



## **Middle East & Central Asia Aquaculture 2016 June 2-4, 2016 – Izmir Turkey**

### **ABSTRACT INSTRUCTIONS**

**MIDDLE EAST & CENTRAL ASIA AQUACULTURE 2016 encourages the submission of high quality oral and poster presentations.** We strongly encourage authors to consider poster presentations because poster sessions will be an integral part of the program. Papers submitted for "oral presentation only" may not be accepted as oral presentations due to the limited number of available time slots. **Abstracts and presentation must be in English. Translation will be provided only from English to Turkish.**

**Posters will have a featured and prominent place in MIDDLE EAST & CENTRAL ASIA AQUACULTURE 2016.**

Each oral presenter shall be entitled to no more than 15 minutes for a presentation, plus 5 minutes for questions. Authors of studies involving proprietary products or formulations should present this information in workshops or the trade show. Oral presentations should use Power Point. Overhead and slide projectors and video players will not be available or allowed. All presenters are required to pay their own registration accommodation and travel expenses. MIDDLE EAST & CENTRAL ASIA AQUACULTURE 2016 cannot subsidize registration fees, travel or hotel costs. No Abstract Book will be printed – the abstracts will be published online in a pdf file on [www.marevent.com](http://www.marevent.com) and selected presentations will be published as full text research in international indexed "Journal of Aquaculture Engineering and Fisheries Research" if researchers wish. Please see more details at following link.

<http://www.scientificwebjournals.com/JAEFR/JAEFR.htm>

Please send the abstract printed ready as word file. The scientific committee and the organizing committee are not allowed to make any changes in the file. All abstracts that do not strictly follow the above mentioned instructions will be deleted.

Deadline for Abstract Submission: **15 April 2016**. Please send the abstract file and transmittal form to [MECAA2016@eurasiafairs.com](mailto:MECAA2016@eurasiafairs.com) . We will reply you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your participation, we are looking forward to meeting you in Izmir

### **Scientific Committee**

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## MECAA2016 ABSTRACT TRANSMITTAL FORM

(This form must be filled and attached to application email)

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Please enter the name **exactly** as it appears in the abstract paper. Please do not type in all capitals. (**Example: First Name:** Daniel B. / **Surname:** Ramirez). The presenting author is the person who will be presenting this paper at the conference. (\* = required field)

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Choose the ONE topic from the list below which best describes the content of your abstract. (*Papers are not limited to the list*)

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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF ABSTRACTS

Expanded Abstract Format - Please refer to the example

- **TITLE OF PAPER:** The abstract title is printed in CAPITAL LETTERS, with the exception of scientific names which should be upper/lower case and italicized (see example). Scientific names should not be preceded or followed by commas or parentheses or other markings.
- **AUTHOR(S):** The first name should be the presenting author. Use \* after the presenting author. Type in upper/lower case.
- **ADDRESS AND EMAIL:** Type only the presenting author's institution, address and email. Type in regular upper/lower case.
- **MAXIMUM LENGTH:** One page
- **PAGE SIZE:** Standard A4 paper (210mm x 297mm = 8.27" x 11.69") (portrait)
- **MARGINS:** i-inch margin throughout(left/right/top/bottom)
- **SPACING:** Single spaced
- **PARAGRAPHS:** Paragraphs should be separated by a blank line and should not be indented.
- **FONTS:** Character fonts should be 12 point type.
- **FIGURES & TABLES:** Photo, figures and tables are highly recommended and they may be in color. They should be reduced to the appropriate size for a one page abstract and should be clearly readable at the reduced size. The reduced figures and tables should be included in the abstract in camera-ready form.

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

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Red claw crayfish (*Cherax quadricarinatus*) are one of more than a hundred species of Australian freshwater crayfish. However, because of its rapid growth rate, ease of spawning, wide temperature and dissolved oxygen tolerance, and lack of a larval stage, red claw may be the best candidate for aquaculture in the United States. Red claw are only being investigated as an aquaculture species in this country because very little information exists on their nutritional requirements and practical diet formulation. Some information exists on their nutritional requirements and practical diet formulation but this information is not sufficient to be added to their diet. Thus, two nutritionally balanced, practical diets for an aquaculture species are very important. Since diet cost can be as much as 50% of the total cost for an aquaculture enterprise, it is imperative that the least expensive diet that meets the nutrient requirements of the species. The present study was conducted to determine the nutrient requirements of red claw to be added to a practical diet for red claw crayfish.

An 8 week feeding trial was conducted in a recirculating aquaculture system with newly hatched juvenile red claw with a mean weight of 0.2 g. Red claw, each weighing approximately 0.2 g, were placed in plastic mesh culture units (indiv. 10 x 10 x 10 cm) and placed in 100 liter Hoberg tanks, each with a 100 liter water filter. Water was recirculated and mechanical filter. The temperature was maintained at 27-29°C and light was provided by overhead fluorescent lighting. The photoperiod was 12 hours light/12 hours dark cycle. Ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, oxygen, pH, and water hardness were measured daily. Individual fish were weighed three times per week. The goal of the study was to evaluate the effects of growth performance of newly hatched juvenile red claw when fed four practical diets with or without cholesterol and lecithin. Other practical diets included commercial fish meal, soybean meal, shrimp meal, wheat flour, vitamin and mineral mix, poultry tacks, cod liver oil, and can oil (Table 1).

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

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SAMPLE

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

	Diet			
	1	2	3	4
Moisture (%)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Protein (%)	33.0	33.0	33.0	44.3
Lecithin (%)	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cholesterol	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Other	38.5	29.0	39.5	38.2

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

	Diet			
	1	2	3	4
Final weight (g)	0.37a	0.38a	0.48b	0.11a
Weight gain (%)	184a	187b	171b	245a
SGR (1/die)	1.74a	1.66a	4.08b	2.41a
Survival (%)	79.8	64.0	36.0	80.9