"Rotifers and Copepods **effect** on Sea Bream ***(Sparus aurata)*** fry fish productivity**"**

Mohamed Mona[1], El-Sayed Taha Rizk[1], Mohamed M M El-feky[2] and Mona Esmail Elawany[1]

1-Faculty of Science, Tanta University

2- National Institute of Oceanography and Fishers (NIOF), Alexandria

Abstract

The 270 fry of the *Sea Bream* (*Sparus aurata*) (Mean body weight 0.11g±0.01) were collected from fish hatchery Kilo 21, Alexandria and transported to the fish re aring unit in El-Max Research Station, National Institute of Oceanography and Fishers (NIOF), Alexandria, Egypt. After two weeks for acclimation, the fish were divided into 3 groups, 120 fish each. Consequently, the fish were randomly distributed to 1.5 fish per litter of aquarium and kept in aerated. Aquarium were filled saline water in which oxygen saturation is 5.1g/l at pH 7.3. Water temperature range was 24-22°C. The three diets; group 1 (T1) that fed on natural rotifer diet with 20% commercial diet, group 2 (T2) that fed on natural copepod diet with 20% commercial diet, group 3 (T3) that fed on natural rotifer and copepod with 20% commercial diet. The feed was provided four times a day (8.00 &10:00 am and 12.00 & 2:00pm). All the experimental groups were fed the experimental diets at a rate of 15% of the live body weight of the fish. The experimental aquaria were inspected daily to remove food wastes and dead fish. From the economic point of view the use of copepod group 2 (T2) for Sea Bream (*Sparus aurata*) also increases their growth and production.