

GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND NUTRIENT UTILIZATIONS OF
HETEROBRANCHUSBIDORSALIS (GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE, 1809) FED ON
FERMENTED SORGHUM BRAN MEAL DIETS

ABSTRACT

The development of fish farming is often faces high feed cost, approximately 70% of total production costs, causing declining in the profit. An attempt to increase the profit is to reduce the feed cost as minimal as possible. This study investigated the growth performance and nutrient utilizations of *Heterobranchusbidorsalis* fed on fermented sorghum bran meal diets. sorghum bran was fermented at 10% moisture for seven days and samples for proximate analysis were collected on the first, fourth and seventh day. The highest crude protein was obtained in seventh day fermentation with 17.59±1.53% and the lowest was obtained in the zero day (control) with 10.53±1.53. Four isoproteic diets (40% crude protein) were formulated at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% inclusion level to replace maize meal. The diets were fed to *H.bidorsalis* for twelve weeks. The experimental fish were fed 5% body weight throughout the experiment. The results obtained from the feeding trial showed that the fish fed on 100% inclusion level shows significance difference ($p<0.05$) in mean weight gain compared to fish fed on other diets. The highest mean weight gain (MWG) was obtained in the fish fed on 100% inclusion level diet (D₅) with 43.39±1.86g and the lowest was obtained in control diet (D₁) with 28.97±0.54g. The highest Average Daily Growth (ADG) and Specific Growth Rate (SGR) were obtained in the fish fed on 100% inclusion level diet (D₅) with 0.52±0.56 and 1.07±0.64 while the lowest were obtained in the fish fed on control diet with 0.35±0.51 and 0.91±0.65 respectively. The nutrient utilizations showed significant difference ($p<0.05$) in fish fed on 100% inclusion level diet (D₅) compared to others. The highest feed conversion ratio (FCR) was obtained in fish fed on 100% inclusion level diet (D₅) with 0.48±0.16 and the lowest was obtained in control diet (D₁) with 0.41±0.24. The highest protein intake (PI), protein rating (PR) and protein growth rate (PGR) were obtained in the fish fed on 100% inclusion level diet (D₅) with 43.12±1.27, 0.52±0.72 and 1.04±0.71 while the lowest were obtained in the fish fed on control diet (D₁) with 29.99±0.71, 0.35±0.45 and 1.00±0.53 respectively. The highest Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER) was obtained in the fish fed on 100% inclusion level diet (D₅) with 1.01±0.07 and the lowest was obtained in the fish fed 50% inclusion level diet (D₃) with 0.95±0.62. The highest Apparent Net Protein Utilization (ANPU) and Apparent Net Lipid Utilization (ANLU) were recorded in the fish fed on 100% inclusion level diet (D₅) with 23.35±0.92 and 161.22±0.26 while the lowest were recorded in the fish fed on control diet (D₁) with 14.68±1.05 and 131.27±0.74 respectively. This study revealed the positive effects of incorporating fermented Sorghum bran meal into the diet of *H. bidorsalis*.

Keywords: Growth performance, Nutrient utilizations, Proximate composition and *H. bidorsalis*.

INTRODUCTION

The development of fish farming is often faces high feed cost, approximately 70 to 89% of total production costs, causing declining profit [1]. An attempt to increase the profit is to reduce the

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feed cost as minimal as possible; one way to do this is to explore the source of local feed ingredients that can be used as an alternative for fish feed. In selecting the local feed ingredients, several factors should be considered. Amongst others are: the availability of the materials, the cost, the content of nutrients, and the competition with humans [2]. However, problem of high cost of feeding in aquaculture is further exacerbated due to the scarce and expensive nature of some of the ingredients used in the formulation of fish feeds. In other to solve the problem of scarce and expensive feed ingredients, a number of non-conventional feedstuffs have been investigated most of which are alternative protein sources since this nutrient is considered as the most expensive nutrient [3].

Heterobranchus bidorsalis (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809) belongs to the genus *heterobranchus* and family Clariidae. It is one of the most cultured and economically important freshwater fish species that contributes immensely to the annual freshwater fish production in Nigeria. It is readily acceptable among Nigerian fish farmers and consumers; hence, it commands high commercial values, and is an important source of animal protein. It also serves as a model organism in research, it is cultured intensively and extensively in Africa, Europe and Asia. The economic benefits of this fish species are due to its hardiness, fast growth, large size attainable and ability to withstand changes in the environmental conditions [4].

Sorghumbicolor commonly called sorghum is a grass species belonging to the family Poaceae which is cultivated for its edible grain. Sorghum is mostly cheaper than maize and abundantly available in most parts of the Northern Nigeria. The projected production targets of maize and sorghum in the country for the year 2012 were put at 13,388,000 and 9,859,110 metric tonnes, respectively [5]. Sorghum is similar in chemical composition to maize and has a nutritional quality comparable to other cereals [6]. However, the presence of anti-nutritional factors like tannin, phytates and cyanogenic and glucosides among others could probably have effect on nutrient utilization and growth of fish. Processing of sorghum either by fermentation removes these anti-nutritional factors [7]. The processing of sorghum produces some by-products one of which is the Fermented Sorghum. Fermented Sorghum Waste (FSW) is a by-product gotten from the manufacture of 'ogi-baba', a common cereal gruel and staple food for several communities in Nigeria. The waste is usually discarded after the starch is gotten from the sorghum meal and feeding them to livestock and poultry. Fermented sorghum waste has a chemical composition

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that is similar to maize which therefore necessitates research into its use as a replacement for maize in the diets of fish [7].

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental Location

The experiment was carried out at teaching and research fish farm of the Department of fisheries Technology, School of Sciences, Yobe State College of Agriculture, Science and Technology Gujba, Yobe State, Nigeria.

Experimental Design and Units

A Completely Randomized Design (CRD) was used in this experiment in which four inclusion levels of the fermented sorghum bran meal to replace with maize (control). Four treatments and control in triplicate making fifteen experimental units for the experiment.

One hundred and fifty (150) *Heterobranchus bidorsalis* fingerlings of 6.16 ± 0.21 g were procured and acclimatized for seven (7) days and fed with a control diet and then the fish were starved for twenty four hours (24 hours) to empty their stomach. Subsequently, they were randomly assigned to twelve (12) treatments in triplicate each and control. Ten (10) fish fingerlings were assigned in each plastic bowl of 30 litres volume of water.

Source of Experimental Ingredients and Fish

The Maize, Soybean, Sorghum bran, Salt, Starch and Oil, were purchased from feedstuffs market in Damaturu, Yobe State. The experimental fish was procured from MBG Mega Fish Farm 6km Gujba road Damaturu, Damaturu Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria while the fishmeal, vitamin premix and chromic oxide were purchased from Mike Fish Farm Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria for the study.

Processing of Sorghum Bran

Sorghum bran was collected in three different bowls, ground into powder, then sieved and fermented using solid fermented procedure as described by [8;9]. Each sample was solidly fermented (wet at 10% moisture and kept in container at ambient temperature) for 24 hours (1 day), 96 hours (4 days), and 168 hours (7 days). Afterward, the fermented samples were sun-dried for 94 hours (4 days approximately) as described. The fermented samples were taken to the laboratory for proximate analysis and the best was used to replace with maize at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%.

Proximate Composition of the Fermented Sorghum Bran Meal and Experimental Diets

The fermented Sorghum bran at a various fermentation period and the experimental diets were analysed for crude protein, crude fibre, crude lipid, ash and a nitrogen free extracts according to [10].

Determination of Moisture

The moisture content of the samples were determined by weighing the samples and oven dried at 80°C for 24 hours. The loss in weight gave the moisture content of the original sample.

Moisture (%) = Loss in Weight due to drying/Weight of Sample Take =

$$W_2 - W_3 \times 100 / W_2 - W_3$$

W_1 = Weight of crucible

W_2 = Weight of crucible + sample

W_3 = Weight of crucible + sample after drying

Determination of Ash

The ash content of the samples were determined by the method described by [10].

Determination of Crude Lipid

The crude lipid was determined by the continuous solvent extraction method in a Soxhlet apparatus as described by [11].

Determination of Crude Fibre

The crude fiber was determined by the Weende method described by [10].

Determination of Crude Protein

The protein content of the samples were determined by the Kjeldhal method reported by [10].

The total nitrogen was determined and multiplied by the factor, 6.25, to obtain the protein concentration or content.

Determination of Nitrogen Free Extract

The carbohydrate content of the test samples were determined by estimation using the arithmetical difference method described by [10]. The carbohydrate content was calculated and expressed as the nitrogen free extract.

Experimental Diet Formulation

Two grams (2g) of the fermented Sorghum bran sample was collected for proximate analysis was used for moisture, dry matter, ash, crude lipid, crude fibre, crude protein and nitrogen free extract following the method of [10]. The processed Sorghum bran was used to replace maize in an iso-nitrogenous experimental diets consisting of 40.00% crude protein. The other feed ingredients making up the experimental diets comprised of fish meal, soybean meal, vitamin/mineral premix, wheat flour (binder), salt and palm oil. Five (5) diets including control were formulated using Pearson square method as shown in Table 1.

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Experimental Diets Preparation

The milled feed ingredients were weighed according to the formulated proportion calculated based on Pearson square method and mixed in a bowl. Warm water was added to make the mixture moist forming homogenous dough. The resultant dough was extruded through pelleting machine in to suitable size pellets. The pellets were sun-dried. The dried pelleted feeds were broken into smaller sizes, packaged and stored in cellophane bag to avoid spoilage. The sample of each diets was analyzed in the laboratory for proximate composition following standard methods of analysis [10].

Feeding of Experimental Fish

The fish was starved for 24 hours to empty their gastro-intestinal tracts before the commencement of feeding trials [12]. 24-weeks (6 Months) feeding trial was carried out in triplicate groups of 10 fingerlings each per plastic bowl. Fish was fed at 5 % of their body weight per day (2.5% in the morning 8.00 - 9.00 AM and 2.5% in the evening 5:00-6:00PM) throughout the duration of the experiment. The quantity of feeds were be adjusted based on the weight of fish for next weeks throughout the duration of the feeding trials.

Growth Performance and Nutrient Utilization

The weight and quantity of feed per each setting was recorded on weekly basis. Therefore, the following growth and nutrient utilizations parameters were calculated as follows:

Weight Gain

The total and mean weight gain was calculated for each replicate and treatment as follows:

$$\text{Weight gain/fish (g/fish)} = W_f - W_i$$

$$\text{Mean weekly weight gain (g/week)} = \frac{W_f - W_i}{N}$$

Where W_f = final weight of fish at the end of the experiment

W_i = initial weight of fish at the beginning of the experiment

N =number of weeks.

Average Daily Growth (ADG)

The average daily growth was determined using the following formula

$$ADG = \frac{W_f - W_i}{t}$$

Where W_f = final weight of fish at the end of the experiment

W_i = initial weight of fish at the beginning of the experiment

T= Rearing period

Relative Growth Rate (RGR)

This is the percentage ratio of the weight gained to the initial body weight which was determined according to [13].

$$RGR (\%) = \frac{W_f - W_i}{W_i} \times 100$$

Specific Growth Rate (SGR)

This is the percentage daily weight gain was computed according to [14].

$$SGR (\%/day) = \frac{\log W_f - \log W_i}{t} \times 100$$

Where $\log W_f$ = logarithm of the fish final weight

$\log W_i$ = logarithm of the fish initial weight

t = experimental period in days.

Survival (SR)

The percentage survival rate was calculated according to [13].

$$SR (\%) = \frac{N_f}{N_i} \times 100$$

Where N_i =Number of cultured animal/fish stocked at the beginning of the experiment

N_f = Number of cultured animal/fish alive at the end of the experiment.

Feed Intake (FI)

This was taken as the addition of the amount of feed supplied during the experimental period.

Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)

This is a numerical value used to measure the utilization of feed for growth [15].

Food conversion ratio was calculated following [16].

$$FCR = \frac{\text{Weight gain}}{\text{Feed intake (g)}}$$

Protein Intake (PI)

This is the numerical value of the quantity of protein present in the feed fed to the fish during the experimental periods and was determined following [17].

PI (g of protein in 100 g diet/fish) = Total feed intake x % crude protein in the diet.

Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER)

This index uses growth as a measure of nutritive value of dietary protein. It was determined from [18].

PER= *Mean weight gaining*/*Mean protein intake (g of protein in 100g of diet/fish)*

Protein Rating

This is a measure of the daily protein intake efficiency in the fish feed and was determined using method reported by [19].

Protein rating = Daily protein intake x PER.

Protein Growth Rate (PGR)

This measured the relativeness of the daily protein gain by the fish and was calculated using [17].

$$PGR (\%) = \frac{\text{Log}P2 - \text{Log}P1}{n} \times 100$$

Where Log P1= initial logarithm of the fish carcass protein content

Log P2 = final logarithm of the fish carcass protein content; n =number of weeks

Gross Protein Value (GPV)

This is a commonly used biological method for evaluating proteins quality in a feed. This was determined using [20].

$$GPV = \frac{A}{A_0}$$

Where: A= Weight gain of the fish fed test diet (g)/

Protein intake of test diet (g of protein in 100g of diet/fish)

A₀ = Weight gain of the fish fed control diet (g)/

Protein intake of control diet (g of protein in 100g of diet/fish)

Apparent Net Protein Utilization (ANPU)

ANPU expresses the percentage of ingested protein that is retained by deposition in the carcass when no correction for endogenous nitrogen losses is made. This was calculated following [21].

$$ANPU (\%) = P2 - P1/P1 \times 100$$

Where: P1 = Protein in fish carcass (g) at the beginning of the experiment

P2 = Protein in fish carcass (g) at the end of the experiment

PI = Protein intake (g of protein in 100g of diet/fish)

Apparent Net Lipid Utilization (ANLU)

ANLU expresses the percentage of ingested lipid that is retained by deposition in the carcass when no correction for the endogenous lipid losses is made. This was calculated following [21].

$$\text{ANLU (\%)} = \frac{L2 - L1}{L1} \times 100$$

Where: L1 = Lipid in fish carcass (g) at the beginning of the experiment

L2 = Lipid in fish carcass (g) at the end of the experiment

LI = Lipid intake (g of lipid in 100g of diet/fish)

Apparent Digestibility Coefficient (ADC) of dry Matter

This was calculated according to the method used by [22].

$$\text{ADC (\%)} = 100 - (100 \times \frac{\text{Chromic oxide in diet}}{\text{Chromic oxide in feces}})$$

Statistical Analysis

All data generated were subjected to descriptive statistics to determine the mean values and then subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 95% probability level where the significant differences were detected. Means values were separated using Least Significant Difference (LSD). All data were analyzed using SPSS (statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 20.0 statistical package.

Table 1: Gross Ingredient Composition (g/100g) of the Experiment Diets

S/N	Ingredients (g/kg)	Inclusion Levels				
		0% Diet 1	25% Diet 2	50% Diet 3	75% Diet 4	100% Diet 5

1	Fish Meal	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
2	Soybean Meal	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.34
3	Maize Meal	31.33	23.50	15.67	7.83	0.00
4	FSBM	0.00	7.83	15.67	23.50	31.33
5	Vitamin premix	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
6	Starch	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
7	Salt	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
8	Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9	Chromic oxide	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Calculated	% Crude Protein	40.00	40.400	40.00	40.00	40.00

Key: FSBM = Fermented Sorghum Bran Meal

Vitamin and Minerals premix: Vitamin A -20,00,000 I.U.; D3- 4,00,000 I.U.; E - 200,000 I.U.; K -1,200mg; B1- 10,000mg.; B2- 30,000mg.; B6- 19,000mg.; B12-1,000.; Niacin-200,000mg.; Folic Acid-5,000mg.; Panth Acid-50,000mg.; Biotin-400mg.; Antioxidant 125g.; Vitamin C- 150g.; Choline chloride-400g.; Manganese-30g.; Zinc-40g.; Iron-40g.; Copper 4g.; Iodine-5g.; Selenium-0.2mg.; Cobalt-0.2mg.; Calcium-600g.; Lysine- 100,000mg.; Phosphorus-4,000g.; Methionine-100g. (AGRO BAR-MAGEN NIG.LTD)

*Calculated gross energy = Protein x 23.6kJ/100g + Lipid x 39.5kJ/100g + NFE x 17.2kJ/100g (Blaxter, 1989)

RESULTS

Proximate Composition of the Fermented Sorghum Bran Meal Diets and Fish Carcass

The fermented sorghum bran meals diets shows that, the highest percentage moisture content was recorded was highest in the diet D₅ with 11.53±0.78 and the lowest was recorded in diet D₁ with 10.00±0.34. Diet D₁ had the highest percentage dry matter of 90.00±1.34 and diet D₅ had the lowest content with 88.47±1.06. The highest percentage ash content was recorded was highest in diet D₁ with 5.42±0.43 and the lowest was in diet D₅ with 3.85±0.67. Diet D₁ had the highest fibre content of 6.64±1.42 and the lowest was recorded in diet D₅ with 4.33±0.66. Diet D₄ had the highest percentage crude lipid of 7.80±1.54 and the lowest was recorded in diet D₅ with 5.80±1.35. The highest percentage crude protein was recorded in diet D₅ with 45.06±1.54 while the lowest was recorded in diet D₁ with 40.44±1.43. There is no significance differences (P<0.05) between diet D₁ and D₂. However, there is a significance differences (P<0.05) between control and diet D₅. The highest percentage nitrogen free extract was recorded was highest in diet D₂ with 32.54±1.54 and the lowest was recorded in diet D₄ with 29.230.74. There is a significance difference between the diets fed.

The proximate composition of the experimental fish carcass shows that, the fish fed diet D₅ had the highest percentage moisture content of 9.76±0.63 and the lowest was recorded in the fish fed diet D₂ with 8.62±0.84 while the highest percentage dry matter was recorded in the fish fed diet D₂ with 91.38±1.48 and the lowest was recorded in the fish fed diet D₅ with 90.24±1.92. The highest percentage ash and crude fibre were recorded were highest in the fish at the initial stage before subjecting them to experimental diets with 5.42±0.32 and 6.64±0.53 respectively while the lowest were recorded in the fish fed diet D₅ with 3.14±0.65 and 3.39±0.73 respectively. The highest percentage crude lipid and crude protein were recorded were higher in the fish fed diet D₅ with 21.89±1.58 and 52.35±1.44 respectively while the lowest were recorded in the fish at the initial with 8.38±1.38 and 42.44±2.54 respectively. There is a significance differences (P<0.05) between the treatments. The highest nitrogen free extract was recorded was highest in the fish at initial with 28.12±1.76 and the lowest was recorded in the fish fed diet D₅ 9.47±0.67.

Growth Performances and Nutrients Utilizations

The growth performances and nutrients utilizations of *H.bidorsalis* fed experimental diets are shown in table 5 and 6.

The mean initial weight was highest in diet D₅ with 6.25±0.63g and the lowest was in diet D₃ with 6.04±0.75g. Fish fed diet D₅ had the highest total final weight with 397.88±1.67g while the lowest was recorded in diet D₁ with 303.91±2.24g. The mean final weight was highest in diet D₅

with 49.74 ± 0.17 g and the lowest was recorded in diet D₁ with 35.05 ± 1.86 g. The total weight gain was highest in diet D₅ with 335.35 ± 1.68 g and the lowest was recorded in diet D₁ with 243.10 ± 0.65 g. The mean weight gain recorded was highest in diet D₅ with 43.49 ± 1.86 g and lowest was recorded in diet D₁ with 28.97 ± 0.54 g. There is a significance differences ($P < 0.05$) between the treatments. The values for average daily growth (ADG), specific growth rate (SGR) and relative growth rate (RGR) was highest in fish fed diet D₅ with 0.52 ± 0.56 g, 1.07 ± 0.64 g and 695.84 ± 0.14 g respectively and the lowest value ~~recorded~~ was recorded in diet D₁ with 0.35 ± 0.52 g, 0.91 ± 0.65 g and 476.48 ± 1.05 g respectively. There is a significance differences ($P < 0.05$) between the treatments. The highest mean final length was measured was highest in the fish fed diet D₅ with 18.2 ± 0.71 cm and the lowest was recorded in diet D₁ with 16.3 ± 1.03 cm. The highest condition factor (K) was recorded was highest in the fish fed D₄ and D₅ with 0.83 ± 0.03 each and the lowest was recorded in diet D₃ with 0.79 ± 0.81 . The highest percentage survival rate ~~recorded~~ in the fish exposed to the experimental diets was recorded highest in diet D₂ with 90 ± 0.19 % and the lowest was recorded in the fish fed diet D₅ with 80 ± 0.36 %. There is a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between the fish fed different experimental diets. The highest mean feed intake was recorded was highest in fish fed D₅ with 89.84 ± 0.27 g and the lowest was recorded in the fish fed diet D₁ experimental diet with 71.41 ± 0.54 g. Fish fed diet D₅ experimental diet had the highest feed conversion ratio (FCR) of 0.48 ± 0.16 and the lowest were found in the fish fed diet D₁ experimental diet with 0.41 ± 0.24 . There is a significance differences ($P < 0.05$) between the treatments. The highest protein intake and protein efficiency ratio were recorded was highest in the fish fed diet D₅ experimental diet with 43.12 ± 1.27 and 1.01 ± 0.07 respectively while the lowest were found the fish fed diet D₁ experimental diet with 29.99 ± 0.71 and 0.97 ± 1.28 respectively. The highest gross protein value (GPV) and protein rating (PR) ~~recorded~~ were recorded highest in the fish fed diet D₅ with 1.04 ± 0.71 and 0.52 ± 0.72 respectively while the lowest were found in the fish fed diet D₁ (Control) with 1.00 ± 0.53 and 0.35 ± 0.45 respectively. There is a significance differences ($P < 0.05$) between the treatments. The highest protein growth rate was recorded was highest in the fish fed treatment D₅ diet with 0.76 ± 0.26 and the lowest was recorded in the fish fed treatment D₁ diet with 0.49 ± 0.65 . The highest apparent net protein utilization and apparent net lipid utilization ~~recorded~~ were recorded highest in the fish fed diet D₅ with 23.35 ± 0.92 and 161.22 ± 0.26 respectively and the lowest were recorded in the fish fed diet D₁ with 14.68 ± 1.05 and 131.27 ± 0.74 respectively. The highest

apparent digestibility coefficient of dry matter was recorded was highest in the fish fed diet D₅ with 62.50±0.73 and the lowest was recorded in the fish fed diet D₁ 28.57±0.82.

Table 2: Proximate Composition of the Fermented Sorghum Bran Meal Diets

	D ₁ (Control)	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D ₅
Inclusion levels %	0	25	50	75	100
Moisture	10.00±0.34 ^c	10.52±1.03 ^c	10.57±1.53 ^c	11.33±1.54 ^b	11.53±0.78 ^a
Dry Matter	90.00±1.34 ^a	89.48±0.65 ^b	89.43±1.54 ^b	88.67±1.82 ^c	88.47±1.06 ^c
Ash	5.42±0.43 ^a	4.32±0.54 ^b	4.54±0.54 ^b	4.64±1.54 ^b	3.85±0.67 ^c
Crude Fibre	6.64±1.42 ^a	4.55±1.54 ^b	4.78±1.29 ^b	4.67±0.93 ^b	4.33±0.66 ^c
Crude Lipid	7.38±0.13 ^a	6.53±0.54 ^c	7.34±1.04 ^b	7.80±1.54 ^a	5.80±1.35 ^c
Crude Protein	40.44±1.43 ^c	40.54±1.76 ^d	41.56±0.23 ^c	42.33±1.75 ^b	43.06±1.54 ^a
NFE	30.12±1.54 ^a	33.54±1.54 ^a	31.21±1.65 ^b	29.23±0.74 ^c	31.43±0.43 ^b

Means in the Same Row with Different Superscripts are Significantly Different (P<0.05)

Table 3: Proximate Composition of *Heterobranchus bidorsalis* Carcass Fed Fermented Sorghum Bran Meal Diets

Parameters	Initial	D ₁ (Control)	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D ₅
Inclusion Levels %	0	0	25	50	75	100
Moisture	9.00±0.54 ^b	8.91±0.23 ^c	8.62±0.84 ^c	9.25±0.62 ^b	9.47±1.73 ^a	9.76±0.63 ^a
Dry Matter	91.00±2.43 ^a	91.09±1.64 ^a	91.38±1.48 ^a	90.75±1.38 ^b	90.53±1.26 ^b	90.24±1.92 ^b
Ash	5.42±0.32 ^a	3.33±1.56 ^b	3.98±1.36 ^b	3.76±0.71 ^b	3.56±0.81 ^b	3.14±0.65 ^b
Crude Fibre	6.64±0.53 ^a	4.86±0.75 ^b	4.01±0.82 ^b	3.95±0.24 ^c	3.64±0.62 ^c	3.39±0.73 ^c
Crude Lipid	8.38±1.38 ^c	19.38±2.86 ^b	21.09±2.04 ^a	21.38±1.27 ^a	21.52±1.37 ^a	21.89±1.58 ^a
Crude Protein	42.44±2.54 ^d	48.67±2.76 ^c	51.08±1.48 ^b	51.78±1.36 ^b	52.11±1.53 ^a	52.35±1.44 ^a
NFE	28.12±1.76 ^a	14.85±1.85 ^b	11.22±1.52 ^c	9.88±0.92 ^d	9.70±1.45 ^d	9.47±0.67 ^d

Means in the Same Row with Different Superscripts (P<0.05) are Significantly Different

Table 4: Growth Performance of *Heterobranchus bidorsalis* Fed Fermented Sorghum Bran Meal Diets for 84 Days

	Experimental Diets				
	D ₁ Control	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D ₅
Inclusion Levels %	0	25	50	75	100
Total Initial Weight (g)	60.81±0.21 ^c	62.05±0.54 ^a	60.35±1.17 ^b	62.21±1.26 ^a	62.53±0.72 ^a
Mean Initial Weight (g/fish)	6.08±0.37 ^a	6.21±0.54 ^a	6.04±0.75 ^a	6.22±1.02 ^a	6.25±0.63 ^a
Total Final Weight (g)	303.91±2.24 ^c	366.40±1.82 ^c	356.97±1.72 ^d	388.62±0.89 ^b	397.88±1.67 ^a
Mean Final Weight (g/fish)	35.05±1.86 ^c	40.71±1.38 ^d	41.17±1.05 ^c	46.65±1.83 ^b	49.74±0.17 ^a
Total Weight Gain (g)	243.10±0.65 ^e	304.35±1.83 ^d	296.62±1.86 ^c	326.41±0.28 ^b	335.35±1.68 ^a
Mean Weight Gain (g/fish)	28.97±0.54 ^e	34.50±1.82 ^d	35.13±0.65 ^c	40.43±1.74 ^b	43.49±1.86 ^a
Average Daily Growth (%/fish)	0.35±0.51 ^b	0.41±0.68 ^c	0.42±0.52 ^b	0.48±0.17 ^a	0.52±0.56 ^a
Specific Growth Rate (%/day)	0.91±0.65 ^b	0.97±0.53 ^b	0.99±0.56 ^b	1.04±0.08 ^a	1.07±0.64 ^a
Relative Growth Rate (%/fish)	476.48±1.05 ^e	555.56±1.26 ^d	581.62±0.92 ^c	650.00±1.38 ^b	695.84±0.14 ^a
Mean Initial Length (cm/fish)	4.4±0.32 ^a	4.4±0.52 ^a	4.4±0.12 ^a	4.3±0.43 ^a	4.3±0.15 ^a
Mean Final Length (cm/fish)	16.3±1.03 ^c	17.2±0.32 ^b	17.3±0.25 ^b	17.8±0.65 ^b	18.2±0.71 ^a
Condition Factor (K)	0.81±0.65 ^c	0.80±0.17 ^a	0.79±0.81 ^a	0.83±0.53 ^a	0.83±0.03 ^a
Percentage Survival Rate	86.67±1.37 ^a	90.00±0.19 ^a	86.67±0.25 ^b	83.33±0.63 ^c	80.00±0.36 ^d

Means in the Same Row with Different Superscripts are Significantly Different (P<0.05)

Table 5: Nutrients Utilizations of *Heterobranchus bidorsalis* Fed Fermented Sorghum Bran Meal Diets for 84 Days

	Experimental Diets				
	D ₁ Control	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D ₅
Inclusion Levels %	0	25	50	75	100
Total feed intake (g)	659.42±2.54 ^c	739.15±1.84 ^b	736.88±1.92 ^b	798.99±2.61 ^a	796.55±1.52 ^a
Mean feed intake (g)	71.41±1.54 ^c	76.84±1.04 ^d	80.71±0.93 ^c	87.10±1.64 ^b	89.84±0.27 ^a
Feed conversion ratio (FCR)	0.41±0.24 ^b	0.45±0.18 ^a	0.42±0.67 ^b	0.46±0.82 ^a	0.48±0.16 ^a
Protein intake (g/100g diet/fish)	29.99±0.71 ^d	34.58±0.26 ^d	37.13±1.93 ^c	40.94±0.67 ^b	43.12±1.27 ^a
Protein efficiency ratio (PER)	0.97±1.28 ^b	1.00±0.21 ^a	0.95±0.62 ^b	0.99±0.23 ^b	1.01±0.07 ^a
Gross protein value (GPV)	1.00±0.53 ^a	1.03±0.52 ^a	0.98±0.82 ^b	1.02±0.71 ^a	1.04±0.71 ^a
Protein rating (PR)	0.35±0.45 ^b	0.41±0.72 ^b	0.42±0.61 ^b	0.49±0.02 ^a	0.52±0.72 ^a
Protein growth rate (PGR)	0.49±0.65 ^b	0.67±0.15 ^b	0.72±0.64 ^a	0.74±0.17 ^a	0.76±0.26 ^a
Apparent net protein utilization (ANPU)	14.68±1.05 ^c	20.36±0.18 ^c	22.01±1.74 ^b	22.79±0.65 ^b	23.35±0.92 ^a
Apparent net lipid utilization (ANLU)	131.27±0.74 ^b	151.67±1.93 ^b	155.13±0.65 ^b	156.80±0.63 ^b	161.22±0.26 ^a
Apparent digestibility Coefficient (ADC) of dry matter	28.57±0.82 ^c	37.50±1.03 ^d	50.00±1.07 ^c	57.14±0.46 ^b	62.50±0.73 ^a

Means in the Same Row with Different Superscripts are Significantly Different (P<0.05)

DISCUSSION

The result obtained from the proximate composition of the fermented bran meal diets revealed that, one hundred (100%) percent in inclusion level of the fermented sorghum bran meal diet had the best percentage moisture content, crude lipid and crude protein level and the lowest crude fibre compared to others. The variation observed from the values often exists during the process of chemical analysis of experimental ingredient and diet as reported by [23]. This was a result of fermentation level which improve the protein composition and reduced crude fibre content of the fermented bran meal and diets. This result is in line with findings by [3] who reported 33.45% crude protein in *Mucuna* soaked in water with ash for 72 hours. The results agreed with the findings of [7;24] who reported that, the fermentation increase protein level of the feed ingredients and with[25] who reported an increase in moisture content, protein content level of fermented sorghum by-product meal at seven days fermentation period. Nitrogen free extract (NFE) values recorded from this study was lowest in diet containing highest inclusion level of fermented sorghum bran meal. This result is comparable with the values reported by [26]. The NFE values of the treatment diets with growth promoters decreased with increasing inclusion levels compared with that of the control diet. This result is in agreement with the findings of [27] who reported a reduction in the NFE values of fish diet with growth promoters. The study also agreed with [28] who reported decrease in nitrogen free extract in the diet of *Clarias gariepinus* fed on fermented coconut waste at varying inclusion levels. It is also agreed with [29] who reported that the fermentation decreases fibre and carbohydrate level of Pumpin and Sorghum.

The proximate composition of the experimental fish carcass revealed that, the crude protein content of the initial fish carcass was lower than at the end of the experiment. The results obtained from this study revealed that the fish fed 100% inclusion level of fermented sorghum bran meal diet had the higher the protein content compared to others. This result is in line with [30] who reported considerable high crude protein in *H. bidorsalis*, *Clarias gariepinus* and their inter-generic crosses with commercial feed. This observation Also, it is in consistent with [7] who reported significant increase in crude protein level in *Heteroclaris* carcass fed on fermented sorghum waste meal diets. Furthermore, The the result is in agreement with [31] who reported that feeding of *Heterobarnchus bidorsalis* with on garden snail and as a replacement to fish meal significantly increase crude protein of the carcass. The carcass crude lipid increase of the fish fed on diet with 100% inclusion level was higher compared to others. This translate the lipid

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composition of the experimental diets. The present study is in agreement with the findings of [7] who similarly reported increased values of crude fat in the final carcass of *Heteroclarias* fed on fermented sorghum waste meal diets. The observation is agreement with [31] who reported that feeding of *Heterobarnchusbidorsalis* with on garden snail ~~and as a~~ replacement to fish meal significantly increase crude lipid of the carcass. The nitrogen free extract was higher in the fish sample before the commencement of the experiment and reduces with increase inclusion levels. Nitrogen-free extract (NFE) in the initial fish reduced significantly in the final carcass values among the treatment diets. This result is in line with [31; 32] who reported that the nitrogen free extract content of African catfish reduces if it fed with butterfly pea seed meal.

The results obtained from this study of Growth performance and Nutrients utilizations revealed that the fish fed 100% inclusion level diet had the best mean final weight, mean weight gain, average daily growth rate, specific growth rate and relative growth rate compared to other fish fed treatments diets and control as well. The result obtained from this study is in agreement with [25] who reported better growth performance in African catfish *Clariasgariepinus* (Burchell, 1822) fed on fermented sorghum by-product meal diets. The result also is in line with the findings of [33] who reported increase in weight gain, specific growth rate, average daily growth and survival rate of *Clariasgariepinus* (Burchell, 1822) fed on varying levels of *Albizialebbeck* (Benth) leaf meal. It also agreed with [24] who reported increase in growth performance in *Clariasgariepinus* fed on fermented sorghum at varying levels with best at 100% inclusion level. The result obtained from this study is in agreement with [4] who reported increase in growth parameters withof *Hetrobranchusbidorsalis* fed on *Eucalyptusglobulus* leaf supplemented diets. The result obtained on condition factor (K) revealed that fish fed diet containing 100% inclusion level had the best condition factor compared to others. The result also agreed with [34] who reported the range of 0.8 to 1.4 in length-weight relationship of *Hetrobranchusbidorsalis* diploid and triploid progenies raise under the same environmental condition. This result is in line with [33] who reported that, good condition factor in *Clariasgariepinus* fed on varying levels of *Albizialebbeck* leaf meal. The results on nutrients utilization obtained from this study revealed that the fish fed diet containing 100% inclusion level had best feed intake, feed conversion ratio, protein intake, protein efficiency ratio, gross protein value, protein rating and protein growth rate compared to others fed treatment diets and control. The results obtained from this study revealed that the experimental fish utilized the diet

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very well as observed in the results presented. The result obtained is in line with [35] who reported that, in sex reversed Red Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus* x *Oreochromis mossambicus*) fed fermented palm kernel meal as protein source. The results obtained also is in line with [36] who reported better feed conversion ratio, protein efficiency ratio and protein conversion ratio in African catfish fed on fermented Bambara nut meal as substitute of fishmeal. The results also agreed with [37] who reported better feed utilization in African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* fingerlings fed on *Laucera leucocephala*. The result also agreed with the findings of [38] who reported efficient nutrient utilizations in African catfish fed on varying inclusion level of fermented un-sieved yellow maize. The result obtained also agreed with [25] who reported good feed conversion ratio and protein efficiency ratio in *Clarias gariepinus* fed on fermented sorghum by-product meal diets.

Comment [u9]: Need more clarity

The apparent net protein utilization, apparent net lipid utilization and apparent digestibility coefficient of dry matter obtained were best in fish fed diet containing 100% inclusion level. This is as a result of feeding the fish with a good diet and water quality management. The result obtained from the study is in agreement with the result obtained by [33] who reported increase in growth and better net protein utilization in *Clarias gariepinus* fed on varying levels of *Albizia lebeck* leaf meal diet. The result obtained also agreed with [39] who reported better protein efficiency ratio, apparent digestibility coefficient of crude protein, apparent digestibility coefficient of crude lipid and apparent digestibility coefficient of crude fibre in hybrid catfish fingerlings fed on graded levels of germinated Sword Beans (*Canavalia gladiata*) seed meal.

CONCLUSION

This study revealed that there is a positive effects of incorporating fermented Sorghum bran meal into the diet of *H. bidorsalis*. The study also revealed that, the solid state fermentation of Sorghum bran improve proximate composition of the bran and diets. Feeding of *H. bidorsalis* with diets incorporated with fermented Sorghum bran meal at 100% inclusion levels will improve the growth performance and nutrient utilizations thereby making it viable to the farmers.

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