Nursing on Early Juvenile of Spotted Babylon

(Babylonia areolata Link, 1807) to 1 cm with Different Stocking Density

Ritthikorn Sornkaew* and Bung-orn Srimukda
Chanthaburi Coastal Fisheries Research and Development Center

Abstract

Nursing on early juvenile of spotted babylon (Babylonia areolata Link, 1807), 3.35 mm in mean shell length, 0.0147 g in mean body weight were carried on 300 L of circle tanks (0.636 m² of bottom area) with stocking density at 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 and 6,000 inds/m². Three replications were studied for each density. After 30 days of experiment period, the number of juvenile were 1,194, 1,820, 2,397, 3,002 and 3,672 inds/tank and the survival rate were 93.89, 95.37, 94.24, 94.40 and 96.23 %, respectively. The statistic proved to be significant for the number of juvenile (P<0.05) but not for the survival rate (P>0.05). The average shell length were 12.87, 12.30, 11.85, 11.78 and 11.29 mm and the body weight were 0.3920, 0.3322, 0.3154, 0.2982 and 0.2654 gram, respectively. Moreover, the result showed that the juveniles with shell length more than 1 cm were 1,175, 1,754, 2,298, 2,827 and 3,319 inds/tank or 98.37, 96.38, 95.87, 94.19 and 90.38 %, respectively and were significant difference between density (P<0.05). Accordingly, nursing on early juvenile of spotted babylon with density 6,000 inds/m² was the most optimum density because of the highest number of juveniles with shell length more than 1 cm. Also, the survival rate showed no statistical difference from each density.

Key words: spotted babylon, nursing, density

*Corresponding author: 165 Moo 9, Tambon Bangkacha, Muang District, Chanthaburi Province 22000
Tel. 0 3945 7987-8 e-mail: ritthiks@yahoo.com