

7. Siphon staring at the very bottom of the container where the nauplii are crowding or use the bottom drain when available.

VI. Disease Treatment

For lesions :



Antibiotic bath (1.3 grams antibiotic per 6 liters of water) for 2-4 hours. It may be necessary to this overnight for extreme cases.

For parasites:

Formalin bath (100-150 ppm) for 30 minutes for 3 consecutive days.

VII. Market Prices

(as of May 1998, Dagupan City)

45 days	P3
60 days	P5
90 days	P10
Breeders	P600 per pair

Small sizes of goldfish are for sale.

Come and visit us to see our aquaria and breeding facilities.

Breeding of **GOLDFISH** *(Egg-bearing type)*



Para sa karagdagang kaalaman, sumangguni sa:

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

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Breeding *of* **GOLDFISH** (*Egg-bearing type*)

I. Male/Female Characteristics

- Female - more pot-bellied
- Male - longer body



II. Maturation/Spawning Age

- Natural spawning usually occur from February to October and stops during the cold months.
- Spawning cycle of every 15-20 days.
- Spawning not less than 1,000 eggs are laid per spawning for small sizes.
- A 90% hatching and survival rate is normally attained.

III. Spawning Methods

- Natural
- Artificial - by hand stripping (forcing out of the eggs by pressing and sliding one's hand over the abdomen and placing the eggs in a tank containing the males).

IV. Characteristics observed when ready for mating:

Male pursues female, thugging at the female's belly.

A. Facilities/equipment needed:

1. PE tank of about 100 li. capacity
2. Slatted plastic trays to be placed at the bottom of the tank to protect eggs from the parents
3. Aerator
4. Egg collectors made from nylon rope



B. Steps :

1. Set up the tank, place plastic slats, nylon collector and aeration.
2. Aerate water overnight.
3. Place 1 female and 3-4 males per tank.
4. Remove parents 2-3 hours after spawning.



*** Aeration of eggs must be very gentle to ensure hatching.**

5. Give good (Artemia) starting on the fifth day after spawning until two weeks. Thereafter, artificial feeds.
6. Let the set-up stand for 10 days. Changing of water is not necessary.
7. After 10 days, transfer to grow-out tank or pond.

*** Avoid overstocking so that even during power interruptions, absence of aeration will not be critical.**



V. Hatching of Artemia

1. Wash the cysts with tap water.
2. Using a conical/funnel-shaped tank, incubate the cysts for 24-48 hours in natural seawater at a density of not greater than 5 g/L of incubation medium.
3. Keep temperature within the range of 25-30°C and the pH at 8-9.
4. Provide sufficient light at least during the first two hours of continuous illumination of about 2,000 lux (attained by a 40-watt fluorescent light tube suspended about 20 cm above the hatching container).
5. Maintain the dissolved oxygen level above 2 ppm with cysts kept in suspension by strong aeration throughout the incubation period.
6. When hatching has occurred (Indicated by the brownish orange coloration of the nauplii), stop aeration and cover the upper part of the container with a black cloth or plastic sheet for about 5-10 minutes.

