QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF EPHIPIA MOINA MACROCOPA RESULTING FROM MATING USING TILAPIA FISH FECES SUSPENSION FEED

A. Sh. Mubarak  K. T. Pursetyo  A. Monica
Marine Department, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine, Airlangga University, C Campus, Mulyorejo, Surabaya
shofy.ua@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
The needs of Artemia cysts in Indonesia currently reach ± 150 tons / year and all of them are from the imports, so it can become an obstacle in process of hatching fish and shrimp in the future. Increased Culture activities have an impact on increasing fisheries waste production, including fish feces. Fish feces have been proven to be used for the Culture of Moina macrocopa, but have not been tested for the production for ephipia M. macrocopa. This study aims to examine the use of fish aquaculture/feces as feed for the quality and quality of ephipia M. macrocopa. The treatment in this study was the concentration of suspension of tilapia feces 55 mg / L, 64 mg / L, and 73 mg / L and using rice bran suspension feed control 64 mg / L. The results of this study indicate that, the concentration of suspension of tilapia feces does not affect the production and hatching rate of ephipia M. macrocopa. M. macrocopa which was cultured with suspension of tilapia feces produced epiphya production and with a lower hatching rate compared to M. macrocopa with rice bran suspension feed.

Key words: hatching fish, cultural activity, fisharies waste.

*Received:12/5/2019, Accepted:20/9/2019
INTRODUCTION
The price of Artemia cysts is increasing and making *M. macrocopa* as one of the choice for natural food for fish and shrimp larvae (6). *M. macrocopa* as a natural food has an advantage as they meet size requirements (± 400 um) and nutritional value comparable to Artemia (20), *Moina* can breed and grow rapidly, and also can be cultured using agricultural waste, livestock and food industries feed (28, 6). The utilization of *M. macrocopa* as a natural food for fish and shrimp larvae has not been maximized because the Culture of *M. macrocopa* is done like fish farming. Therefore it is necessary to find a new breakthrough so that *M. macrocopa* is no longer cultured, but using ephipia which is hatched as practically uses Artemia as a natural food. *M. macrocopa* Ephipia can be stored for a long time and hatched at any time (12), both as fish and shrimp larvae feed and providing inoculants in the Culture of *M. macrocopa*. *Moina* can multiply asexually (parthenogenesis) and sexually (32: 11). *Moina* sexual reproduction begins with female parthenogenesis producing male and female sexual offspring (6). *Moina*’s sexual female is a female offspring who does not reproduce parthenogenically, the eggs of a sexual female will be fertilized by males and subsequently undergo modification of carapace thickening to form ephipia (2). Our results have previously been successful in producing ephipia *M. macrocopa* with high hatchability (55%) in Culture using a combination of rice bran feed (70%) and fish meal (30%) (26). Sustainable Aquaculture development is currently a global issue. One of them is in the usage of aquaculture waste which still contains high amounts of nutrients from fish feces and excess feed for fish that has not been eaten. Aquaculture waste contains nitrogen and phosphor of 10-20% of total nitrogen in feed. In natural environments, these compounds are nutrients that are important for the growth of phytoplankton and zooplankton (16). The development of technology for the utilization of aquaculture waste can be a good asset for strengthening the potential of Indonesian fisheries in the supply of natural food, especially zooplankton, which is currently being fulfilled from imports (Artemia cysts). Loh *et al.* (20,21) reported that fish feces/waste in *M. macrocopa* Culture produced a population with high density. *M. macrocopa* cultured with fish feces feed / waste gives birth at the age of 3 days and produces a high production offspring per parent (17 ind/parent). But with a lower intrinsic growth in the offspring, low intrinsic growth can inhibit reproduction of parthenogenesis (9), so that it encourages the process of gametogenesis of female offspring to produce ephipia eggs (36). The quantity and quality of ephipia *Moina* is related to the quality of nutrients received by the parent (31). Production of Ephipia and the degree of hatching of cladocera is limited by poly unsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) (4), as opposed to lower protein and amino acids that can increase the production of ephipia of *Daphnia magna* (17,18). From the analysis before it can be concluded that the problem is whether aquaculture waste/fish feces can be used for the production of good quality ephipia *M. macrocopa*. The aim of the study was to study the utilization of fish aquaculture/feces as feed for the quality and quality of ephipia *M. macrocopa*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
This study is using a completely randomized design (CRD) with four treatments and each treatment was repeated three times. The treatment is the concentration of tilapia feces in *M. macrocopa* mating, which is: 1) control with rice bran suspension feed 64 mg/ L, 2). Treatment A., fish feces concentration 55 mg/ L, 3). B. Treatment of feces concentration 64 mg L, 4). Treatment C. feces concentration 73 mg L.

Fish feces collection
Fish feces are obtained from tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) Culture with dissolved oxygen system level of 5.00 ± 1.00 mg / L, pH 7-8 which is maintained at room temperature (29-32 °C). Fish is fed with commercial pellet feed which is 3-5% of the weight of the fish. Fish feces is taken by chifoning (penyiponan) and dredging (penyerokan) method. Feces are collected and dried in an oven at 50 °C for 2 days. Feces solids are stored before usage (Looh et al 2009).
Rice bran and fish feces production
Each fish's rice bran and feces are 100 g in a blender glass, then 500 mL of water added and suspended using a blender at 2000 rpm for 5 minutes twice. The second suspension is done after 30 minutes of the first suspension. Furthermore, the water suspension was filtered using a 2 mm, 0.1 mm and 40 µm filter. The suspension that passes through the filter is added with water and the volume becomes 500 ML (25).

Analysis of protein, amino acids, fatty rice bran amino acids and fish feces
The rice bran suspension and fish feces suspension were tested using proximate based on the AOAC standard method (1995). Amino acids and fatty acids are measured using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) from Hewlett Packard Series 1,100, based on the Fardiaz method (1989).

 Provision of sexual females, males and mating of M. macrocopa
M. macrocopa which was used in this study came from ephipia hatching. M. macrocopa was adapted to rice bran suspension feed for two months in Culture with a density of 20 ind/L in a container filled with 10 L of water. Sexual female M. macrocopa was produced from culture with a parent density of 660 ind/L using aeration (28 ml/minute), rice bran suspension of 56-80µg/parent, tilapia fish kairomone 3.86 mg/L. M. macrocopa male offspring were produced from Culture without aeration with a parent density of 660 ind/ L and using 45-54 µg/mother rice bran suspension (26). Male and female offspring were separated from the mother by screening and re-cultured with a density of 1000 ind/L with rice bran suspension feed which supporting ephipia production (36). During the preservation, concentrated rice bran suspension was given as shown in Table 1. Culture of M. macrocopa was carried out in a closed room with daylight illumination 700-900 lux and nighttime light 50 -100 lux. On the second day (24 hours old) the identification and separation of male offspring is carried out, especially in Culture for the supply of sexual females. Males are kept until they are 3 days old (70 hours) before being used in mating. The mating of M. macrocopa uses 70-hours-old female offspring, each of 30 female individuals and 9 male individuals is included in containers with a volume of one M. macrocopa every 2 ml water (;36) during preservation, every day 100% of the containers and water are replaced. Along with the replacement of water, the addition of feed is carried out according to each treatment.

 Quality and quantity of ephipia M. macrocopa
Collection and calculation of the amount of ephipia produced began at the age of four days M. macrocopa (96 hours) to six days. The quality of ephipia was identified based on the number of eggs in ephipia using a binocular microscope with 100x magnification. The percentage of ephipia in total females in mating and the percentage of epiphia containing n eggs (n is the number of eggs in epiphia) is calculated using the equation below:

\[
\text{Ephipia with (n) egg } (\%) = \frac{\text{Amount of ephipia with (n)}}{\text{Total amount of ephipia}} \times 100\%
\]

\[
\text{Ephipia per total female } (\%) = \frac{\text{Amount of ephipia } \text{Moina}}{\text{Amount of female } \text{Moina}} \times 100\%
\]

During the Culture period measurements of water quality including dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, and total ammonia.

 Hatching ability test of M. macrocopa
Ephipia containing two eggs was stored wet, with ephipia inserted in a micro tube (Eppendorf) containing 1 mL of distilled water. Then the micro tubes are inserted in a light-tight container and stored in a refrigerator at a temperature of 6 ± 1º C (10). Ephipia from each treatment after being stored for two months, was hatched in a glass container containing 300 ml of water with an intensity of exposure light with 1800 lux (10). M. macrocopa which hatched is removed and counted on the second and third days. The degree of ephipia hatching is calculated based on the equation Haghparast et al. (10). It is the
hatching index and Ni is the number of M. macrocopa that successfully hatched.

\[
Hatching\ rate = \frac{15}{N_i} \times I_i
\]

**Fatty acid analysis of ephipia M. macrocopa**

Fatty acid analysis was carried out on ephipia produced from Culture with rice bran suspension feed (control), fish feces (A), and feces with fish oil emulsion (B). Ephipia produced from Culture with an initial density of 20 ind/L with a volume of 10 ml of water. On sixth days Moina is fed with rice bran suspension. And on the sixth to twelfth day were given feed according to the treatment. On the eighth day epiphia was harvested. Ephipia is harvested by turning/flipping water so that ephipia and dirt accumulate in the middle of the tub. Ephipia is separated from feces and washed three times before storage (24).

Analysis of fatty acid ephipia M. macrocopa carried out by using 10 grams of each (wet weight) based on the Fardiaz (1989) method using Shimadzu GC-2010 Gas Chromatography Data Analysis.

**Data Analysis**

Data from the observations were analyzed using ANOVA. If the results of variance analysis are known that the treatment shows results that are significantly different or very really different, then Duncan’s Multiple Range Test is continued to find out the treatment with the best response at 95% confidence level.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Male *M. macrocopa* offspring can be easily identified after 24 hours of age based on their smaller size and the presence of the first antenna which is longer than the female *M. macrocopa* (Figure 1A). Sexual females have the same morphology as parthenogenetic females, sexual females can be identified after synthesizing eggs in ovaries with a large size and darker color at the age of 70 hours (Figure 1B). Mating of tilapia using the ratio of 9:30 female male sexual ratio produces epiphia containing two eggs which is 89.58-100% high (Figure 3B).

**Hatching rates**

*M. macrocopa* mating using feed suspension of tilapia feces produces ephipia with lower hatching rates compared to mating using rice bran suspension feed. Ephipia mating results with rice bran suspension feed have a hatching rate of 32.50 ± 1.18% while ephipia of marital results with a suspension of tilapia feces with the same concentration of 20.33 ± 2.36%. The increase and decrease in feces concentration of tilapia did not affect the degree of ephipia *M. macrocopa* hatching (Picture 4.). Tilapia feces contain relatively high protein of 16.58% but with a low fat content of 1.84%. Rice bran suspension contains fat (10.54%) which is higher than the suspension of tilapia feces (1.84%) (Table 2). Rice bran having high rice bran content was high in n-6 (linoleic, arachidonic, hecocentric) fatty acids (28.48%), but with low omega 3 fatty acids (0.97). Tilapia feces detected contain low omega-3 but contain EPA (0.14%) and DHA (0.2%) and total omega-6 concentrations of 12.22%. The concentration of protein, amino acids and fat in feed affects the fecundity or
production of offspring per parent and the speed of embryo development in cladosera (18). The fat concentration in feed (D.magna) affects the allocation of energy from metabolism for reproduction and growth. Cholesterol is fat which is the precursor to the formation of micro-crustacean hormones (27), increasing somatic growth, while PUFAs play a role in reproduction (34), cholesterol needs must be met from feed because cladosera cannot be synthesized alone. Loh et al. (20, 21) reported that fish feces / waste in M. macrocopa Culture produced a population with high density with long duration of culture because of the lower intrinsic growth of moina offspring. Low intrinsic growth can inhibit reproduction of parthenogenesis (9) and encourage the process of gametogenesis of female offspring to produce ephipia eggs (36). Our results show that Moina's mating using suspension food of tilapia feces produces low ephipia. This low ephipia production is thought to be due to the low fat content in fish feces (1.84%), because the quality and quantity of ephipia production in cladosera is influenced by the concentration of fat and fatty acids in feed (31). Production of ephipia cladoser is limited by the availability of poly unsaturated fatty acid (PUFAS) (4), including DHA and linolenic acid concentrations in feed (14), tilapia feces contain omega-3, EPA and DHA (0.94%) which is lower and omega-6 is 12.22%, which is lower than the content of n-6 fatty acids (linoleic, arachidonic, hecosentroniate) rice bran suspension of 28.48% in the control. Our results also show that fatty acid concentrations in feed which correlate with fatty acids in ephipia M. macrocopa. Married ephipia M. macrocopa from fish suspension feed has omega-3 of 0.55% and omega-6 of 20.48%, which is lower than the concentration of omega-6 in cultured ephipia with rice bran suspension feed (Table 2). Mated Ephipia M. macrocopa using rice bran suspension feed has a percentage of omega-6 acid of 26.90% and omega-3 acid concentration of 0.50%. Mated Ephipia M. macrocopa using feces of tilapia feces suspension had omega-6 acid percentage of 20.48% and 0.54% omega-3 acid concentration (Table 3.). Omega-3 fatty acids play an important role in the development and function of the central nervous system and neurogenesis in the brain, as well as cell division and embryo development (3; 35), where omega-3 fatty acid diets, omega- 6 affects neurogenesis in the brain (Homarus americanus) and growth speed related to the number of cells entering the S phase (19). In addition, the presence of omega 3 and omega 6 has been shown to increase egg hatchability and survival as in Artemia, fish and crustaceans (30, 15). Low percentage of omega-6 in ephipia M. macrocopa with fish feces is suspected to be the cause of the decrease in ephipia hatching rate even though Ephipia with suspension food of tilapia feces contains EPA fatty acids (0.55%). Linoleic acid and α-linolenic acid, and both of these fatty acids are essential fatty acids for cladosera (22; 29). Some cladosera species are reported to be able to synthesize EPA and DHA from α-linolenic acid, but with different synthesis capabilities (23). Tilapia feces has the potential as a feed for the production of ephipia M. macrocopa with increased availability of PUFAS through the addition of fish oil emulsions that are rich in EPA and DHA. Supplementation of PUFA in algae has been shown to increase ephipia production (1) and ephipia D magna hatching rate (33). During the male mating Moina only pursues and populates sexual females in a synthesizing eggs condition (over 70 hours old). The duration of mating lasts for 8-10 minutes (8). Mating of M. rice branchiata consists of three phases which begin with the male capturing the sexual female, then followed by the male movement to position themselves until perpendicular to the sexual female, then copulation which lasts for 16-25 seconds(7). The male and female sex ratio of M. macrocopa affected the number of ephipia containing two eggs compared to the concentration of suspension of fish feces. Conde et al. (5) stated that, Moina's sexual female if not fertilized by a male will produce ephipia without eggs or damaged. This mating using the sexual ratio of male and female sexual M. macrocopa which is 9:30, that in order will producing ephipia containing two eggs at 100%, and lower than the sex ratio of female male M. australiensis at 4: 5 (13). Male M. macrocopa can marry more sexual females.
Water quality during mating of *M. macrocopia* includes water temperatures 29-32°C, water pH 7.5-8, hardness of 60 mg/L CaCO3. Dissolved oxygen at the beginning of the study was 4 mg/L and decreased at the end of the study to 2.8 mg/L (Table 4.).

**Table 1.** Concentration of rice bran suspension for the induction of production of male, female sexual and maintenance of *M. Macrocopa* offspring. (26).

| Day | Rice bran Suspension (mg/L) |
|-----|----------------------------|
|     | Male Induction | Ephipia Induction | Offspring Preservation |
| 1   | 29,60          | 37,00             | 37,00                  |
| 2   | 32,64          | 44,88             | 44,88                  |
| 3   | 36,86          | 53,85             | 53,85                  |
| 4   | 40,39          | 53,85             | 64,32                  |

**Table 2.** The concentration of protein, fat, amino acids (% w/w) of tilapia rice bran and feces.

| Parameter          | Rice bran | Fish feses |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
|                    | (% w/w)   | (% w/w)    |
| Protein            | 12.16     | 16.27      |
| Fat                | 10.52     | 1.84       |
| Carbohydrate       | 68.82     | 18.27      |

**Essential amino acid (%)**

| Amino Acid | Rice bran | Fish feses |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Leusin     | 4.29      | 6.377      |
| Arginin    | 3.82      | 4.288      |
| Lisin      | 2.11      | 3.408      |
| Histidin   | 1.61      | 1.429      |
| Valina     | 3.03      | 4.508      |
| Fenilalanin| 2.89      | 3.628      |
| Treonin    | 2.33      | 3.299      |
| Metionin   | 1.27      | 1.154      |
| Isoleusin  | 2.13      | 3.793      |

**Non-essential amino acid**

| Amino Acid | Rice bran | Fish feses |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Glutamat   | 8.61      | 9.731      |
| Aspartat   | 4.80      | 6.927      |
| Glisin     | 3.17      | 5.223      |
| Serin      | 2.69      | 3.738      |
| Alanin     | 4.31      | 5.278      |
| Tirosin    | 3.42      | 2.199      |
Table 3. Concentration of fatty acid ephippia M. macrocopa (% w/w fat) from Culture using tilapia feed suspension and rice bran suspension

| NO | Fatty acid | Ephippia M. macrocopa | Rice bran | Fish feces |
|----|------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|
|    |            | rice bran              |           |            |
| 1  | 12:0       | 0,17±0,01              | 0,16±0,02 | 0,14       |
| 2  | 13:0       | 0,04±0,01              | 0,04±0,01 |            |
| 3  | 14:0       | 1,25±0,02              | 1,41±0,04 | 0,3        |
| 4  | 15:0       | 0,30±0,05              | 0,31±0,02 | 0,02       |
| 5  | 16:0       | 18,78±0,38             | 16,9±0,41 | 14,60      |
| 6  | 16:1n-7    | 5,89±0,11              | 4,52±0,35 | 0,01       |
| 7  | 17:0       | 0,12±0,01              | 0,15±0,01 | 0,03       |
| 8  | 18:0       | 2,37±0,20              | 2,60±0,31 | 1,21       |
| 9  | 18:1n-7    | 0,05±0,01              | 0,04±0,01 |            |
| 10 | 18: 1n-9   | 28,37±1,10             | 21,22±2,34 | 31,83  |
| 11 | 18:2n-6    | 23,65±1,04             | 17,30±1,30 | 28,48  |
| 12 | 20:0       | 0,11±0,01              | 0,13±0,04 | 0,04       |
| 13 | 18:3n-6    | 0,2±0,01               | 0,15±0,01 | 0,03       |
| 14 | 20:1       | 0,25±0,06              | 0,20±0,02 | 0,41       |
| 15 | 18:3n-3    | 0,5±0,08               | 0,5±0,04  | 0,97       |
| 16 | 20:2       | 0,06±0,01              | 0,07±0,02 | 0,04       |
| 17 | 22:0       | 0,22±0,01              | 0,21±0,02 | 0,26       |
| 18 | 20:3n-6    | 0,05±0,02              | 0,02±0,01 |            |
| 19 | 20:5n-3    | 0,04±0,01              |            | 0,13       |
| 20 | 22:6n-3    |                        |            | 0,20       |
| 21 | Total n-3  | 0,5                    | 0,54       | 0,97       |
| 22 | Total n-6  | 26,90                  | 20,48      | 28,48      |

Table 4. Water quality of mating culture media for M. macrocopa using rice bran suspension feed and substitutes for suspension of fish meal with different percentages

| No | Parameter                              | Value   |
|----|----------------------------------------|---------|
| 1  | Temperature (°C)                       | 29-31   |
| 2  | pH                                     | 7,5-8   |
| 3  | Hardness (mg/L CaCO₃)                  | 60      |
| 4  | Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)                | 4,0 -2,7|
| 5  | Ammoniac total (mg/L)                  | <0,250  |

Picture 1. Morphology of male M. macrocopa (A) dan female sexual with egg synthesizing (B).
Picture 2. The survival rate of M. macrocopa in mating uses 70-hour-old offspring using suspension feed of tilapia feces
Notes: K; rice bran suspension feed 64 mg/L, A; feces suspension feed 55 mg/L, B feces suspension feed 64 mg/L, dan C feces suspension feed 73 mg/L

Picture 3. Percentage of ephipia production per female total (A) and the percentage of epiphia containing two eggs (B) marital results of M. macrocopa
Notes K; rice bran suspension feed 64 mg/L, A; feces suspension feed 55 mg/L, B feces suspension feed 64 mg/L, dan C feces suspension feed 73 mg/L
The degree of marital for ephipia M. macrocopa from hatching using suspension feed of tilapia feces

Notes K; rice bran suspension feed 64 mg/L, A; feces suspension feed 55 mg/L, B feces suspension feed 64 mg/L, dan C feces suspension feed 73 mg/L

Suspension concentration of tilapia feces did not affect the production and hatching rate of ephipia M. macrocopa. M. macrocopa cultured using suspension of tilapia feces producing epiphia with a lower hatching rate compared to M. macrocopa with rice bran suspension feed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
The authors are grateful to Government of The Republic of Indonesia for all support to this research. Also we thank the editor and reviewer for their suggestion, which improved our manuscript

REFERENCES
1. Abrusan G, P. Fink, and W. Lampert 2007. Biochemical limitation of resting egg production in daphnia. Journal Limnology Oceanography 52: 1724-1728
2. Alekseev V, B. Stasio, and J. Gilbert 2007. Diapause in aquatic invertebrates: Theory and human use. Springer Science & Business Media. 1-214
3. Beltz B.S, M. F. Thusty, J. L. Benton, and D.C. Sandeman. 2007. Omega-3 fatty acids upregulate adult neurogenesis. Neuroscience Letters 415:154-158
4. Choi J, S. Kim, L.G. Hwan, K. Chang, D, Kim, K. Jeon, M. Park, J. Joo, H . Kim, and K. Jeong. 2016. Effects of algal food quality on sexual reproduction of Daphnia magna. Ecology and Evolution 6: 2.817-2.832
5. Conde P.J, F. Valdés, S. Romo, and C. Pérez 2011. Ephippial and subitaneous egg abortion: relevance for an obligate parthenogenetic daphnia population. Journal Limnology 70: 69-75
6. Dodson S, C. Caceras, and C. Rogers 2010. Ecology and classification of North American freshwater invertebrates. Chapter 20. Cladocera and other rice branchiopoda Third Edition. San Diego California. Academic Press: 775-827
7. Forro L. 1997. Mating behaviour in Moina brachiata (Crustacea: Anomopoda). Arch. Hydrobiolology. 360
8. Freedberg S, and D. R. Taylor, 2007. Sex ratio variance and the maintenance of environmental sex determination. Journal Evolutionary Biology 20: 213-220
9. Frost P, C. D. Ebert, J.H. Larson, M.A. Marcus, M.D. Wagner, and A. Zalewski 2010. Transgenerational effects of poor elemental food quality on Daphnia magna. Oecologia 162: 865-887
10. Haghparast S, A. Shabani, B. Shabanpour, and S.A. Hoseini 2012. Hatching requirements of Daphnia magna Straus, 1820, and Daphnia pulex Linnaeus, 1758, diapausing eggs from Iranian populations in vitro. Journal Agriculture Sciences Technology 14: 811-820
11. Hiruta C, C Nishida, and S.Tochinai 2010. Abortive meiosis in the oogenesis of parthenogenetic Daphnia pulex. Chromosome Research 18: 833-840
12. Hiruta C, and S. Tochinai 2014. Formation and structure of the ephippium (resting egg case) in relation to molting and egg laying in the water flea Daphnia pulex De Geer
Macrobrachium rosenbergii

13. Jaime Y. F. 2009. Reproduction of the zooplankton, Daphnia carinata dan Moina australiensis: Implications as live food for aquaculture dan utilization of nutrient loads in effluent. Thesis School of Agriculture Food dan Wine, The University of Adelaide

14. Jonasdottir S. H. A.W. Visser1, and C. Jespersen 2009. Assessing the role of food quality in the production and hatching of Temora longicornis eggs. Marine Ecology Progress 382: 139-150

15. Kangpanich C, J. Pratoomyot, N.Siranonthana, and W. Senanan 2016. Effects of arachidonic acid supplementation in maturation diet on female reproductive performance and larval quality of giant river prawn (Macrobrachium rosenbergii). Peer Journal, Biological and Medical Science. DOI 10.7717/peerj.2735

16. Kibria G., D. Nugegoda., R. Fairclough, and P. Lam 1997. The nutrient content and the release of nutrients from fish food and faeces. Hydrobiologia 357: 165-171

17. Koch U, D. Creuzburg, P. Grossart, and D. Straile 2011, Single dietary amino acids control resting egg production and affect population growth of a key freshwater herbivore, Oecologia 167: 981-989

18. Koch U, E. Elert, and D. Staile 2009. Food quality triggers the reproductive mode in the cyclical parthenogenesis daphnia (Cladocera). Journal Oecologia 159: 317-324

19. Koopman H, and Z. A.Siders 2013. Variation in egg quality in blue crabs, Callinectes sapidus from North Carolina: does female size matter? Journal of Crustacean Biology 33: 481-487

20. Loh J.H, H.K. Alan, Y.S. Hii, T. J. Smith, and L.G. Khoo, 2013. Impact of Potential Food Sources on the Life Table of the Cladoceran, Moina macrocopa. The Israeli Journal of Aquaculture – Bamidgeh 65, 1-8

21. Loh J.H, C.W. How, Y.S. Hii, G. Khoo, and H.K.A. Ong,. 2009. Fish faeces as a potential food source for cultivating the water flea, Moina macrocopa. Journal of Science and Technology in the Tropics 5: 5-10

22. Lomthaisong K, and L. Sanoamuang 2012. Biochemical composition of three species of fairy shrimp (Branchiopoda: Anostraca) from Thailand. Journal of Crustacean Biology 32: 81-87

23. Masclaux H, A. Bec, M. K. Kainz, F. Perrie, C. Desvilletes, and G. Bourdier 2012. Accumulation of polyunsaturated fatty acids by cladocerans: effects of taxonomy temperature and food. Freshwater Biology 57: 696-703

24. Mubarak A.S. (1), D. Jusadi , M. Jr Zairin, and M.A. Suprayudi 2017. Evaluation of the rice rice bran and cassava suspension use in the production of male Moina macrocopa oofspring and ephippia. AACL Bioflux, Volume 10, Issue 3

25. Mubarak A.S. (2), D. Jusadi , M. Jr Zairin, and M. A. Suprayudi 2017. The population growth and the nutritional status of Moina macrocopa feed with rice rice bran and cassava rice bran suspensions. Jurnal Akuakultur Indonesia 16 (2), 223–233

26. Mubarak AS(3), D. Jusadi, M. Jr Zairin, and M. A. Suprayudi 2017. Production of Moina macrocopa Ephippia through Feed Manipulation, Density, Fish “Kairomone”, and Dissolved Oxygen. Disertation Doktoral at Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) Bogor. Indonesia

27. Nagaraju G. 2011. Review reproductive regulators in decapod crustaceans: an overview. The Journal of Experimental Biology 214: 3-16

28. Patil S.S., A. J. Ward, M. S. Kumar, and A.S. Ball 2010. Utilizing bacterial communities associated with digested piggery effluent as a primary food source for the batch culture of Moina australiensis. Bioresource Technology 101:3371-3378

29. Persson J, and T. Vrede 2006. Polysaturated fatty acids in zooplankton: variation due to taxonomy and trophic position. Freshwater Biology 51: 887-900

30. Prusinska M, O. Kushniryk, O. Khudyi, L. Khuda, and R. Kolman 2015. Impact of enriching larval brine shrimp (Artemia sp.) with a supplement containing polyunsaturated fatty acids on their growth and mortality. Archives of Polish Fisheries 23: 149-154. DOI 10.1515/aopf-2015-0017

31. Putman A, C. D. Martin, B. Panis, and L. De Meester 2015. A comparative analysis of the fatty acid composition of sexual and asexual eggs of Daphnia magna and its
plasticity as a function of food quality. Journal Plankton Research 37: 752-763.
32. Simon J, F. Delmotte, C. Risp, and T. Crease 2003. Phylogenetic relationships between parthenogens and their sexual relatives: the possible routes to parthenogenesis in animals. Biological Journal of The Linnean Society 79: 151-163
33. Sperfeld E, and A. Wacker 2011. Temperature affects limitation of Daphnia magna by eicosapentaenoic acid and the fatty composition of body tissue and eggs. Freshwater Biology 12: 1365-8427
34. Wacker A, and M. D. Creuzburg 2007. Allocation of essential lipids in Daphnia magna during exposure to poor food quality. Functional Ecology 21:738-747
35. Watters C, S. Iwamura, H. Ako, and F.H. Deng, 2012. Nutrition Considerations in Aquaculture: The Importance of Omega-3 Fatty Acids in Fish Development and Human Health. Foods and Nutrition FN-11
36. Zadereev E, and E. Lopatina 2007. The induction of diapause in Moina by species-specific chemical cues. Aquatic Ecology 41: 255–261