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Stocking density significantly affects culture performance and economic profits of female Chinese mitten crab reared in earth ponds during the adult crab culture period

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Introduction

- \succ A high stocking density could substantially increase the harvest, whereas overstocked animals can lead to crowding stress, which may depress growth performance, increase feed conversion ratio and decrease size uniformity, or an increment of cannibalism, resulting in greater production costs and poor yield. Nevertheless, understocking would indicate that the production systems have not reached their full potential, and not allow the net income to be maximized.
- \succ Monosex culture is another alternative approach to improve yields and profitability, which has proven as a preferred aquaculture model in some fish and crustacean species.



Results

2. The percentage of puberty molting and gonadal development



> Therefore, the present research was undertaken to evaluate the effects of four levels of stocking densities (1.3, 1.8, 2.5 and 3.8 inds./m²) of all female crabs reared in grow-out ponds. The parameters including growth, gonad development, culture performance and economic profits will be estimated to determine the optimal stocking density for all-female culture in earth ponds.





1. Experimental setup

- > The culture experiment was conducted in earth ponds at the research station of Jintan Fisheries Technology Extension Center, Jiangsu Province between March and November 2020.
- > In later-March, female juveniles (initial average weight: 10.87-11.16 g) were selected from the research station and stocked into outdoor earth ponds (length \times width \times depth =23 m \times 23 m \times 1.5 m) and then were assigned to four treatments, each treatment corresponding to a stocking density of 1.3, 1.9, 2.5 and 3.8 inds/m² (hereinafter referred to as D1.3, D1.9, D2.5 and D3.8 respectively).

2. Flow chart

Time: March-November 2020 Experimental ponds (13): 4 treatments * 3-4 replicates

	Sampling time				
Growth	Apr15; Jun15; Aug15; Oct15				
Puberty molting	Jul20; Aug10; Aug30; Sep20				

Growth performance:

- a. Weight, WGR, SGR
- Culture performance and gonadal development a. Survive rate, FCR, yield, autotomy rate
- b. Gonads and hepatopancreas (GSI, HSI) Economic performance:
- a. Size distribute

3. Survival, production, and FCR

Tab. 2	The	effects of	f different	stocking	densities	on final	culture	performance	ce
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	Stocking density					
Parameters	D1.3	D1.9	D2.5	D3.8		
Body weight (g)	140.08 ± 3.30^{a}	132.71 ± 4.79^{ab}	132.62 ± 3.68^{ab}	127.94 ± 2.21^{b}		
Survival (%)	$72.01\pm6.48^{\rm a}$	65.77 ± 7.02^{ab}	54.42 ± 4.35^{ab}	48.22 ± 3.68^{b}		
Yield (g/m ²)	125.83 ± 8.27^{c}	163.06 ± 12.83^{bc}	180.77 ± 10.751^{b}	$230.95\pm14.19^{\mathrm{a}}$		
FCR	2.32 ± 0.24^{b}	2.60 ± 0.12^{ab}	2.74 ± 0.29^{ab}	3.02 ± 0.07^{a}		
Limb injury rate (%)	0.97 ± 0.44^{b}	$0.99\pm0.35^{\text{b}}$	0.75 ± 0.24^{b}	2.39 ± 0.51^{a}		





Results

1. Growth performance

Tab. 1 The effects of stocking densities on body weight of mono-female culture during the second year culture of *Eriocheir sinensis* in earth ponds.

Time	Weight (g)					
1 me	D1.3	D1.9	D2.5	D3.8		
Mar5	10.87 ± 1.21	10.93 ± 1.02	11.16 ± 1.22	10.94 ± 1.38		
Apr15	21.30 ± 0.81^{a}	20.59 ± 0.85^{ab}	$19.80\pm0.90^{\mathrm{ab}}$	18.67 ± 1.46^{b}		
Jun15	64.30 ± 3.35^{a}	$64.48\pm2.86^{\mathrm{a}}$	58.38 ± 5.76^{ab}	54.68 ± 2.49^{b}		
Aug15	120.66 ± 7.68	116.50 ± 3.15	112.10 ± 7.61	108.16 ± 5.26		

Fig.3 The effects of different stocking densities on harvest size distribution of different body weight.

Tab. 3 Economic comparison of mono-female culture under the four stocking densities

Items		D1.3	D1.9	D2.5	D3.8
		(×10 ³ RMB/ha)	(×10 ³ RMB/ha)	(×10 ³ RMB/ha)	(×10 ³ RMB/ha)
Cost	Land rental	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
	Crab seed	10.88	16.40	22.34	32.82
	Feed	$23.39 \pm 1.87^{\rm c}$	33.93 ± 3.27^{b}	39.64 ± 5.00^{b}	55.82 ± 4.20^{a}
	Freshwater snail	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	Aquatic plant	1.5	4.69	5.63	9.38
	Electric charge	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Fertilizer and Drug ¹	10.31	11.25	11.81	13.88
	Labor	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	Pond maintenance	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
	and the others 2				
	Subtotal cost	109.45 ± 1.87	129.64 ± 3.27	142.79 ± 5.00	175.27 ± 4.20
	Interest on capital	3.44 ± 0.06	4.09 ± 0.10	4.51 ± 0.16	5.55 ± 0.13
	Total cost	111.01 ± 1.93^{d}	$131.85 \pm 3.38^{\circ}$	$145.53\pm5.16^{\text{b}}$	$178.94\pm4.34^{\mathrm{a}}$
Total return		$181.19\pm4.04^{\rm c}$	241.10 ± 20.39^{b}	277.86 ± 11.82^{ab}	298.33 ± 28.01^{a}
Net profit		71.22 ± 4.71^{b}	109.25 ± 19.01^{a}	129.68 ± 13.79^{a}	119.39 ± 23.72^{a}
Return-on	-investment (ROI, %)	64.80 ± 4.67	82.81 ± 14.05	87.65 ± 10.47	66.53 ± 11.81

134.82 ± 7.11^{ab} 127.73 ± 3.99^{b} 143.20 ± 3.96^{a} 136.07 ± 3.95^{ab} Oct.-15



Fig. 1 The effects of different stocking densities on weight gain rate (WGR, Figure 1A) and specific growth rate (SGR, Figure 1B) of mono-female culture during the second-year culture of *E. sinensis* in earth ponds.

Conclusion

> High stocking density had the negative effects on growth performance, survival and feed utilization efficiency of crabs.

> Stocking density was not significantly affected the puberty molting and gonadal development of pond-reared female E. sinensis.

> With the consideration of culture performance, net profits and ROI, the appropriate stocking density was recommended to be 1.8 - 2.5 inds./m² for all-female culture of *E. sinensis* during the adult crab culture period