Effect of selected plant extracts on growth of *Oreochromis niloticus* fry

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Carica papaya and Moringa oleifera seed powder could be used to control the precocious breeding of Nile tilapia when incorporated in a diet, but the plants contain anti-growth and antinutritional factors. A 30-day study was conducted on a cohort of 600 Oreochromis niloticus fry in a static indoor system in a randomized block design to determine the effects of Carica papaya and Moringa oleifera seeds on survival and growth performance of the diets. The fry were apportioned into 12 glass aquarium tanks of water capacity 15 liters municipal water. Total length and weight were taken weekly. Data collected was analyzed using SAS. Length weight relationship for all showed positive allometry, with coefficient b ranging between 0.095 to 0.161. Fry administered with PPM had average condition factor (CF) of 1.93±0.1378, while those fed on moringa seed based diet (MOM) had 1.758±0.1604 and Control had 1.85±0.1374. The Specific growth rate (SGR) of fry fed on PPM was higher than the other treatments with a value of 4.639%/day±1.4988, MOM (4.273%/day ±0.7076) and Control (4.283%/day ±1.2771). Survival rate of fry that were subjected to PPM was higher (98.3%) than those on control diet (97.8%) and MOM (92.9%) with P<0.05. From the study, it was concluded that when moringa and pawpaw seed powder are used as feed additives in low dosages, they enhance growth of fry and inhibit mortality.