Effects of blood meal as substitute for fish meal in culture of juvenile silver pompano *Trachinotus blochii* (lacepède, 1801) in a circulating aquaculture system

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A feeding trial was conducted for 12 weeks to evaluate the nutritive value of fermented and un-fermented blood meals as a possible protein source for diets of juvenile silver pompano, *Trachinotus blochii*. The experiments were carried out concurrently in a completely randomized design. Fish were fed one of six isonitrogenous diets (45% crude protein and 12% crude lipid) replacing 5, 15, 25, 35 and 45% of fish meal protein with similar percentages of Blood meals. FBML35 and BML35 exhibited significantly higher growth performance than that of fish fed with control and 5, 15, 25 and 45 diets replacement for both fermented and un-fermented blood meals (weight gain 88.06 – 67.33 g, FCR, 1.14 - 1.65, SGR, 3.2 - 3.11 and PER, 1.94 -1.34) respectively. The levels of lipid and ash in the whole body, carcass increased as FBML/BML substitution in diets increased, whereas protein and moisture decreased among all treatment groups than control. These results showed that approximately 35% of fish meal protein could be replaced by blood meal for juvenile silver pompano without compromising growth performance and feed efficiency.