

ISOLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF STOCK AND MASS CULTURE OF MICROALGAE FOR LARVICULTURE OF MOLLUSCS

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In Vietnam, several marine molluscs have been cultured with success. The main feed were microalgae cultured in the laboratory at 24 to 27°C, 40 W gro-lux fluorescent bulbs, and a salinity of 25 to 30 ‰. Under these conditions the maximum densities (cells per ml) of microalgae were:

Platymonas sp. ($1.3-1.4 \times 10^6$), *Chlorella* sp. ($6-7 \times 10^6$), *Chaetoceros muelleri* ($1.3-1.4 \times 10^6$), *Nannochloropsis oculata* ($30 \times 10^{10^6}$), *Nitzschia* sp. ($1.2-1.3 \times 10^{10^6}$)

Mass culture with sunlight, 28-32°C, and a salinity of 30 ‰ resulted in the following maximum densities (cells per ml):

Platymonas sp. ($75-80 \times 10^4$), *Nannochloropsis oculata* ($14-15 \times 10^6$), *Chlorella* sp. ($14-15 \times 10^6$), and *Chaetoceros muelleri* ($70-80 \times 10^4$)

The microalgae were either isolated from local waters or obtained from China. This study shows characteristics of the microalgae, techniques of isolation and maintenance of the stock, and mass culture of microalgae for larviculture of molluscs.