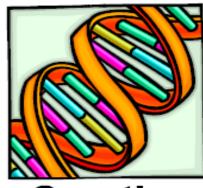
Bioenergetics

PhD. student Dr. A. Y. Al-Dubakel.

6- What drives growth7- The nature of growth in fish

What drives growth?

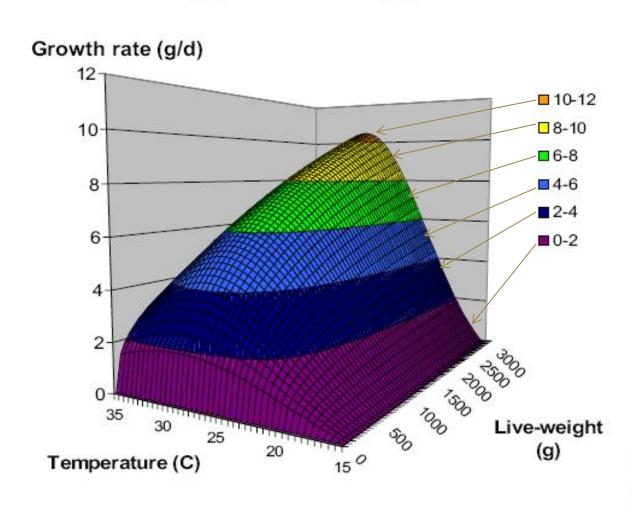




Genetics

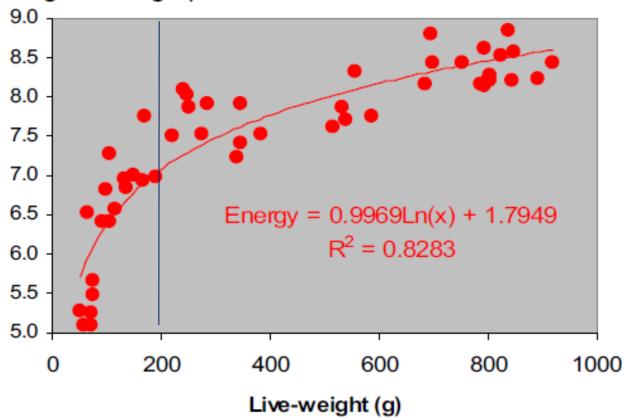
- Temperature
- Oxygen
- Dietary nutrients
- Dietary energy
- Pathogens

Predicting fish growth



Retained Energy

Gross energy content (MJ/kg live-weight)



Energy gain with growth

With known Fish size (g) and water temperature (°C)



Estimate weight gain (g/d)



Estimate energy gain (kJ/d)

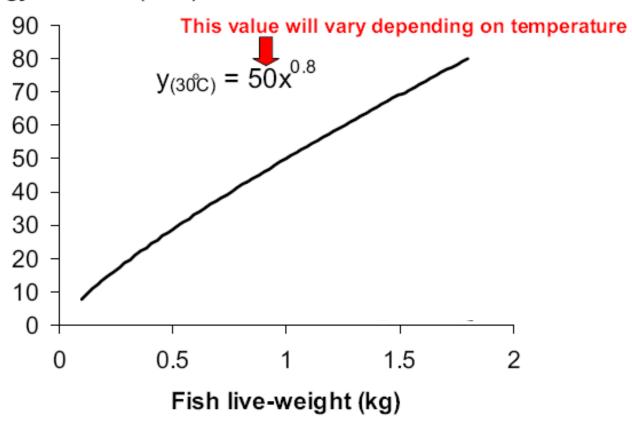


RETAINED ENERGY DEMAND

- All animals have a need for both dietary nutrients and ENERGY
- Nutritional budgets can be described in terms of energy flows
 - •Protein = 23.6 MJ/kg
 - ·Lipid = 39.5 MJ/kg
 - Carbohydrates = 17.3 MJ/kg
 - Energy use by fish can be of many forms:
 - · Retained energy (tissue deposition)
 - · Metabolic (maintenance) energy
 - External work energy
 - Faecal energy losses
 - · Urinary energy losses

Maintenance Energy Demands

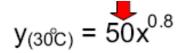
Energy loss rate (kJ/d)

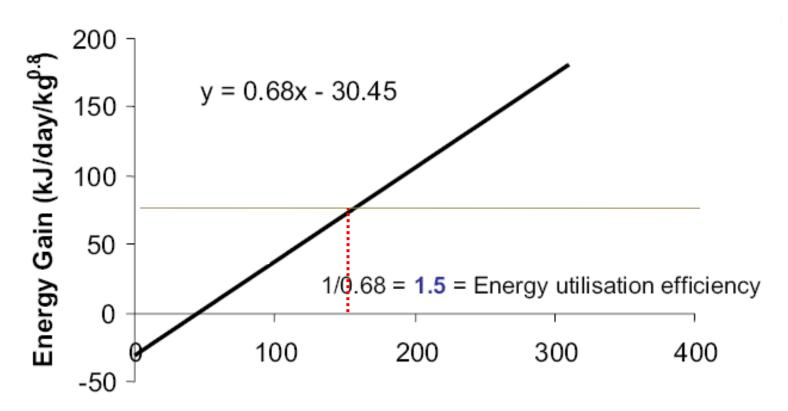


Energetic cost of growth

- The process of growth by animals has certain inefficiencies
- The nature of these inefficiencies of energy use appear to be species specific*
- These account for the cost of conversion of dietary energy to retained energy

Utilisation Efficiencies





DE Fed (kJ/day/kg^{0.8})

Energy needs for fish...

Retained Energy Demand (RE)

(body composition)



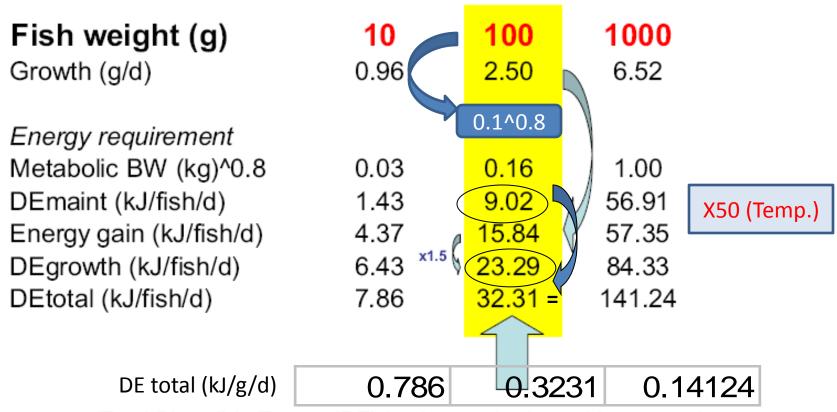
Non-Retained Energy Demand

(maintenance, activity, heat-loss)



TOTAL ENERGY NEEDS

What drives growth Bringing This Together...



Total Digestible Energy (DE) Intake required to achieve growth