

淡水鱼类养殖新对象细鳞斜颌鲴 (简称斜颌鲴)的生产评价

THE EVALUATION OF *PLAGIOGNATHOPS MICROLEPIS* BLEEKER AS A NEW OBJECT IN FRESHWATER FISH CULTURE

遵照伟大领袖毛主席关于“有了优良品种,即不增加劳动力、肥料,也可获得较多的收成”的教导,湖北省水生生物研究所,在广泛调查研究的基础上,先后同协作单位积极开展了斜颌鲴的科学研究和生产性推广试验。通过调查研究,基本上弄清楚了斜颌鲴的生物学特性,从而解决了人工催产和提高鱼苗成活率等有关大规模生产苗种的生产技术问题以及有关成鱼的养殖生物学问题。经过五年(1972—1976)的试验研究和生产检验,肯定了斜颌鲴是一个较好的鱼类养殖新对象。试验证明:斜颌鲴以腐植质、有机碎屑和着生藻类等为主要食物,与“家鱼”混养,可充分利用水体饵料资源;在长江中下游一带,每亩池塘混养3—4寸鱼种200尾左右,能净增产40—100市斤鱼;在一般水库中,能自然繁殖,可望形成天然种群。加之斜颌鲴又有病害少、易捕捞和群体产量高等优点,因而,很受生产部门欢迎。到1976年底为止,斜颌鲴已在全国19个省、市、自治区的一百多个单位,各种类型水体进行了生产性推广试养。据不完全统计,全国有37个单位人工繁殖成功;放养面积达十余万亩。积累了较多的实践经验。

湖北省水生生物研究所和主要协作单位(湖北省随县水电局、随县桃园河水库管理处、湖北省浠水县水产局、湖北省黄冈地区水产技术推广站、湖北省武汉市汉口养殖场、北京市水产试验站、江苏省水产研究所、安徽省繁昌县龙窝湖渔业管理委员会及安徽省芜湖地区水产管理站等),在五年内能取得斜颌鲴的科研和生产性推广试验的成果,这是毛主席革命路线的胜利,是社会主义大协作、集体共同努力的结果。

有关斜颌鲴的养殖生物学和技术推广资料已先后在《淡水渔业》1974年第8期、本刊5卷4期和《几种淡水鱼类养殖新对象》(推广资料,1975)上发表。现在,我们选登9篇由水生所第二室和一些协作单位提供的短稿,介绍斜颌鲴在养殖生产中的一些特点,并就斜颌鲴的某些生态、生物学特点,初步讨论了它的生产潜力和发展前景。供有关科研和生产部门参考。

According to Chairman Mao's teaching that **with good strains of seeds a better harvest is possible without additional manpower or fertilizer**, the Institute of Hydrobiology, Hupei Province has carried out scientific experiments and investigations concerning the productive problems of this fish in cooperation with various fishery units. By making extensive investigations on the biological features of this fish, the techniques for induced spawning and the suc-

cessful rearing of fry, which are both essential for large-scale production, have been developed. And the biological problems involved in the rearing of adults have also been solved. During the five years' (1972--1976) of research and productive experimentation, *P. microlepis* has proved to be a worthy object for freshwater fish culture. This fish of the Nase family feeds mainly on organic debris and attached algae. When in polyculture with the common Chinese farm fishes, a more thorough utilization of available fish food is obtained. In the Middle and Lower Yangtze River Valley, when 200 fingerlings of 8.5--12 cm per *mu* were stocked along with other farm fishes, the net increase in fish yield was 20--50 kg per *mu*. In reservoirs in general, this fish is able to reproduce naturally and form natural stocks. It is also less susceptible to diseases, has a better recapture rate and a higher population yield, therefore is welcomed by fishery units. Up to the end of 1976, the popularization experiments of *P. microlepis* on a productive scale have been carried out by over one hundred units in various types of water bodies covering an area of over one-hundred-thousand *mu* in nineteen provinces, cities and autonomous regions throughout China. Thirty-seven units have succeeded in induced spawning of this fish. And much valuable experience has been gained in practice.

In the short period of five years, the Institute of Hydrobiology and its cooperators, i.e., Bureau of Water Utilization and the Administrative Board of Taoyuanho Reservoir, Sui County, Hupei Province; Bureau of Fisheries, Hsishui County, Hupei Province; The popularization Center of Fishery Technique, Hwang-gang District, Hupei Province; Hankou Fishfarm of Wuhan, Hupei Province; Fishery Experimental station of Peking; Fishery Research Institute of Kiangsu Province; Fishery Administrative Board of Lake Lungwohu, Fanchang County, Anhwei Province and the Fisheries Administrative Station of Wuhu District, Anhwei Province, have succeeded in popularizing this fish on the basis of research and productive experiments, this is the triumph of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the fruit of socialist coordination and cooperative efforts.

Some data on the fishery biology and the techniques in the popularization of *P. microlepis* has previously been published in *Freshwater Fisheries*, 1974, no. 8; This Journal, vol. 5, no. 4, 1975, and in a booklet "Some New Objects for Freshwater Fish Culture" (1975). Here we are now publishing nine short communications from the Second Laboratory of The Institute of Hydrobiology and its cooperators on the feature of the fish in relation to its production, ecology and biological characteristics. The productive potency and prospects in developing the fishery of *P. microlepis* on its biological as well as ecological basis is also discussed.

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