



OCCURRENCE of ectoparasites of tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) FED WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SL 492 * (based on propolis)

LUCIMAR PERES DE MOURA PONTARA²; JULIANA MINARDI GALO¹; MELANIE DIGMAYER¹; LAURO D.M.VARGAS²; RICARDO PEREIRA RIBEIRO²; SELMA LUCY FRANCO¹; CLAUDIO R. NOVELLO³

1 Aluna de Graduação em Zootecnia da Universidade Estadual de Maringá (UEM), Bolsista do CNPq.; melanie_digmayer@hotmail.com; juliana@uem.br, 2 Pesquisador Prof. Dr. do Departamento de Zootecnia da (UEM) - rpribeiro@uem.br; clvargas@uem.br; lucimarperes@uem.br, 3 Pós-Graduanda em Zootecnia (PPZ) da (UEM), 4 Prof. Dr. Do Departamento de Farmácia e Farmacologia(UEM) 5 Pós-Graduando em Química da (UEM), Av. Colombo 5790, Centro de Ciências Agrárias, Departamento de Zootecnia.CEP:87030-121-Bairro Zona 07, Maringá, Paraná, Brasil

INTRODUCTION

Several parasites are observed in the culture of tilapia. These diseases caused by parasites, are among the most frequent problems in aquaculture (PLUMB, 2001).

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the occurrence of ectoparasites on Nile tilapia fed with different levels of the product SL 492 * (the basis of propolis)

METHODS



Developed at the Fish Culture EMU / CODAPAR with tilapia tilapia (*O. niloticus*) line Bouaké, 36 males weighing 247.5 ± 35.1 g and 36 females, weighing 184.1 ± 42.2 g, fed with 5 % body weight / day.



5 treatments with SL 492/Kg feed: 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 g of SL 492 * / kg diet and the control, with 0% of the product.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

	Ectoparasitas (%)	Tratamentos					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1ª Coleta	<i>Trichodina</i>	5,5	6,9	8,3	8,3	5,5	6,9
	<i>Dactilogirídeos</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Parasitismo Misto	11,1	9,7	8,3	8,3	11,1	9,7
2ª Coleta	<i>Trichodina</i>	0,0	4,9	4,9	6,6	6,6	9,8
	<i>Dactilogirídeos</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6
	Parasitismo Misto	18,0	11,5	9,8	9,8	11,5	4,9

Table 1. Occurrence of ectoparasites in tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* line Bouaké, fed diets containing different levels of SL 492 * (based on propolis) in early (1st collection) and after 72 days (Panel 2) of experiment.

The survival rate was higher for treatments 1 and 5 (83.3%), compared to treatments 2,4 and 6 (66.7%), and 3 (50.0%).

The occurrence of ectoparasites before the experiment was 100%. It was observed that there was an infestation of *Trichodina* lower for treatments 1 and 5 (5.5%) and 2 and 6 (6.9%), compared to 3 and 4 (8.3%). For mixed parasitism (*Trichodina* and *Dactilogirídeos*) 1 and 5 (11.1%) and, 2 and 6 (9.7%) had a higher occurrence that treatments 3 and 4 (8.3%).

After 72 days of experiment, the occurrence of ectoparasites in animals was also 100%, if the only difference being the type of parasitism. The occurrence of *Trichodina* was lower in treatments 2 and 3 (4.9%) and, 4 and 5 (6.6%), had its highest in control (9.8%). For mixed parasitism (*Trichodina* and *Dactilogirídeos*), the incidence was higher in treatment 1 (18.0%), compared to 2 and 5 (11.5%), 3 and 4 (9.8%) and the 6 (4.9%), which was lower. We observed the occurrence of *Dactilogirídeos* only in treatment 6 (1.6%).

Based on previous data, we observed that a diet containing the product SL 492, treatments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, provided a reduction in the occurrence of *Trichodina*. In the control, there was a reduction in Joint parasitism (*Trichodina* and *Dactilogirídeos*) and an infestation *Dactilogirídeos*.

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