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Bulking seed/fingerling Protocols for *Barbus altianalis*, Kisinjja

Barbus altianalis Kisinjja is a native cyprinid cherished for its cultural and economic value. The fish has been successfully spawned in captivity but its intensive adoption for domestication has been largely compromised by lack of sufficient seed for distribution to farmers. Underlying challenge is low survivals of young stages which are linked to paucity of information on optimized spawning and feeding protocols that could support bulking of seed to avail enough for domestication by fish farmers. New systems, the riverine circular tank technology used to breed exotic carps has been successful in spawning the fish than other systems that have been previously used. Collected eggs, however, were only able to survive in indoor systems aquaria system before they are moved to outdoor tank system for further nursing. It has been observed that ripe running females need not to be induced with any hormones at all but those with just mature eggs have to be induced. The males are never induced because when well fed they have sufficient running milt for fertilizing the eggs. The eggs hatch 2-3 days after at 27°C but feeding starts at day 7 after hatch. The larvae are suitably fed to satiation on a combination of *Moina* and dry microdiet and three weeks after they are taken to outdoor facilities (tanks) for further nursing on well fertilized and *Moina* enriched greed water. Hatchery operators need to ensure appropriate feeding of broodstocks so as to produce sufficient quality eggs for spawning.



Collection of broodstocks, Spawning, striping, egg incubation and nursing process of Kisinjja