Evaluation of Asian Seabass (Lates calcarifer) in saltwater and freshwater pounds in Khuzestan

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Abstract

In recent years, as most farms in the shrimp industry in Khuzestan have become semi-active or inactive due to the spread of white spot viral disease. Therefore, the Asian Seabass, due to its characteristics, has the ability to breed in such farms as an alternative. Also, the salinity of the water caused by the recent droughts is a threat to the province's freshwater pools. For this purpose, in June 1398, three pools were selected from the earthen pools of Choebodeh Shrimp Farms in Abadan and three pools from Khorramshahr freshwater pools. After transportation, prepared and adapted to the temperature, 10/000 Asian baby Seabass fishes weighing 45 grams, were stored in shrimp pools with an area of 7000 square meters. 1/000 Asian baby Seabass fishes were also stored in two-hectare freshwater pools with four species of farmed carp. Feeding is done according to standard tables of Seabass fish in salt water, but in freshwater pools with carp, no separate food was considered and the same diet of carp fish was sufficient. Physico-chemical factors of water including temperature, pH and oxygen continuously and biometric factors such as nutritional indicators and growth factors including specific growth factor (SGR), food conversion factor (FCR), weight gain, (WG), protein efficiency (PER) and growth retardation percentage (SVR) were checked once every 3 weeks. After 170 days of breeding, the weight of fishes in saltwater pools reached an average of 760 grams and in freshwater reached an average of 710 grams. In the event that shrimp production is difficult, Asian Seabass can be used as a successful pattern in species diversity as an alternative crop. Also, when the price of carp is reduced or in cases of drought salinity, the joint cultivation of Asian Seabass with carp is recommended.

Keywords: Asian Seabass, carp, saltwater, freshwater, *Lates calcarifer*.