Apocyclops panamensis as live feed for Sander lucioperca larviculture

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Introduction

- Larviculture is an important bottleneck in aquaculture.
- High mortality rates, variability in larval quality and quantity result in **unstable production**.
- Live feed use in larviculture is a solution to achieve higher survival and growth rates.
- Artemia sp. and Brachionus have been used in pikeperch (Sander lucioperca) larviculture (Policar et al. 2019).
- **Copepods** as a live feed alternative (Ajiboye et al. 2010).

Results

The highest **survival rate** was 56% in diet Bra-17 and Bra-34 and lower in Apo-17 (32%) and Apo-34 (50%) (Figure 1). No significant differences were found (ANOVA, p=0.07). **Growth** did not showed any significant

Methods

• We analysed daily the stomach contents, survival rate and growth rate 3-7 dph

Diet	Live feed organism	Amount of live feed*fish ⁻¹ *day ⁻¹	Larval stocking density
Bra-17	Brachionus plicatilis	340	50 larvae*l-1
Bra-34			100 larvae*l-1
Apo-17	Apocyclops panamensis		50 larvae*l-1
Apo-34			100 larvae*l-1

• At dph 7, we observed feeding organisms in the stomach of all fish and in all diets,

although we could not determined the amount for Bra-17 and Bra 34.

For pikeperch larvae fed with A. panamensis, we observed the ingestion of these

difference between the diets (ANOVA, p=0.411).



Figure 1. Survival rates from dph 3 until dph 7 for the 4 diets





Video (to watch, scan QR code). Larvae after ingestion of one copepod which is still alive in the digestive system of the fish.

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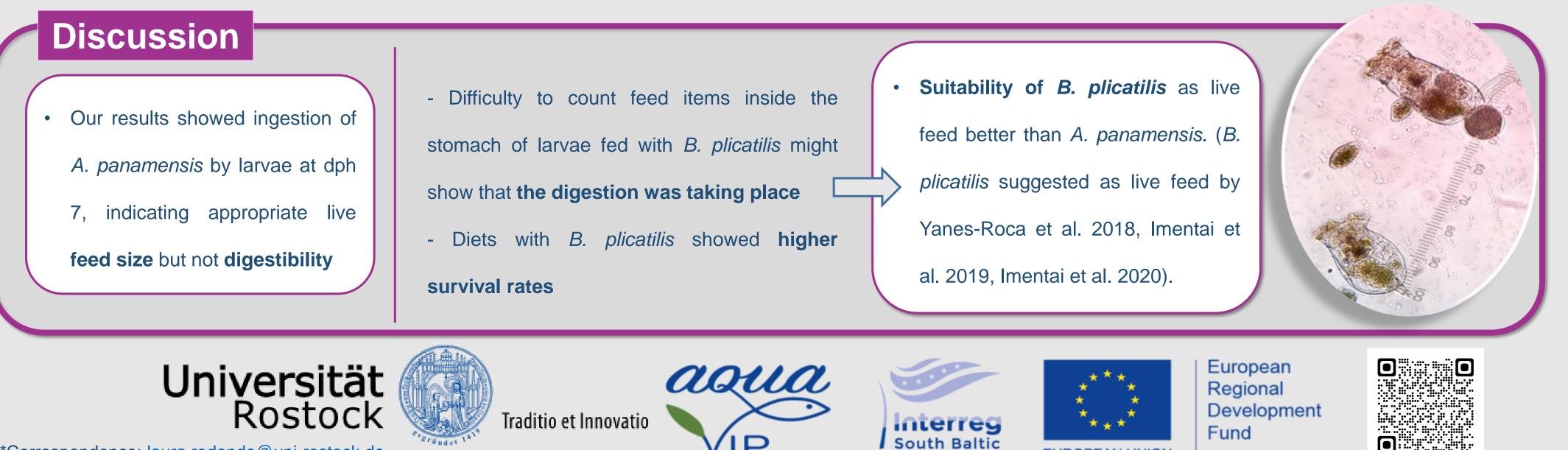
• ...but, 30 min maximal after intake, we observed the excretion of the poorly digested copepods (Figure 2).







Figure 2. Serial photo shooting of one of the larvae defecating a copepod.



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