



# Effect of Different Ages of *African catfish (Clarias gariepinus)* Broodstock on Reproductive Performance and Fries Production

Otoh, A. J. <sup>a\*</sup>, Okoko, A. C. <sup>b</sup>, Asangusung, P. S. <sup>c</sup>,  
Ekanem, I. E. <sup>b</sup>, George, U. U. <sup>a</sup> and Idiong, T. E <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Faculty of Agriculture, Akwa Ibom State University, Obio Akpa Campus, Oruk Anam, Nigeria.

<sup>b</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries, Akwa Ibom State Civil Service, Idongesit Nkanga Secretariat Complex, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Management, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria.

## Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJFAR/2024/v26i3745

### Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/114038>

Original Research Article

Received: 09/01/2024

Accepted: 12/03/2024

Published: 21/03/2024

## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at the hatchery complex of Akwa Ibom State University to investigate the effect of different ages of *African catfish (Clarias gariepinus)* on their reproductive performances. Eighteen (18) broodstock of *Clarias gariepinus* (3 males and 3 females) from each age group, six months, twelve months and eighteen months old with average body measurement of 1.1kg and 32cm for six month, 1.8kg and 43cm for 12 months and 2.5 kg and 65.7cm for 18

\*Corresponding author: Email: [drototahaj@gmail.com](mailto:drototahaj@gmail.com);

months were selected from AKSU fish farm labeled treatment A, B and C for the study. 3 male broodstock from each treatment were sacrificed for milt extraction without hormonal inducement. The milt from each treatment were separately pooled into one volume and divided into three portions each diluted with 2ml of normal saline solution. Three female broodstock from each treatment were separately induced with ovaprim at a single dosage of 0.5ml/kg body weight of fish and allowed for a latency period of ten hours at water temperature of 26°C before stripping manually. 3g of egg from each broodstock was mixed with the diluted milt and activated with 100 mls of normal saline. The fertilized eggs were incubated in aerated indoor concrete tanks in 3 replicates. % fertilization were accessed six (6) hours after incubation, % hatchability was accessed twenty-six hours (26) after incubation, while the percentage survival and fry production success in each treatment was accessed after ten (10) days post hatching. The results reveal that the reproductive parameters considered in this study significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) increased with age of broodstocks. The percentage fertilization of egg from the least to the oldest broodstock were  $63.67 \pm 0.88$ ,  $69.50 \pm 0.87$  and  $81.83 \pm 5.05$  respectively. The percentage hatchability of the oldest broodstock was  $82.62 \pm 1.6$  significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher than  $64.79 \pm 2.74$  (12 months) with the least value of  $49.04 \pm 5.76$  recorded for six-month-old broodstock. The oldest broodstock had the highest percentage survival  $83.14 \pm 3.16$  and fry production success of  $56.05 \pm 0.06$  while the least broodstock (6-month-old) had the least value of survival  $54.59 \pm 2.42$  and fry production success of  $17.17 \pm 2.59\%$ .

**Keywords:** Different ages; reproductive performance; fries production; *Clarias gariepinus*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The need for more knowledge of artificial propagation of African catfish require urgent attention since captured fisheries is declining as result of climatic and environmental challenges [1]. Fish remained the cheapest source of protein, readily available, affordable and acceptable at all ages of humanity. The declining of captured fisheries projected aquaculture as the only alternative source for achievement of mass production of fish to meet the increasing need of protein for human sustainability [2,3]. Generally, importance of fish in human diet and economic progress of our society is already recognized [1,4] and this is achieved through aquacultural practice.

However, the success of aquaculture begins at the hatchery levels where the reproductive performances of the fish will be determined for seed productions. African cat fish such as *Heterobranchus* and *Clarias* species remained the most culturable species of significant in Nigeria and beyond [5,6,7]. This is due to the unique characteristic of these species such as fast growth rate, good taste, generally accepted for consumption, high stocking density, high market price and high resistance to disease and ability to reproduce in captivity [8,9,10, 5,11,2, 12,1].

Although the growth of fish depends on availability of good feed [5,13] of which a single feed stuff component cannot achieve. *Heterobranchus* and *clarias* readily accept any supplementary feed and their growth rate is unique within a short period of culture according to Nlewadim et al. [8] compare to other species.

Effects of fish age on breeding success and gamete quality varies. Some studies [14] have reported increase while others [15] reported decline in some traits. Some studies also suggest that increasing paternal age may be associated with degenerative and declining gamete quality. Otoh and Udoh, (2018a) demonstrated that males of 3½ and 2½-year old produced better fertilization ability based on parental age. Viable and profitable hatchery management require choosing the best-suited male and female broodstock from different ages in the farm. Age remains a natural parameter for assessment of lifetime of individual and a biological prerequisite for determination of sexual maturity of living organism of which fish is included [11]. Since the age of fish has influence on the quality of the gametes, which determine the success and reproductive performances of fish at the hatchery levels, the need for investigation of age of African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) on reproductive performances become necessary which is the focus of this study.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Location of Study

The research was conducted at the Fish Farm Complex (Fig. 1) of Akwa Ibom State University, Obio Akpa campus (Fig. 1), located between latitude 5°17'N and 7°27'N, Longitude 7°27'E and 7°58'E. The area has an annual rainfall ranging from 3500– 5000 mm and average monthly temperature of 25°C in the tropical rainforest zone of southeast Nigeria [5].

### 2.2 Acquisition of Brood Stocks

A total of 18 broodstocks (3 male and 3 female) each belonging to 3 different age group such as 6 months old, 12 months old and 18 months old with average body measurement of 1.1kg and 32cm for six month, 1.8kg and 43cm for 12 months and 2.5 kg and 65.7cm for 18 months.

### 2.3 Milt Extraction

Three males from each of the three-age group were sacrificed for milt extraction without hormonal inducement. The milt from each age group were pooled together into one volume and divided into 3 portions, each was diluted with 2 m/s of normal saline (9g salt) and preserved below the temperature of 7°C.

### 2.4 Hormonal Inducement

3 female broodstock from each age group were transferred to hatchery and induced with ovaprim hormones at a single dosage of 0.5 ml/kg body of fish [16] and allowed at a latency period of ten hours before stripping.

### 2.5 Stripping of Eggs

Eggs from each sample was stripped into a separate plastic container. 3g of eggs from each sample containing approximately 2000 oocytes was measured into 9 separate containers. Eggs in each container was mixed with the diluted milt for fertilizations and activated with 100ml of 0.9 % saline solution, after the first 5 minutes, the saline solution was decanted.

### 2.6 Incubation

Incubation of the fertilized eggs was carried out in nine breeding tanks, 3 tanks per treatment. The fertilized eggs were uniformly spread in a monolayer on a kakaban (Shredded Nylon Sacks) and incubated in aerated indoor concrete tanks (during incubation, water levels were maintained at 30cm<sup>3</sup> depth). Six hours after incubation, the colour variations between the eggs were observed. Clear and transparent eggs were considered fertilized while dead / white and Opaque ones were regarded as unfertilized (Dead eggs) and were siphoned out of the spawning tanks after 35 hours [11,17,10,18,2,1].

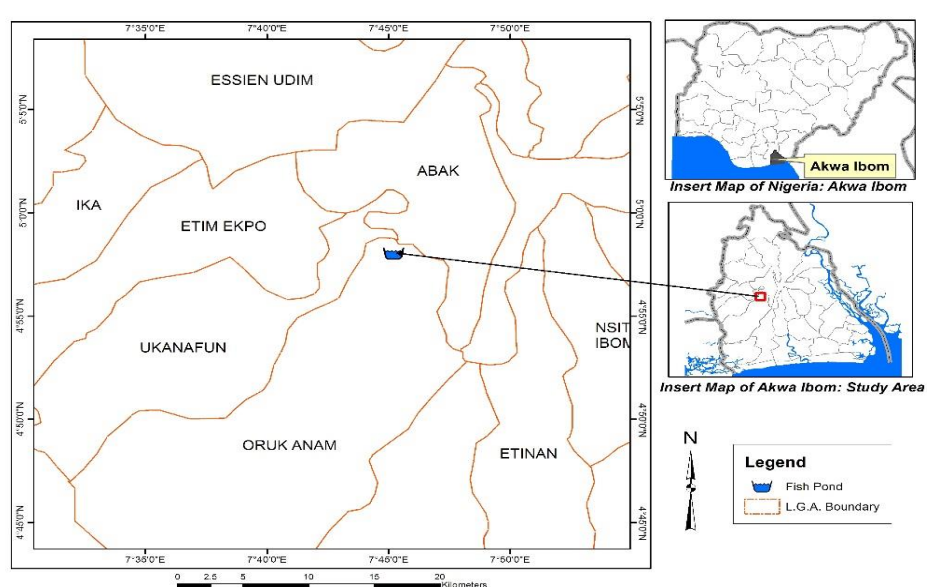


Fig. 1. A Map showing the location of the Akwa Ibom State University fish farm complex

The percentage fertilization was calculated by the average of five determination of the fertilized eggs per 200 eggs siphoned based on colour. Five different locations of the breeding tanks were marked and 200 eggs siphoned from each location and the white eggs recorded [17,18]. The total larvae survival was determined by 10 days post hatching. Percentage egg fertilization, hatchability and survival were determined as follows:

% Fertilization of eggs = (No. of eggs fertilized / total number of eggs) x 100

% Hatchability = (number of hatchlings / total number of fertilized eggs) x 100.

Percentage hatchability was obtained by direct counting of unhatched eggs as well as the numbers of eggs hatched in each incubating tank.

% Survival was calculated during initial feeding according to the following formula:

% Survival = (number of live larvae / total number of larvae hatched) x 100 [17].

Efficiency of hatching was evaluated by the method of Rana [19]:

Fs (%) = Kf.Kh.Ks/10,000 where:

Fs = Success rate (%) of fry production at 10-day post hatching.

Kf = % Fertilization of eggs

Kh = % Hatchability of eggs

Ks= % survival of 10-days-old swim-up fry [19].

### 2.7 Statistical Analysis

Data collected were subjected to one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test for significant difference with the aid of predictive analytical software version 18.0. Probability level of (P<0.05) was considered significant. Replicates were treated as random effect while age of the fish were treated as fixed effect.

### 3. RESULTS

The research on the comparative effect of different ages of broodstock in the reproductive performances of *Clarias gariepinus* revealed that the physiochemical parameters of each

treatment in this study shows no significant difference (p>0.05). Dissolved oxygen, temperature and pH measurement ranged between 5.21±0.01-5.26±0.01mg/L, 27.03±0.01-27.06±0.01(°C) and 6.92± 0.01-6.96± 0.01 (Table 1) respectively.

Effect of broodstock age (months) on percentage fertilization rates of *Clarias gariepinus* broodstock reared in concrete aquaculture ponds is presented in Fig. 2. The percentage fertilization of eggs obtained from six (6) months old broodstock was 63.67± 0.88 which shows significant (p<0.05) difference with the percentage fertilization of eggs obtained from twelve (12) months old broodstock 69.50 ± 0.87 of *Clarias gariepinus*. The oldest broodstock of Eighteen (18) months old had the highest percentage fertilization value of 81.83 ± 5.05 which is significantly (p<0.05) different from the percentage fertilization of eggs obtained from 6 and 12 months old broodstock. Therefore, fertilization increase with age of broodstock.

Effect of broodstock age (months) on percentage hatching rates of *Clarias gariepinus* broodstock reared in concrete aquaculture ponds is presented in Fig. 3. From the statistical analysis, six (6) months old broodstocks showed percentage hatchability value of 49.04 ± 5.79 while Twelve (12) months old broodstocks showed percentage hatchability value of 64.79 ± 2.74. With the variation in the hatchability value among the two treatment, statistical analysis revealed that they were significantly (p<0.05) different. Eighteen (18) months old broodstocks had percentage hatchability value of 82.62 ± 1.6 and showed significant (p<0.05) difference with percentage hatchability value of eggs obtained from six and twelve months old broodstocks.

Effect of broodstock age (months) on percentage fry survival rates at 10-day-old of *Clarias gariepinus* broodstock reared in concrete aquaculture ponds is shown in Fig. 4. The percentage survival of Fry's fries obtained from six (6) months old broodstock had percentage survival value of 54.59 ± 2.42 which is

**Table 1. Mean water quality parameters of the incubating tanks**

	Stripped egg stages			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Temperature (°C)	27.05 ± 0.05	27.03 ± 0.01	27.04 ± 0.02	27.06 ± 0.04
pH	6.92 ± 0.02	6.93 ± 0.01	6.95 ± 0.25	6.96 ± 0.01
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	5.21 ± 0.20	5.23 ± 0.40	5.25 ± 0.150	5.26 ± 0.20

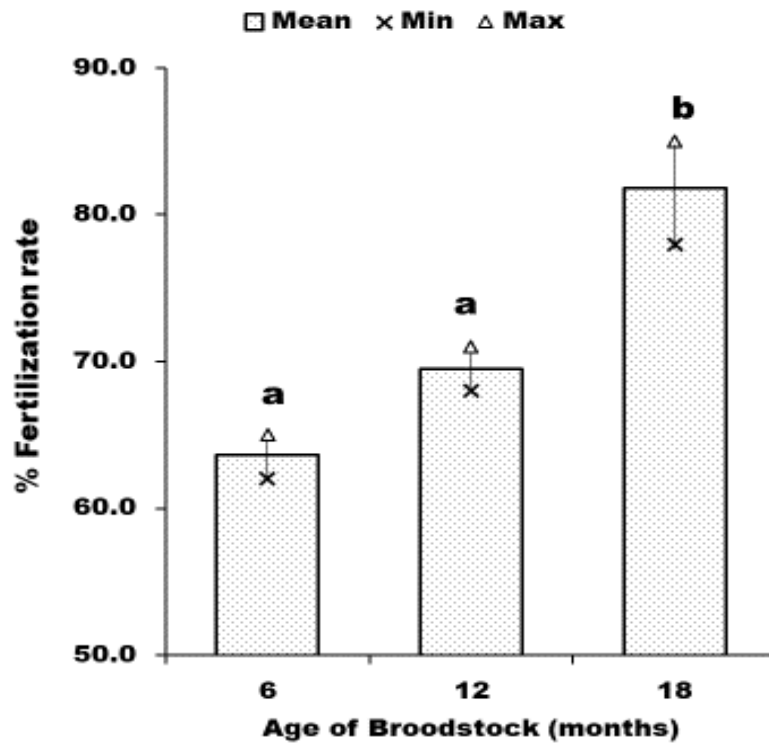


Fig. 2. Percentage fertilization rate of *Clarias gariepinus* brood stock at different ages

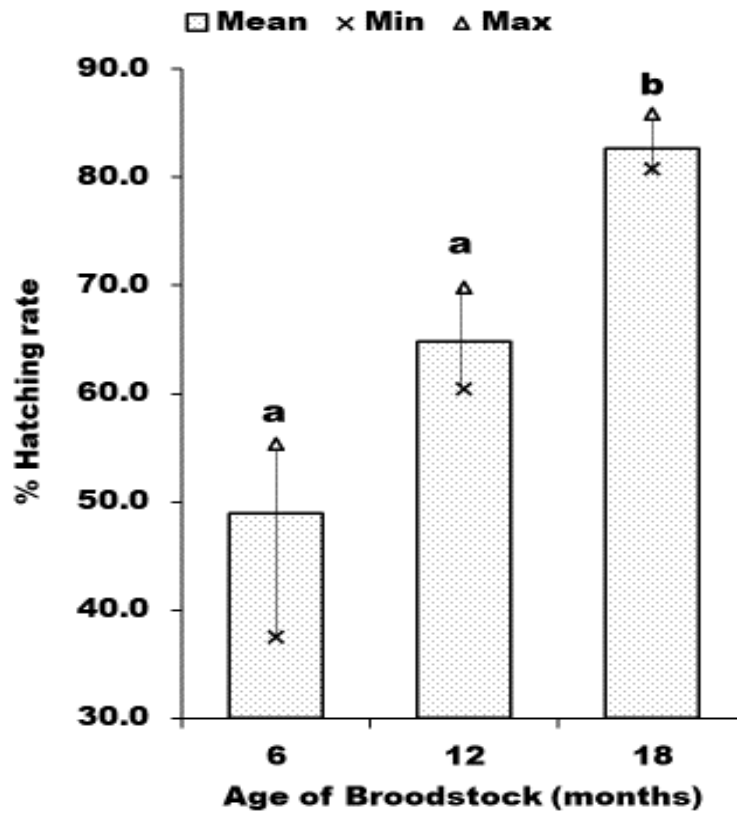


Fig. 3. Percentage hatchability rate of *Clarias gariepinus* brood stock at different ages

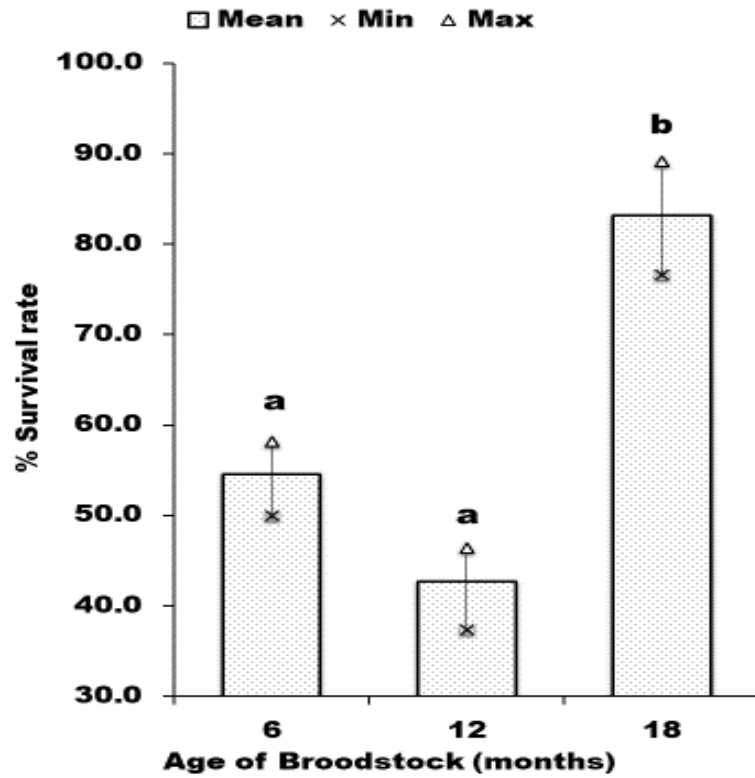


Fig. 4. Percentage survival rate of *Clarias gariepinus* brood stock at different ages

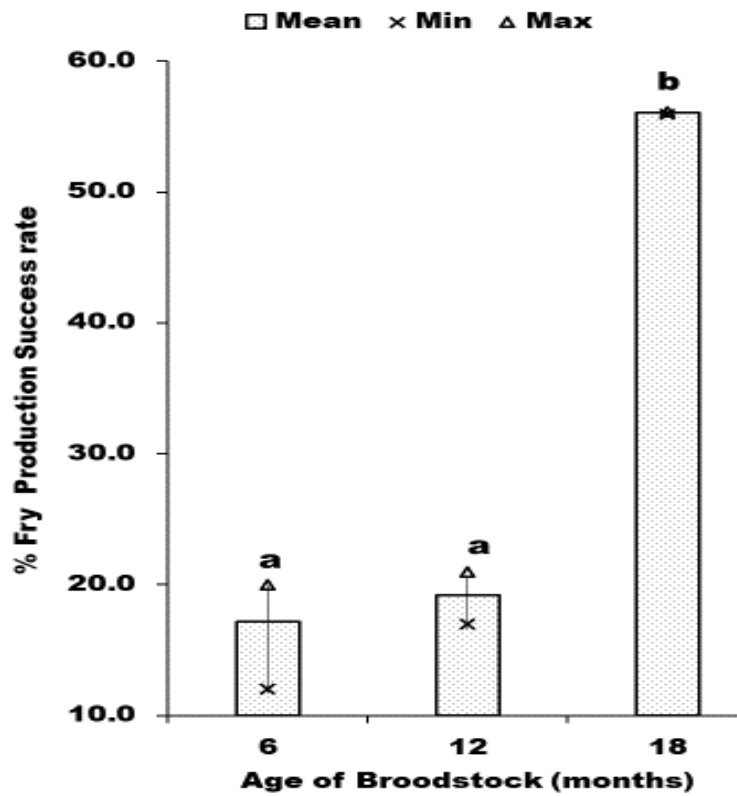


Fig. 5. Percentage fry production success of *Clarias gariepinus* brood stock at different ages

significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher than the percentage survival value of Fry's fries obtained from Twelve (12) months old broodstock whereas the percentage survival value of Fry's fries obtained from Eighteen (18) months old broodstock was  $83.14 \pm 3.61$  and is significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) different from that of six and Twelve months old broodstock. The least survival value was observed in twelve (12) months old broodstock.

Effect of broodstock age (months) on percentage fry production success of *Clarias gariepinus* broodstock reared in concrete aquaculture ponds is presented in Fig. 5. According to the analysis, six (6) months old broodstock produced percentage fry production success value of  $17.17 \pm 2.59$  while Twelve (12) months old broodstock produced fry production success value of  $19.17 \pm 1.17$  but showed no significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) among the two. However, eighteen (18) months old broodstock of *Clarias gariepinus* produced the highest value of percentage fry production success of  $56.05 \pm 0.06$  which significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) differ from that of six and twelve months old.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

The knowledge of the fact that over 50% of the stripped eggs from African catfish do not survive till fingerling stage during artificial propagation, called for investigation of age effects on the reproductive performances of *Clarias gariepinus*. The study revealed that the physico-chemical parameters of water observed in this study showed no significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) and were within the tolerable limit according to [20,21,22].

Analysis revealed that reproductive parameters such as; fertilization, hatchability, survival and fry production success observed in this study significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) increased with the age of the broodstocks. The oldest broodstock (18 months old) had the highest percentage fertilization value of  $81.83 \pm 2.05$  followed by 12-month-old  $69.50 \pm 0.87$  while 6-month-old broodstock had the least fertilization value of  $63.67 \pm 0.88$ . This could be attributed to the maturity of the gonads. 18 months *C. gariepinus* broodstock are likely to have fully developed gonads, resulting in higher sperm and egg quality. This ensures better fertilization success compared to younger individuals whose gonads may not be fully matured. Furthermore, older broodstocks have had more time to develop hormonal systems necessary for reproductive success. Hormones play a crucial role in

regulating reproductive processes such as gamete production and spawning behaviour, leading to more efficient fertilization. This result is in line with the observation of Otoh and Udoh [11] and Umana [23] but disagree with Bovand and khara [24] whose report of the age effect on the reproductive performances was the reverse of this study.

A significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) difference was also observed in the percentage hatchability with the age of broodstock. The oldest broodstock had the highest hatchability value of  $82.62 \pm 1.63$  which is significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher than  $69.50 \pm 0.87$  and  $63.67 \pm 0.88$  hatchability obtained from 12 and 6 months old broodstock., similar result was observed by Otoh, et al. [10,18] who observed the hatchability increase with the age of broodstock. This could be attributed to several factors such as maturity level, hormone development and overall physiological readiness for reproduction. At 18 months of age, *C. gariepinus* are likely to be more sexually mature compare to those at 6 and 12 months. This increase maturity can lead to higher reproductive success due to factors such as better egg quality, increased hormone levels promoting spawning behaviour and overall better parental care behavior.

The percentage survival of the oldest broodstock  $84.14 \pm 3.61$  was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher than the percentage survival of the other two ages of survival, the least percentage survival of  $42.67 \pm 2.73$  was observed in 12-month-old broodstock while  $54.59 \pm 2.42$  percentage survival was observed in 6 months old broodstock. This result could be attributed to several factors such as; 1) size and strength: 18 months broodstock are generally larger and more robust compared to the younger individuals. Larger size often correlates with better resilience to environmental stressors and predators, leading to higher survival rates; 2) immune system development: as *C. gariepinus* mature, their immune systems become more developed, providing better resistance to diseases and pathogens. This enhanced immune response contributes to improved survival rates, especially in aquaculture settings where disease outbreak can occur; 3) reproductive fitness: broodstocks at 18 months are in their prime reproductive age, which indicates overall fitness and health. Individuals with higher reproductive fitness often possess better genetic traits that can confer advantages in survival and adaptation to changing environmental conditions; 4) energy reserves: older broodstocks may have

accumulated greater energy reserves, which can sustain them during periods of food scarcity or stress. Sufficient energy reserves enhance their ability to withstand adverse conditions and increase survival rates.

Broodstock age on fry production success also revealed significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) difference with age. This could be as a result of fertilization and hatchability rate of eggs as well as the management system at the hatchery level. However, Otoh, et al. [10] in his study observed that the survival of the fry increases with the age of the broodstock.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of findings in this study, it is observed that the reproductive performance of *Clarias gariepinus* is primarily dependent on the age of the brood stock. The results of % fertilization, % hatchability, % survival rate and fry production success were excellent for *C. gariepinus* brood stock of one year and six months (18 months). Therefore, *C. gariepinus* broodstock of a higher age group will give a better reproductive performance and is recommended for effective breeding programme in artificial or man-made environment.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to the Akwa Ibom State University for providing an enabling environments, ponds and ancillary facilities in the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture for the experiments.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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