

Title : SURVEY OF THE CROISSANCE OF FISH *Oreochromis niloticus* IN GREEN WATER IN THE REGION BOENY, DISTRICT MAHAJANGA MADAGASCAR

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The activities of the Center of Development of Aquaculture (CDA) Mahajanga Madagascar diversified and was interested more in the aquaculture of tilapia. The species *Oreochromis niloticus* has been chosen by its fast growth and its large tolerance opposite the physico-chemical parameters of the physical environment. The present work consists in demonstrating the test of raising in green water with the reduction of the quantity of food distributed according to the biomass. The center (CDA) proceeds to the production of the alevins of the present species in order to bloom its raising. This species possesses a large potential and that drives several scientists to undertake the research concerning its raising, whereas this sector hardly develops itself because of the expense on the cost of food of the alevins. Therefore, this activity asks for a lot of money and also provokes a dissatisfaction on the growth of the alevins. This survey has for objective to reduce the cost of the food of the alevins to the small pisciculturist to weak income while using natural food. For the methodology, the center (CDA) proposed 4 ferries of experiences and 100 alevins whose middleweight is of 3,51g to achieve the experience. only One species phytoplankton has been observed in the green water (water of tilapia), It is *Scenedesmus carinatis*. Since the experience takes place during the winter, the temperature of water doesn't stop cooling. For the results, the growth is positive but slow during these 10 weeks of survey. Indeed, the maximal middleweight observed during the survey is the one of the alevins of the B2 that receives the food reduces in 50% according to the biomass that is of 12.64g; while the noticed minimum middleweight is the one of the alevins of the B1 that is fed food of 25% in relation to the biomass that reaches 8.76g at the end of the experimentation. The rate of survival is of the 100% by every ferry that that dénoteque the green water can provide a gain of weight respectively to the semi-intensifier path for the raising of tilapia. This experience allowed us to deduct that the presence of phytoplankton in the middle of raising of fish is especially indispensable in semi-intensifier raising. Otherwise, is used like a complementary and additive food for the larval and fish.

Title : COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THREE TYPES OF FOODS IN THE LARVA BREEDING OF THE GIANTS FRESHWATER PRAWNS (*Macrobrachium spp*), DISTRICT MAHAJANGA MADAGASCAR

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Among the exploitable crustaceae in continental environment, the shrimps form a very important link because of the place of choice that they occupy in the commercial exchanges. More of 20 families different of shrimps exist through the world and more of 2000 species described that belong, for most to the marine environment. To Madagascar, the exploitation of the gigantic shrimps of soft water, as in the world, is very weak facing the one of the navy shrimps. This weak rate of exploitation could explain itself by the fact that very few species were the subject of survey; that it is on the diversity, biodiversity, the ecology and raising. besides, there is the lack of popularization of the exploitable species in the paths fishings and aquacultures. The main objective of this survey is to improve the larval raising of the gigantic shrimps of soft water of *Macrobrachium* kind to increase his production in aquaculture. To Madagascar, the production remains even weak whereas the young nanny-goat nearly exist in the island and especially in the part Northwest that is the zone very favorable to the life of the soft water crustaceans. Therefore it requires an improvement in the goal to know the biology, the ecology, the food and the inventory of these species. The used methodological approach is based on the experimental test of use of the three types of food during the larval development. Three types of food have been distributed of which the food 1 compound of *Chlorella* and the flour of white chévaquine dried, the food 2 compound of *Chlorella* and the flour of anchovy dried and the food 3 is composed of *Chlorella* and yellow of œuf. And one established a raising witness whose food is composed of *Chlorella*, of cystes of Artemia and the yellow of œuf. For the results, the œufs of *Macrobrachium*, at the end of two to three weeks, give to the bursting of small larvas named nauplius that evolves in zoé and mysis. After 15 larval stages, the metamorphosis intervenes between the 17th and 28th day to give some post-larvas, small retorts in miniature of the adults. The larvas live exclusively in brackish water. The larval nutrition is based on the plankton. In this survey, the used foods are based on the *Chlorella* (a species of microscopic unicellular green algae of the family of the Chlorellaceaes) and the flour of fish. The choice of the parents is primordial, it is preferable to choose more aged females to get some larvas to raise. Indeed, they first, give more the larvas than the young females and secondly their larvas are more resistant than those of these last.