



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ain Shams University Information Network
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of
15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



بالرسالة صفحات نم ترد بالاصل

SEX CONTROL IN FISH BY SEX STEROID HORMONES

BY

AHMED SANEY EL-DIN MOHAMED SADEK

B.Sc. Agri. Sci. (Poultry Production), Ain Shams
Univ., 1993

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thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of
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In

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Approval Sheet

**SEX CONTROL IN FISH BY SEX
STEROID HORMONES**

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ABSTRACT

Ahmed Saney El-Din Mohamed Sadek. Sex control in fish by sex steroid hormones. Unpublished Master of Science in Poultry Production (Poultry Physiology), Department of Poultry Production, Faculty of the Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 1999.

The effect of the synthetic male hormone 17α -methyltestosterone (MT) was studied on Nile tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* phenotypic sexual differentiation.

Fourty five hundreds undifferentiated Nile tilapia fry were divided into four experimental groups and control. For the first and second groups, 7days old fry were fed on 60 ppm MT treated feed for 21 and 28 days, respectively. For the third and fourth groups, 14 days old fry were fed on 60ppm MT treated feed for 21 and 28 days, respectively. The fry of the control group were divided into two subgroups, one was fed on diet without hormone and solvent and the other was fed on ethanol treated feed and was utilized as a vehicle control. Fry were fed at approx. rate of 20% of body weight twice daily.

At 100 days of age fish were dissected, the gonads were classified on the basis of microscopic appearance. The dissected gonads were stained by aceto – carmine squash method. Ovarian tissue was positively identified by the presence of oocytes.

The hormonal treatment resulted in male population ranged from 79.4 to 98.9% as compared to 53% for the control. Hormonal treatment resulted in higher body weight, total body length , body weight gain , growth rate and survival rate than control .

Key words: monosex, sex differentiation, Nile tilapia, growth rate, survival rate .

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