

THE MASS PRODUCTION OF SNAKESKIN GOURAMI SEEDS, *Trichopodus pectoralis* IN CONTROLLED ROUND TARPAULIN TANKS



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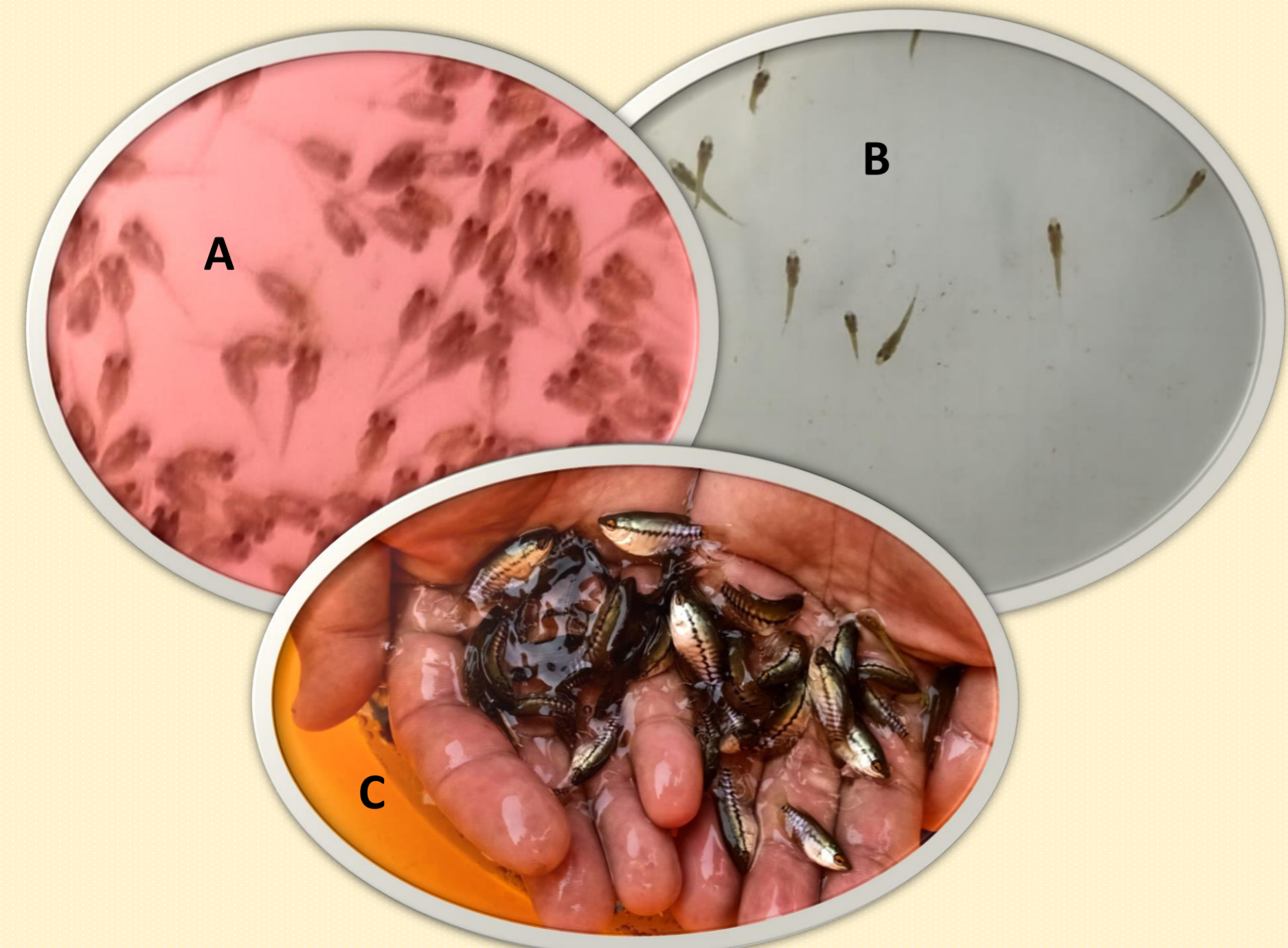
Spawning of Snakeskin gourami broodstocks



Harvesting the larvae



Preparing Nursery Tank and spreading the larvae



A. Hatching larvae, B. 14 days fry, C. 90 days seed

Introduction

Snakeskin gourami (*Trichopodus pectoralis*) or sepat siam (from the *Osphronemidae* family) :

- ✓ found in fresh waters in Southeast Asia such as Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia.
- ✓ introduced to Sumatra, Borneo, Java and Sulawesi [Indonesia] [Kottelat et al. 1993],
- ✓ has been developed in National Center for Freshwater Aquaculture since 2022. The broodstocks came from waters in Sukabumi district, west Java.

Spawning

Spawning habit :

when it is about to spawn, the male brood makes a nest in the form of foam that is until they hatch

In Spawning Media :

- ✓ Ten pieces of dried banana leaves were placed into the tanks (for shelter and to grow the natural food of snakeskin gourami.
- ✓ Approximately 40 broodstocks were placed in tarpaulin tanks equipped with low pressure aeration with a male to female ratio of 1:1.
- ✓ The total length of the broodstock was more than 15 cm with a weight of around 115 g/fish.
- ✓ In each spawning period, 6-7 broodstocks were found to successfully spawn with total number of larvae produced around 5,000 individuals/ broodstock.
- ✓ The larvae are left with the broodstocks for 14 days after the eggs were released.
- ✓ Furthermore, the larvae were transferred to the nursery tanks.

Nursery

- ✓ Five days before seed stocking, the tarpaulin tanks were filled with 40 cm of water high, 10 banana leaves were added to grow natural food without aeration.
- ✓ Aeration is turned on with low pressure, just before stocking.
- ✓ The density of larvae in the nursery tanks were 2,000 individuals/m³.
- ✓ Food for 7 days larvae were *Infusoria* and *Moina* sp.
- ✓ Starting on the eighth day, the larvae were also given additional artificial food, powdered form, until harvest on the nineteenth day.

Rearing

During 90 days of rearing:

- ✓ The survival rate was 25.4%, with a total length of 4.51 ± 1.26 cm, standard length of 3.71 ± 1.06 cm and body weight of 1.67 ± 1.34 g.
- ✓ After sorting, 23.7% were into the large criteria and 76.3% are into the medium and small criteria.

Reference

Kottelat, M., A. J. Whitten, S. N. Kartikasari, and S. Wirjoatmodjo. 1993. Freshwater fishes of Western Indonesia and Sulawesi. Periplus Editions, Hong Kong.



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