

**EFFECT OF DIETARIES ON GROWTH AND SURVIVAL OF
SCALLOPED SPINY LOBSTERS
(*Panulirus homarus* Linnaeus, 1758) CULTURED IN LAND
BASED RECYCLING WATER TANKS**

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Summary

This paper presents the results on culture of scalloped spiny lobster by different dietaries in recycling water tanks (RAS). Lobsters at averaged size of 10 g were stocked at 14 ind./m² in tanks of 30 m² area. There were three dietary treatments including 100% pellets (V), 50% pellets plus 50% trashfish (VT) and 100% trashfish (T). After 190 days, survival of the lobsters in treatment V ($89.76 \pm 0.63\%$) was similar to those in VT ($90.16 \pm 0.27\%$) and higher than those in T ($84.29 \pm 3.15\%$). The difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in growth among three treatments ($p > 0.05$). After 240 days, the survival of lobsters in treatment V ($83.97 \pm 0.96\%$) was still similar to those in VT ($83.17 \pm 1.44\%$) and higher than those in T ($78.17 \pm 1.31\%$). This difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). DGR of lobsters in VT ($1.41 \pm 0.01\%$) was similar to those in T ($1.40 \pm 0.01\%$) and higher than those in V ($1.24 \pm 0.01\%$). The difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The results indicates pellets improved survival as compared to trashfish; the mixture of trashfish and pellets showed the best result, improving survival of lobsters compared to trashfish and improving growth of lobsters compared to pellets. It is suggested to feed averaged 10 g lobsters with pellets to reach a size of 0.2 kg and then later necessary to supplement trashfish.

Keywords: *Growth, Panulirus, pellets, scalloped spiny losters, survival.*