

Table 2. Body-weight gain, intake and food-conversion indices in trout starved for 70 days and then re-fed for 9 days

	Control	Starved	Re-fed
Whole-body weight (g)			
Initial	112.1 ± 0.6	172.0 ± 2.4	144.9 ± 2.4
Final	211.1 ± 14.2	142.7 ± 2.4	162.2 ± 3.3
Food and energy consumption (mg/g fish · day and J/g fish · day) respectively:			
Intake (mg/g fish · day)	13.8 ± 0.2 ^a	–	20.8 ± 0.2 ^b
Protein (mg/g fish · day)	5.5 ± 0.1 ^a	–	8.3 ± 0.1 ^b
Lipids (mg/g fish · day)	2.5 ± 0.1 ^a	–	3.7 ± 0.1 ^b
Carbohydrate (mg/g fish · day)	3.2 ± 0.1 ^a	–	4.8 ± 0.1 ^b
Energy (J/g fish · day)	261.5 ± 3.8 ^a	–	393.1 ± 3.6 ^b
Food-conversion indices:			
Food-conversion efficiency	0.96 ± 0.02 ^a	–	0.49 ± 0.01 ^b
Protein-conversion efficiency	2.39 ± 0.04 ^a	–	1.23 ± 0.03 ^b

The sample size was 150 fish for both the control and starved/re-fed groups. The results are expressed by the means ± S.E.M. Results of the feeding situations were tested with a one-way ANOVA following both Duncan's multiple-range and unpaired Student's *t*-tests using means. Probabilities of $p < 0.05$ or less were considered to be statistically significant. Data in a column with different superscripts are statistically different. Food-conversion efficiency and protein-conversion efficiency ratios are expressed as g weight gain per g dry feed intake and g weight gain per g dry protein intake respectively.