## Role of Synthetic Hormones on Reproductive Performance in Etroplus suratensis

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The present study was conducted to experiment the role of artificial hormones on fruitful performance in Etroplus suratensis. The performance of those hormones were assessed by finding out the fecundity, egg size, proportion of egg fertilization, proportion of ill-shapen larvae development, proportion of hatching, milt assortment, gamete motility and time of gamete survival. The observation from this showed that the on top of aforesaid fruitful parameters were found to be most within the HCG+LHRH administration followed by ovaprim administration. The findings of this study state that the mixture of HCG+LHRH is sensible for the induced maturation for E. suratensis than individual secretion treatment.

Keywords: Etroplus suratensis; artificial hormone; HCG; LHRH; Fecundity; marking response; proportion of fertilization; gamete motility.

## Introduction

The Etroplus suratensis is associate degree economically vital estuarial fish and at a similar time most sensitive in confined culture condition and additional over the induced spawning of this fish is difficult one and thus, some study are conducted during this estuarial fish [1]. copy in fishes is regulated by external environmental factors that trigger internal mechanisms into actions. the ultimate event of the fruitful cycle, the discharge of eggs associate degreed gamete leading to spawning is controlled by either putting the fish in an acceptable surroundings or by ever-changing the fish's internal regulation factors with injected hormones or alternative substances. the interior mechanisms that regulate spawning area unit similar for many fishes; the external environmental factors that management reproductions but, vary sizeable among species. For this reason, additional is thought regarding the interior restrictive mechanism of fish copy by applying hormones than the particular environmental necessities for spawning [2]. it's well established that in vertebrates, gonadotropins area unit the first secretion to manage development [3]. but it seems that gonadotropins don't act directly. however go through the endocrine biogenesis of steroid hormones that successively mediate the stages in development. The results on the secretion regulation of gametocyte growth, gametocyte maturation, gametogenesis, and gamete maturation in fish was additionally reviewed Results:

The secretion had influence within the egg size. The egg in gametocyte, previtellogenic and matured stage had variation in size supported the kind of secretion administration. The HCG+LHRH combination induced the most egg size and followed by Ovaprim and management (Table 1). The GSI was most (11.84) in HCG+LHRH administered fish. the opposite treatments had nine.84 and 7.82% severally in Ovaprim and

Physiological saline administered teams. The fecundity was the most in HCG+LHRH (1010 in number), followed by ovaprim (792 in number) and it absolutely was the minimum (612 in number) on top of things. As just like the fecundity, the marking response was additionally high in HCG+LHRH treatment (1.23 mL), followed by ovaprim (0.84 mL) and in controls it absolutely was terribly minimum level (0.42 mL). the proportion of fertilization, proportion of hatching and proportion of ill-shapen embryo were additionally measured. the proportion of fertilization was the best in HCG+LHRH (82.54%) and followed by ovaprim (76.42%) and on top of things it absolutely was rock bottom (65.34) level, the proportion of hatching was additionally terribly high in HCG+LHRH (80.83%) followed by ovaprim (73.69%), and it absolutely was terribly low (60.76%) on top of things. the proportion of ill-shapen embryo was rock bottom in HCG+LHRH (6.52%), followed by Ovaprim (8.75%), and management (11.27%). the info area unit given in Table two. applied math analysis (T test) showed that the effectiveness of varied hormones treatment on fecundity, marking response, fertilization, hatching and larval production area unit statistically vital (P<0.05) once compare with management.

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