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Export trend of Nigerian ornamental fish industry

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The ornamental fish sector is extensive and form an important aspect of global international trade in fisheries. In spite of being in the fore front of export in Africa, Nigeria remains resilient, undeveloped and unappreciated of the industry. This study aims to (1) identify the various indigenous and exotic ornamental fish species being exported from Nigeria (2) to provide an overview of the trends in the Nigerian ornamental fish export industry. 40 indigenous fish species and exotic fish species have been found to get exported from Nigeria. The export trend of the industry for seven years (1995 - 2012) shows a declining state which also reflected in the annual and compound annual growth rate. Ornamental fish industry has enormous potential in tropical countries like Nigeria. The trade can be expanded with new technologies and new policies will have to be developed which will help in attaining a sustainable and viable industry and open a vibrant foreign exchange earnings for the country.

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Effects of oleoresin of *Capsicum annum* on the performance and resistance of *Oreochromis niloticus* against *Streptococcus iniae*

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Globally, aquaculture has grown exponentially in recent years. Tilapia (*Oreochromis spp.*) is one of the most exploited species. However, *Streptococcus iniae* is a serious threat to the sustainability of aquaculture. The use of phytobiotics such as *Capsicum annum* oleoresin offers a sustainable alternative to improve the performance of fish. It is believed that the oleoresin of *Capsicum annum* has favorable effects on the physiological state of *Oreochromis niloticus* on infection by *Streptococcus iniae*. The objective of this work is to evaluate the effects of the diet with the oleoresin of *C. annum* on the physiological state of tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) against *S. iniae*. For this study, we used 120 fish (*O. niloticus*) weighing 30-50 gr. A 2x3x3 experimental factorial design was used, with two doses of *S. iniae* infection by intraperitoneal inoculation (0 and 400 µl), three doses of oleoresin (0, 1 and 2 ml / kg of feed) and three evaluation times at 2, 15 and 30 day post inoculation (dpi). Microbiological analysis and calculation of the productive parameters was carried out. In addition, the physiological status of tilapias was evaluated in each treatment, by recording the hematological parameters, blood chemistry, and immunological parameters. No significant differences were found for the values of red blood cells, hemoglobin and hematocrit. White blood cells showed a significant increase at 2 dpi (P 0.001). The total proteins had lower levels for the treatments with 2 ml of oleoresin (P 0.000) at 30 dpi (P 0.021). Albumin presented a significant difference (P 0.000) with values below the control in the treatments with 2 ml of oleoresin. IgM presented higher levels at 15 dpi in the treatments with 1 ml of oleoresin than control (P 0.024).

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