# International Journal of Mathematical Archive-8(10), 2017, 23-28 MAAvailable online through www.ijma.info ISSN 2229 - 5046

# FUZZINESS IN AQUA CULTURE DECISION MAKING

## Dr. D. RADHIKA<sup>1</sup>, Dr. S. PIOUS MISSIER<sup>2</sup> AND S. JACKSON\*<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate professor, P. G. & Research Department of Zoology, V. O. Chidambaram College, Thoothukudi, India-628008.

<sup>2</sup>Associate professor (Retired), P. G. & Research Department of Mathematics, V. O. Chidambaram College, Thoothukudi, India-628008.

<sup>3\*</sup>Full time Research Scholar, P.G. & Research Department of Mathematics, V. O. Chidambaram College, Thoothukudi, India-628008.

(Received On: 31-07-17; Revised & Accepted On: 21-09-17)

## ABSTRACT

 $\mathbf{F}$  uzziness is a fruitful concept introduced by Zadeh to eradicate the vagueness arising in quite common data of real world problems. It has been found extensive applications in the field of Decision making. Aquaculture is a fast developing industry with great focus on feeding behavior. This paper is devoted to choose the appropriate feed, in which the uncertain information gathered by experimentally using Azolla microphyla as a feed to the fishes Cyprinus Carpio, analysed using Fuzzy Matrices. Using the concept of ATD, RTD, CETD fuzzy matrices the best feed level is decided for the fish Cyprinus Carpio.

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification: 15B15.

Keywords: Azolla microphylla, ATD, RTD, CETD, Decision making, Cyprinus Carpio.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Azolla is an aquatic pteridophyte widely distributed in the water bodies. It has been traditionally used as a bio fertilizer for rice paddy fields owing to its potential to fix atmospheric nitrogen [13]. In addition to this it has several other uses and Wagner [28] referred it as "green gold mine". The plant system has the inherent capacity to synthesize several biologically active constituents which in turn protect them against the attack of insects and other plant pathogens such as bacteria and Fungi. Plant phenolic seems to be one of the important factors that evoke host plant alternation and the flavonoids are reported to exhibit various biological activities, including antioxidative and free radical scavenging activities [3][19]. Recently the utilization of aquatic plants having high food value are used to supplement fish food has taken a new dimension for producing the much required animal protein at low cost. Azolla, which grows in association with the blue green algae Anabaena Azolla, is perhaps the most promising from the point of view of ease of cultivation productivity and nutritive value [14] [26]. Fish require diets relatively higher in protein than those of commercially cultured animals. As protein represents the most expensive component in a formulated diet, it is considerable practical importance to determine the optimum level that will support maximum growth and survival [22]. Azolla is rich in protein; other constituents in Azolla are minerals, chlorophyll, carotenoids, amino acids, vitamins etc. It is also potential source of nitrogen and is a potential feed ingredient for livestock [14][16].

Corresponding Author: S. Jackson<sup>\*3</sup>, <sup>3\*</sup>Full time Research Scholar, P.G. & Research Department of Mathematics, V. O. Chidambaram College, Thoothukudi, India-628008.

# Dr. D. Radhika<sup>1</sup>, Dr. S. Pious Missier<sup>2</sup> and S. Jackson<sup>\*3</sup> / Fuzziness in Aqua Culture Decision Making / IJMA- 8(10), Oct.-2017.

The common carp (Cyprinus carpio) belongs to the family Cyprinidae and is one of the most important culture fish in the world and especially in Asia. Cyprinidae culture in recent decade has developed noticeably in different countries due to their extensive culture [24]. Common carp, Cyprinus carpio, is one of the most important fish species in aqua culture [21]. Common carp is an economically significant fish species in that cultivated common carp was about 6.14% of the global aqua culture production (FAO Yearbook, 2008). Nutritive value of Azolla for fish was explained by Joseph [10]. utilization of sun dried Azolla by young and adult of other cultivatable herbivorous and omnivorous species has been reported earlier[18][10][2]. El-sayed (2008) [7] noted that young Niletilaphia utilized Azolla more efficiently than adults. Sheeno and Sagu(2006)[20] reported that Azolla protein concentrate is a good source of protein can be used up to 16.25% by replacing 10% fish meal in the diet of Labeo rohita fry.

The notion of fuzzy sets introduced by Zadeh [29] in 1965 is one of the most fruitful models of uncertainty and has been extensively used in real life applications. Fuzzy set theory also plays a vital role in the field of Decision Making [12]. Decision Making is a most important scientific, social and economic endeavor. In classical crisp decision making theories, decisions are made under conditions of certainty but in real life situations this is not possible which gives rise to fuzzy decision making theories.

In this paper the data obtained experimentally has been subjected to data mining technologies using Fuzzy matrix theory. The application of Fuzzy matrix to the prediction of biological values has been attempted previously in many cases of health care issues like cancer and also nutrition [12]. A premiere attempt to apply the same to test the feed efficiency in different types of feed used in aqua culture has been done in this paper.

#### 2. PRELIMINARIES

#### **Definition 2.1: Average Time Dependent Matrix (ATD Matrix)**

Raw data is transformed into a raw time dependent data matrix by taking along the rows the experimental values of the parameters and along the columns, different feed levels. We make it into the Average Time Dependent Data (ATD) matrix by dividing each entry of the raw data matrix by the percentage difference in given feed levels. This matrix represents a data, which is totally uniform.

#### **Definition 2.2: Refined Time Dependent Matrix (RTD Matrix)**

Using the average  $\mu_j$  and the Standard Deviation  $\sigma_j$  of each j<sup>th</sup> column and by choosing a parameter  $\alpha$  from the interval [0, 1] we can form the Refined Time Dependent Matrix Using the conditions,

 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline a_{ij} \leq (\mu_j - \alpha \ast \sigma_j) & \text{then } e_{ij} = -1. \\ a_{ij} \in (\mu_j - \alpha \ast \sigma_j, \, \mu_j + \alpha \ast \sigma_j) & \text{then } e_{ij} = 0. \\ a_{ij} \geq (\mu_j + \alpha \ast \sigma_j) & \text{then } e_{ij} = 1. \end{array}$ 

#### **3. METHODOLOGY**

Five different types of feed viz. $D_1$  (control(10%level)),  $D_2(20\%$  level),  $D_3(30\%$  level),  $D_4(40\%$  level),  $D_5(50\%$  level) were prepared using Azolla micropylla and given to test fish Cyprinus Carpio for 30 days .During the feeding trial, the fishes accepted the different diets but variations were noted in different parameters such as growth and blood parameters.

The length and weight of the test animal was noted initially and at 7 days interval. The experiment and subsequently growth rate, feeding rate, specific growth rate, feed conversion ratio, gross conversion efficiency and survival rate in C.carpio fed on five different diets are shown in table. The concept used in Fuzzy matrix as follows.

**Step-1**: Choose the set of parameters for the experiment. Tabulated the output of the experiments. It is called the Raw Data Matrix.

PARAMETERS	Control(D <sub>1</sub> )	20%(D <sub>2</sub> )	30%(D <sub>3</sub> )	$40\%(D_4)$	50%(D <sub>5</sub> )
Initial Length(cm)	$2.75 \pm 0.17$	$3.65 \pm 0.11$	$3.65 \pm 0.11$	$3.4 \pm 0.07$	$3.85 \pm 0.17$
Final Length(cm)	$5.25 \pm 0.16$	$6.25 \pm 0.28$	$5.75 \pm 0.17$	$6 \pm 0.14$	$6.5 \pm 0.35$
Initial Weight (g)	$3 \pm 0.35$	$2.68 \pm 0.12$	$2.95 \pm 0.03$	$2.5 \pm 0.21$	$2.75 \pm 0.11$
Final weight(g)	$4.33 \pm 0.23$	$4.1 \pm 0.28$	$4.45 \pm 0.31$	$4.49 \pm 0.07$	$4.75 \pm 0.17$
Growth rate	$1.33 \pm 0.12$	$1.42 \pm 0.12$	$1.5 \pm 0.21$	$1.99 \pm 0.20$	$2.5 \pm 0.35$
Feed conversion ratio(FCR)	$6.74 \pm 0.16$	$6.89 \pm 0.13$	$4.66 \pm 0.11$	$7.04 \pm 0.114$	$4.87\pm0.19$
Specificd growth rate(SGR)	11.93±0.65	$14.20 \pm 0.49$	$15.52 \pm 0.72$	$18.65 \pm 0.46$	$19.29 \pm 0.19$

© 2017, IJMA. All Rights Reserved

Dr. D. Radnika , Dr. S. Pious Wissier and S. Jackson" / Fuzziness in Aqua Culture Decision Making / IJMA- 8(10), Oct2017.											
Gross conversion Efficiency	$14.82 \pm 0.93$	$14.19 \pm 0.84$	$14.49 \pm 0.36$	$20.5 \pm 0.55$	$21.44 \pm 0.45$						
Feeding rate	$0.099 \pm 0.01$	$0.113 \pm 0.002$	$0.116 \pm 0.004$	$0.124 \pm 0.002$	$0.129 \pm 0.006$						
Assimilation	$4.7 \pm 0.14$	$6.3 \pm 0.21$	$7.3 \pm 0.21$	$8.4 \pm 0.11$	$8.4 \pm 0.21$						
Assimilation efficiency	$2.57\pm0.26$	$3.35 \pm 0.31$	$3.73 \pm 0.16$	$3.97 \pm 0.33$	$4.04 \pm 0.04$						
Survival rate	55%	65%	70%	80%	95%						

Dr. D. Radhika<sup>1</sup>, Dr. S. Pious Missier<sup>2</sup> and S. Jackson<sup>\*3</sup> / Fuzziness in Aqua Culture Decision Making / IJMA- 8(10), Oct.-2017.

Step-2: Find the Average Time Dependent Matrix( ATD Matrix). ATD Matrix:

FEED CONTROL LEVEL	I.L	F.L	I.W	F.W	G.R	FCR	SGR	GCF	FR	A	AE
0-10	0.275	0.525	0.3	0.433	0.133	0.674	1.193	1.482	0.009	0.47	0.257
10 20	0.365	0.625	0.268	0.41	0.142	0.689	1.42	1.419	0.0113	0.63	0.335
20-30	0.365	0.575	0.295	0.445	0.15	0.466	1.552	1.449	0.0116	0.73	0.373
30-40	0.34	0.6	0.25	0.449	0.199	0.704	1.865	2.05	0.0124	0.804	0.397
40-50	0.385	0.65	0.275	0.475	0.25	0.487	1.929	2.144	0.0129	0.804	0.404

**Step-3:** Using the formulas,  $\frac{\sum x}{n} = \mu \& \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{n}\right)^2} = \sigma$ , Find  $\mu, \sigma$  the mean and standard deviation of

the given parameters.

The Average  $(\mu_i)$  and Standard Deviation  $(\sigma_i)$  of the ATD matrix as follows:

$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathrm{j}}$	0.346	0.595	0.2776	0.4424	0.1748	0.604	1.5918	1.708	0.01144	0.6876	0.3532
$\sigma_{\rm j}$	0.03493	0.03926	0.01666	0.01937	0.04016	0.09562	0.25116	0.29119	0.00123	0.11515	0.04912

**Step-4:** Form the Refined Time Dependent Data Matrix (RTD Matrix) for different values of  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ .

		<b>ROW SUM</b>									
[-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1]	[-7]
1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-4
1	-1	1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	1	1	0
0	0	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
1	1	0	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	8
		ROW SUM									
[-1	-1	1	0	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1]	[-6]
1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	-3
1	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1
0	0	-1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
1	1	0	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	
		ROW SUM									
[-1	-1	1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1]	[-7]
0	1	0	-1	-1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1
0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1
0	0	-1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1	1	0	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	8

**Step-5:** By combining all the RTD Matrix, Find Combined Effect Time Dependent Data Matrix (CETD Matrix) which gives the cumulative effects of the parameters in the final output.

#### **CETD MATRIX:**

						RO	W SUN	1					
-3	-3	3	-1	-3	2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3		[-20]	
2	3	-2	-3	-3	3	-2	-3	0	-2	-1		-8	
2	-1	3	0	-2	-3	0	-3	0	1	1		-2	
0	0	-3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3		18	
3	3	0	3	3	-3	3	3	3	3	3		24	

#### 4. GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATIONS



The RTD Matrices and CETD matrix are formed using the MATLAB software and the charts are prepared using Microsoft Excel Sheet. From the graphical representation of CETD matrix, the feed with 50% control level is the best diet for the fish Cyprinus Carpio.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The above experiment was conducted using the experimental data of the growth parameters of Cyprinus Carpio fish using different diets. In Aqua culture fish feed is a very important factor determining the growth and health of the fishes. They also take up much of the expenditure in an aquaculture farm. In this paper the fuzzy ATD, RTD and CETD matrix concepts are adopted to determine the best type of feed which is more suitable and economical. The fuzzy logic used here to transforms the data into Time dependent matrices. With these matrices we are able to identify the best suitable diet for the fish Cyprinus Carpio. The results of the Fuzzy matrix model gave the exact result as that obtained experimentally.

#### 6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The third author is thankful to University Grants Commission (UGC) New Delhi, for sponsoring this under grants of Maulana Azad National Fellowship MANF-2013-2014-CHR-TAM-25711 letter dated 06.02.2014.

#### 7. REFERENCES

- 1. Adlassnig,K.P., Fuzzy set theory in medical diagnosis,IEEE Trans .Systems,Man,Cybernetics,16,PP 260-265,(1986).
- Almazon,G.J., Pullin,R.S.V., Angles,A.F., MAnolo,T.A., Agbayani,R.A., and Trono, M.T.B Azolla pinnata as dietary component for Nile tilapia Oreochromis niloticus, First Asian Fisheries Forum Proceedings, Asian Fisheries Society, Manila, Philippines PP 523-528 (1986).
- 3. Czerniewicz, P.,Lescznski,B., Chrzanowski,G., Sempruch.C., Sytykiewicz,H., Effects of host plant phenolics on spring migration of bird cherry –oat aphid, Alleopathy Journal 27(2) PP 309-316,(2011).
- 4. Dutta.S.N., Culture of Azolla and its efficiency in diets of Labeo rohita ,Aquaculture (310) PP 376-379,(2011).
- 5. Ebrahim, M., Zeinhom, S.M., and Abou-Seif , R.A., Response of Nile tilapia fingerlings to diet containing Azolla meal as a source of protein. J. Arabian Aquaculture Soc , (2) PP54-69, (2007).
- 6. Edwards, P., Hassan, M.S., Chao, C.H and Pachara-Prakiti, Cultivation of duckweeds in septage-loaded earthen ponds, Bio-reource Technol(40), PP109-117, (1992).
- 7. El-Sayed, A.F.M., Effects of substituting fish meal with Azolla pinnata in practical diets for fingerling and adult Nile tilapia, Oreochromis niloticus. Aqua culture Research (23) PP167-73(2008).
- 8. FAO Year book 2008, Fishery and Aquaculture statistics, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, RomePP57(2006).
- Flogbe,E.D.,Micha,J.C and VanHove, Use of a Natural aquatic fern, Azolla microphylla as amain component in food for the omnivorus –phytoplantonphagous tilapia,Oreochromis niloticus L., J.Appl.Ichthyol (20),PP517-520,ISSN 0175-8659 (2004).
- 10. Joseph.A., Sherief, P.M., and James, T., Effect of different dietary inclusion levels of Azolla pinnata on the growth ,food conversion and muscle composition of Etroplussuratensis(Bloch)J.Aquacul.trop.,(9) PP87-94,(1994).
- 11. Kamalasanana pillai.P., Premalatha,S., and Rajamony, S.,Azolla-A sustainable feed substitute for live stock-LEISA India 4 (2002).
- 12. Lokman Sithic ,H., and Umarani,R., Fuzzy matrix theory as a knowledge discovery in health care domain Procedia computer science (47),PP 282-291(2015).
- 13. Lumpkin ,T.A., and Plucknett,L., Azolla as agreen manure; Use and management in carp production, westview press Boulder, Colorado, Westview Tropical Aquaculture, Series (15) PP 230, (1982)
- 14. Lumpkin, T.A., Assenssing the potential for Azolla use in the humid tropics, International Rice Commission news ,(33)PP30-33(1984).
- Majhi,S.K., Das,A., and Mandal,K.K growth performance and production of originally cultured grass carp Ctenopharyngo donidella under midhill condition of Meghalaya; North Easter India,Turkish J.Fish.Aqua Sci (6) PP 105-108, (2006).
- 16. Pannaerkar.S., Azolla as a livestock and poultryfeed, Livestock Adviser(13) PP 22-26(1988).
- 17. Paoletti, C., Bocci, F., Lerekar, G., Capella P., Materassi, R., Lipid composition of Azolla caroliniana biomass and its seasonal variation, Phyto chemistry (26), PP 1045-1047, (1987).
- Santiago,C.B., Aladaba, M.B., Reyes,O.S., and Laron, M.A., Response of Tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) fry diets containing Azolla in Aquaculture PP 372-382, ICLARM conference proceedings, Department of Fisheries ,Bangkok, Phillipines.
- 19. Sharma ,R.J., Chaphalkar,S.R., and Adsool ,A.D., Evaluating Anti oxident potential, cytotoxicity and intensial absorption of flavonoids extracted from medicinal plants .International Journal of Biotechnology Applications2(1) PP 1-5 (2010).
- 20. Sheeno ,T.P., and Sahu ,N.P., Use of freshwater aquatic plants as a substitute of fishmeal in the diet of Labeo rohita fry.Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences,(1) PP126-135,(2006).
- 21. Shirali,S., Erfani Majd,N.,Mesbah,M., and Seif,M.R., Histological Studies of common carp ovarian development during breeding season in Khuzestan Province Iran. World Journal of fish and marine sciences,(4)PP 159-164(2012).
- 22. Sithara K. and kamalavani,K., formulation of low cost feed using Azolla as aprotein supplement and its influence on feed utilization in fishes ,Current Biotica(2), PP212-219, (2008).
- 23. Sivakumar, C., and Solaimalai, A., Weed management in rice fish Azolla farming system A review, Agricultural Reviews, (24) PP190-196, (2003).
- 24. Southgate, P.C., Partridge, G.J., Development of artificial diets for fish larvae. Hatchery feeds research and development plan. Fisheries Research development corporation PP 63-75 (1998).
- 25. Tuladhar,B., Comparative study of fish yields with plant protein sources and fishmeal,Our Nature (1),PP26-29,(2003).

## Dr. D. Radhika<sup>1</sup>, Dr. S. Pious Missier<sup>2</sup> and S. Jackson<sup>\*3</sup> / Fuzziness in Aqua Culture Decision Making / IJMA- 8(10), Oct.-2017.

- 26. Van Hove ,C., and Lopez,Y., Fisiologia de Azolla.In Boletinteenico, universided National de Columbia, Faculated de Ciencis Agropecuarios ,Palmira Vol.1, No.1, PP 43-58,(1983).
- 27. Vasantha Kandasamy W.B, Elementary fuzzy matrixtheory and fuzzy model for social scientists, (Automation Losangels 2007), PP 94-110
- 28. Wagner, G.M., Azolla: A review of its biology and utilization, the Botanical review 63(1) PP 1-26,(1997).
- 29. Zadeh, L.A., Fuzzy sets information and control. (1965).

Source of support: University Grants Commission (UGC) New Delhi, India, Conflict of interest: None Declared.

[Copy right © 2017. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the International Journal of Mathematical Archive (IJMA), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.]