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## Short Communication

# INTENSIVE REARING OF GRASS CARP LARVAE *CTENOPHARYNGODON IDELLA* (VALENCIENNES 1844) UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS

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## ABSTRACT

Appelbaum, S. and Uland, B., 1979. Intensive rearing of grass carp larvae *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Valenciennes 1844) under controlled conditions. *Aquaculture*, 17: 175—179.

This paper describes an indoor feeding experiment with grass carp larvae. It was intended to identify rates of survival and growth of newly hatched larvae in a hatchery using dry feed only until they reached a size which allowed stocking in growing ponds without additional nursing. The larvae fed on Alkan yeast reached a mean total length of 10.3 mm with negligible mortality rates within a feeding period of 1 week. Problems concerning optimal feeding with dry feed and optimal stocking densities in rearing tanks are briefly discussed.

## INTRODUCTION

Interest in the commercial cultivation of grass carp has increased in the past few years. Consequently, the problem of intensive feeding of fry under controlled conditions has become more important. Several kinds of feed have been tried for rearing grass carp fry in the past (Grosev, 1970; Josifow, 1973; Jähnichen, 1975; Solonin, 1975; Schlumpberger et al., 1976; Huisman, 1978). Little success in rearing trials was reported by Lieder and Jähnichen (1975) when fry were fed on dry feed only. This paper tries to answer the question of whether grass carp larvae can be fed on Alkan yeast (*Candida lypolitica* growing on *n*-paraffin) while achieving reasonable growth with maximum survival. Previous experiments with common carp indicated that Alkan yeast is a highly nutritive source during the first feeding period (Appelbaum, 1977).