

**GROWTH AND SURVIVAL OF JUVENILE GIANT CLAM  
*TRIDACNA SQUAMOSA* AS A FUNCTION OF DENSITY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Juvenile *T. squamosa* (less than 1 cm shell length) were placed in concrete trays in a coral habitat at the Marine Station of Hasanuddin University, Barang Lompo Island, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. A nylon net was used to protect against predators. The clams were stocked at 3 densities: 1000, 500, and 250 ind. m<sup>-2</sup>. Growth and survival were monitored in triplicate experiments. Growth was related to density and significant differences were found between densities of 1000 and 250 ind. m<sup>-2</sup>. At the lowest density the mean increment of shell length was about 9 mm/3 month. The survival rates were not related to density