

PREDATION AND MORTALITY IN A RESTOCKING PROGRAMME  
WITH *TRIDACNA SQUAMOSA* LAMARCK, 1918

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ABSTRACT

*Tridacna squamosa* were cultured at the Prachuap Khiri Khan Coastal Aquaculture Development Center (CADC) and transplanted to Koh Tao, the Gulf of Thailand to study mortality during two months. Predators were identified using traps, video camera, photography and direct observation. The main predators were fish, which crushed the clams placed in cages as well as on longlines. Survival rates increased with size. Camouflage and placement of the clams were important factors for the survival.