Publications and conferences on trochus and other molluscs

Note from the Editor

In *Trochus Bulletin* #10, I provided some shellfish articles of interest to readers from the "Proceedings of the 11th International Congress & Workshop of the Tropical Marine Mollusc Programme (TMMP), 28 September to 8 October 2000". More articles on molluscs from TMMP 2000 and other publications are included in this issue for perusal.

Latama G., Niartiningsih A., Syam R. and Indriani S. 2001. Survival of giant clam larvae (*Tridacna squamosa*) fed zooxanthellae from three sources. Phuket Marine Biological Center Special Publication 25(1):101–104.

Summary: Zooxanthellae from giant clam *Tridacna squamosa*, coral (*Acropora* sp.) and sea anemone (*Stichodactyla gigantea*) were used as sources of dinoflagellate symbionts for *Tridacna squamosa* larvae. There was a significantly higher rate of survival of larvae offered zooxanthellae from coral and giant clam compared with larvae offered zooxanthellae from sea anemone or larvae offered no zooxanthellae (controls).

Fermin A.C. and Buen S.M.A. 2001. Photoperiod effects on feeding, food conversion, growth and survival of abalone (*Haliotis asinina* Linne) during nursery rearing. Phuket Marine Biological Center Special Publication 25(1):113–118.

Summary: Juveniles of 10 mm shell length were subjected to four photoperiodic regimes namely, 6L:18D (6 hours of light and 18 hours of darkness), 0L:24D, diffused 12L:12D, and ambient light (12L:12D) serving as control. Juveniles were fed fresh seaweed, *Gracilariopsis bailinae*, in excess amounts throughout the experiment. At the end of a 105-day experiment, juveniles held under ambient photoperiod were significantly bigger and had higher average daily growth rates than the rest of the treatments. Feed conversion efficiency was higher at ambient light than at other photoperiodic regimes. Daily feeding rates at 65-day culture period were similar for all treatments; however, towards the end of culture period, feeding rate of abalone at ambient light was lowest compared to the rest of the treatments. Survival rate was significantly higher in animals at ambient lights and at 6L:18D photoperiodic regime, with 99% and 97% survival respectively, than at other photoperiodic regimes.

Hua, N.P., Nguyen T.X.T., Mai D.M., Phan D.H. and Kieu T.Y. 2001. Spawning characteristics of *Babylonia areolata* (Neogastropoda: Buccinidae). Phuket Marine Biological Center Special Publication 25(1):161–166.

Summary: The Babylon snail (*Babylonia areolata*) is a gonochoristic, internally fertilized gastropod. Sex ratio of snails with a length of 35–50 mm was 1:1.3 (M:F) and 1:2.6 in the largest snails. Seven months after hatching, snails had reached 35–42 mm in length and began to spawn. Adult snails kept in cement ponds deposited egg capsules throughout the year with spawning peaks in March and July. Vasiform transparent egg capsules were laid during the night and attached to sandy bottom or coarse substratum in pond. Each breeder deposited from 18–75 (average 38) egg capsules. Egg capsules measured 30.6 x 9.9 mm on average and contained an average of 743 eggs in jelly-like fluid. About 6 days after

spawning, bilobed veliger larvae hatched out. Veliger larvae spent 12–14 days at free-swimming stage and metamorphosed to crawling juveniles after 16–18 days. Average fertilization and hatching rates were 83% and 90%, respectively.

Winanto T., Soekendarsi E. and Paonganan Y. 2001. Hatchery production of spat of pearl oyster *Pinctada maxima* (Jameson) in Indonesia. Phuket Marine Biological Center Special Publication 25(1):189–192.

Summary: Spawning of *Pinctada maxima* was induced by thermal stimulation. Fertilized eggs were harvested by grade screen net and placed in a 5-tonne fiberglass tank. Larvae were reared in 1-tonne fiberglass tanks and fed with phytoplankton; *Isochrysis galbana*, *Pavlova lutheri* and *Chertoceros* sp. Veligers measured 80 x 75 μm (density 5–7 ind. ml^{-1}). The umbo stage was reached from day 12 to 16 (density 3–5 ind. ml^{-1}). Pediveligers developed on the 18th day and measured 220 x 210 μm. Density was 2–3 ind. ml^{-1} until the larvae settled. Survival from fertilized eggs to spat settlement on day 60 was 0.55–4.47%.

Le D.M. 2001. Preliminary results on the artificial breeding of the abalone *Haliotis asinina* Linne, 1758 in Vietnam. Phuket Marine Biological Center Special Publication 25(1):203–206.

Summary: Wild-caught broodstock of the abalone *Haliotis asinina* were placed in a 600-L capacity composite tank and conditioned to photoperiods of 12 h light and 12 h darkness. Spawning occurred after 17–22 days. More than 400,000 newly hatched larvae were cultured. On average 1.29% of them reached the juvenile stage, which occured after 35–40 days of rearing.

Other publications

Purcell S.W., Moses M.J. and Pakoa K. 2004. Releases of cultured sub-adult *Trochus niloticus* generate broodstock for fishery replenishment in Vanuatu. Fisheries Research: 67(2004):329–333.

Conferences and News

The Asian Fisheries Society (AFS):

The 7th Asian Fisheries triennial forum of the AFS will be held 30 November–4 December 2004 in Penang, Malaysia. The theme for this year's forum is "New dimensions and challenges in Asian Fisheries in the 21st century". Some technical sessions that may be of interest to Pacific Island nations are given below:

- Increasing aquaculture productivity
- Promoting environmentally-friendly aquaculture
- Restoring and sustaining capture fisheries
- Value-added products
- Enhancing the ornamental fish industry
- Socioeconomic perspectives
- Understanding aquatic resources

In addition to the technical sessions, numerous symposia will also be organised during the forum. For more information on the forum and about the Asian Fisheries Society:
Forum information: http://www.usm.my/7AFF2004
Asian Fisheries Society: http://www.compass.com.ph/~afs or http://www.worldfishcenter/v

Australasian Aquaculture 2004:

The conference will be held in Sydney from 26–29 September 2004. There is a one-and-a-half day session on indigenous aquaculture. For more information on the conference, email: worldaqua@aol.com or go to http://www.australian-aquacultureportal.com

The European Aquaculture Society (EAS) conferences:

- *AQUACULTURE EUROPE 2004*, Barcelona, Spain, 20–23 October 2004
  Theme: "Biotechnologies for quality"
- *AQUACULTURE EUROPE 2005*, Trondheim, Norway, August 2005
  Theme: "Lessons from the past to optimise the future"
- *AQUA 2006*, Firenze, Italy (Joint EAS-WAS event), 9–13 May 2006
  Theme: "Linking tradition with technology"

Note to future SPC Trochus Bulletin *contributors*

Starting with the next issue, the SPC *Trochus Bulletin* will have a new editor and coordinator: Dr Warwick Nash from the WorldFish Center at SPC in Noumea. All correspondence concerning contributions to future editions of the bulletin should be addressed to him and/or to the SPC Information Section.

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The Information Section of SPC's Marine Resources Division takes this opportunity to warmly thank Dr Chan Lee for keeping the bulletin alive and kicking since January 2000. The editor's role entails good networking abilities and the difficult task of getting authors to write...on time. Dr Lee has clearly demonstrated these abilities and we look forward to reading his contributions to the bulletin as "just" an author.

PIMRIS is a joint project of five international organisations concerned with fisheries and marine resource development in the Pacific Islands region. The project is executed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the University of the South Pacific (USP), the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). This bulletin is produced by SPC as part of its commitment to PIMRIS. The aim of PIMRIS is to improve the availability of information on marine resources to users in the region, so as to support their rational development and management. PIMRIS activities include: the active collection, cataloguing and archiving of technical documents, especially ephemera ('grey literature'); evaluation, repackaging and dissemination of information; provision of literature searches, question-and-answer services and bibliographic support; and assistance with the development of in-country reference collections and databases on marine resources.

PIMRIS

Pacific Islands Marine Resources Information System