje su glavne pretpostavke za stvaranje uspešnih robnih marki i brendova na prvom mestu je naveden kvalitet proizvoda a potom dobra reklama i ambalaža. Praćenje promena na tržištu i odgovarajuće pozicioniranje sa adekvatnom cenovnom politikom su takođe od značaja.

Tabela 1. Karakteristike dobrih robnih marki i brendova.

| Osobina | % |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Dobar kvalitet | 35,66 |
| Pakovanje-ambalaža, dizajn | 13,95 |
| Dobra reklama | 12,79 |
| Cena | 5,81 |

Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

Najvažnije prednosti domaćih robnih marki poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda (Tabela 2.) su kvalitet, tradicija u proizvodnji i domaće poreklo proizvoda, povoljna cena i zdravstvena ispravnost proizvoda. Poverenje potrošača, regionalna prepoznatljivost i proizvodnja koja ne zagađuje životnu sredinu takođe imaju značajnu ulogu.

Tabela 2. Najvažnije prednosti domaćih robnih marki i brendova poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda

| Prednosti | % |
|--|----------|
| Kvalitet proizvoda | 34,53 |
| Tradicija u proizvodnji i domaće poreklo proizvoda | 12,23 |
| Povoljna cena | 10,79 |
| Zdravstvena bezbednost proizvoda | 10,07 |
| Poverenje potrošača | 7,91 |
| Regionalna prepoznatljivost | 7,91 |
| Očuvanje prirode | 6,47 |

Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

Najveći nedostaci domaćih robnih marki i brendova poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda (Tabela 3.) su loš marketing, neujednačen i loš kvalitet proizvoda kao i neodgovarajuća ambalaža. U pogledu mogućnosti za stvaranje robnih marki i brendova ispitanici su za primarno uzeli razvoj marketinga, a zatim proizvodnju nepromenjenog kvaliteta i najzad postojanje odgovarajućeg ambijenta za poslovanje.

Tabela 3. Najvažniji nedostaci domaćih robnih marki i brendova poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda

| Nedostaci | % |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Loš marketing | 35,38 |
| Neujednačen i loš kvalitet | 17,69 |
| Loš dizajn ambalaže | 16,92 |
| Neadekvatna državna politika | 9,23 |
| Mali asortiman i nedovoljna tražnja | 8,46 |
| Neadekvatni humani resursi | 6,92 |
| Visoke cene | 5,38 |

Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

Najveći potencijal (Tabela 4.) da postanu robne marke i brendovi po mišljenju anketiranih imaju rakije, sirevi i tradicionalni suhomesnati proizvodi. Zanimljivo je istaći da u pogledu potencijala postoji dosta ujednačen procenat odgovora po grupama proizvoda.

Tabela 4. Potencijalni brendovi i robne marke

| Grupe proizvoda | % |
|--|-------|
| Rakije | 13,61 |
| Sirevi | 10,06 |
| Tradicionalni suhomesnati proizvodi | 10,06 |
| Kajmak | 9,47 |
| Ajvar | 7,10 |
| Vino | 5,92 |
| Malina | 5,92 |
| Prerađevine od voća i povrća | 5,92 |
| Sveže i sušeno voće | 5,33 |
| Zamrznuti gotovi proizvodi (sarma i burek) | 4,14 |

Izvor: Sopstveno istraživanje

ZAKLJUČCI

Na osnovu ovog istraživanja utvrđene su percepcije potrošača prema poljoprivredno prehrambenim proizvodima Srbije i to onima proizvedenim u domaćinstvima i industrijski dobijenim.

Većina potrošača ima pozitivan stav prema proizvodima proizvedenim u domaćinstvima. Smatraju da su ovi proizvodi kvalitetni, proizvedeni na ekološki način i rado bi ih preporučili drugima. Kao mogućnost poboljšanja se navodi ujednačavanje kvaliteta, više marketinških aktivnosti i poboljšanje dizajna ambalaže. Kao i kod tradicionalnih proizvoda i industrijski uživaju poverenje potrošača i postoje robne marke koje su široko poznate.

Na osnovu rezultata istraživanja može se steći utisak da je cena manje važan parametar pri odlučivanju potrošača od kvaliteta. Ipak, ovde se mora uzeti u obzir da su dati odgovori u pogledu cena prilagođeni opštedruštvenom mišljenju da je kvalitet presudan.

Anketirani smatraju da postoji veliki broj proizvoda koji mogu postati brend ali sobzirom na strukturu odgovora može se zaključiti i da ni jedan od njih nema ovaj potencijal.

Zahvalnica:

Rad je rezultat istraživanja koje finansira Ministarstvo nauke i zaštite životne sredine. Projekat broj: TP20059 «Unapređenje konkurentnosti proizvoda malih poljoprivrednih proizvođača kroz stvaranje robnih marki i brendova»

Posmatranje kupovine proizvoda sa male farme i odgovarajuće anketno istraživanje

je urađeno za potrebe diplomskog rada: Katarina Pantić (2008): Analiza komercijalnog poslovanja male farme Pantić. Diplomski rad. Poljoprivredni fakultet. Beograd.

LITERATURA

Albaum, G. / S. Smith (2005). Fundamentals of marketing research. Sage Publications. California.

Kotler, P. / G. Armstrong (2008). Principles of Marketing. 12th edition. Pearson-Prentice Hall.

Pantić, K. (2008). Analiza komercijalnog poslovanja male farme Pantić. Diplomski rad. Poljoprivredni fakultet. Beograd.

Zarić V. / Z. Vasiljević (2007). Mogućnosti analize međunarodne konkurentnosti organskih proizvoda iz Srbije. Institut za ekonomiku poljoprivrede, etc. Beograd.

Zarić, V. (2008). Analiza konkurentnosti poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda Srbije. Monografaija. Izadavač Poljoprivredni fakultet Zemun-Beograd. Univerzitet u Beogradu.

Zarić, V. / N. Nedić / Z. Vasiljević (2008). Unapređenje konkurentnosti kroz stvaranje robnih marki i brendova – izazovi za male poljoprivredne proizvođače. Poljoprivredni fakultet. Zemun-Beograd.

POTREBE U PROTEINIMA U ISHRANI MLAĐI ŠARANA

STANKOVIĆ, M.¹, GRUBIĆ, G.¹, METTE SORENSEN², MARKOVIĆ, Z.¹

¹Poljoprivredni fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Nemanjina 6, 11 080 Zemun, Srbija

²Nofima Marin, P. O. Box 5010, 1432 Ås, Norway

PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS IN COMMON CARP FRY NUTRITION

Abstract

Protein level and quality are of utmost important to growth of fish. Although common carp is a popular experimental fish, contradictory results on protein requirement have been reported by different works. An experiment lasting for 3 months included different protein level in 4 diets: 38.1%, 38.5%, 41.5% and 43.7%. Carp yearlings (body mass 95.5g) were fed in order to investigate effects on growth rate. There were no significant differences in the final individual weights, weight gains, specific growth rates (SGR), feed conversion rate (FCR) and thermal growth coefficient (TGC) among fish fed different diets ($P > 0.05$).

Key word: requirement, protein, common carp

UVOD

Šaran je jedna od najrasprostranjenijih gajenih vrsta riba u svetu. Svaštojed je, otporna i tolerantna na široka kolebanja u ekosistemu. Za ishranu šarana koriste se mnogobrojne komponente dostupne na tržištu. Nutritivni zahtevi riba za rast, reprodukciju i normalne fiziološke funkcije slični su kao i kod ostalih životinja (Ć i r k o v i ć i sar., 2005) ali za razliku od drugih gajenih životinja, ribe imaju velike zahteve u pogledu potreba za proteinima u ishrani (Đ o r đ e v i ć i sar. 2005), pa se koriste smeše od 25 do 45% sirovih proteina (M u r a i, 1992). Zbog toga, efikasnost upotrebe i iskoristivost proteina je mnogo značajnija za ribe nego za druge životinje. Ekonomičnost proizvodnje takođe zavisi od alternativnih izvora proteina. Sastavni deo smeša je različit u zavisnosti od komponenti i zahteva za rast šarana. Esencijalne amino kiseline (npr. lizin) su najčešće limitirajući faktor ukoliko se kao alternativni izvori koriste proteini biljnog porekla.

Usavršavanje proizvodnje kompletnih krmnih smeša za šarana je orjentisano na ekonomičnost proteina i poboljšanje tempa rasta. Uloženo je mnogo napora da se definiše i poveća ekonomičnost alternativnih izvora proteina koji bi bar delimično mogli zameniti skupoceno, visokokvalitetno riblje brašno. Proteini sojinih proizvoda su najčešće korišćena zamena zbog visokog sadržaja proteina koji su po svom aminokiselinskom sastavu slični proteinima iz ribljeg brašna (M a r k o v i ć i sar. 2007) umerene cene i stalne ponude na tržištu (S t o r e b a k k e n i sar. 2000).

Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio da se analizira uticaj 4 tipa hrane sa različitim nivoima proteina na prirast, konverziju hrane i koeficijent rasta za termičku jedinicu.

MATERIJAL I METODE

Ispitivanje hraniva sa različitim nivoima proteina je obavljeno u Laboratoriji za ishranu riba Poljoprivrednog fakulteta, Univerziteta u Beogradu. Istraživanje je trajalo 90 dana na jednogodišnjoj mlađi šarana (*Cyprinus carpio*) poreklom sa ribnjaka „Mošorin“. U eksperimentu su korišćena 4 tipa hrane sa različitim nivoima proteina (38,1%, 38,5%, 41,5% i 43,7%), uz variranje ribljeg brašna i soje kao osnovnih nosioca proteinskog dela.

Eksperiment je izveden u plastičnim tankovima zapremine 120 litara, sa stalnim protokom od 0.34 L min⁻¹ dehlorisane vode. U svaki od 12 nezavisnih tankova nakon perioda adaptacije, nasadeno je po 24 jedinki jednogodišnje mlađi šarana prosečne težine 94.6 do 96.1 g.

U toku eksperimenta korišćen je isti procenat hrane u odnosu na količinu ribe u svakom tanku, tj. 3,5% hrane u odnosu na ihtio masu. Hranjenje riba je obavljeno upotrebom poluautomatskih hranilica sa klatnom. Kvalitet vode i ambijentalni uslovi (temperatura vode, elektroprovodljivost, kiseonik i pH) su svakodnevno i u svakom tanku mereni upotrebom MULTI 340i/SET (WTW, Weilheim, Germany).

U 30-dnevnim intervalima su vršena merenja težine (upotrebom digitalne vage CAS-BEE, model MW 120; Casbee, Samsung, Korea, preciznosti 0,01g), dužine i najveće visine riba (korišćenjem ihtiometa).

Specifična stopa rasta (SGR) je računata uz pomoć sledeće jednačine: $((\ln \text{završne mase} - \ln \text{početne mase}) \times \text{dana}^{-1}) \times 100$.

Koeficijent rasta za termičku jedinicu (FCR) je računat kao $(W1^{1/3} - W0^{1/3}) \times (\Sigma D^{\circ})^{-1}$ gde su W1 i W0 završna i početna masa po tanku, odnosno, ΣD° je broj hranidbenih dana \times prosečna temperatura vode.

Konverzija hrane (FCR) je izračunavana kao: DM (suva materija) \times količina hrane / prirast.

Količina date hrane je svakodnevno merena digitalnom vagom CASBEE, sa preciznošću 0,01 g.

Podaci su obrađeni opštim linearnim modelom (GLM), upotrebom SAS kompjuterskog programa. Analizom varijanse su posmatrane prosečne vrednosti prirasta po tanku kao zavisno promenljive u posmatranim periodima kao nezavisno promenljivim.

REZULTATI

Tokom trajanja eksperimenta, koncentracija rastvorenog kiseonika je u proseku iznosila 6,4 mg/l sa variranjima do ± 1 mg/l po danima u okviru jednog tanka ili između samih tankova. Izmerena elektroprovodljivost je bila u opsegu od 487 do 562 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$, uz minimalna kolebanja u toku jednog dana. Temperatura vode u tankovima je imala vrednosti od

21.0 do 24.4 °C, odnosno u svim tankovima tokom jednog merenja izmerene temperature su bile skoro jednake (maksimalne razlike manje od 1 °C).

Statistička obrada ispitivanih parametara nije pokazala statističku značajnost upotrebom hrane sa različitim nivoima proteina, kako posmatrana u mesečnim intervalima tako ni u celom eksperimentu. Posmatrajući rezultate, najpozitivniji efekti su ostvareni upotrebom hrane sa najvišim nivoom proteina (hrana tipa 4), i to :

– Prirast riba je pokazivao najbolje rezultate po periodima, a u 90-to dnevnom intervalu je bio 86 g.

– Rezultati konverzije hrane su bila najniži i iznosili su 3,20.

– Specifična stopa rasta kao indikator procentualnog dnevnog porasta u masi je imala vrednost od 0,76.

– Koeficijent rasta za termičku jedinicu, kao drugi model rasta, za ovaj tip hrane je iznosio 0,56.

Najlošiji rezultati prirasta i konverzije su postignuti kod riba koje su u ispitivanom periodu u sistemu hranjenja koristile smešu sa najnižim nivoom proteina.

DISKUSIJA

Proteini su nezamenljive hranljive materije koje imaju gradivnu i niz drugih važnih osobina za sve životinje (Đ o r đ e v i ć, 2005). Nivo proteina kao i njihova iskoristivost zavise od porekla. Tako, u poređenju sa alternativnim izvorima proteina, riblje brašno ima najuravnoteženiji odnos esencijalnih aminokiselina (M a r k o v i ć, 2007). Osim toga, riblje brašno ima bolji aminokiselinski sastav kad je u pitanju ishrana riba nego biljni izvori proteina (R e f s t i e e t al., 2005; H e l l a n d e t al., 2006; K n u d s e n, 2007). Lizin može biti limitirajuća aminokiselina u smeši sa visokim sadržajem kukuruza.

Imajući u vidu dobijene rezultate, i ako na osnovu dobijenih rezultata nije bilo statističke značajnosti, može se zaključiti da je najviši prirast ostvaren kod riba koje su hranjene smešom 4. Nosilac proteinskog dela obroka je u većoj meri bilo riblje brašno (sa najvišim učešćem od 32%), a udeo kukuruza u istoj smeši (od 10%) je bio najniži ako uporedimo sa preostale tri smeše. Niži sadržaj proteina biljnog porekla doprineo je nešto nižem udelu ugljenih hidrata. Prema K r o g d a h l (2004), omnivorne vrste riba imaju veću sposobnost varenja ugljenih hidrata u odnosu na druge. Najviši nivo proteina, dobra izbalansiranost aminokiselinskog dela obroka doprineli su boljem porastu ribe, i to za 37% u poređenju sa smešom sa najnižim sadržajem proteina. Manje učešće ribljeg brašna u kombinaciji sa više sojine sačme (kao proteinskog dela) i veća količina kukuruza u smeši, rezulturali su manjem prirastu ribe u posmatranom periodu. Na nivou značajnosti $\alpha = 0,05$ ($p = 0,2418$) nije postojala statistička značajnost ni kod koeficijenta konverzije, koji je kod prve smeše iznosio 4,01. Specifična stopa rasta je bila 0,60, što je za 15% manje nego riba koje su hranjene smešom 4.

ZAKLJUČAK

Tokom 90-to dnevnog trajanja eksperimenta, obavljena su ispitivanja uticaja smeša sa različitim nivoima proteina. Istraživanja su obavljena na jednogodišnjoj mlađi šarana u Laboratoriji za ishranu riba na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu, Univerziteta u Beogradu. U eksperimentu su analizirana 4 tipa smeša i to: 1. sa 38.1% proteina, 2. sa 38.5%, 3. sa 41.5% i smeša 4. sa 43.7% proteina.

Iako na osnovu raspoloživih rezultata nije bilo statističke značajnosti, najlošiji rezultati u prirastu i konverziji su postignuti upotrebom hrane koja je sadržala najmanji nivo proteina (hrana tipa 1). Upotrebom hrane tipa 4 sa najvišim nivoom proteina, dobijen je najbolji prirast kod ispitivane ribe. Postignuti rezultati upotrebom hrane tipa 4, mogu se protumačiti visokim nivoom proteina (prvenstveno iz ribljeg brašna), najnižim učešćem kukuruza i dobrom izbalansiranošću minokiselina u smeši. Ovakva analiza je od velikog značaja u proizvodnji hrane za šarane i ostvarivanja brzog porasta u tehnologiji gajenja.

Zahvalnica:

Istraživanja čiji su rezultati izneti u radu su realizovana u okviru programa projekata: Unapređenje održive akvakulture, ROSA FP7, No 205135, koji finansira Evropska komisija i projekta Unapređenje poluintenzivne proizvodnje šarana (*Cyprinus caprio*) u održivoj akvakulturi (No. TR20047) Ministarstva za nauku i tehnološki razvoj i uz pomoć kompanije “Sojaprotein” iz Bečeja.

LITERATURA

Ćirković, M., Zarić, B., Jurakić, Ž., Ugarčina, N., Milošević, M., Maletin, S. (2005). Proizvodnja konzumnih kategorija riba upotrebom kompletnih krmnih smeša. II Međunarodna konferencija „Ribarstvo”, 10-12 februara 2005. Institut za stočarstvo, Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu, 42-46 str.

Dorđević, N., Grubić, G., Stojanović, B. (2005). Proteini u ishrani riba. II Međunarodna konferencija „Ribarstvo”, 10-12. februara 2005. Institut za stočarstvo, Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu, 264-271 str.

Helland, S. J., Grisdale-Helland, B. (2006). Replacement of fish meal with wheat gluten in diets for Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*): Effect on whole-body amino acid concentrations. *Aquaculture* 261, 1363–1370

Knudsen, D., Uran, P., Arnous, A., Koppe, W., Frøkjær, H. (2007). Saponin-containing sub-fractions of soybean molasses induce enteritis in the distal intestine of Atlantic salmon. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 55, 2261-2267.

Krogdahl, A., Sundby, A., Olli, J. J. (2004). Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) digest and metabolize nutrients differently. Effects of water salinity and dietary starch level. *Aquaculture* 229, 335–360

Marković, Z., Grubić, G., Poleksić, V., Jeremić, S., Stanković, M., Živić, I., Dulić, Z., Spasić, M., Rašković, B. (2007). Mogućnost zamene ribljeg brašna kao osnovnog izvora proteina proizvodima od soje u kompletnim hranivima u ishrani mlađi šarana. III Međunarodna konferencija “Ribarstvo”, 1-3. februar 2007. Institut za zootehniku, Poljoprivrednog fakulteta u Beogradu, 126-130 str.

Murai, T. (1992). Protein nutrition of rainbow trout. *Aquaculture*, 100, 191-207

Refstie, S., Storebakken, T., Baeverfjord, G., Roem, J. A. (2001). Long-term protein and lipid growth of Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* fed diets with partial replacement of fish meal by soy protein products at medium or high lipid level. *Aquaculture* 193, 91–106

Storebakken, T., Refstie, S., Ruyter, B. (2000). Soy products as fat and protein sources in fish feeds for intensive aquaculture. In: Drachley, J.K. (Ed.), *Soy in Animal Nutrition*. Fed. Anim. Sci. Soc. Savoy, IL, USA, pp. 127–170.

CIP – Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

639.2/. 3 (082)

МЕЂУНАРОДНА конференција "Рибарство" (4 ; 2009; Београд)
Zbornik predavanja / IV међународна конференција "Ribarstvo",
Poljoprivredni
fakultet , Beograd – Zemun, 27. – 29. maj,
2009. godine; [organizatori] Institut za
zootehniku Poljoprivrednog fakulteta
Univerziteta u Beogradu [i] Institut "Nofima
- Marin" - Norveška [i] Institut "Haki" -
Mađarska ; [glavni i odgovorni urednik Zoran Marković], - Beograd; Poljoprivredni
fakultet Univerziteta, 2009 (Novi Sad : Profi
Print), - 346 str. : ilustr.; 30 cm.

Na spor. nasl. str. : Conference Proceedings /
IV International Conference "Fishery",
Faculty of Agriculture Belgrade – Zemun, May,
27 – 29. 2009. – Radovi na srp. i engl.
jeziku. – Tiraž 500. – Bibliografija uz
većinu radova. – Abstracts.

ISBN 978 – 86 – 7834 – 071 – 0

1.Марковић, Зоран [главни и одговорни
уредник] 2. Пољопривредни факултет
(Београд), Институт за зоотехнику
а) Рибарство – Зборници
COBISS. SR – ID 167255052



www.komponenta.rs

KOMPONENTA

HRANA ZA ŽIVOTINJE

FSH Komponenta poseduje najsavremeniju opremu (ekstrudere, vakum kouter) za proizvodnju najkvalitetnije hrane za ishranu riba. Tehnološki proces proizvodnje u fabrici je kompletno automatizovan i robotizovan. Fabrika raspolaže najsavremenijom laboratorijom za kontrolu kvaliteta sirovina i gotovih proizvoda i implementiran sistem kvaliteta ISO 9001 i HACCP kao i kontrolni izvozni broj za EU.

**APSOLOUTNI ŠAMPION KVALITETA
76. POLJOPRIVREDNI SAJAM
Novi Sad 2009.**

KOMPO CARP
EKSTRUDIRANA HRANA
za ishranu svih kategorija šarana
(U tonućoj i plutajućoj formi.)



KOMPO TROUT
EKSTRUDIRANA HRANA
za ishranu svih kategorija pastrmke



PREDNOSTI EKSTRUDIRANE PLUTAJUĆEŠARANSKE HRANE

KOMPO CARP PL:

- Mogućnost vizuelne kontrole ribe pri svakom obroku
- Minimalno zagađenje vode
- Lakša kontrola konzumacije hrane
- Smanjena potrošnja hrane (veći stepen iskorišćenja)

FSH KOMPONENTA - SRBIJA 35230 ĆUPRIJA, CARA LAZARA bb
+381(0)35 87 06 22, +381(0)35 87 06 23, +381(0)35 87 08 93 +381(0)35 87 08 94

SOPROFISH



EKSTRUDIRANA HRANA ZA RIBE



Korišćenjem ekstrudirane riblje hrane postiže se veći profit, bolji prirast, stabilnije zdravstveno stanje riba i bolja usklađenost sa ribnjačkim ekosistemom.



Veterinarski Zavod
Subotica



VICTORIAGROUP

Proizvodnja hrane za
životinje, farmaceutskih
preparata, pesticida i sredstava
za ddd

Beogradski put 123,
24106 Subotica

tel: 024 624 100
e-mail: ribarstvo@vetzavod.com