

LARVAL DEVELOPMENT AND SURVIVAL RATE OF GIANT CLAM  
*TRIDACNA SQUAMOSA* REARED UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Culture of *Tridacna squamosa* was initiated with a view to restock depleted populations of giant clam in Indonesia. Larvae of *T. squamosa* were obtained through induced spawning of the broodstocks by injection of serotonin. The pelagic larvae spent 16 days as trochophore, veliger, and pediveliger larvae before metamorphosing into juveniles. Unfortunately, the survival rate of the larvae reared under laboratory condition was very low, probably because of poor water quality.