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Research Article

Chemical composition of the freshwater prawn *Cryphiops caementarius* (Molina, 1782) (Decapoda: Palaemonidae) in two populations in northern Chile: reproductive and environmental considerations

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ABSTRACT. Reductions of its natural populations have led to recent efforts in small-scale aquaculture of the freshwater prawn *Cryphiops caementarius*, either for conservation or commercial purposes. However, the lack of knowledge about its nutritional requirements has been one of the major obstacles for its successful culture. Given its importance, this study determines and compares the chemical composition (moisture, ash, crude protein, total lipids and nitrogen free extract) of whole animals and main storage tissues (gonad, hepatopancreas and muscle), of *C. caementarius* adult prawns from two natural populations. Moreover, the relation of this composition with reproductive and environmental parameters (sex, maturation and habitat) is discussed. The specimens were collected in Limarí and Choapa rivers (Coquimbo, Chile) during reproductive season, and divided into six categories according to capture location, gonad maturation stage, and gender. The chemical composition of whole animals and storage tissues was compared among categories. Significant differences were observed between tissues, sexes, maturity stages and locations. Regarding tissues, the muscle and the gonads were rich in protein, whereas the hepatopancreas had high lipid content. According to results, factors such as sex, habitat and stage of gonad maturation can modify the biochemistry of *C. caementarius*. Nonetheless, the main chemical variations were observed in tissues involved in regulatory processes (hepatopancreas and gonads), and to a lesser extent in structural tissues (muscle). This is the first study known that reports information about the biochemistry of *C. caementarius* and its findings may be useful to improve feeding practices in aquaculture.

Keywords: *Cryphiops caementarius*, chemical composition, nutritional requirements, protein, lipids, storage tissues.

Composición química del camarón de río *Cryphiops caementarius* (Molina, 1782) (Decapoda: Palaemonidae) en dos poblaciones del norte de Chile: consideraciones reproductivas y ambientales

RESUMEN. El detrimento de las poblaciones naturales de *Cryphiops caementarius* ha conducido a un reciente esfuerzo para implementar actividades de acuicultura a pequeña escala con fines de repoblamiento y comerciales. Sin embargo, la falta de conocimiento de sus requerimientos nutricionales ha sido uno de los mayores obstáculos para el éxito de su cultivo. Dada su importancia, este estudio determina y compara la composición química (humedad, ceniza, proteína cruda, lípidos totales y extractos libres de nitrógeno) de animales enteros y tejidos (gónada, hepatopáncreas y músculo) de especímenes adultos de *C. caementarius* provenientes de dos poblaciones naturales. Los animales fueron capturados en los ríos Limarí y Choapa (Coquimbo, Chile) durante su estación reproductiva natural y clasificados en seis categorías de acuerdo al sexo, estado de madurez gonadal y lugar de captura. Se determinaron diferencias significativas entre tejidos, sexos, estados de madurez y lugares de captura. Con respecto a los tejidos, los valores más altos de proteína se encon-

traron en el músculo y la gónada, mientras que los de lípidos se encontraron en el hepatopáncreas. De acuerdo a los resultados obtenidos, factores como el sexo, estado de madurez gonadal y lugar de procedencia de los animales, pueden modificar la composición química de *C. caementarius*. No obstante, la principales variaciones ocurren en tejidos involucrados en procesos regulatorios (gónada y hepatopáncreas) y en menor medida en tejidos estructurales (músculo). Este es el primer estudio de la composición química de *C. caementarius*, y sus resultados podrían ser utilizados para mejorar las prácticas de alimentación en actividades de acuicultura.

Palabras clave: *Cryphiops caementarius*, composición química, requerimientos nutricionales, proteína, lípidos, tejidos de almacenamiento.

INTRODUCTION

Cryphiops caementarius (Molina, 1782) commonly known in Chile as the northern river prawn, is one of the most important freshwater resources and the only species of the Palaemonidae family present in Chilean inland waters (Jara *et al.*, 2006; Meruane *et al.*, 2006). However, indiscriminate extraction due to its economic importance and anthropogenic alterations of its habitat, have reduced its natural populations, putting this species in danger of extinction in some locations within its natural distribution range (Jara *et al.*, 2006).

This situation, has encouraged researchers to investigate the biology and the culture requirements of the species (Castro, 1966; Bahamonde & Vila, 1971; Norambuena, 1977; Viacava *et al.*, 1978; Rivera & Meruane, 1994), with the aim of establish artificial culture systems that allow to recover its natural populations. Nevertheless, the difficulty to satisfy its environmental requirements in captivity due to its complex life cycle, along with high cannibalism behavior during mating season and other issues commonly related with nutritional deficiencies (*e.g.*, high mortality rates during ecdysis and low reproductive performance) has delayed the successful culture of *C. caementarius* under controlled conditions.

Since chemical composition analysis is considered an appropriate way to gather information about the nutritional requirements in crustaceans, many researchers have conducted investigations to understand how different organs store and transfer nutrients to support physiological events such as growth (Hernández-Vergara *et al.*, 2003), reproduction (Pillay & Nair, 1973; Castille & Lawrence, 1989; Cavalli *et al.*, 1999; Palacios *et al.*, 2000; Wen *et al.*, 2001; Rosa & Nunes, 2002; Rodríguez-González *et al.*, 2006) and maintenance (Rosa & Nunes, 2003; Oliveira *et al.*, 2007; Vinagre *et al.*, 2007). However, regarding the biochemistry of crustaceans, it has been stated that environmental factors such as habitat, food availability, and seasonality can modify their metabolism (Schirf *et al.*, 1987; Kucharski & Da Silva, 1991; Oliveira *et al.*, 2003), and thus their chemical composition (Rosa & Nunes, 2003).

Because there are no formal studies focused on the biochemistry of *C. caementarius*, the objective of the present work was to determine the chemical composition of adult male and female prawns from two natural populations, and to evaluate the influence of environmental and reproductive factors on the accumulation of nutrients in main storage tissues. As the knowledge of nutritional requirements in decapods has been considered crucial to their successful culture in captivity, this investigation provides basic information about nutritional requirements of the species, in order to improve small-scale aquaculture practices as an alternative way to recovering natural populations. Study of this species is important because of its social and economic importance (Meruane *et al.*, 2006), and its conservation status which is reported as vulnerable to critically endangered according to Jara *et al.* (2006) and vulnerable according to the agreement 6/2014 included into the species conservation status list, published by the ministry of environment of Chile.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All animals utilized in this research were treated with proper care, minimizing discomfort and distress. Also, the number of sampled animals was kept to the minimum necessary to obtain scientific results, balancing the gain in knowledge with the long-term conservation and well-being of the species. The animals were used with the permission of the Ethic and Biotechnology Committee of the Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile.

Biological material

Adults of *C. caementarius* (cephalotorax length >14.3 mm according to Bahamonde & Vila, 1971) were extracted from Choapa (31°39'85"S, 71°9'17"W) and Limarí (30°39'26"S, 71°31'13"W) rivers (Coquimbo, Chile) between October 2009 and February 2010 (high reproductive activity), and then carried alive to the crustaceans laboratory of the Universidad Católica del Norte in Coquimbo, Chile. Twenty males in stage III (mature), forty eight females in stage I (immature) and twenty females in stage IV (advanced maturity) of

gonadic development, along with twenty males in stage III, fifty females in stage I and twenty females in stage IV, extracted from Choapa and Limarí rivers, were utilized for the analysis of chemical composition. All animals were intermolt hard-shelled and stages of gonadic maturation were visually identified based on size, color and gross morphology according to the scale proposed by Viacava *et al.* (1978). In the laboratory, the prawns were divided into six categories according to their capture location, maturation stage and sex (Table 1). Prawns were then placed into water and kept in to the fridge (4°C) during 1 h to decrease their metabolism before being euthanized. Immediately after, some prawns were conserved intact for the chemical analysis in whole animals and the others were dissected to remove the gonads, the hepatopancreas, and the abdominal muscle. Tissues were individually weighed and pooled from six to eight individuals when there was insufficient amount to perform all analyses (*e.g.*, immature female gonad). Subsequently, tissue samples and whole animals were kept in plastic bags covered with aluminum foil and maintained at -20°C until their chemical analysis (two weeks maximum).

Chemical composition

Moisture, ash, crude protein and total lipid contents of gonad, hepatopancreas, abdominal muscle, and whole animals were determined by triplicate according to the AOAC procedures (2005). The moisture was obtained by oven drying at 95°C to constant weight. Ash was quantified after calcination in muffle furnace at 550°C. Crude protein was determined using the Kjeldahl method, with a conversion factor of 6.25. Total lipids were determined using the Soxhlet method. Nitrogen free extract (NFE) was calculated with the formula: $NFE = 100 - (\text{crude protein \%} + \text{total lipids \%} + \text{ash \%})$ in accordance with Tacon (1989). The number of samples used for analysis of whole animals and tissue was $n = 10$ except for gonad tissue of LIF and CIF where the number of samples was $n = 5$.

Statistical analysis

Differences in the chemical composition of tissues analyzed and whole animals between categories (LIF, LMF, LMM, CIF, CMF and CMM) were tested with a one-way analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) followed by a multiple-comparison test (Holm-sidak) as needed. Whenever necessary, data were transformed to satisfy normal distribution and homoscedasticity requirements. The data reported as percentages were transformed to arcsine values prior to analysis (Sokal & Rohlf, 1981). All statistical analyses were tested at the 0.05 level of probability with the software Sigma Stat 3.1 for Windows.

RESULTS

The chemical composition of whole animals and main storage tissues of *C. caementarius* is presented in Table 2. Significant differences were detected between tissues, sexes and locations. Regarding whole animals, females had higher values of crude protein and total lipids than males, but lower ash contents independently of the stage of maturation and capture location. Concerning tissues, the highest values of moisture were found in abdominal muscle of the six prawn categories (75.54-77.72%), and gonadal tissue of CIF (74.93%), LIF (75.08%), LMM (79.58%) and CMM (80.10%). Independently of capture location, immature females had higher moisture levels in the gonads (approximately 30%) than mature females.

In male and female prawns from both rivers, and independently of the stage of maturation, the muscle and the gonads were rich in protein, whereas the hepatopancreas had high lipid content. The highest values of protein in tissue were found in abdominal muscle for the six categories ranging from 83.18 to 85.48%. Concerning sexes, muscle of *C. caementarius* males had significantly more protein content than females (Table 2). In relation to location, animals from Choapa River had generally more protein content in abdominal muscle than animals from Limarí River.

Independently of location, sex, or stage of maturation, proteins were the most abundant component in gonads (50.05-74.28%), followed by lipids (16.73-36.08%) and NFE as minor component (0.85-14.10%). In contrast, in the case of the hepatopancreas, lipids were the most abundant component (63.53-72.41%), followed by proteins (16.34-22.02%) and NFE (3.20-18.07%).

Contrary to the slight sex and location differences observed in the chemical composition of abdominal muscle, the variations in the chemical composition of the gonads and the hepatopancreas showed a remarkable relation with sex, stage of maturation and capture location (Table 2). In the case of Limarí River, mature female prawns showed higher protein and lipid levels in the gonads than immature female prawns, whereas in the hepatopancreas, the higher protein and lipid levels were found in immature females instead of in mature females. The same results were observed in prawns from Choapa River, except for the hepatopancreas of mature females, where the lipid levels were higher than those of immature females. In addition, regarding mature animals, males from both Limarí and Choapa rivers had higher protein levels in gonads than females, but lower lipid levels (Table 2). With regard to the NFE content, independently of capture location, this

Table 1. Categories of prawns according to their capture location, maturation stage and gender.

Categories of prawns	Cephalothorax length \pm SD (mm)	Wet weight \pm SD (g)
Limarí immature female (LIF)	41.17 \pm 4.06	49.55 \pm 8.76
Limarí mature female (LMF)	41.86 \pm 4.72	52.21 \pm 9.08
Limarí mature male (LMM)	59.80 \pm 2.49	143.49 \pm 20.47
Choapa immature female (CIF)	41.12 \pm 4.46	51.65 \pm 6.80
Choapa mature female (CMF)	42.21 \pm 5.66	55.90 \pm 11.12
Choapa mature male (CMM)	61.41 \pm 5.50	160.52 \pm 23.15

was high in the gonads but low in the hepatopancreas and muscle of immature females, whereas in mature females, NFE levels were low in gonadal and muscle tissues and high in hepatopancreatic tissue.

DISCUSSION

The results presented in this work constitute the first report of the chemical composition in whole animals (males and females) and main storage tissues (gonads, hepatopancreas and muscle) of adult *C. caementarius* prawns. According to Dempson *et al.* (2004), the proximate body composition (moisture, lipids, protein and ash) is a good indicator of the nutritional status of an organism. The greater the protein and lipid content represents higher the energy density. Despite the significant differences detected between tissues, sexes and locations, the high protein levels found during this study in both whole animals (from 53.58 to 63.32%) and abdominal muscle tissue (from 83.18 to 85.48%) of *C. caementarius*, suggest a good nutritional status of wild specimens (male and female) from both Limarí and Choapa rivers and point this species as a remarkable source of protein for human consumption. With regard whole animals, moisture levels in male and female *C. caementarius* prawns (58-71%) were lower than the levels reported in *Macrobrachium amazonicum* (68.7-78.0%) (Meireles *et al.*, 2013), whereas the ash contents were higher in *C. caementarius* (13.81-28.61%) than in *Macrobrachium vollenhovenii* (11.5%) (Ehigiator & Oterai, 2012) but close to the contents reported in *M. amazonicum* (21.1-21.4%) (Meireles *et al.*, 2013). In the case of crude protein and total lipids, the mean levels in *C. caementarius* (53-63% and 15-21% respectively) were higher than the levels reported in *Macrobrachium jelskii* (34-58% and 9-11%) by Ramirez *et al.* (2010), but lower than the levels reported for *M. rosenbergii* (73.2-78.0% and 5.5-22.4% respectively) by Santos *et al.* (2007). Concerning NFE, the levels found in *C. caementarius* (0.12-3.55%) were similar to *M. jelskii* (0.6-3.4%; Ramirez *et al.*, 2010) and *M. vollenhovenii* (2.50%) (Ehigiator & Oterai, 2012).

In relation to the differences in the chemical composition between whole males and females, in general terms males had higher ash levels than females but lower protein and lipid levels (Table 2). These differences in the body composition between sexes could be associated with reproductive aspects. According to Rojas *et al.* (2012) *C. caementarius* mature males fight aggressively during mating season for access to reproductive females, causing superficial marks and puncture/crack injuries mainly on the chelipeds. Based on this reproductive behavior, we suggest that as occurs in other freshwater decapods, such as *Procambarus clarkii*, where chelae were more heavily mineralized than branchiostegites, and *Astacus astacus* where statistical differences were detected between sexual active and inactive animals regarding the concentration of mineral matter in both chelae and branchiostegites (Huner & Lindqvist, 1985), mature males of *C. caementarius* may increase shell hardness and thickness by an increase in shell calcification, in order to reduce possible injuries during intrasexual combats. As a result of this strategy, the mineral content in males increases with regard to females. Therefore, the ash levels rise while the levels of the others nutrients (protein and lipids mainly) decrease. The presence of a large number of robust spines in the chelipeds of mature males (Rojas *et al.*, 2012) in comparison to the chelipeds of both mature and immature females (per. obs.), implies an increase in calcium fixation and supports this suggestion.

Regarding storage tissues, abdominal muscle had the highest levels of protein and the lowest levels of NFE. Protein levels in muscle (83-85%) were higher than others palaemonids such as *M. rosenbergii* (74%) (Reddy & Reddy, 2014) and *M. carcinus* (74-77%) (Benítez-Mandujano & Ponce-Palafox, 2014), but similar to commercial crayfishes such as *A. astacus* (83.6-84.9%) and *P. clarkii* (80.7-86.8%) (Huner *et al.*, 1988). Although proteins can be also accumulated in the hepatopancreas and the gonads, the high levels found in abdominal muscle confirm this tissue as the main protein-storage location in *C. caementarius*. Concerning sexes, *C. caementarius* males had more

Table 2. *Cryphiops caementarius* broodstock, chemical composition in whole animals and tissues, from Limarí and Choapa rivers. Values are the mean \pm standard deviation expressed as percentage dry weight. Means in a row sharing different superscript letters were significantly different ($P < 0.05$). The number of samples for whole animals and tissue analysis in all categories was $n = 10$, except for gonad tissues of LIF and CIF where the number of samples for all chemical analysis was $n = 5$. LIF: Limarí immature female, LMF: Limarí mature female, LMM: Limarí mature male, CIF: Choapa immature female, CMF: Choapa mature female, CMM: Choapa mature male, NFE: Nitrogen free extract.

	LIF	LMF	LMM	CIF	CMF	CMM
Whole animal						
Moisture	70.91 \pm 0.11 ^e	65.29 \pm 0.15 ^b	58.06 \pm 0.17 ^a	70.21 \pm 0.28 ^d	66.73 \pm 0.21 ^c	71.58 \pm 0.22 ^f
Ash	17.65 \pm 0.17 ^c	19.42 \pm 0.05 ^d	25.91 \pm 0.23 ^e	17.25 \pm 0.23 ^b	13.81 \pm 0.18 ^a	28.61 \pm 0.20 ^f
Crude protein	60.63 \pm 0.18 ^d	61.20 \pm 0.19 ^e	55.32 \pm 0.10 ^b	60.27 \pm 0.26 ^c	63.32 \pm 0.16 ^f	53.58 \pm 0.09 ^a
Total lipids	21.49 \pm 0.01 ^e	19.26 \pm 0.15 ^c	15.22 \pm 0.19 ^a	20.08 \pm 0.22 ^d	21.25 \pm 0.25 ^e	17.52 \pm 0.19 ^b
NFE	0.23	0.12	3.55	2.40	1.62	0.29
Gonads						
Moisture	75.08 \pm 0.09 ^c	44.42 \pm 0.01 ^b	79.58 \pm 0.09 ^d	74.93 \pm 0.12 ^c	42.86 \pm 0.04 ^a	80.10 \pm 0.11 ^e
Ash	7.65 \pm 0.07 ^c	2.79 \pm 0.01 ^a	7.08 \pm 0.07 ^b	7.60 \pm 0.05 ^c	2.92 \pm 0.18 ^a	7.27 \pm 0.07 ^b
Crude protein	50.05 \pm 0.18 ^a	59.23 \pm 0.04 ^c	70.04 \pm 0.19 ^e	51.07 \pm 0.71 ^b	60.15 \pm 0.10 ^d	74.28 \pm 0.11 ^f
Total lipids	28.20 \pm 0.27 ^c	34.79 \pm 0.07 ^e	20.53 \pm 0.11 ^b	28.68 \pm 0.02 ^d	36.08 \pm 0.11 ^f	16.73 \pm 0.15 ^a
NFE	14.10	3.19	2.35	12.65	0.85	1.72
Hepatopancreas						
Moisture	48.92 \pm 0.04 ^d	43.35 \pm 0.02 ^b	45.77 \pm 0.05 ^c	49.34 \pm 0.17 ^e	39.19 \pm 0.25 ^a	57.66 \pm 0.22 ^f
Ash	2.88 \pm 0.03 ^e	2.06 \pm 0.03 ^b	2.06 \pm 0.05 ^b	2.48 \pm 0.06 ^c	1.60 \pm 0.05 ^a	2.64 \pm 0.06 ^d
Crude protein	22.02 \pm 0.11 ^f	17.49 \pm 0.02 ^c	16.34 \pm 0.18 ^b	20.94 \pm 0.07 ^e	16.11 \pm 0.08 ^a	19.43 \pm 0.01 ^d
Total lipids	71.90 \pm 0.23 ^d	63.67 \pm 0.19 ^a	63.53 \pm 0.07 ^a	66.63 \pm 0.29 ^b	72.41 \pm 0.23 ^d	71.00 \pm 0.23 ^c
NFE	3.20	16.78	18.07	9.95	9.88	6.93
Muscle						
Moisture	76.55 \pm 0.18 ^b	77.32 \pm 0.02 ^{bd}	77.72 \pm 0.07 ^d	76.68 \pm 0.10 ^c	75.54 \pm 0.10 ^a	77.67 \pm 0.05 ^d
Ash	5.56 \pm 0.08 ^c	5.58 \pm 0.03 ^c	5.82 \pm 0.05 ^d	5.43 \pm 0.04 ^b	5.08 \pm 0.04 ^a	5.81 \pm 0.05 ^d
Crude protein	83.41 \pm 0.14 ^a	83.81 \pm 0.12 ^{bc}	84.06 \pm 0.04 ^b	83.55 \pm 0.13 ^{ac}	83.18 \pm 0.07 ^a	85.48 \pm 0.25 ^d
Total lipids	9.03 \pm 0.06 ^b	10.32 \pm 0.04 ^d	10.07 \pm 0.04 ^{cd}	9.88 \pm 0.05 ^c	11.39 \pm 0.05 ^e	8.50 \pm 0.06 ^a
NFE	2.00	0.29	0.05	1.14	0.35	0.21

protein content in abdominal muscle than females (Table 2). The same result has been reported by Huner *et al.* (1988) in *A. astacus* and *P. clarkii*. In addition, concerning locations, animals from Choapa River (male and female) had generally more protein content in abdominal muscle in comparison to animals from Limarí River.

Some studies in crustaceans had reported that protein levels in whole animals (Santos *et al.*, 2007) and muscle tissues (Benítez-Mandujano & Ponce-Palafox, 2014) can be influenced by protein levels in diet. Consequently the higher protein levels found in animals from Choapa River may be related to a wide variety and quality of food sources in this river, which is supported by the larger flora and fauna reported in Choapa River (SINIA, 2004a) when compared to Limarí River (SINIA, 2004b). The influence exerted by food (*e.g.*, availability, quality and nutritional composition) over the chemical composition in crustaceans has also been investigated in natural conditions for *Aristeus antennatus* (Crustacea: Penaeidea), *Parapenaeus*

longirostris (Crustacea: Penaeidea) and *Nephrops norvegicus* (Crustacea: Astacidea) by Rosa & Nunes, (2002, 2003) and in culture conditions for *M. jelskii* by Ramírez *et al.* (2010) and *Litopenaeus vannamei* by Ezquerro-Brauer *et al.* (2003). These studies reported variations in protein, lipid and carbohydrate contents in relation to available diet.

In the case of total lipids in muscle, females had generally a higher content than males, especially in animals from Choapa River. The higher levels of total lipids found in abdominal muscle of females in comparison to males, has also been reported in *Cancer pagurus* (Barrento *et al.*, 2010) and *M. rosenbergii* (Saravana-Bhavan *et al.*, 2010). In addition *C. caementarius* mature females had higher lipid levels in muscle than immature females. Compared with other species, *C. caementarius* had higher lipid levels in muscle (8.5-9.3%) than *M. rosenbergii* (3.7-7.3%) (Cavalli *et al.*, 2001), *M. carcinus* (5.1%) (Benítez-Mandujano & Ponce-Palafox, 2014) and *Cancer pagurus* (0.7-1.3%) (Barrento *et al.*, 2010). The higher

lipid and protein levels found in abdominal muscle of animals from Choapa River in comparison to animals from Limarí River, may suggest that animals from Choapa River have a better physiological condition than animals from Limarí River. Concerning moisture and ash contents, *C. caementarius* males had higher levels in abdominal muscle than females (Table 2) as occurs in *M. rosenbergii* (Saravana-Bhavan *et al.*, 2010).

Regarding both the gonads and the hepatopancreas, the high moisture content and low nutrient levels (crude protein or total lipids or NFE) found in immature females in comparison to mature females suggest that during ovarian cycle, these organs, and mostly the ovary, replace the water inside with nutrients for the vitellus. The same mechanism has also been reported in *Cherax quadricarinatus*, where lipid and protein levels in the ovary increase during vitellogenesis while moisture levels decrease (Li *et al.*, 2010), and in *Armases cinereum* and *Sesarma reticulatum* where the lipid and carbon contents in the ovary increase throughout ovarian maturation, while water concentration decreases (Hasek & Felder, 2005). The lipid contents found in the gonads of *C. caementarius* (16-36%) were close to the levels reported in both *M. rosenbergii* by Cavalli *et al.* (2001) (18-55%) and *C. quadricarinatus* by Li *et al.* (2010) (31-37%). However, in the case of the hepatopancreas the lipid contents in *C. caementarius* (63-72%) were higher than the contents in *M. rosenbergii* (41-58%) (Cavalli *et al.*, 2001) but similar to the contents in *C. quadricarinatus* (65-77%) (Li *et al.*, 2010). In addition, the protein levels found in both the gonads (50-74%) and the hepatopancreas (16-22%) of *C. caementarius* were close to the levels reported in *C. quadricarinatus* (gonads 65-81% and hepatopancreas 22-26%) (Li *et al.*, 2010). Concerning moisture, the levels found in the hepatopancreas (39-57%) and the gonads (42-80%) of *C. caementarius* male and female prawns were similar to the levels reported in *C. quadricarinatus* (hepatopancreas 42-53% and gonads 48-63%) (Li *et al.*, 2010). About ash contents, the levels found in the gonads (2.70-7.65%) and the hepatopancreas (1.60-2.88%) of *C. caementarius* males and females, were comparable to the levels reported in marine decapods such as *Homarus gammarus* (gonad 3.6% and hepatopancreas 5.2-6.1%) and *Homarus americanus* (gonad 4.7% and hepatopancreas 3.6-5.4%) (Barrento *et al.*, 2009). On the other hand, for all analyzed tissues (especially in the gonads) high moisture levels were accompanied by high ash levels (Table 2). The same result was found by Barrento *et al.* (2009) in the muscle, the hepatopancreas and the gonads of marine decapods of the genus *Homarus*. The apparent relation between

moisture and ash levels in storage tissues of *C. caementarius* may be related to the natural characteristics of Choapa and Limarí rivers (hard waters rich in minerals) (SINIA, 2004a; SINIA, 2004b) along with the recognized capacity of crustaceans to accumulate minerals in shell and soft tissues (Meador *et al.*, 1995; MacFarlane *et al.*, 2000).

Concerning nutrients, it is known that proteins plays an important role in morphogenesis and energy supply in the embryos of decapods (Rosa & Nunes, 2003; Luo *et al.*, 2004). In the case of *C. caementarius*, the high levels found in the gonads of mature males and females (up to 50%), confirm proteins as the main components of gametes and also confirm their importance in the synthesis of egg yolk during ovarian development, as occurs in *C. quadricarinatus* (García-Guerrero *et al.*, 2003) and *M. rosenbergii* (Revathi *et al.*, 2012). This condition suggests a high demand for proteins during gametogenesis by *C. caementarius*, which is supported evidence that protein required in several crustacean broodstocks for maturation and production of eggs is higher than the level required for growth (Harrison, 1990, 1997).

About total lipids, although these can also accumulate in the gonad and muscle the high levels found in the hepatopancreas of males and females in comparison to the other analyzed tissues, confirm this organ as the main lipid storage place in *C. caementarius* as occurs in other crustaceans (O'Connor & Gilbert, 1968; Herreid & Full, 1988; Kucharski & Da Silva, 1991; Muriana *et al.*, 1993; García *et al.*, 2002). Furthermore, it is generally established in decapods that lipids can act as an energy source for physiological processes such as molting and vitellogenesis, and as the main source of metabolic energy during embryo development (García-Guerrero *et al.*, 2003; Yao *et al.*, 2006; García-Guerrero, 2009). The higher levels of total lipids found in the gonads of mature females in comparison to immature females reflect the importance of lipids as an energy source in the eggs of *C. caementarius*, and suggest an elevated lipid requirement, especially in reproductive females throughout the mating season. This suggestion is in agreement with Harrison (1990), who reported higher lipid requirements for crustacean maturation than for growth and survival, and reinforced by recent studies performed on *C. quadricarinatus* (Li *et al.*, 2010) and *M. rosenbergii* (Revathi *et al.*, 2012), where a gradual accumulation of lipids in the ovary was observed during vitellogenesis.

In relation to NFE, the low values found in the gonads of mature animals (male and female) suggest that these compounds have a secondary role in the formation of *C. caementarius* gametes. In contrast, the

high levels observed in the hepatopancreas may suggest that NFE is a complementary source of energy that supports, together with lipids, the intense reproductive behavior documented for this species. Viacava *et al.* (1978) reported daily successive mating events in males because of their polygamous behavior whereas Moreno *et al.* (2012) reported in females the capacity to remature and have successive spawning events throughout the reproductive season. In addition, these authors also reported in females a molting event performed prior to spawn, which implies a high energy demand.

In some crustaceans as in the case of the crayfish *Cherax destructor* (Jones & Obst, 2000) and marine decapods like penaeoideans (Vicent *et al.*, 1988; Marangos *et al.*, 1989; Bray & Lawrence, 1990; Palacios *et al.*, 2000) it has been recognized the capacity to transfer nutrients among tissues to support the high energy demand associated to gonadal maturation. In contrast, studies performed in marine and freshwater species such as *Penaeus vannamei* (Palacios *et al.*, 2000; Arcos *et al.*, 2003), *M. rosenbergii* (Cavalli *et al.*, 2001) and *A. cinereum* and *S. reticulatum* (Hasek & Felder, 2005), suggest the possibility of an active mobilization of nutrients from exogenous sources (instead of the hepatopancreas) to obtain energy compounds. In addition, Avarre *et al.* (2003) also suggested that some yolk nutrients in *Penaeus indicus* originate from ingested food either directly or after storage in the hepatopancreas.

Although the nutrient mobilization among *C. caementarius* main storage tissues was not directly evaluated in this study, the previously mentioned ability in crustaceans to get nutrients either from exogenous food or storage tissues, and the differences observed in this study between mature and immature animals with regard to the chemical composition of the gonads and the hepatopancreas (Table 2) led us to hypothesize that *C. caementarius* may be able to quickly assimilate and relocate yolk nutrient extracted from storage tissues (mainly hepatopancreas) and/or from exogenous food straight to the ovary, in order to support gametogenesis. The condition observed in animals from Limarí River, where immature females showed higher levels of protein and lipids in the hepatopancreas than mature females, while mature females showed higher levels of protein and lipids in the gonads than immature females, suggest a nutrient mobilization from the hepatopancreas to the ovary during gonadal maturation. On the other hand, the fact that the lipid levels found in the hepatopancreas of mature females from Choapa River were higher than the levels found in immature females, suggest

mobilization of lipids to the ovary from exogenous sources instead of hepatopancreas.

This hypothesis must be investigated for males and females in future experiments to properly understand how this species obtains and distributes the energy necessary to support reproductive activity. In summary, the basic nutritional requirements of *C. caementarius* adults prawns include low levels of NFE (5-10%) and high levels of both proteins (50-60%) and lipids (10-20%), specially during the mating season. This information can be used by local researchers to improve feeding practices in future activities of reproduction and culture under controlled conditions whether for natural population management or commercial purposes.

In conclusion, the results herein suggest that reproductive behavior and environmental conditions can modify the biochemistry of *C. caementarius*. Nevertheless, the main changes occurs in tissues involved in regulatory processes (the hepatopancreas and the gonads), and to a lesser extent in structural tissues (muscle).

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