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THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FEEDSTUFF ON THE
GROWTH, PRODUCTION AND PALATABILITY
OF GOLDEN APPLE SNAILS
(Ampullaria cuprinas)

Research Study

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Indang, Cavite

April, 1987

THE ~~EFFECT~~ OF DIFFERENT FEEDSTUFF ON THE
GROWTH, PRODUCTION AND PALATABILITY
OF GOLDEN APPLE SNAILS
(Ampullaria cuprinas)

A Research Study
Submitted to the Faculty of the
Agricultural Science Department
Don Severino Agricultural College
Indang, Cavite



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In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements in Applied Research IV

by

JUN BABAAN FERANIL

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A B S T R A C T

The study "The Effect of Different Feedstuff on the Growth, Production and Palatability of Golden Snails (Ampullaria cuprinus)" was conducted to identify which feedstuff is best suited for snails and more economical to use. It was conducted at Barangay Kayquit, Indang, Cavite from September 22, 1936 to January 21, 1937.

One hundred fifty (150) young snails were acquired one day before the actual start of the experiment. The snails were divided into fifteen (15) groups; each group composed of ten snails and were replicated three times. The different treatments were: Treatment I designated as control, fed with kangkong leaves; Treatment II, fed with camote tops; Treatment III, fed with gabi leaves; Treatment IV, fed with ipil-ipil leaves; and Treatment V, fed with growing mash.

All the snails were given the same care and management during the whole period of the study.

The experiment revealed significant differences between treatments. Snails fed with growing mash (T_5) ranked first in the palatability/acceptability test with a mean score of 4.43 followed by ipil-ipil leaves (T_4) at 1.66. Gabi leaves (T_3) ranked third followed by kangkong leaves (T_1) with a mean scores of -1.0 and -1.66,

respectively. The least acceptable among the treatments were the snails fed with camote tops (T_2) which produced a flavor that is unacceptable to every judge. This might be the result of early decomposition of camote tops in water.

The average final weight was highest in T_1 (kangkong leaves) with an average of 6.71 grams, followed by T_3 (gabi leaves) and T_5 (growing mash) with an average of 6.69 each. Treatment 4 (ipil-ipil leaves) obtained an average of 6.48 grams and T_2 (camote tops) was lowest with an average of 6.01 grams. There was no significant differences between the treatments.

The total number of stock at the end of the study was highest in T_3 (gabi leaves) with a mean of 53 snails, followed by T_4 (ipil-ipil leaves) with a mean of 52.3 snails. Next was T_5 (growing mash) with 31.7 snails, followed by T_1 (kangkong leaves) and T_2 (camote tops) with an average of 29.3 and 27.7 snails, respectively. There was highly significant differences between the treatments.

This study revealed that grower mash was the best suited feed for snails. For higher outcome, the combination of ipil-ipil leaves and gabi leaves as feeds for snails, is recommended.

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PRODUCTION AND PALATABILITY OF GOLDEN APPLE
SNAILS (Ambullaria cuprinas)^{1/}

by

JUN B. FERANIL

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INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

Golden Apple Snails (Ambullaria cuprinas) belong to the secondary products of the Fishery Resources called molluscs. The Ambullaria cuprinas are gold-colored with roundish spiral shells and an operculum - a trapdoor-like structure that seals the opening after the snail has withdrawn into its shell. Obviously, the golden apple snail is prized not just for its potential as food alone.

These snails are quite capable of living out of water for sometime. Their foot is wide and the head carries two lip feelers and two very long main feelers.