

Review Substansi ada pada review table 3.

Tabel 3. pada manuskrip awal seperti di bawah ini

Table 3. Molting, growth and feed utilization response of mud crab, *S. serrata* (Forsskal, 1775) with different carbohydrate and lipid ratio

Parameters	Feed with different carbohydrate and lipid ratio			
	A (31 and 10)%	B (33 and 9)%	C (34 and 7)%	D (35 and 6)%
MP (%)	31.67±19.90 ^a	31.33±15.37 ^a	29.67±11.23 ^a	29.0±12.49 ^a
WG (g)	634.40±220.25 ^a	632.13±143.12 ^a	617.00±139.23 ^a	584.67±161.09 ^a
SGR (%)	1.78±0.64 ^a	1.79±0.52 ^a	1.72±0.45 ^a	1.18±0.27 ^a
PR (%)	94±28 ^a	74±29 ^a	56±25 ^a	55±23 ^a
LR (%)	14.59±6.882 ^a	9.78±3.91 ^a	11.01±5.39 ^a	8.17±6.50 ^a
FCR	1.94±0.65 ^a	2.03±0.74 ^a	2.13±0.74 ^a	2.09±1.04 ^a
SR (%)	86.67±11.54 ^a	80.00±0.00 ^a	73.33±23.09 ^a	73.33±11.55 ^a

ini adalah table 3 (di bawah), merupakan hasil review (disuruh tambahkan keterangan di bawah table (Akronim dan symbol huruf “a” maksudnya apa)

Table 3. Molting, growth and feed utilization response of mud crab, *S. serrata* (Forsskal, 1775) with different carbohydrate and lipid ratio.

Parameters	Feed with different carbohydrate and lipid ratio			
	A (31 and 10)%	B (33 and 9)%	C (34 and 7)%	D (35 and 6)%
MP (%)	33.33±11.55 ^a	33.33±11.55 ^a	26.67±11.55 ^a	26.67±11.55 ^a
WG (g)	158.18±2.94 ^a	158.03±3.63 ^a	155.25±2.65 ^a	153.54±4.05 ^a
SGR (%)	1.79±0.14 ^a	1.78±0.05 ^a	1.72±0.41 ^a	1.71±0.04 ^a
PR (%)	17.98±0.49 ^a	16.74±0.89 ^a	16.43±0.89 ^a	16.31±0.38 ^a
LR (%)	9.19±0.10 ^a	8.97±0.06 ^a	8.55±0.71 ^a	8.65±0.49 ^a
FCR	1.94±0.16 ^a	2.03±0.14 ^a	2.09±0.12 ^a	2.10±1.09 ^a
SR (%)	86.67±11.54 ^a	80.00±0.00 ^a	86.67±11.55 ^a	73.33±11.55 ^a

- MP (molting percentage), WG (weight gain), SGR (specific growth rate), PR (protein retention), LR (lipid retention), FCR (feed conversion ratio), SR (survival rate)

- The results of the analysis of variance showed that the treatments did not significantly affect (P>0.05) the test parameters.

- Mean values followed by the same letter in the same row indicate not significantly different (P>0.01) based on Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT)

under table.

N nana94
has been included below the table

Reply

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Authors should identify under tables, what does the letter “a” mean.

December 29, 2023, 5:09 AM

N nana94

The results of the analysis of variance showed that the treatments did not significantly affect (P>0.05) the test parameters.

Mean values followed by the same letter in the same row indicate not significantly different (P>0.01) based on Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT).

January 06, 2024, 8:33 AM

Reply

Pada tabel 3 tersebut review meminta penjelasan/keterangan tentang singkatan (akronim) yang digunakan dan keterangan arti symbol huruf (“a”) yang ada pada table 3 tersebut.

Apabila keterangan tersebut tidak dicantumkan maka:

1. Pembaca artikel mungkin kesulitan memahami tabel karena simbol, singkatan, atau variabel yang digunakan tidak jelas.
2. Pembaca mungkin menafsirkan simbol atau data dengan cara yang berbeda dari maksud penulis, sehingga dapat menyebabkan kesalahan dalam interpretasi hasil penelitian atau analisis.

Symbol huruf “a” yang tertera diatas angka menunjukkan bahwa:

Perlakuan yang diuji tidak memberikan efek signifikan terhadap parameter yang diukur (symbol “a” sama semua pada setiap perlakuan dan parameter yang diuji) . Ini menghemat waktu pembaca dalam menafsirkan hasil dan membantu mereka fokus pada interpretasi yang lebih tepat. Sehingga dengan keterangan tersebut merupakan salah satu bentuk review substansi.

Penjelasan mengenai mengapa perlakuan tidak berpengaruh terhadap parameter yang diukur/diuji dijelaskan pada discussion.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study showed that iso-protein diets with different carbohydrate and lipid ratios did not significantly affect molting percentage, absolute growth, growth rate, protein retention, fat retention, feed conversion, and survival of mud crabs (Table 3). The chemical (proximate) test results of the four feed treatments contained 34.49 - 34.97% protein, 30.77 to 35.29% carbohydrate, 6.31 to 9.94% fat. The low range of feed carbohydrates and fat is thought to be the reason why the treatments did not affect the test parameters. The protein content of the feed in this study was lower than the needs of

mangrove crabs according to (Unnikrishnan and Paulraj, 2010), i.e. 46.90 to 47.03% and 32 to 40% (Catacutan, 2002), so it is thought to cause molting, growth and feed efficiency are not optimal. Feed with the right ratio of carbohydrate and fat is expected to supply the energy needed by the crabs and also have a protein-sparing effect. According to Furuichi and Yone (1982), carbohydrate requirements vary among species, carnivorous species require lower carbohydrates than herbivorous species. Crabs are carnivorous species, presumably less able to metabolize carbohydrates to produce energy that can support molting and better crab growth. According to Mente (2006), protein functions as a source of energy for growth and tissue repair. Body protein is always in a dynamic balance, and protein requirements vary greatly according to age and species (Radhakrishnan *et al.*, 2020).

The carbohydrate content of the feed in this study was 30.77 to 35.29%, higher than the crustacean requirement level, which is only about 20 to 30% (Wang and Chen, 2016), 18 to 20% in mud crab (Zhang *et al.*, 2022); *Litopenaeus vannamei* (Wang *et al.*, 2014); *Scylla serrata* (Truong *et al.*, 2008); and *Penaeus monodon* (Fabricius) (Alava and Pascual, 1987). The high carbohydrate content in this study aims to evaluate the optimal carbohydrate requirement to replace protein as a source of energy. The results showed that the treatment did not significantly affect the test parameters. Crab growth is a function of molting (Tamsil and Hasnidar, 2018). The more often a crab molts, the faster its growth. The number of crabs molting in this study was 29.0 to 31.7%. Crabs are less able to metabolize carbohydrates properly so that molting and growth are less than optimal. The same thing was also stated by (Zhang *et al.*, 2022), that carbohydrate levels of 24.0 to 30.0% in feed negatively affect growth, prolong the molting cycle; and affect crab health (Li *et al.*, 2013). The low number of molted crabs is also thought to be due to the relatively short research time of only 10 weeks.