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TESIS

**"EVALUACIÓN DE DOS DIETAS ALIMENTICIAS, ELABORADAS CON
DESPERDICIOS DE COCINA DE PESCADO MÁS TORTA DE SOYA,
HARINA DE PESCADO Y ALIMENTO BALANCEADO EN EL PRE LEVANTE
DE TILAPIA (*OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS*) EN PALPA, HUARAL"**

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SUMMARY

It is important to look for alternatives that allow to incorporate animal by-products in the feeding of other species, with the purpose of obtaining similar or better results to those obtained with matters traditionally used cousins.

Based on the above-mentioned, the present investigation had as main objective to elaborate a balanced diet using hen manure like alternative protein source, in the feeding of tilapia red male (*Oreochromis niloticus*).

For such an effect, the experiment was made in Palpa, Huaral, with a total duration of tri months. In the realization of the experiment 270 tilapias male was used of approximately 8 cm of longitude, which were distributed at random in 3 treatments with 3 repetitions, conforming to a total of 9 experimental units with 30 fish each one.

The treatments were T1: fish flour + waste of fish stew; T2: torte of soya + waste of fish stew; T3: balanced commercial. The variables that were measured were final weight of the biomass, survival, increment of weight unitary average, weigh total of given food, nutritious conversion, rate of growth, condition factor and the tilapia fillet perceptive characteristics.

Of the results analysis is concluded that statistically a significant difference exists for the variable final of biomass in the three stages, being the best treatments T2 and T3, according to the Duncan significance test.

For the variable unit increase in average weight and growth rate were determined significant difference, determining the best results by testing the significance of Duncan 5%, T2 and T3.

In the relation to the nutritious conversion in the first stage they didn't register significant differences, in the second and third stage highly significant differences were determined among treatments, being obtained the best results with the treatments T2 and T3.

For the variable to the weigh total of given food there were significant differences , being determined the best results by mean of the test of significance of Duncan to 5% with the treatments T2 and T3.

In the variable survival, I not register significant differences in, because statistically the nutritious diets acted in the same way.

Of the economic analysis it was determined that the costs of production of the diets balanced, they were smaller than those of acquisition of the one balanced commercial.