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## Introduction

- Developing aquaculture protocols for hogfish would allow for commercial production to meet market demands while simultaneously creating opportunities for stock enhancement
- Larval production must first be optimized, which includes feed types and weaning schedules
- Objective: identify timepoints at which larvae can be weaned from costly copepod nauplii to more cost-efficient rotifers

# Methods

#### **Developmental Trial**

- Goal: identify key digestive developmental timepoints to guide weaning protocols
- Measured digestive enzyme activities throughout the larval period via spectrophotometric microplate assays
- Examined changes in digestive tract morphology using histology

#### Weaning Trial

- Goal: identify the earliest point at which larvae can be transitioned from copepod nauplii to rotifers
- Control all copepod nauplii
- Rotifer introduction at 3, 6, or 9 dph (days post hatch)
- 750 embryos stocked into each of 24 15L tanks (n=6)
- Length and survival measured after 15 days





# Characterizing the digestive enzyme ontogeny and larval digestive tract morphology of Lachnolaimus maximus to inform nutritional protocols for aquaculture production

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oesogaster.

### Conclusions

- at 18 dph, and transition to the adult mode of digestion after 18 dph
- Like other wrasse species, hogfish larvae do not develop a stomach
- A pouch-like structure ("oesogaster") located after the esophagus was identified

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The larval period was characterized by swim bladder inflation at 7 dph, notochord flexion

Larval survival and total length was highest when rotifers were introduced at 3 and 6 dph

Next steps: conduct a weaning trial to transition hogfish from rotifers to an inert microdiet





Charles Cichra is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Digestive enzyme & tract morphology

Time: Apr 20, 2021 02:30 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

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