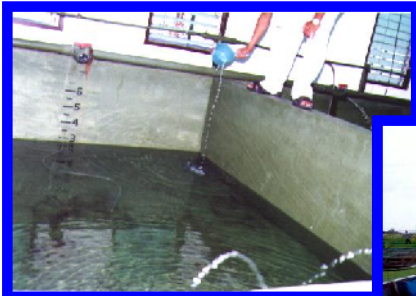


gentle aeration and dripping water. The eggs are expected to hatch after 36 hours.

7. Feed the larvae with Chlorella and hard-boiled egg yolk four times a day.
8. Transfer the fry in hapas at lower density for faster growth. Commercial feeds can be used.



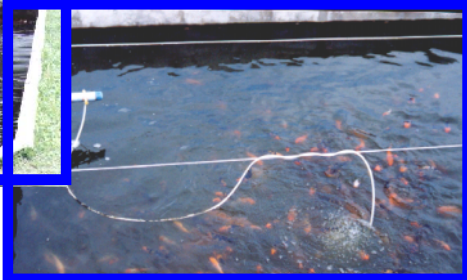
feeding of fry



nursery tank



grow out



ready-to-harvest fingerlings

KOI CARP *breeding*

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Para sa karagdagang kaalaman, sumangguni sa:

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Published by the ASIAN FISHERIES ACADEMY

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KOI CARP *breeding*

Maturation Age, Spawning Period and Fecundity

- Both sexes usually reach maturity within one year
- Peak months for spawning is from May to October
- Number of eggs laid depends on spawner's size. There are about 200,000 to 300,000 eggs laid per kilogram of fish
- Hatching and survival rate is as high as 86% and as low as 20%

Sexual Differentiation

- Male – will yield milt easily upon light pressure on the urogenital pore
- Female – has a spot, round and bulging abdomen and swollen pinkish genital pore.

Characteristics of good Breeders

Male/Female

- Free from any deformities
- Head is triangular in shape
- Weighs 250-300 grams



- Sharp colors and good finnage
- Females with bulging stomach (gravid)
- Males with copious flow of milt upon gentle pressure of stomach
- Total weight of males must be twice the weight of the female

A. Facilities/Equipment Needed

- Concrete tank with dripping water and gentle aeration
- Egg-collectors made from PE rope or water lily
- Hapas
- Additional tanks if possible



B. Steps in Breeding

1. Set-up the breeding tank. Place the egg collector covering 75% of the water surface.
2. Regulate dripping water and aeration.
3. Catch and select breeders from the conditioning tank
4. Select gravid females and males of desired colors.
5. Stock breeders into the breeding tank at 1:1 or 1female: 2males ratio. Do the selection of breeders and stocking in the afternoon. (Spawning is expected from 1 to 4 A.M.)
6. In the next morning transfer the collectors with eggs to the hatching tank equipped with