NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

RESEARCH REPORTS

Title:

Breeding and Rearing of Sand Goby (Oxyeleotris marmoratus, Blk.) Fry

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Date:

30 November 1987

Publication Number: CRSP Research Reports 87-3

Price:

The CRSP will not be distributing this publication. Copies may be obtained

by writing to the authors.

Abstract:

Large-scale production of sand goby fry was conducted at the Nong-Sua Hatchery Station, Thailand, for one year. Approximately 1,000 egg nests containing 25 million eggs were collected from January through October under semi-natural breeding conditions. The hatching rate of fertilized eggs reached 80%. Fry were reared in two stages. In stage 1, the newly-developed fry, with average total body length of 4 mm and mouth clutch opening of about 0.1 mm, were first fed with a combination of chicken-egg slurry and live rotifers. The survival rate at this stage ranged from 7 to 55%, with an average of 20% among batches of egg nests collected during the year. Stage 2 involved raising older fry that were fed with live *Moina* sp., chironomid larvae, and ground trash fish from days 30 to 60, during which the survival rate ranged from 60 to 90% and length increased from 2.4 to 3.8 cm. Growth rate was inversely related to stocking density at this stage. A total of 147,300 juvenile fish was produced in the one-year effort.

This paper has been accepted for publication in Aquaculture.

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