
SEED REARING OF *RUDITAPES DECUSSATUS* (BIVALVIA: MOLLUSCA) USING TWO CULTURE TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

The carpet shell clam, *Ruditapes decussatus* is one of the most popular and commercially important mollusks in Egypt. This study aimed to investigate the effect of density (50, 150 and 200 ind/m²) and temperature (21 and 24 °C) on growth performances and survival rates of *Ruditapes decussatus* seeds using two different techniques (racking cage and closed system). The growth performances were determined by measurement of all biometric measurements comprised shell length, height, width, total weight, soft body weight and dry weight before, through and at the end of the experiments. The best growth was recorded in density 150 ind/m² in the racking cage. Concerning temperature experiment, the highest growth performances were recorded at 21±1 °C compared with other higher temperature.

Keywords: *Ruditapes decussatus*; density; temperature; racking cage; closed system; growth.

INTRODUCTION

Aquaculture can be considered as the most effective method to solve the problem of the depletion of the natural clam stock. There are a number of techniques or systems that are used for rearing most clams and other bivalves such as: (1) Floating upwelling system (FLUPSY) which is a nursery system that promotes the growth of juveniles or seed clams. In this technique, water welling was used to force feed nutrient-rich water to the juveniles through an intensive, controlled nursery system (Jones *et al.*, 1993). (2) Closed aquaculture systems (CASSs), which represent the most common rearing method used in bivalve hatcheries (Helm and Bourne, 2004; Rico-Villa *et al.*, 2006). (3) The flow through system (FTS) which is based on regular exchange of water for the reduction of bacteria as well as toxic matters which are gathered in the rearing water (New and Valenti, 2000). This method has been successfully used in the nursery culture of oysters, scallops, clams, mussels and in numerous fish hatcheries (Andersen *et al.*, 2000; Ritar, 2001; Tieman and Goodwin, 2001; Otoshi *et al.*, 2003; Sarkis *et al.*, 2006; Rico-Villa *et al.*, 2008).

Growth performance and survival rates are considered as the main factors in aquaculture as they provide information to maximize yield per unit of time and space as well as to determine

the required time to harvest clams commercially. The optimal seeding size, seeding season, optimal stocking density are significant factors that affect the growth performance of the cultured species (Dhraief *et al.*, 2016).

Nutrition is crucial in bivalve growth and survival (Marshall *et al.*, 2010). In traditional mollusc hatcheries, bivalves are fed live microalgae (Pernet *et al.*, 2003). The principles for choosing a suitable algal diet for bivalve larvae (or seed) depends on the form, mobility, size, toxicity as well as the ability of the bivalve or seed to trap, consume, digest and engulf the algae. However, mass production of microalgae for molluscs rearing in hatcheries and nurseries is very costly since this practice calls for experienced labor and ardent facilities which sum up to 20-50% of the overall seed production costs (Borowitzka, 1999).

According to Krom *et al.* (1985) and Porter *et al.* (1987), to solve nutrition problems, the rearing of seed clam should be started in marine fish ponds where only 20-30% of the nitrogen and phosphorus added as food is utilized by the fish. This represents an inefficient utilization of nitrogen and capital investment. In addition, the excess metabolites produced by the fish enhance the development of rich phytoplankton blooms, which often reach dangerous levels for the fish as well as

being a source of environmental pollution when the drainage water enters the sea. Edible, filter-feeding bivalves with high commercial value improve water quality, produce a high value by-product, and are an ideal solution to the problem of utilization of the excess phytoplankton (Motzkin *et al.*, 1982; Shpigel and Fridman, 1990).

The influence of food availability on bivalve growth depends on the environmental factor which consequently affects the physiological parameters that integrate the energy-balance equation (Bayne and Newell, 1983). The ingestive and digestive capacity of these animals are the most important factors determining the energy available for growth. Therefore, the effect of food availability on growth is conditioned by the way in which this environmental variable acts on ingestion and absorption rates (Bayne *et al.*, 1989).

Temperature is a very important factor limiting bivalve distribution, affecting their activity level and energy balance. Temperature tolerance can be modified by physiological processes, including feeding activity, metabolism and growth (Kinne, 1971; Hoffmann, 1983) and behavioral acclimation to the temperature regime of the animal's environment. The present study aims to evaluate the effect of different stocking density in racking technique on growth performance and survival rates of the clam *Ruditapes decussatus* seeds reared in private marine fish pond and under controlled temperature in closed laboratory system (closed- down welling techniques).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experiment 1: This experiment was used to determine the effect of density of seed per square meter in racking technique on growth rate.

Preparation of racking cage

The cage was deployed using iron stakes with 80 cm in length and a 3 mm mesh net attached to the stakes. The cage was divided to three racks and each rack was divided equally to three parts (as three replicates) and the surface area for each part was 50 X 50 cm (length and width, respectively). The distances between each rack were 20 cm. The surface area for each rack equal 150 X 50 cm (length

and width, respectively). All cage frames were covered with net to protect clam seed from predators (fish). These racks were named as upper, middle and lower racks. The densities of seed were 50 ind. /m² in upper rack, 150 /m² for middle rack and 200 ind. /m² for lower rack.

Experimental setup

The experiment was performed for two months (from October 8th– December 3rd 2016) in a private fish farm located in Abu-Sultan, Ismailia, where water exchange occurs by tidal exchange and wind. The average depth of the pond was 1 m, with a maximum depth of about 1.5 m. Three replicates for each density were made. Specimens were purchased from clam collectors working at Lake Timsah in October 2016. Their shell lengths were measured by digital Vernier caliper with an accuracy of 0.01 mm and their weights were measured using Sartorius balance with an accuracy of 0.01 g. 39 seed clams with a mean length and weighted 18.03 mm \pm 1.14 and 1.03 g \pm 0.13, respectively, were stocked in the upper rack (13 individuals / 0.25 m²). 114 seed clams with a mean length and weight of 18.13 mm \pm 0.97 and 1.06 g \pm 0.16, respectively, were stocked in the middle rack (38 individuals / 0.25m²). 150 seed clams with a mean length of 18.35 mm \pm 0.85 and 1.06 g \pm 0.13, respectively, were stocked in the lower rack (50 individuals / 0.25m²). Particular attention has been taken place to the cleanness of farming nets (cage nets) to ensure normal respiration and adequate alimentation of the clams.

Water quality parameters

The parameters (temperature, salinity and pH) of water quality in the fish farm were monitored once a week between 1.00 pm to 3.00 pm. Total suspended matter was estimated biweekly and chlorophyll-*a* content once monthly. pH was measured by means of multimeter (Model AD1030, pH/mv). Temperature was measured with a mercury-in-glass thermometer (-10 to 100 \pm 0.5 °C). Salinity was measured using a refractometer (Model Atago S/ Mill salinity meter 100%). Chlorophyll-*a* was measured using the spectrophotometric method (Strickland and Parsons1972). Five liters of seawater were filtered using what man filter paper for suspended matter estimation. It was then placed in an oven for 1 hour at 104 °C. The weight of

the filter paper was recorded before and after drying and total suspended matter (TSM) was calculated as the weight difference between the two recordings and expressed as g/l.

Experiment 2

This experiment was used to determine the effect of temperature on growth rate and survival rate of seed clams in closed downwelling technique.

Preparation of experimental tanks

Two square fiber glass tanks (large tanks) with dimensions of 60 X 60 X 30 cm (length X width X height) and four plastic tanks (small tanks) with dimensions of 25 X 20 X 15 cm (length X width X height) were used in this experiment. The tanks were disinfected with formaldehyde (38%), washed and then left to dry. The large tanks filled with 35 liters. Each two small tanks put up or placed above a large tank via wood panel. The small tanks filled with 5 l from large tank by means of a peristaltic pump (in closed circuit) with flow rate 1L/min (Fig. 1). All tanks aerated using a blower (Model BOYU ACQ-009 Air compressor electromagnetic, China) to reduce food setting or sedimentation. Water salinity was maintained constant at 25 ‰. The tap water added to the large tank to replace or compensate the raise of salinity due to evaporation. Water temperature in two large tanks were kept constant at 21 ± 1 °C and 24 °C by means of an aquarium heater (Model MINJIANG HK-300, China).

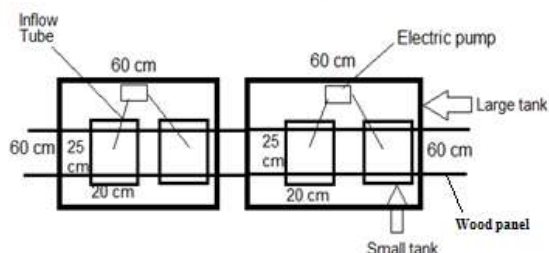


Fig. 1: Sketch showing the structure of closed rearing system.

Experimental setup

The experiment was performed in the Mariculture laboratory, at the Department of Marine Science, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, for four weeks from November 30th – December 28th 2016. Two replicates for each tested temperature were made; the tested temperature were 21 ± 1 °C and 24 °C. Eight

specimens were stocked per small tank with a mean length and weight of 16.709 mm and 0.840 g, respectively. Specimens in the small tanks placed above the large tank (with water temperature 21 ± 1 °C). Other specimens with a mean length and weight of 16.579 mm and 0.825 g, respectively, were stocked in the second small tanks which subsequently placed above other large tank with water temperature 24 °C. The daily feeding rate was 4 % of seed dry weight. The algal food (*Tetraselmis suecica*) was suspended in large tanks with strong aeration, to keep the food in suspension. The excreted feces from seed removed from small tanks using siphonation each three day to minimize nitrogen wastes.

Algal culture

Tetraselmis suecica were cultured in 5 L and 20 L glass and plastic vessels in Mariculture laboratory at temperature 21 °C ± 1 with continuous illumination by vertical “daylight” fluorescent lamps. Salinity was fixed at 32‰. The culture medium described by Walne (1966) was used. Culture medium was added constantly (1 mL per L of algal culture). Continuous aeration was provided to prevent the algae from settling. Microalgae were harvested during the initial stationary phase of growth. Before being used as food, algal cells were counted with counter cell to determine the amount of algae which used in daily feeding.

Seed sampling

Samples were taken at four different times (day 0 —T0; day 14—T1; day 28— T2; day 42—T3 and day 56 —T4) with an interval of about two weeks between each sampling) for the first experiment. In the second experiment, the measurements were performed at the beginning (day 0 —T0) and the end (day 28 —T1). In each interval, shell length and total weight were measured for each replicate (in two experiments) while the height, width, dry weight and soft body weight were measured in the beginning and the end of the first experiment. The total weight, dry weight and soft body weight measured by means of an electronic balance, with an accuracy of 0.01g. Before weighing the seed, they were dried on absorbent paper for 10 min, to remove surface water. Dry weight was determined by drying the seed at 100 °C for 24 h.

Growth performance analysis

The growth of all individuals was estimated based on six biometric parameters: length (L), height (H), width (W), live weight (LW), dry weight (DW) and soft body weight (SW). To evaluate the individual's total growth rate, the instantaneous (specific) growth rate (K) was calculated using the following equation (Malouf and Bricelj, 1989):

$$K = (\ln W_2 - \ln W_1) * 100 / (t_2 - t_1) \quad [1]$$

Where W_2 and W_1 are the values of the different variables H, W, SW, DW, LW and L. at the end and beginning of each experiment, respectively and "t" is the number of days.

Survival (%) was estimated as $(N_t / N_0) \times 100$, where N_t is the number of live clams removed from the culture area after t and N_0 is the number of clams at the beginning of the experiment.

The total weight gain (TWG), length gain (LG), height gain (HG), width gain (WG), soft weight gain (SWG) and dry weight gain (DWG) were calculated according to the following equations, respectively

$$TWG = FBW - IBW \quad [2] \quad LG = FL - IL \quad [3]$$

$$HG = FH - IH \quad [4]$$

$$WG = FW - IW \quad [5]$$

$$SWG = FSW - ISW \quad [6]$$

$$DWG = FDW - IDW \quad [7]$$

Where F and I represent the final and initial of variables, respectively.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS (Version 22). Differences in specific growth rate and growth gain of shell length, height, width, total weight, dry weight, soft weight and survival rate among different densities were determined using a one-way ANOVA in the two experiments. If significant differences were present, LSD post hoc test was employed to check for differences between means. Significance levels for all analysis were set at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Experiment 1

Water quality parameters

Temperature, salinity and pH

Water temperature ranged between 17 °C in December 3rd 2016 and 30 °C in October 8th

2016, while salinity ranged between 25 ‰ in October 8th 2016 and 28 ‰ in October 22th and December 3rd 2016 (Fig.2). The maximum value of pH (8.2) was recorded in December 3rd 2016, while the minimum (7.7) was in October 8th 2016 (Fig. 2).

Chlorophyll-a and total suspended matter (TSM)

Chlorophyll-a ranged between 6.7 µg/l in December 2016 and 7.5 µg/l in October 2016 (Fig. 3). The lowest value of TSM was 0.09 g/l in December 2016 and the highest was 0.25 g/l in October 2016 (Fig. 3).

Growth performance analysis

a- Specific growth rate (SGR) and total growth gain

Differences in specific growth rate (SGR) and growth gain (GG) of shell length (SL), height (H), width (W), total weight (TW) soft body weight (SBW) and dry weight (DW) with different densities are shown in Figs. (4 - 9). The highest values of SGR and GG of SL, H, W, SBW and DW were recorded in density 150 ind/m² (0.2607, 0.3480, 0.4889, 1.346 and 0.9993, respectively). However, the highest values of SGR and GG of TW were recorded in density 50 ind/m². The lowest values of SGR and GG of all biometric measurements were recorded in density 200 ind/m². The differences in total increment of all biometric measurements were not significant except for those of length and total weight ($P < 0.05$). However, the differences between the total increment of length and total weight at density 50 ind/m² and 150 ind/m² were not significant but these densities were significant with density 200 ind/m². The differences in SGR of all biometric measurements were not significant except for length ($P < 0.05$). However, the differences in SGR of length at density 50 ind/m² and 150 ind/m² were not significant but these densities were significant with density 200 ind/m². Although the differences between SGR of total weight were not significant, the differences in SGR of total weight at density 50 ind/m² were significant with density 200 ind./m².

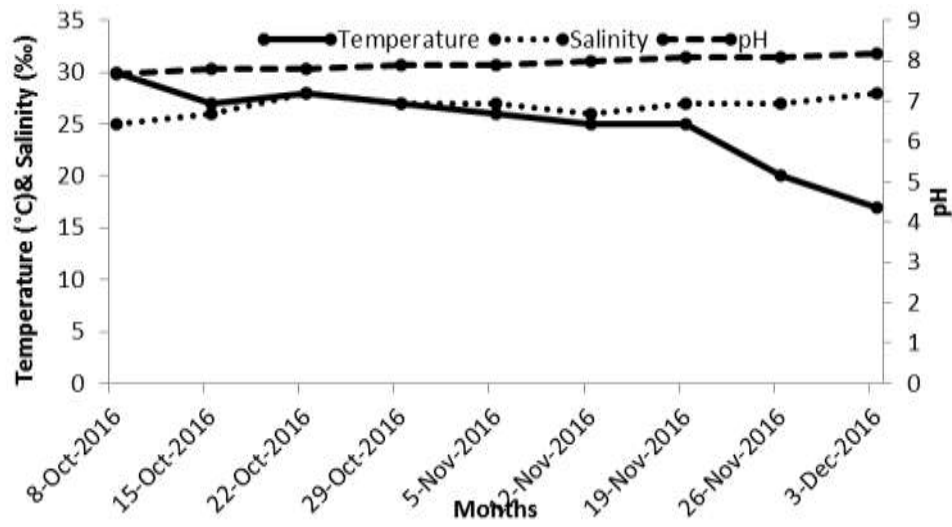


Fig. 2: Values of temperature, salinity and pH recorded in the fish pond during the experimental period.

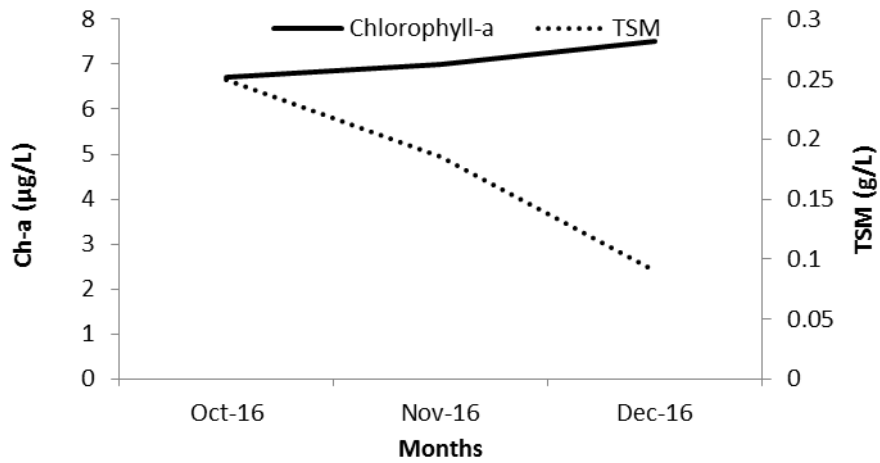


Fig. 3: Values of Chlorophyll-a (Ch-a) and TSM recorded in the fish pond during the experimental period.

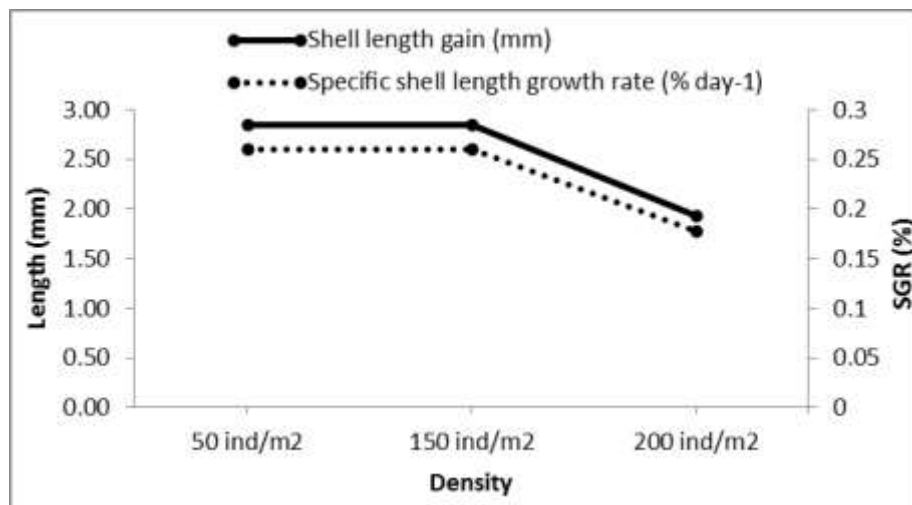


Fig. 4: Specific growth rate (SGR) and shell length gain in the different densities.

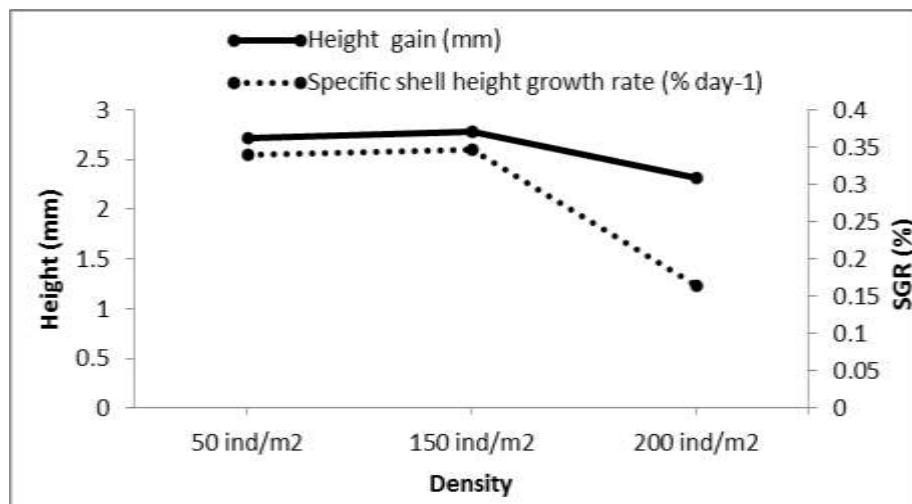


Fig. 5: Specific growth rate (SGR) and shell height gain in the different densities.

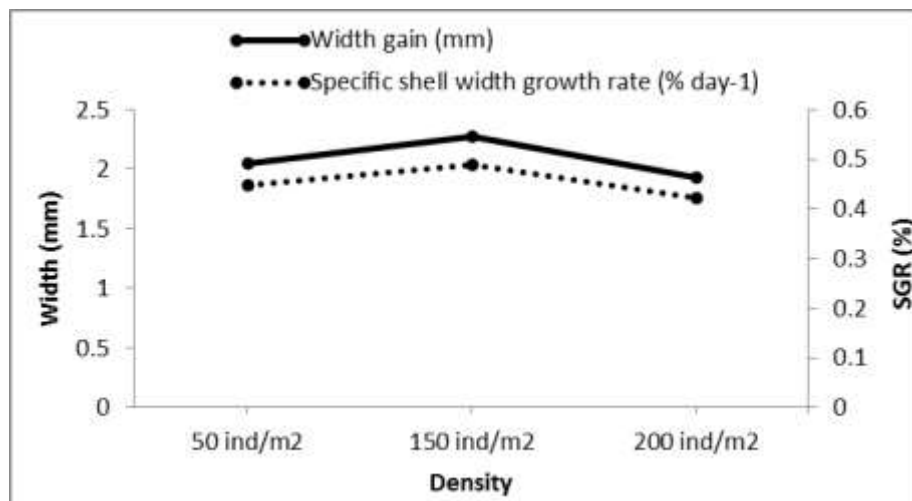


Fig. 6: Specific growth rate (SGR) and shell width gain in the different densities.

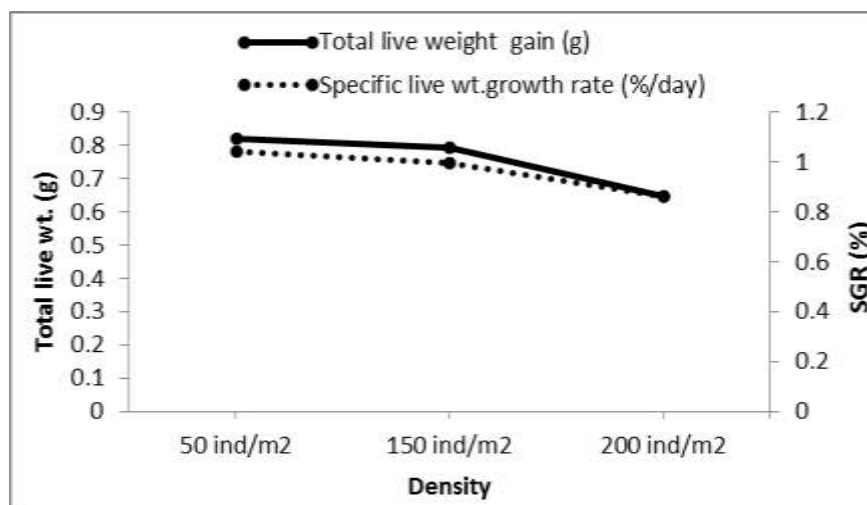


Fig. 7: Specific growth rate (SGR) and live weight gain in the different densities.

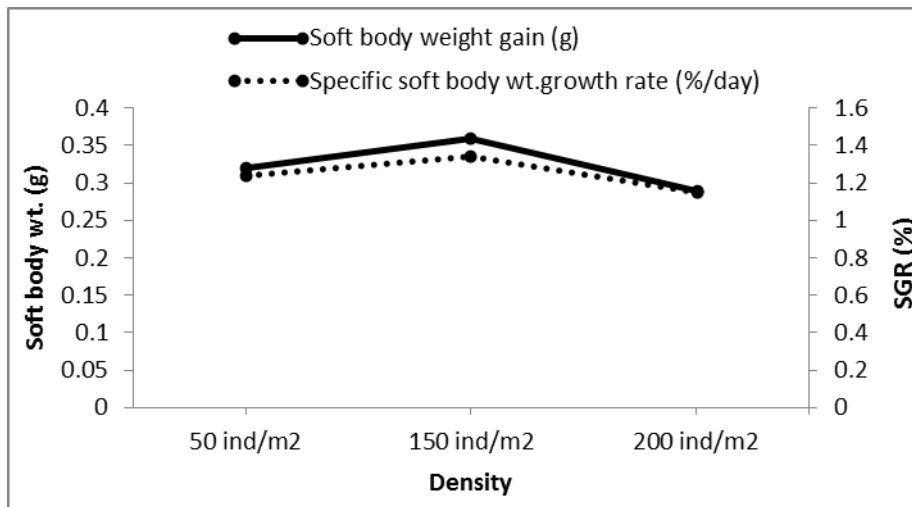


Fig. 8: Specific growth rate (SGR) and soft body weight gain in the different densities.

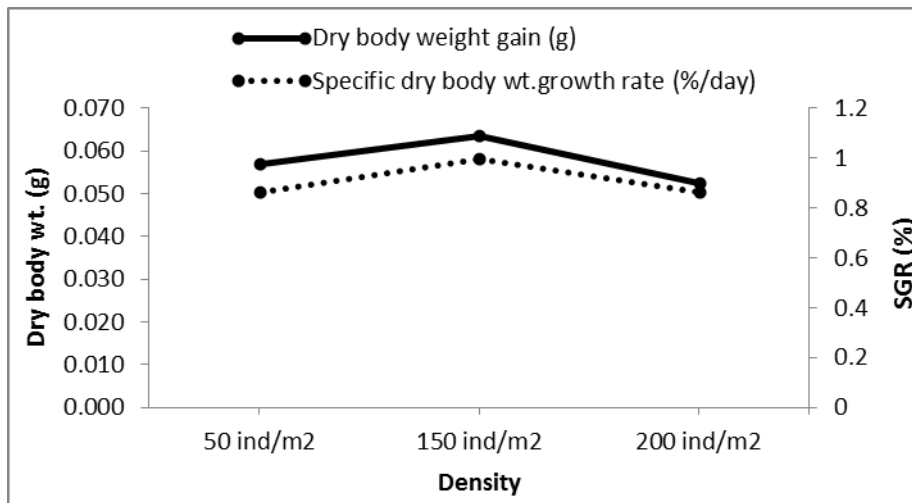


Fig. 9: Specific growth rate (SGR) and dry weight gain in the different densities.

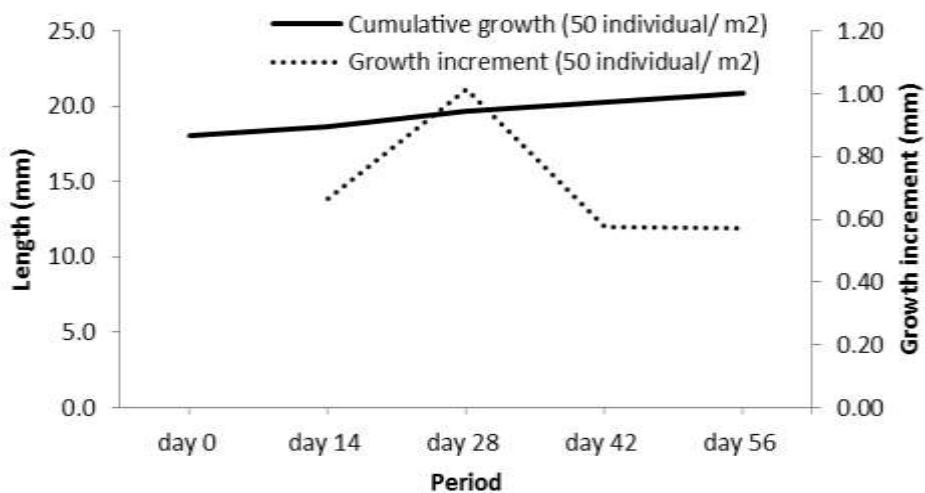


Fig. 10: The cumulative growth and growth increment of shell length for density (50 ind/m²) during experimental time intervals.

b- Cumulative growth and growth increment

The cumulative growth and growth increment with interval experimental periods (T0 - T4) for shell length and total weight are illustrated in Figs. (10 -15) for different densities. The figures clarify the following:

- At the density 50 ind/m², the initial length and weight were 18.03 mm and 1.03 g, respectively, and reached 20.86 mm and 1.85 g,

respectively, at the end of experiment (56 days). The highest and the lowest length increment were recorded at day 28 and day 56, respectively. The highest and the lowest weight growth increment were recorded at day 56, day 28, respectively (Figs. 10 & 13).

- At the density 150 ind/m², the initial length and weight were 18.13 mm and 1.06 g, respectively, and reached 20.98 mm and 1.85 g, respectively, at the end of experiment. The

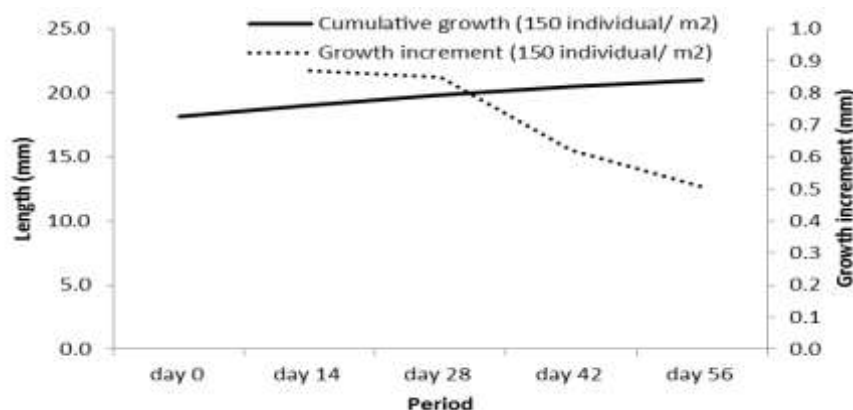


Fig. 11: The cumulative growth and growth increment of shell length for density (150 ind/m²) during experimental time intervals.

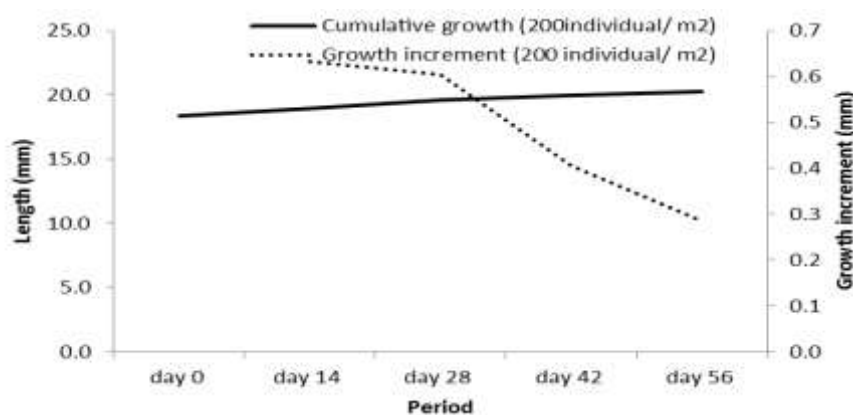


Fig. 12: The cumulative growth and growth increment of shell length for density (200 ind/m²) during experimental time intervals.

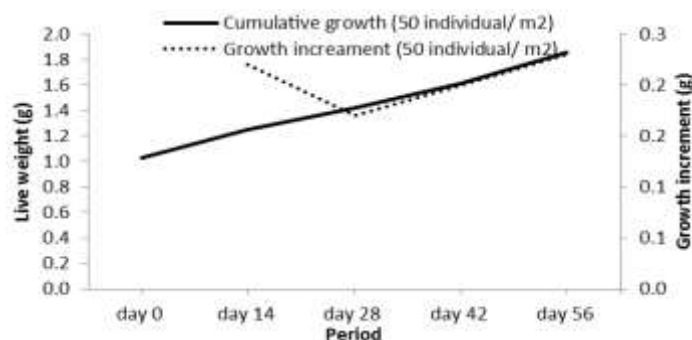


Fig. 13: The cumulative growth and growth increment of total weight for density (50 ind/m²) during experimental time intervals.

highest and the lowest length increment were recorded at day 14 and day 56, respectively. The highest and the lowest weight growth increment were recorded at day 14, and day 56, respectively (Figs. 11&14).

- At the density 200 ind/m², the initial length and weight were 18.35 mm and 1.06 g, respectively, and reached to 20.28 mm and 1.72 g, respectively, at the end of experiment. The highest length and weight growth increment were recorded at day 14, but the lowest were recorded at day 56 for length and weight (Figs. 12&15)

Fig. 15: The cumulative growth and growth increment of shell length for density (200 ind/m²) during experimental time intervals.

The survival rates of the three densities ranged from 85.33 to 87.18% with no

significant differences among the experimental densities ($P > 0.05$).

Experiment 2

Growth performance analysis

Mean values of specific growth rate (SGR) and growth gain (GG) of shell length (SL), total weight (TW) soft body weight (SBW) and dry weight (DW) recorded under different temperatures are shown in Figs. (17- 20), respectively. The highest values of SGR and GG of the four biometric measurements were recorded at temperature (21 ± 1 °C). The differences in growth gain and specific growth rate in all the biometric measurements were not significant with different temperature. The means initial and final values of the four biometric measurements in the two different temperatures were represented in Table 1.

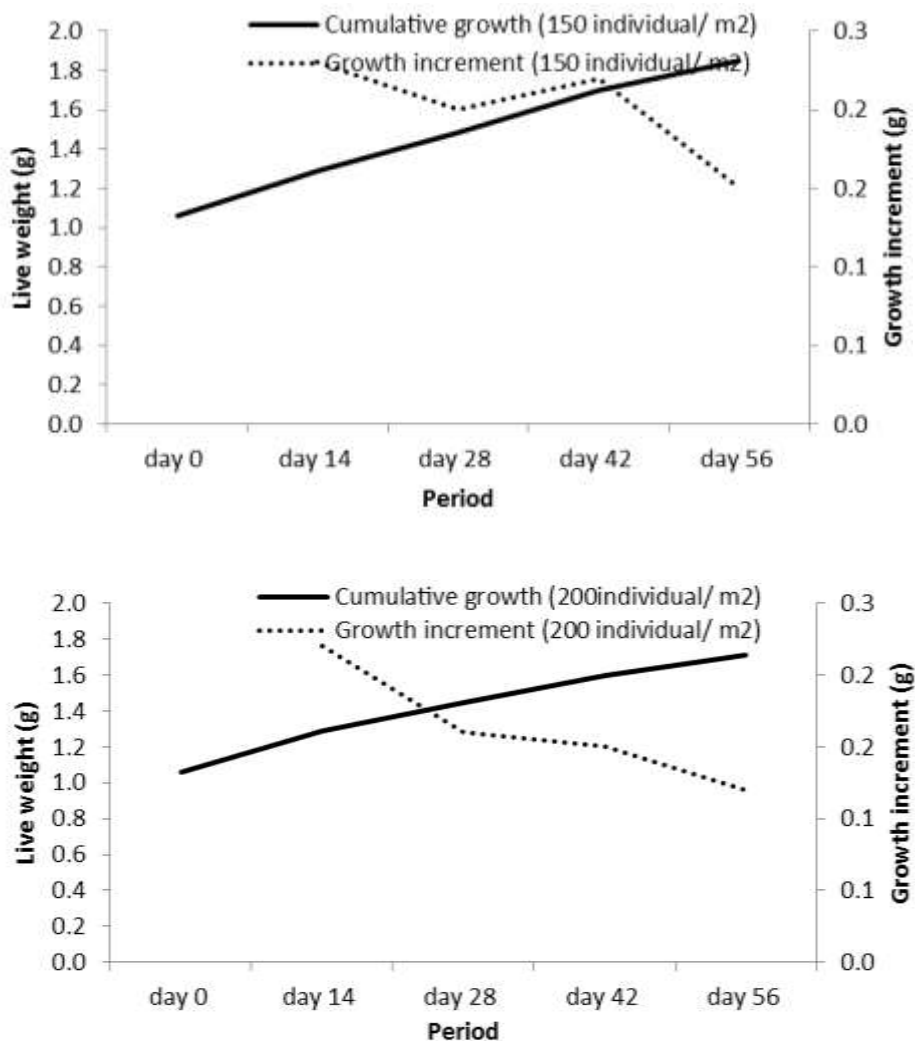


Fig. 15: The cumulative growth and growth increment of shell length for density (200 ind/m²) during experimental time intervals.

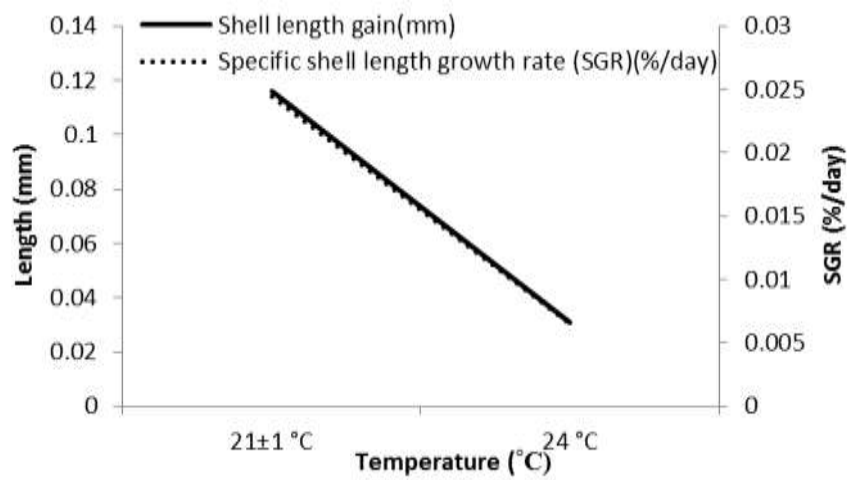


Fig. 16: Specific growth rate (SGR) and shell length gain in the two temperatures.

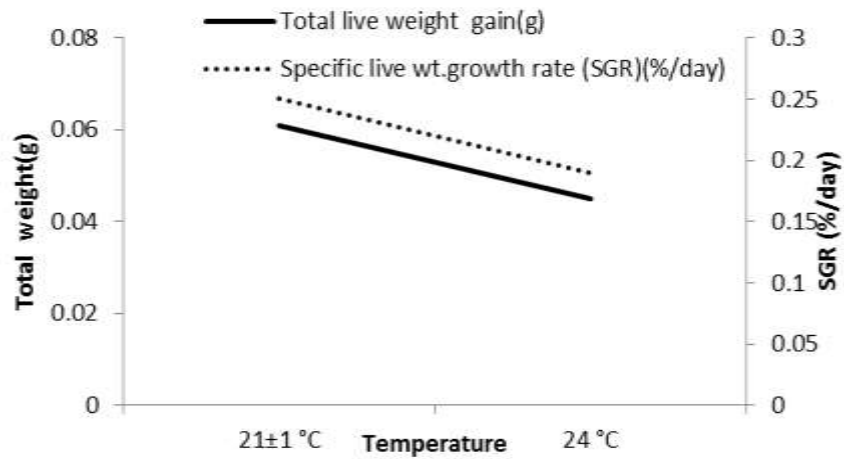


Fig. 17: Specific growth rate (SGR) and total weight gain in the two temperatures.

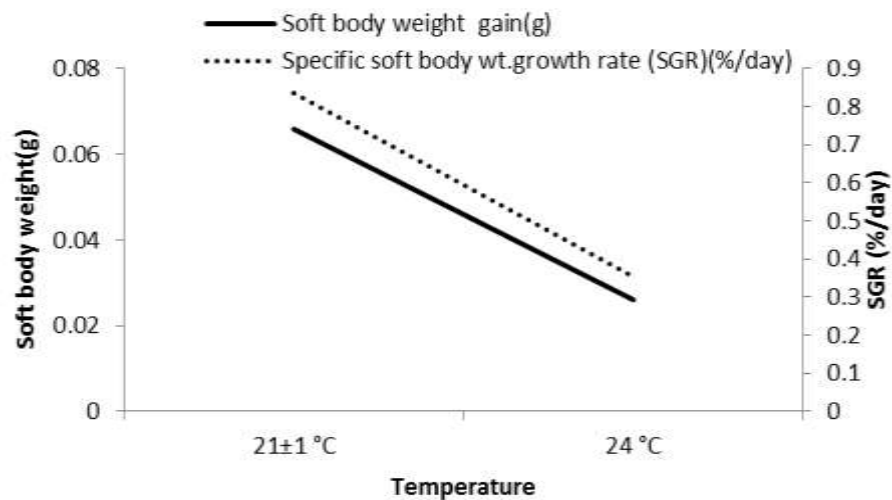


Fig. 18: Specific growth rate (SGR) and soft body weight gain in the two temperatures.

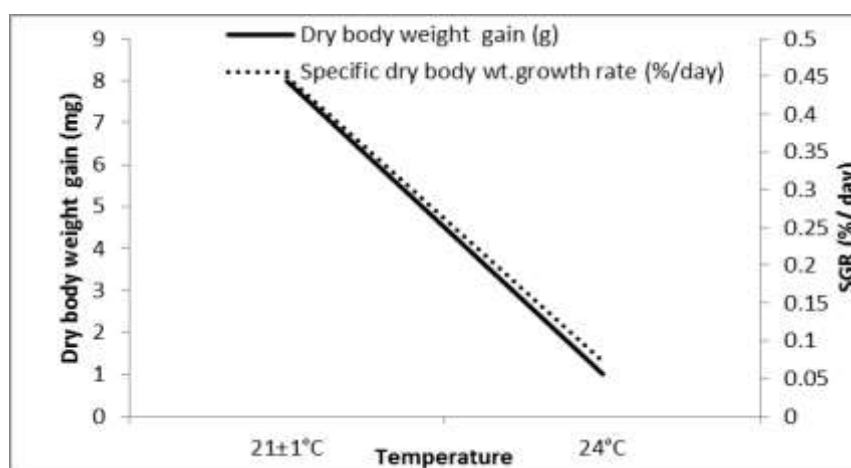


Fig. 19: Specific growth rate (SGR) and dry weight gain in the two temperatures.

Table 1: Means of initial and final values of shell length (SL), total weight (TW) soft body weight (SBW) and dry weight (DW) in the two different temperatures.

Temperature	21±1 °C	24 °C
Mean Initial length	16.709	16.579
Mean Final length	16.824	16.609
Initial body weight (IBW)	0.840	0.825
Final body weight (FBW)	0.901	0.870
Mean Initial Soft Body Wt.	0.25	0.25
Mean Final Soft Body Wt.	0.316	0.276
Mean Initial Dry Soft Body Wt.	0.049	0.049
Mean Final Dry Soft Body Wt.	0.057	0.050

Survival rates at temperatures 21±1 °C and 24 °C were 93.75 % and 100 %, respectively, by the end of the study. Although survival rate was higher at temperature (24 °C) compared to other temperature, these differences were not statistically significant.

DISCUSSION

There are many factors that affect the growth of bivalves such as growing area, seasons of the year, temperature, quantity and quality of food as well as dissolved oxygen (Gouletquer *et al.*, 1989, 1999; Baud and Bacher 1990; Chool-Shin and Shin, 1999; Sobral and Widdows, 2000). While many of these factors are dependent on each other, some of them are dominant; indeed food availability and temperature are the factors that have the major influence on growth (Eversole *et al.*, 1986; Robert *et al.*, 1993; Paterson and Nell,

1998). Other factors, such as salinity and oxygen, can affect the growth but do not appear to have a notable effect on the present results, since they were very stable and adequate for the clam growth.

Effect of density on growth performance and survival rate

In fish farm, (Abu-Sultan City), shell length (SL), shell height (SH), shell width (SW), total live weight (TW), soft body weight (SW) and dry body weight (DW) increments of *T. decussatus* were recorded. The results of growth increment (GI) of all biometric measurements shell length (SL), shell height (SH), shell width (SW), total live weight (TW), dry body weight (DW) and soft body weight (SW)) showed no significant differences among different densities in length and total weight.

According to Dhraief *et al.* (2016), the density was considered the main factor that affect growth performance and survival rate of *R. decussatus* seed. However, their results clarify that the growth performance recorded in density 200 and 300 ind/m² were higher than other density (400 and 500 ind/m²). In the present study, the density 50 and 150 ind/m² recorded higher growth performance and survival rate than the other density (200 ind/m²). The low results of density of 200 ind/m² were confirmed by Saint-Flex *et al.*, (1984) where they showed that the growth of clam was higher for rearing densities of 50 and 100 ind/m² than for densities of 200, 300 and 400 ind/m².

Albentosa *et al.* (1997) recorded influences of quantity and food on growth performance of *R. decussatus* seed. Their results showed that the optimum feeding rate was 2% of dry or organic weight of seed in addition to that the live food is considered the most effective food. These results interpreted the good growth in the present study where there was high diversity of phytoplankton in fish farm.

Matias (2013) recorded the growth performance at the two different seeding sites in Formosa lagoon (Portugal) under different water quality parameters and constant density (300 ind/m²). In general, their results were different with the present study. He recorded that growth increment in the two sites ranged from 8 mm to 10 mm per year. In the present study, the growth increment ranged from 1.93 to 2.85 mm at 56 days. The different results among two study can be attributed to the different stocking density, water quality (mainly temperature and chlorophyll-a), seeding size and different techniques.

Chessa *et al.* (2013) recorded different growth performance under different seasons (spring and autumn) and different techniques (natural rearing and floating upwelling system) for seeds of *R. decussatus*. The higher growth performance was recorded in spring and autumn seasons for floating upwelling system (10 mm in 101 day and 8 mm in 70 day, respectively) than the natural rearing. In the present study, the overall growth performance in all densities ranged from 1.93 mm to 2.85 mm in 58 day was smaller when compared to Chessa (2013) results.

Serder *et al.* (2007) recorded different growth performances under different culture methods and the preference of the hard plastic nets method (7.63 mm year⁻¹). In the present study, racking cage performed good growth in density 50 and 150 ind/m² (2.83 and 2.85 mm in 56 days, respectively) while low growth at density 200 ind/m² (1.93 mm in 56 days). The overall growth performance in the present study was high than Serder *et al.* (2007) and Dhraief *et al.* (2016) (7-13 mm in 31 months) and Yamamoto and Iwata (1956) (34.4 mm in 3 years), Shpigel and Fridman (1990), Breber (1985) (5 mm in 8 months), Matias (2013) (8-10 mm year⁻¹) and Lake (1992) (6-10 mm year⁻¹) results. Rearing cages used in the present study seemed to be a suitable and good method for rearing clam seeds. It increases the surface area and performed a good growth conditions. The other techniques used by Serder *et al.* (2007) and Dhraief *et al.* (2016) depended mainly on the bottom culture (hard plastic net, box, polyamide net and fenced ground) without exploitation of water column. The prevalence of the present method is the more exploitation of water column by increasing the surface area, yield and stocking density.

The specific growth rate (SGR) ranged from 0.002 - 0.003 day⁻¹ for shell length and 0.0086 - 0.01 day⁻¹ for total weight at different densities. These results were greater than Matias (2013) results where SGR of shell length were 0.0015 and 0.0016 through October and November 2008, respectively. The high SGR in the present study can be attributed to high food availability in Abu-Sultan fish pond and the suitable of water parameters (temperature, salinity and water flow,.....etc) and seeding size as well as stocking density.

The other critical factor controlling the rearing cycle is mortality rate, which can be either affected by water quality parameters (Gribben *et al.*, 2002), type of substrate (Cigarria and Fernández, 1998), culture technique (Breber, 1985), planting season (Anderson *et al.*, 1982), seed size (Spencer *et al.*, 1991), predation (Toba *et al.*, 1992) and presence of pathogens (Breber, 1985). The results of survival rates in different densities ranged from 85.33 to 87.18 % through 8 weeks. The rate of mortality in this experiment were lower than recorded by Dhraief *et al.* (2016)

which ranged from 44.67 to 48.33 % through 31 months) and Serder *et al.* (2007) (ranged from 32 to 62 % through 12 months). The mortality rate decreased through this experiment as the predation prevented via covering nets. The recorded mortality may be as result of appearance of fouling over the nets which can decline the penetration of water and water flow around clams.

Serder (2007) recorded the influence of different rearing techniques on survival rate of *R. decussatus* seed. The survival rate was high in the hard plastic net method (64 %) than other method as box and fenced (42%) and polyamide (32%). The cause of high mortality in box and fenced ground and polyamide methods were the clogging of openings nets and decline of flow rate of water. This interpretation agrees with reasons of mortality in the present study.

Effect of temperature on growth performance and survival rate

The growth rate of seeds in both trials was generally small but with preference of those recorded at 21 °C is compared to those at 24 °C. The differences among trials were not significant. The growth increment (GI) of shell length and total weight were 0.116 mm and 0.061 g at temperature 21 °C. According to Laing *et al.* (1987), the greatest growth-rate coefficients for *R. decussatus* juveniles occurred at 12-20°C. These results interpreted the small growth in all trials especially at 24 °C in the present study. Albentosa *et al.* (1999) recorded good growth performance of *R. decussatus* that feed on 2% of dry weights of seed with *Isochrysis galbana* at temperature 21 ±1 °C. The length and total weight increments were 2.99 mm and 0.021 g through 6 weeks, respectively.

Albentosa *et al.* (1997) recorded growth performance of *R. decussatus* under different freeze-dried phytoplanktonic species (*Isochrysis galbana*, *Tetraselmis suecica* and *Phaeodactylum tricornerutum*) at temperature 18 °C. The total weight increment which ranged from 0.02 to 0.127 g which differ than the results in the present study where total weight increment ranged from 0.045 g to 0.061 g. The differences in these results may be due to seeding size and quality of food.

Walne (1972) demonstrated that *R. decussatus* is very sensitive to reductions in temperature from 20 to 10 °C, and lowers its filtration rate by more than 45 %. Therefore it appears that the optimum temperature for *R. decussatus* is ca. 20 °C as its physiological performance is poorer at lower and higher temperatures, due mainly to reduced filtration rates (ca. 45 % reduction at 10 °C, 15.9 % at 27 °C and 35.5 % at 32 °C). Also Maitre-Allain (1982) showed that Manila clam stop growing at temperatures below 6 °C and above 19 °C. The main reasons of low growth performance were generally referred to the high temperature (caused physiological stress) and consequently decline feeding rate.

According to Ali (1970), Walne (1972), Winter (1978), Widdows (1978), the increase in temperature over the range 20 - 32 °C caused a marked reduction in the scope for growth of *R. decussatus*. Scope for growth declined approximately to zero for temperatures above 27 °C and was negative at 32 °C. Though partially compensated by an increase in absorption efficiency this reduction was mainly due to the lowering of the energy input (i.e. food consumption) as a result of a decline in feeding rate and this probably reflects the disruption of temperature adaptation mechanisms and inhibition of feeding activity at elevated temperatures as found for species of *Crassostrea*, *Ostrea* and *Mytilus*. Sobral and Widdows (1997) recorded that higher scope for growth or growth performance and survival rate at 20 °C than 27 and 32 °C. These results agree with Albentosa *et al.* (1994) who determine the optimum thermal condition for growth of clam (*Venerupis pullastra*) seed. The optimum temperature was 20 °C comparable with 10, 15 and 25 °C. These results agree with the results in the present study.

The survival rate ranged from 93.75 % at 21 °C and 100 % at 24 °C. The differences were not significant. The mortality in first trial may be due to low physiological condition or low feeding rate. The survival rate was higher than the previous studies.

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الملخص العربي

استهدفت هذه الدراسة تحسين وتطوير عملية الاستزراع الخاصة بالنوع *ريديتايس ديكوساتسمن* الرخويات وذوات المصراعين أحد أنواع الجندوفلي الاقتصادي في بحيرة التمساح من حيث محاولة تربية صغاره في كثافات مختلفة (50 فرد/م²، 150 فرد/م² و 200 فرد/م²) وكذا تحديد الكثافة المثلى في التربية في نظام جديد الا وهو الارتفاع. وقد قامت الدراسة ايضا بتحديد تأثير درجات الحرارة (21 و 24 درجة سيليزية) علي نمو صغار الجندوفلي في نظام مغلق في المعمل المائي. حيث اظهرت النتائج أن جميع القياسات المورفومترية (الطول، الارتفاع، العرض، الوزن الجاف و وزن اللحم) سجلت اعلي قيمة في كثافة 150 فرد/م² خلال 56 يوم من التربية باستثناء الوزن الكلي الذي سجل اعلي قيمة في كثافة 50 فرد/م²، وقد اظهرت النتائج ان صغار الجندوفلي قد زادت في الكثافة 150 فرد/م² بمعدل 2,85 مم في الطول و 2,78 مم في الارتفاع و 2,28 مم في العرض و 0,06 جرام في الوزن الجاف و 0,36 جرام في الوزن. لذا تعتبر الكثافة المثالية لعملية التربية هي 150 فرد/م². بينما اعتبرت الكثافة 200 فرد/م² هي الاقل في القياسات المورفومترية مقارنة بالكثافات الاخرى. وفي التجربة الخاصة بتأثير الحرارة (21 و 24 درجة سيليزية) علي النمو والتي نفذت خلال اربعة اسابيع اظهرت النتائج ان افضل نمو في كل القياسات كان عند درجة الحرارة 21 درجة سيليزية. حيث زاد الجندوفلي 0,116 مم في الطول و 0,061 جرام في الوزن الكلي تحت تأثير تلك الدرجة مقارنة بزيادة قدرها 0,031 مم في الطول و 0,045 جرام في الوزن الكلي عند درجة الحرارة 24 درجة سيليزية.