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Comparison of three different biochemical composition foods in the rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and their effect in the physical and chemical quality of water of the magnification station

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The sustainability of fish farms is now facing a regulatory constraint of environmental and socio-economic context of the limitations of water consumption. Livestock is one of the main causes of major environmental problems according to a report from the FAO: Global warming, land degradation, atmospheric and water pollution and loss of biodiversity. The farming of rainbow trout is traditionally produced in an open circuit of the meadows situated in a magnification source station of Oum er-Rbia. The water is completely renewed every hour. The amounts of water rejected are returned in full at the Oum er-Rbia. The aim of our research is to compare three items A, B and C with different biochemical composition of foods (% Protein, % Fat and different energy) on growth performance of fish to maximize food formulation of the food that has compliance combines of three criteria: The aim of this study was to compare the effects of three types of different biochemical composition of foods (% protein, lipid and different energy %) on Rainbow trout growth performance in sky improvement of the fish performances, flesh quality of the finished product and compliance of fish releases to receiving waters. For economic and ecological reasons, the trial of the three foods allowed to withhold food in B which has specific characteristics (low waste discharge and better feed conversion). These fish releases are constituted, in part, dissolved substances (mainly nitrogen in the ammonium form and phosphates) and suspended solids (MES) organic and inorganic. Effluents were collected from the stations and were subjected to analysis at physical chemistry laboratories and this revealed: Ammonia nitrogen, which is often the main chemical indicator of direct pollution of river water downstream of a pollutant discharge, phosphorus is also an essential element in the development of all living organisms, which is in the form of orthophosphate are the simplest and most widespread phosphates in water. As well as, other parameters such as chemical oxygen demand and suspended solids were studied. This study aims to make diagnosis and to compare the releases that will develop models which in return can be used to introduce environmental concerns in choosing the leaders in the field.

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