Research Article

Effects of Dietary Fish Meal Replacement by Red Lentil Meal on Growth and Amino Acid Composition of Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Keriman Yürüten Özdemir1,2* • Mustafa Yıldız3

1Kastamonu University, Faculty of Fisheries, Department of Basic Sciences, Kastamonu/Turkey
2İstanbul University, Institute of Science and Technology, Department of Aquaculture, İstanbul/Turkey
3İstanbul University, Faculty of Aquatic Sciences, Department of Aquaculture, İstanbul/Turkey

A R T I C L E   I N F O
Article History:
Received: 20.08.2019
Accepted: 29.11.2019
Available Online: 27.12.2019
Keywords:
Rainbow trout
Nutrition
Fish meal
Red lentil meal
Amino acid
Growth

A B S T R A C T
The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of replacing fish meal with red lentil meal (RLM) as an alternative plant protein source in diets for juvenile rainbow trout (10.14±0.04 g mean initial weight) on growth performance and amino acid composition of fish. Four iso-nitrogenous and iso-lipidic experimental diets were prepared to include 15% (RLM15), 20% (RLM20) and 25% (RLM25) of fish meal. At the end of the 60 day feeding trial, the highest mean individual weight gain (30.55±0.08 g) of fish was found in control group but not significantly different from RLM15. Crude protein level of whole body/fillet gradually decreased with increase in RLM percentages in the diets. Generally, essential amino acid (EAA) profiles of whole body/fillets reflected the dietary EAA profile. EAA profile of fish fed RLM15 diet was close to control group (P>0.05). However, lysine levels of fish decreased with increasing dietary RLM levels. RLM20 fed fish had the highest body contents of phenylalanine (P<0.05). Naturally, EAA levels of fillets were higher than whole body’s EAA levels. Histidine levels of fillets were highest in control group and the lowest in RLM20 group. In contrast, isoleucine levels of fillets were highest in RLM20 group whereas the control group had the least level (P<0.05). Leucine and valine values of fish fed the control diet were lower than the other experimental groups. Threonine level was highest in fish fed the RLM25 diet (P<0.05). Results of the present study showed that 15% of dietary fish meal can be replaced by RLM in diets of juvenile rainbow trout without any adverse effects on growth performance and body amino acid composition.

Please cite this paper as follows:
Yürüten Özdemir, K. and Yıldız, M. (2019). Effects of Dietary Fish Meal Replacement by Red Lentil Meal on Growth and Amino Acid Composition of Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss). Alinteri Journal of Agriculture Sciences, 34(2): 194-203. doi: 10.28955/alinterizbd.666012

Introduction
Aquaculture is one of the most rapidly developing sectors in the world (Şener & Yıldız 2003; FAO 2016). According to estimates, the capacity of global aquaculture to cope with an enhancement demand for fish meal has reached the limited supplies (Sargent & Tacon 1999; Naylor et al. 2000; FAO 2016). As a risk reduction strategy, the identification, development and use of alternatives to fish meal in aqua feeds remain a high priority (Hardy 2010). Fish meal is an excellent but costly protein source for fish feed formulation and is generally count in to 40-50% in commercial feeds for carnivorous fish species (Tacon and Metian 2008; Hardy 2010; Larsen et al. 2012).

Given the global needs of fish meal for aquaculture, there is an increasing demand for more insight into the potential of

* Corresponding author
E-mail address: k.yuruten@gmail.com
alternative protein sources in fish feeds (Kaushik et al. 2005). Among the plant protein sources, soybean meal (SBM) is considered the most cost-effective alternative for high-quality fish meal in feeds of many aquaculture animals, because of its high content of available protein with a relatively well-balanced amino acid profile, high digestibility, reasonable price, steady supply and low phosphorus content (Tan et al. 2005; Biswas et al. 2007). Although, soy protein concentrates and isolates are expensive, and the use of less soybean meals is limited in fish and other aquatic animals by anti-nutritional factors, higher crude fibre and unavailable carbohydrate concentrations (Brown 2008; Brown et al. 2008). Alternative plant protein sources are needed to reduce the current dependence on fish meal and soybean meal as the primary protein sources for aquatic animal diets (Reigh 2008). For this reason, numerous studies have been undertaken to examine the effects of replacing fish meal by other sources of proteins such as plant proteins or animal by-products in diets of rainbow trout (Dabrowski et al. 1989; Watanabe et al. 1993; Gomes et al. 1995; Kaushik et al. 1995; Xie & Jokumsen 1997; Ustaoglu & Baris 2011; Øverland et al. 2013; Ouraji et al. 2013; Hauptman et al. 2014; Bahrevar & Faghani-Langroudi 2015; Dogan & Bircan 2015; Lee et al. 2015; Tiril et al. 2009; Bilguven & Baris 2011; Langroudi 2015; Dogan & Bircan 2015; Lee et al. 2015; Tenamura et al. 2016; Craft et al. 2016; Gerile & Pirhonen, 2017).

The use of grain products in aquaculture feeds is now common in the diet formulations of many aquatic animals (Gatlin et al. 2007). Among those grain raw materials frequently being used are red lentil meal. Red lentil meal is an important and inexpensive source of carbohydrate and protein for the human diet (Frias et al., 1996). However, there are no reports on the nutritional value of red lentil meal when fed to rainbow trout except for Ustaoglu-Tiril’s (2009) research. Therefore, the objective of the present study was to determine the effects of dietary replacement of fish meal with red lentil meal as an alternative plant protein source on growth performance and whole body/fillets amino acid composition in rainbow trout.

Materials and Methods

Experimental Diets

Four iso-nitrogenous and iso-lipidic experimental diets were formulated to contain graded levels of red lentil meal (RLM) to replace fish meal. The control diet contained only fish meal as the main protein source. The other experimental diets RLM15, RLM20 and RLM25, contained 150, 200 and 250 g kg⁻¹ of red lentil meal respectively. Wheat gluten and corn gluten in the diet were used to create a protein balance. The amino acid profile and proximate composition of protein sources in diets are presented in Table 1. Formulation and proximate compositions of experimental diets are shown in the Table 2. The amino acid composition of diets and essential amino acids requirement for rainbow trout are given in Table 3. Experimental diets (2 - 3 mm diameters) were produced at the Sapanca Inland Waters Research Center (Adapazari, Turkey) of Istanbul University as steam pressured pellets using a laboratory feed mill (KAHL-L, 173). Diets were kept in plastic storage bags at -20 °C until used.

| Essential Amino Acids (EAA, g/100g) | Fish Meal | Wheat Gluten | Corn Gluten | Red Lentil Meal |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Arginine                           | 3.74±0.04a| 2.47±0.03b   | 1.85±0.23c  | 1.73±0.18c     |
| Histidine                          | 2.07±0.07a| 1.43±0.03b   | 1.35±0.10b  | 0.57±0.01c     |
| Isoleucine                         | 2.40±0.00a| 1.99±0.00a   | 1.86±0.11b  | 0.73±0.08b     |
| Leucine                            | 4.78±0.08b| 4.90±0.00a   | 10.4±0.07a  | 1.73±0.03b     |
| Lysine                             | 5.08±0.46a| 1.35±0.18b   | 1.11±0.03b  | 1.61±0.10b     |
| Methionine                         | 1.61±0.49a| 0.96±0.20b   | 1.26±0.47b  | 0.21±0.04b     |
| Phenylalanine                      | 2.76±0.00a| 3.91±0.11a   | 3.89±0.07a  | 1.16±0.06c     |
| Threonine                          | 3.07±0.03a| 2.04±0.03a   | 2.52±0.27ab | 0.90±0.03c     |
| Tryptophan                         | 0.02±0.00a| 0.02±0.00a   | 0.02±0.00a  | 0.02±0.00a     |
| Valine                             | 2.79±0.15a| 2.33±0.12a   | 2.14±0.09a  | 0.89±0.03c     |
| Total EAA                          | 28.33±0.19a| 21.44±0.16c  | 26.05±0.20b | 9.58±0.29c     |

Non- Essential Amino Acids (NEAA, g/100g)

| Alanine                            | 4.13±0.27c| 2.08±0.09a   | 5.81±0.49a  | 1.06±0.04c     |
| Asparagine                         | 0.02±0.00a| 0.02±0.00a   | 0.02±0.00a  | 0.02±0.00a     |
| Aspartic acid                      | 5.71±0.01a| 2.19±0.18b   | 3.55±0.27b  | 2.62±0.22c     |
| Citrulline                         | 0.02±0.00a| 0.02±0.00a   | 0.02±0.00a  | 0.81±0.73      |
| Cystine                            | 0.44±0.08c| 0.28±0.06bc  | 0.33±0.00bc | 0.13±0.10b     |
| Glucose                            | 3.47±0.24a| 2.45±0.03a   | 1.89±0.01c  | 1.01±0.02d     |
| Glutamic acid                      | 9.12±0.24ac| 28.52±1.67a  | 14.78±1.29b | 4.39±0.22c     |
| Hydroxyproline                     | 0.26±0.00a| 0.03±0.00a   | 0.03±0.00a  | 0.03±0.00a     |
| Ornithine                          | 0.03±0.00a| 0.00±0.00a   | 0.03±0.00a  | 0.03±0.00a     |
| Proline                            | 3.24±0.32a| 11.48±0.70a  | 7.42±0.25b  | 1.21±0.02d     |
| Sarcosine                          | 0.02±0.00a| 0.02±0.00a   | 0.02±0.00a  | 0.02±0.00a     |
| Serine                             | 2.50±0.04a| 3.45±0.07a   | 3.17±0.00b  | 1.21±0.03d     |
| Tyrosine                           | 2.39±0.05a| 2.13±0.12a   | 2.91±0.31a  | 0.37±0.27b     |
| Total NEAA                         | 31.37±0.44c| 52.70±4.04a  | 39.99±1.12b | 12.94±0.29c     |

Proximate composition

| Dry matter                         | 88.06±0.00b| 92.70±0.00a  | 93.61±0.00a | 92.23±0.01a     |
| Crude Protein                      | 68.16±0.01c| 81.9±0.00a   | 70.03±0.01b | 27.24±0.00d     |
| Crude Lipid                        | 11.25±0.00a| 1.53±0.00c   | 0.67±0.00d  | 1.95±0.00b      |
| Ash                                | 11.32±0.00a| 0.52±0.00e   | 1.69±0.00e  | 2.15±0.00e      |

Data are reported as mean ± SD of three replicates (n = 3). Means with different superscript letter in a row are significantly different (P<0.05).
The tanks were supplied with freshwater and nutrients in the Sapanca Inland Waters Research Center, Adapazari, Turkey. The experimental feeding regimen was designed to maintain the fish in optimal condition for growth and survival. The diets were prepared with different ingredients and proximate compositions to evaluate their effects on the performance of juvenile rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

### Table 2. Ingredients and proximate composition of the four experimental diets

| Ingredients (g kg⁻¹ dry weight) | Control | RLM15 | RLM20 | RLM25 |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fish meal                       | 600     | 300   | 150   | 0     |
| Soybean meal                    | 125     | 20    | 0     | 0     |
| Corn gluten                     | 80      | 150   | 140   | 90    |
| Wheat gluten                    | 0       | 155   | 270   | 410   |
| Lentil Meal                     | 0       | 150   | 200   | 250   |
| Gelatin                         | 50      | 50    | 50    | 50    |
| Fish oil (Anchovy oil)          | 85      | 115   | 130   | 140   |
| Mineral premix                  | 30      | 30    | 30    | 30    |
| Vitamin premix                  | 30      | 30    | 30    | 30    |

**Analyzed proximate composition (g kg⁻¹)

| Component            | Control | RLM15 | RLM20 | RLM25 |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dry matter           | 90.65±0.17 | 92.08±0.08 | 92.62±0.22 | 93.82±0.09 |
| Crude protein        | 49.31±0.53 | 49.36±0.52 | 47.24±0.24 | 46.55±0.27 |
| Lipid                | 15.48±0.58 | 15.11±0.48 | 15.00±0.42 | 14.75±0.52 |
| Ash                  | 7.92±0.16  | 4.70±0.06  | 2.91±0.05  | 1.32±0.07  |
| Crude cellulose      | 1.76±0.01  | 2.03±0.11  | 2.51±0.31  | 2.64±0.30  |
| NFE                   | 16.88±0.42 | 21.56±1.22 | 25.79±1.54 | 29.45±2.27 |
| Metabolizable energy (kJ g⁻¹) | 14.36±0.29 | 14.56±0.14 | 14.46±0.02 | 14.51±0.07 |

**Table 3. Amino acid composition in the four experimental diets (g/100 g protein)

| Essential Amino Acids (EAA, g/100g) | Control | RLM15 | RLM20 | RLM25 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Arginine                            | 3.00±0.12 | 2.69±0.01 | 2.42±0.06 | 2.26±0.05 |
| Histidine                           | 1.46±0.06 | 1.31±0.09 | 1.18±0.13 | 1.07±0.03 |
| Isoleucine                          | 1.84±0.03 | 1.71±0.04 | 1.59±0.12 | 1.44±0.07 |
| Leucine                             | 4.24±0.02 | 4.52±0.03 | 4.27±0.11 | 3.85±0.33 |
| Lysine                              | 3.36±0.02 | 2.27±0.11 | 1.86±0.04 | 1.39±0.06 |
| Methionine                          | 1.41±0.01 | 1.16±0.06 | 0.97±0.07 | 0.67±0.01 |
| Phenylyalanine                      | 2.31±0.07 | 2.55±0.01 | 2.58±0.14 | 2.52±0.12 |
| Thrreonine                          | 2.42±0.26 | 1.96±0.05 | 1.77±0.09 | 1.53±0.03 |
| Tryptophan                          | 0.34±0.04 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 |
| Valine                              | 2.16±0.01 | 2.02±0.02 | 1.87±0.11 | 1.62±0.01 |
| Total EAA                           | 22.58±0.51 | 20.23±0.20 | 18.55±0.88 | 16.41±0.60 |

**Experimental Conditions and Measurements

Juvenile rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), with a mean initial body weight of 10.14±0.04 g, were obtained and stocked randomly (50 fish tank⁻¹) into 8 cylindrical tanks of 1000 L capacity in the Sapanca Inland Waters Research Center (Adapazari, Turkey). The tanks were supplied with freshwater having an average temperature of 12.3±0.2 °C. Dissolved oxygen was maintained around 9.9±0.1 mg L⁻¹. 12 h light: 12 h dark photoperiod regime was utilized throughout the study. Before starting the experiment, fish were acclimatized to the experimental feeding regimen using a commercial diet for 2 weeks (trout commercial pellet 2 mm in diameter). During the
study, fish were fed to apparent satiation by hand twice per day at 09:00 and 17:00 h. Bulk fish live weight increments were measured every 2 weeks and feed intake was recorded daily throughout the study. At the end of the study, fish were taken individually weight and length for determining growth performance parameters. In addition, 15 fish per tank (30 fish per diet) were collected for chemical analyses. Fish samples were kept at -80 °C until proximate composition and amino acid profile analysis. Growth performance measured are listed below and the calculations were according to Ricker (1979):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Weight gain} (\%) &= \frac{[\text{final weight-initial weight}] / \text{initial weight} \times 100;}
\text{Specific growth rate (SGR)} &= \frac{[\text{[final weight-in initial weight]} / \text{days}] \times 100;}
\text{Condition factor (CF)} &= \frac{\text{body weight (g) / length}^2 (\text{cm})};
\text{Feed efficiency ratio (FER)} = \frac{\text{wet weight gain (g) / feed intake (g)};}
\text{Protein efficiency ratio (PER)} = \frac{\text{wet weight gain (g) / protein intake (g)};}
\text{Hepatosomatic index (HSI)} = \frac{\text{liver weight / body weight} \times 100;}
\text{Viscerosomatic index (VSI)} = 100 \times (\text{viscera weight / body weight}).
\end{align*}
\]

**Chemical Analyses**

Feed ingredients, experimental diets, and fish samples were analyzed for proximate composition (protein, lipid, ash and dry matter) according to standard AOAC (1998) procedures. Dry matter was obtained by weight loss after drying samples in an oven at 105 °C until constant weight. Crude protein was determined as total nitrogen (N) by using a semi-automatic Kjeldahl (Gerhardt Vapodest, 45s) technique (N×6.25). Crude lipid was extracted according to Soxhlet (Velp Scientifica Ser, 148) method with petroleum ether. Ash content was obtained from the weight loss after incineration of dried samples at 550 °C for about 12 h in a Muffle Furnace. All samples were analyzed as triplicates.

Amino acid levels of feed ingredients, experimental diets and fish were hydrolyzed with 6 mL of 6 N HCl at 110 °C for 22 h in an evacuated sealed tube to determine amino acids composition. The hydrolysate was dried under nitrogen gas to remove HCl, re-dissolved in 0.1 N HCl loading buffer, and filtered through a 0.22 μm polyethersulfone ultrafiltration membrane. The filtrate was loaded on a high-performance liquid chromatography system (LC1200, Bilmab Laboratory A.S., Istanbul) equipped with an Agilent ZORBAX Eclipse Plus C18 column (150 × 5 μm). Signals of 16 amino acids were detected after derivatization with ophthaldehyde. Asparagine, glutamine, proline, and tryptophan were not within the determination range. The HPLC conditions followed the protocol for the Agilent ZORBAX Eclipse Plus C18 column.

**Statistical Analyses**

Statistical analyses of data were subjected to one-way ANOVA, and a subsequent comparison of means by Tukey’s multiple range test. All of the above mentioned statistical analyses were performed using SPSS (Version 10 for Windows). Differences were considered statistically significant at P<0.05.

**Results**

**Amino Acid Composition of Dietary Ingredients and Experimental Diets**

EAA levels of red lentil meal were significantly lower than EAA levels of fish meal, wheat gluten and corn gluten (Table 1). EAA levels of fish meal were higher than other protein sources (P<0.05).

The amino acid composition of experimental diets is presented in Table 2. Amino acid composition changes among the experimental diets reflected the replacement of fish meal with RLM. EAA levels were gradually decreased with increasing dietary levels of fish meal replacement except for leucine and phenylalanine. In contrast, NEAA levels of diets increased with increasing RLM inclusion (P<0.05).

**Growth Performance**

At the end of the experiment, final weight of the control group was higher than the other experimental fish groups (P<0.05). However, the final weight of RLM15 fish group were close to control group (P>0.05). Fish weights were similar in the RML20 and RLM25 groups (P>0.05) and these were lower than the other experimental groups (P<0.05). Fish fed the RML25 diet had the lowest SGR and the highest PER levels (P<0.05). All experimental groups had similar FCR, CF and HSI values (P>0.05). VSI value of fish fed with control diets was lowest than other experimental. However, there were no significant differences in VSI among the RLM fed fishes (Table 4; P>0.05).

| Table 2. Growth performance values of rainbow trout fed four experimental diets |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Control | RLM15 | RLM20 | RLM25 |
| Initial weight (g fish⁻¹) | 10.15±0.06 | 10.14±0.00 | 10.15±0.08 | 10.12±0.03 |
| Final weight (g fish⁻¹) | 40.70±0.15 | 40.00±0.12 | 39.40±0.17 | 39±0.04 |
| Weight gain (%) | 300.98±0.08 | 294.48±0.11 | 288.18±0.25 | 285.37±0.08 |
| SGR | 2.35±0.01 | 2.31±0.01 | 2.29±0.02 | 2.28±0.01 |
| FCR | 0.95±0.04 | 0.93±0.03 | 0.93±0.04 | 0.91±0.01 |
| PER | 1.82±0.00 | 1.88±0.01 | 1.88±0.02 | 2.04±0.00 |
| CF | 1.12±0.03 | 1.12±0.02 | 1.12±0.03 | 1.07±0.04 |
| HSI | 1.79±0.29 | 1.92±0.21 | 2.02±0.32 | 2.01±0.26 |
| VSI | 18.17±1.33 | 20.59±1.96 | 20.24±2.65 | 20.25±1.41 |

Data are reported as mean ± SD of three replicates (n = 3). Means with different superscript letter in a row are significantly different (P<0.05).
**Proximate Composition of Whole Body/Fillets**

Proximate composition of whole body and fillet were significantly affected by dietary treatments (Table 5). Fish fed the RLM25 had the highest fillet dry matter levels (P<0.05). Crude protein was highest in fish fed the control diet. In particular, crude protein level of whole body and fillet gradually decreased with the increase red lentil meal percentages in the diets (P<0.05). In contrast, the crude lipid and dry matter levels of fish fillet increased with the increase red lentil meal in diets (P<0.05). However, whole body crude lipid levels were similar to fish fed the control and RLM25 diets and these groups had higher level of crude lipid than the other experimental groups (P<0.05). The crude lipid levels of the fish livers decreased with increasing red lentil meal percentages in the diets (P<0.05).

**Essential Amino Acid Requirement of Rainbow Trout**

Essential amino acid requirement of rainbow trout is given in Table 8. The EEA requirement of rainbow trout levels of arginine, histidine, methionine, tryptophan and valine were found higher than the four experimental diets. However, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, phenylalanine and threonine levels in the experimental diets were higher than the requirement values.

**Table 5. Whole body/fillets proximate composition and crude lipid in liver of rainbow trout fed four experimental diets**

| Dietary Treatments | Control | RLM15 | RLM20 | RLM25 |
|--------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| **Whole Body**     |         |       |       |       |
| Dry matter         | 26.4±0.18<sup>b</sup> | 26.9±0.69<sup>b</sup> | 26.25±0.27<sup>d</sup> | 28.43±0.39<sup>a</sup> |
| Crude Protein      | 16.75±0.70<sup>a</sup> | 15.84±0.41<sup>ab</sup> | 15.51±0.15<sup>b</sup> | 14.18±0.14<sup>b</sup> |
| Crude Lipid        | 13.88±0.74<sup>a</sup> | 12.35±0.19<sup>b</sup> | 12.27±0.48<sup>b</sup> | 14.24±0.62<sup>c</sup> |
| Ash                | 1.10±0.17<sup>b</sup> | 1.65±0.27<sup>a</sup> | 1.08±0.12<sup>b</sup> | 1.09±0.20<sup>d</sup> |
| Crude lipid of liver | 3.70±0.44<sup>d</sup> | 2.65±0.35<sup>ab</sup> | 2.63±0.00<sup>b</sup> | 1.82±0.02<sup>b</sup> |
| **Fillet**         |         |       |       |       |
| Dry matter         | 20.74±0.14<sup>c</sup> | 22.24±0.47<sup>ab</sup> | 22.55±0.15<sup>b</sup> | 25.96±0.73<sup>b</sup> |
| Crude Protein      | 19.58±0.32<sup>d</sup> | 18.77±0.14<sup>b</sup> | 18.03±0.23<sup>b</sup> | 16.44±0.34<sup>b</sup> |
| Crude Lipid        | 3.56±0.33<sup>d</sup> | 4.37±0.39<sup>b</sup> | 5.56±0.13<sup>d</sup> | 7.97±0.09<sup>a</sup> |
| Ash                | 0.86±0.07 | 0.92±0.07 | 0.81±0.07 | 0.79±0.04 |

Data are reported as mean ± SD of three replicates (n = 3). Means with different superscript letter in a row are significantly different (P<0.05).

**Table 6. Amino acid composition (dry weight basis) in whole body of rainbow trout fed four experimental diets**

| Amino Acids | Initial | Control | RLM15 | RLM20 | RLM25 |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Arginine    | 0.85±0.02 | 0.75±0.08 | 0.78±0.02 | 0.78±0.04 | 0.84±0.03 |
| Histidine   | 0.39±0.03 | 0.36±0.06 | 0.33±0.03 | 0.38±0.01 | 0.37±0.04 |
| Isoleucine  | 0.47±0.03 | 0.39±0.03 | 0.37±0.01 | 0.48±0.05 | 0.45±0.01 |
| Leucine     | 1.03±0.04 | 0.88±0.04 | 0.93±0.07 | 0.90±0.08 | 0.89±0.02 |
| Lysine      | 1.05±0.03 | 0.89±0.04 | 0.93±0.08 | 0.72±0.10 | 0.71±0.01 |
| Methionine  | 0.42±0.01 | 0.21±0.14 | 0.21±0.14 | 0.34±0.03 | 0.37±0.01 |
| Phenylalanine | 0.58±0.03 | 0.49±0.03 | 0.51±0.03 | 0.66±0.07 | 0.64±0.00 |
| Threonine   | 0.65±0.00 | 0.58±0.06 | 0.59±0.03 | 0.59±0.03 | 0.60±0.03 |
| Tryptophan  | 0.19±0.06<sup>b</sup> | 0.11±0.02<sup>b</sup> | 0.10±0.01<sup>b</sup> | 0.22±0.00<sup>a</sup> | 0.17±0.01<sup>b</sup> |
| Valine      | 0.57±0.03 | 0.52±0.05 | 0.52±0.03 | 0.54±0.06 | 0.51±0.01 |
| Total EAA   | 6.21±0.28 | 5.29±0.27 | 5.29±0.16 | 5.64±0.40 | 5.57±0.09 |

**Non- Essential Amino Acids (NEAA, g/100g)**

| Amino Acids | Initial | Control | RLM15 | RLM20 | RLM25 |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Alanine     | 0.87±0.01 | 0.74±0.06 | 0.79±0.00 | 0.75±0.05 | 0.80±0.01 |
| Asparagine  | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 |
| Aspartic acid | 1.15±0.04 | 0.95±0.05 | 0.99±0.06 | 1.00±0.05 | 1.08±0.01 |
| Citrulline  | 0.26±0.34 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.04±0.03 | 0.02±0.00 |
Table 7. Amino acid composition (dry weight basis) in fillets of rainbow trout fed four experimental diets

| Amino Acids | Control | RLM15 | RLM20 | RLM25 |
|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| **Essential Amino Acids (EAA, g/100g)** | | | | |
| Arginine | 1.02±0.03 | 1.10±0.08 | 1.07±0.02 | 1.19±0.06 |
| Histidine | 0.53±0.01c | 0.55±0.00c | 0.37±0.01b | 0.59±0.04c |
| Isoleucine | 0.59±0.01d | 0.66±0.04c | 0.79±0.01a | 0.73±0.08e |
| Leucine | 1.25±0.04c | 1.37±0.08d | 1.50±0.03a | 1.48±0.04c |
| Lysine | 1.14±0.04 | 1.21±0.11 | 1.34±0.06 | 1.35±0.18 |
| Methionine | 0.36±0.32 | 0.61±0.01 | 0.57±0.09 | 0.36±0.39 |
| Phenylalanine | 0.84±0.02 | 0.94±0.06 | 0.94±0.01 | 0.98±0.07 |
| Threonine | 0.81±0.01b | 0.88±0.03e | 0.80±0.02b | 0.95±0.03c |
| Tryptophan | 0.20±0.06 | 0.23±0.02 | 0.06±0.03 | 0.12±0.11 |
| Valine | 0.65±0.01b | 0.74±0.03e | 0.83±0.01a | 0.81±0.06a |
| Total EAA | 7.41±0.56 | 8.32±0.43 | 8.30±0.07 | 8.58±0.35 |
| **Non- Essential Amino Acids (NEAA, g/100g)** | | | | |
| Alanine | 1.02±0.03c | 1.15±0.07e | 1.04±0.03b | 1.22±0.01a |
| Asparagine | 0.02±0.00c | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.01 |
| Aspartic acid | 1.59±0.03 | 1.75±0.13 | 1.57±0.06 | 1.76±0.18 |
| Citrulline | 0.02±0.00c | 0.02±0.00 | 0.11±0.11 | 0.38±0.46 |
| Cystine | 0.07±0.03 | 0.11±0.05 | 0.12±0.07 | 0.05±0.01 |
| Glycine | 0.71±0.02 | 0.80±0.11 | 0.80±0.01 | 0.85±0.07 |
| Glutamic acid | 2.48±0.13 | 2.71±0.21 | 2.41±0.07 | 2.78±0.11 |
| Hydroxyproline | 0.26±0.00 | 0.26±0.00 | 0.26±0.00 | 0.26±0.00 |
| Ornithine | 0.03±0.00 | 0.03±0.00 | 0.03±0.00 | 0.03±0.00 |
| Proline | 0.72±0.06 | 0.87±0.03 | 0.69±0.04 | 0.98±0.32 |
| Sarcosine | 0.02±0.00c | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 | 0.02±0.00 |
| Serine | 0.75±0.03 | 0.83±0.07 | 0.70±0.01 | 0.88±0.08 |
| Tyrosine | 0.58±0.01c | 0.65±0.01e | 0.62±0.01b | 0.68±0.00c |
| Total NEAA | 8.28±0.34c | 9.24±0.62e | 8.41±0.27ab | 9.93±0.15ab |

Data are reported as mean ± SD of three replicates (n = 3). Means with different superscript letter in a row are significantly different (P<0.05).

Table 8. Amino acid requirement of rainbow trout (NRC, 2011)

| Amino acid requirement of rainbow trout (g/100 g protein) |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Arginine | 3.3 | | | |
| Histidine | 1.6 | | | |
| Isoleucine | 0.9 | | | |
| Leucine | 1.6 | | | |
| Lysine | 2.0 | | | |
| Methionine | 2.2 | | | |
| Phenylalanine | 2.1 | | | |
| Threonine | 0.9 | | | |
| Tryptophan | 0.5 | | | |
| Valine | 3.1 | | | |

Data are reported as mean ± SD of three replicates (n = 3). Means with different superscript letter in a row are significantly different (P<0.05).

Discussion

The effects of dietary fish meal replacement by alternative plant protein sources on the growth performance, feed utilization rate and body composition were investigated in the present study. There are many studies that have evaluated the use of plant protein sources in diets for rainbow trout (Dabrowski et al. 1989; Watanabe et al. 1993; Gomes et al. 1995; Kaushik et al. 1995; Tenamura et al. 1993; Ohlendorf et al. 2013; Hauptman et al. 2014; Bahrevar & Faghani-Langroudi 2015; Dogan & Bircan 2015; Lee et al. 2015; Tenamura et al. 2016; Craft et al. 2016; Gerløe & Pirhonen, 2017). However, information on the dietary replacement of
Fish meal by RLM is non-existent, except the study by Ustaoglu-Tiril et al. (2009).

It has been reported in several studies that the use soybean meal in dietary fish meal replacement does not negatively affect growth performance in cultured fish species (Refsite et al. 1997; Davies et al. 1997; Carter-Hauler 2000; Opstvedt et al. 2003; Zhou et al. 2011). However, some studies have reported a decrease in the growth performance of fish fed diets when fish meal was replaced by alternative protein sources other than soy meal (Xie & Jokumsen 1997; Luo et al. 2006; Palmegiano et al. 2006; Romarheim et al. 2006; Øverland et al. 2009; Slawski et al. 2011; Bullerwell et al., 2016; Anderson et al., 2018). Similarly, an increasing inclusion of RLM in diets in the present study led to a decrease in weight gain of rainbow trout. At the end of the experiment, the control group had the highest weight gain (30.55±0.08 g) while the RLM25 group had the least weight gain (28.89±0.08 g). These results indicate that fish use less lentil meal than fish meal. Congruently, Kasiga and Brown (2019) were found weight gain decreased with increased fish meal replacement by carinata (Brassica carinata) meal.

At the end of the present trial, feed utilization ranged from 0.91-0.95 (P<0.05). These results show that fish can use all of the experimental feeds effectively. Similar results were reported by Kasiga and Brown (2019), Glencross et al. (2011) and Cheng and Hardy (2002) in juvenile rainbow trout when dietary fish meal was replaced with pods and cotton seeds respectively. However, Ustaoglu-Tiril et al. (2009) found feed utilization rates of 1.61 for rainbow trout by feeding at 30% of red lentil meal in the test diet. Feed utilization has been reported to decrease with increasing inclusion of plant protein sources diets of rainbow trout (Xie and Jokumsen 1997; Adelizi et al. 1998; Cheng et al. 2003; Lou et al. 2006; Ustaoglu-Tiril et al. 2009).

Crude protein levels in fish fillet decreased with increasing dietary fish meal replacement. (P<0.05). The liver lipid of fish showed a gradual decrease with increasing substitution of fish meal (P<0.05). Similarly, lipid content in fish fillet increased with increasing dietary RLM inclusion (P<0.05). Previous studies have showed that protein content of fish fillet is reduced whereas fillet lipid is increased when carnivorous fish species, including rainbow trout, are fed alternative diets with plant sources providing dietary protein (Palmegiano et al. 2006; Deng et al. 2006; Shafaeipour et al. 2008; Güröy et al. 2011).

The examination of the amino acid composition of test diets showed a reduction in EAA with increasing inclusion of plant protein sources (P<0.05). It appears that the reduction in dietary EAA in experimental diets was due to the inclusion of RLM as all the other dietary ingredients from plant sources had higher EAA contents than RLM. In comparison to the EAA dietary requirements of rainbow trout, replacement of fish meal with plant protein sources led to reduced dietary levels of arginine, histidine, methionine, tryptophan and valine. RLM20 and RLM25 were found to be deficient in lysine levels in feed groups. However, the levels of phenylalanine, isoleucine, leucine and threonine in the control and in all three experimental diets were above the levels required for fish. Naturally, EAA levels in fillets were higher than whole body’s. Because whole body was included all fish parts such as skin, bones, gills and skull but the fillet was only pure fish meat. Non-essential amino acids are important for rainbow trout’s nutrition as in all fish. Barely, it is well known that fish can synthesized NEAA in direction of their needs. For this reason, there was not much discussion on NEAA.

The present study showed that the RML15 can be used in juvenile rainbow trout feed. In addition to we thought that RML20 and RML25 groups may be used with synthetic amino acids. Because EAA composition in experimental feeds as well as amounts of EAA that seem to be inadequate, especially due to the increase in red lentil meal. In the future, research on synthetic amino acids is expected to continue.

Acknowledgements

This study was adapted from a master thesis with the same name and the authors thank the financial support of the Unit of the Scientific Research Projects of İstanbul University (project no.: BAP-10885). We are also grateful to Samuel Ofori-Mensah, Institute of Graduate Studies in Science and Technology, İstanbul University, Turkey, for help in the English editing.

References

Adelizi, P.D., Rosati, R.R., Warner, K., Wu, Y.V., Muench, T.R., White, M.R., Brown, P.B., 1998, Evolution of fish meal free diets for rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Aquaculture Nutrition, 4: 255-262.

Anderson, D. M., MacPherson, M. J., Collins, S. A., & Maclsaac, P. F., 2018, Yellow and brown seeded canola Brassica napus, camelina Camelina sativa and Ethiopian mustard (Brassica carinata) in practical diets for rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) fingerlings. Journal of Applied Aquaculture, 30, 187-195

AOAC, 1998, Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 15 th edition, Maryland, USA, AOAC.

Ayadi, F.Y., Rosentrater, K.A., Muthukumarappan, K., 2012, Alternative Protein Sources for Aquaculture Feeds, Journal of Aquaculture Feed Science and Nutrition 4 (1): 26, ISSN:2070-1667.

Bahrevar, R., Faghani-Langroudi,H., 2015, Effect of fish meal replacement by blood meal in fingerling rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) on growth and body/fillet quality traits, AAAL Bioflux, 2015, Volume 8, Issue 1.

Barnes, M.E., Brown, M.L., Rosentrater, K.A., Sewell, J.R., 2012, An initial investigation replacing fish meal with a commercial fermented soybean meal product in the diets of juvenile rainbow trout, Open Journal of Animal Sciences, Vol. 2 No. 4 (2012) , Article ID: 23953 , 4 pagesDOI:10.4236/ojas.2012.424033.

Bilgüven, M., Bars, M., 2011, Effects of the Feeds Containing Different Plant Protein Sources pn Growth Performance and Body Composition of Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus
Biswa, A.K., Kaku, H., Ji, S.C., Seoka, M., Takii, K., 2007, Use of soybean meal and phytase for partial replacement of fish meal in the diet of red sea bream, Pagrus major, Aquaculture, Volume 267, Issues 1-4, 3 July 2007, Pages 284-291.

Brown, P.B., 2008, Utilization of soy products in diets of freshwater fishes. In: Alternatives Protein Sources in Aquaculture Diets (Lim, C., Webster, C.D. & Lee, C.-S. eds), pp. 225-260. The Haworth Press, New-York, USA.

Brown, P.B., Kaushik, S.J. & Peres, H., 1997, Partial replacement of fish meal protein by soybean meal protein on growth and apparent digestibility of nutrients, Aquaculture Research, 28, 317-328.

Bullerwell, C.N., Collins, S.A., Lall, S.P., Anderson, D.M., 2016, Growth performance, proximate and histological analysis of rainbow trout fed diets containing Camellia sativa seeds, meal (high-oil and solvent-extracted) and oil, Aquaculture 452 (2016) 342-350.

Carter, C.G., Hauler, R.C., 2000, Fish meal replacement by plant meals in extruded feeds for Atlantic salmon, Salmo salar L., Aquaculture, 185: 299-311.

Cheng, Z.J., Hardy, R.W., 2002, Apparent digestibility coefficient and nutritional value of cottonseed meal for rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture, Volume 212, Issues 1-4, September 2002, Pages 361-372.

Cheng, Z.J., Hardy, R.W., Usry, J.L., 2003, Effects of lysine supplementation in plant protein-based diets on the performance of rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) and apparent digestibility coefficients of nutrients, Aquaculture, 215:255-265.

Craft, C.D., Ross C., Sealey, W.M., Gaylord, T.G.,Barrows, F.T., Fornshell, G., Myrick, C.A., 2016, Growth, proximate composition, and sensory characteristics of Rainbow Trout Oncorhynchus mykiss consuming alternative proteins, Aquaculture 459 (2016) 223-231.

Dabrowski, K., Poczyczynski, P., Köck, G., Berger, B., 1989, Effect of partially or totally replacing fish meal protein by soybean meal protein on growth, food utilization and proteolytic enzyme activities in rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri). New in vivo test for exocrine pancreatic secretion, Aquaculture, 77 (1989) 29-49.

Davies, S.J., Morris, P.C., Baker, R.T.M., 1997, Partial substitution of fish meal and full-fat soya bean meal with wheat gluten and influence of lysine supplementation in diets for rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Walbaum), Aquaculture Research, 28, 317-328.

Deng, J., Mai, K., Ai, Q., Zhnag, W., Wang, X., Xu, W., Liufu, Z., 2006, Effects of replacing fish meal with soy protein concentrate on feed intake and growth of juvenile Japanese flounder, Paralichthys olivaceus, Aquaculture, 258: 503-513.

Doğan, G., Erdem, M., 2010, Effects of Hazelnut Meal Levels on Growth Performance, Feed Utilization and Digestibility in Juvenile Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Turkish Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science 10:181-186 (2010).

Dogan, G., Bircan, R., 2015, The Effect of Diets containing Hazelnut Meal Supplemented with Synthetic Lysine and Methionine on Development of Rainbow Trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Turkish Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 15: 119-126 (2015).

FAO, 2016, The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, ISBN 978-92-5-109185-2.

Frias, J., DiazPollan, C., Hedley, C.L., Vidal-Valverde, C., 1996, Evolution and kinetics of monosaccharides, disaccharides and α-galactosides during germination of lentils, Zeitschrift fur Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und- Forschung, 202 (1996), pp. 35-39.

Gatlin Iıı, D.M., Barrows, F.T., Brown, P., Dabrowski, K., Gaylord, T.G., Hardy, R.W., Herman, E., Hu, G., Krogdahl, A., Nelson, R., Overturf, K., Rust, M., Sealey, W., Skonberg, D., Souza, E.J., Stone, D., Wilson, R., Wurtele, E., 2007, Expanding the utilization of sustainable plant products in aquafeeds: a review, Aquaculture Research 38, 551-579.

Gerile, S. & Pirhonen, J., 2017, Replacement of fishmeal with corn gluten meal in feeds for juvenile rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) does not affect oxygen consumption during forced swimming, Aquaculture, 749 (2017): 616-618.

Glencross, B., Rutherford, N., Hawkins, W., 2011, A comparison of the growth performance of rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) when fed soybean, narrow-leaf or yellow lupin meal in extruded diets, Aquaculture Nutrition, 17, e317-e325.

Glencross B., Blyth D., Irvin S., Bourne N., Campet M., Boisot P., Wade N.M., 2016. “An evaluation of the complete replacement of both fishmeal and fish oil in diets for juvenile Asian seabass, Lates calcarifer” Aquaculture 451 (2016) 298-309.

Gomes E.F., Rema, P., Kaushik S.J., 1995. “Replacement of fish meal by plant proteins in the diet of rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): digestibility and growth performance”, Aquaculture 130 (1995) 177-186.

Güroy, D., Güroy, B., Merrifield, D.L., Tekinay, A.A., Davies, S.J., Şahin, İ., 2011, Effects of fish oil and partial fish meal substitution with oilseed oils and meals on growth performance, nutrient utilization and health of rainbow trout Oncorhynchus mykiss, Aquacult. Int., DOI 10.1007/s10499-011-9479-z.

Hardy, R.W., 2010, Utilization of plant proteins in fish diets: effects of global demand and supplies of fish meal, Aquaculture Research, 41, 770-776.

Hauptman, B.S.,Barrows, F.T., Block, S.S., Gaylord, T.G., Paterson J.A., Rawles, S.D., Sealey, W.M., 2014, Evaluation of grain distillers dried yeast as a fish meal substitute in practical-type diets of juvenile rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Aquaculture 432 (2014) 7-14.
Kasiga, T. and Brown, M.L., 2019, Replacement of fish meal with processed carinata (Brassica carinata) seed meal in low animal protein diets of rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture Nutrition, 2019;25:959-969.

Kaushik, S.J., Craedi, J.P., Lalles, J.P., 1995, Partial or total replacement of fish meal by soybean protein on growth, protein utilization, potential estrogenic or antigenic effects, cholesteroolemia and flesh quality in rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Aquaculture, 133:257-274.

Kaushik, S.J., Sitjá-Bobadilla, A., Peña-Llopis, S., Gómez-Requeni, P., Médale, F., Pérez-Sánchez, J., 2005, Effect of fish meal replacement by plant protein sources on non-specific defence mechanisms and oxidatice stres in gilthead sea bream (Sparus aurata), Aquaculture, 249: 237-400.

Larsen, B.K., Dalsgaard, J., Pedersen, P.B., 2012, Effects of plant proteins on postprandial, free plasma amino acid concentrations in rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture, 326-329: 90-98.

Lee, K.J., Rahimnejad, S., Powell, M.S., Barrows, F.T., Smiley, S., Bechtel, P., Hardy, R.W., 2015, Salmon testes meal as a functional feed additive in fish meal and plant protein-based diets for rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss Walbaum) and Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus L.) fry, Aquaculture Research, 2015, 46, 1590-1596.

Luo, L., Xue, M., Wu, X., Cai, X., Cao, H., Liang, Y., 2006, Partial or total replacement of fishmeal by solvent-extracted cottonseed meal in diets for juvenile rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture Nutrition, 12; 418-424.

Naylor, R.L., Goldburg, R.J., Primavera, J.H., Kautsky, N., Beveridge, MCM., Clay, J., Folke, C., Lubchenco, J., Mooney, H., Troell, M., 2000, Effect of aquaculture on fish demand, Nature 405:1017-1024.

Naylor, R.L., Hardy, R., Bureau, D., Chiu, A., Elliott, M., Farrell, A., Forster, I., Gatlin, D., Goldberg, R., Hua, K., Nichols, P., 2009, Feeding aquaculture in an era of finite resources, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 106, 15103-15110.

NRC (National Research Council), 2011, Nutrient requirements of warm water fishes and shrimp. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Oliva-Teles, A., Gouveia, A.J., Gomes, E., 1994, The effect of different processing treatments on soybean meal utilization by rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Aquaculture, 124: 343-349.

Opstvedt, J., Aksnes, A., Hope, B., Pike, I.H., 2003, Efficiency of feed utilization in Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar L.) fed diets with increasing substitution of fish meal with vegetable proteins, Aquaculture 221 (2003) 365 - 379.

Ouraji, H., Zaretabar, A., Rahmani, H., 2013, Performance of rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) fingerlings fed diets containing different levels of fava bean (Vicia faba) meal, Aquaculture 416-417 (2013) 161-165.

Øverland, M., Serensen, M., Storebakken, T., Penn, M., Krogdahl, Å., Skrede, A., 2009, Pea protein concentrate substituting fish meal or soybean meal in diets for Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)—Effect on growth performance, nutrient digestibility, carcass composition, gut health, and physical feed quality, Aquaculture, 288: 305-311.

Øverland, M., Krogdahl, A., Shurson, G., Skrede, A., Denstadli, V., 2013, Evaluation of distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS) and high protein distiller's dried grains (HPDDG) in diets for rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture 416-417 (2013) 201-208.

Palmegian, G.B., Daprá, E., Forneris, G., Gai, F., Gasco, L., Guo, K., Peiretti, P.G., Sicuro, B., Zoccarato, I., 2006, Rice protein concentrate meal as a potential ingredient in practical diets for rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture, 258: 357-367.

Rafsteie, S., Helland, S.J., Storebakken, T., 1997, Adaptation to soybean meal in diets for rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Aquaculture, 153: 263-272.

Reigh, R.C., 2008. “Underutilized and unconventional plant protein supplements.” Alternatives Protein Sources In Aquaculture Diets (Lim, C., Webster, CD & Lee, CS eds), Haworth Press, New York, USA (2008): 433-474.

Ricker, W.E., 1979, Growth Rates and Models. In: Fish Physiology (Hoar, W.S., Randall, D.J. & Brett, J.R. eds.), New York, USA, Vol. 8, Academic Press, XVII+786 pp.

Romarheim, O.H., Skrede, A., Gao, Y., Krogdahl, A., Denstadli, V., Lilleeng, E., Storebakken, 2006, Comparison of white flakes and toasted soybean meal partly replacing fish meal as protein source in extruded feed for rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture, 256, 354-364.

Salunkhe, D.K. and Kadam, S.S., 1989, Handbook of World Food Legumes. Nutritional Processing Technology and Utilization, Vol.1., CRC Press, Boca, Raton, FL.

Sargent, J.R., Tacon, A., 1999, Development of farmed fish: a nutritionally necessary alternative to meat, Proc. Nutr. Soc., 58: 377-383.

Shafaeipour, A., Yavari, V., Falahatkar, B., Maremmazi, J.Gh., Gorjipour, E., 2008, Effects of canola meal on physiological and biochemical parameters in rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture Nutrition, 14; 110-119

Slawski, H., Adem, H., Tressel, R.P., Wysujack, K., Koops, U., Kotzamanis, Y., Wuertz, S., Schulz, C., 2011, Total fish meal replacement with rapeseed protein concentrate in extruded feed for rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Aquaculture, 416-417 (2013) 365-379.

Slawski, H., Adem, H., Tressel, R.P., Wysujack, K., Koops, U., Kotzamanis, Y., Wuertz, S., Schulz, C., 2011, Total fish meal replacement with rapeseed protein concentrate in diets fed to rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss Walbaum), Aquacult.Int., DOI 10.1007/s10499-011-9476-2.

Şener, E., Yıldız, M., 2003, Effect of the different oil on growth performance and body composition of rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss W., 1972) juveniles, Turkish Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 3:111-116 (2003).

Tacon, A.G.J., Metian, M., 2008, Global overview on the use of fish meal and fish oil in industrially compounded...
Tan, B., Mai, K., Zheng, S., Zhou, Q., Liu, L., Yu, Y., 2005, Replacement of fish meal by meat and bone meal in practical diets for the white shrimp Litopenaeus vannamei (Boone), Aquaculture Research, Volume 36, Issue 5, Pages 439-444.

Tanemura, N., Akiyoshi, Y., Okano, K., Sugiura, S., 2016, Effects of culturing rapeseed meal, soybean meal, macrophyte meal, and algal meal with three species of white-rot fungi on their in vitro and in vivo digestibilities evaluated using rainbow trout, Aquaculture 453 (2016) 130-134

Ustaoglu-Tiril, S.U., Karayucel, İ., Alagil, F., Dernekbasi, S., Yagci, F.B., 2009, Evaluation of Extruded Chickpea, Common Bean and Red Lentil Meals as Protein Source in Diets for Juvenile Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances, 8 (10): 2079-2086, ISSN: 1680-5593.

Watanabe, T., Pongmaneerat, J., Sato, S., 1993, Replacement of Fish Meal by Alternative Protein Sources in Rainbow Trout Diets, Nippon Suisan Gakkaishi, Vol 59 (1993), No.9, P: 1573-1579.

Xie, S., Jokumsen, A., 1997, Incorporation of potato protein concentrate in diets for rainbow trout: effect on feed intake, growth and feed utilization, Aquaculture Nutrition, 1997 3; 223-226.

Zhou, F., Song, W., Shao, Q., Peng, X., Xiao, J., Hua, Y., Owari, B.N., 2011, Partial Replacement of Fish Meal by Fermented Soybean Meal in Diets for Black Sea Bream, Acanthopagrus schlegelii, Juveniles, Journal of The World Aquaculture Society, Vol.42, No.2, April, 2011.