Fish Larvae Research in the Mekong Basined by Thach Phanara
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Fish larvae float follow of the Mekong


## Objecttive

- To knowledge how many Fish species Spawning growth in raining season .
- To analysis and identification of fish larvae drift follow of the Mekong .
- To examine by family, genus and species .
- To feed well in pond for to broodstock and release to wild


## Method for Research

- Method for Collect fish larvae
- Method for analyze fish Larvae
- Identification fish larvae
- Monitoring of fish larvae Feed well in pond
- Samples collection: were collected by bongonet with 0.7 m diameters mouth; 5 m length; 1 mm mesh size and set down 1 m from bottom.


Fry fish larvae flow by water The Lower Mekong Migration System from May to September


Mekong River


| 筑解 | Fish eggs |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ | yolk-sac larva |
| exter | pre-larva |
|  | post-larva |
| $02 \times$ | Adut |
|  | River |
|  | Floodplain |

## Method for gather fish larvae

- Sampling location: samples were collected at the Mekong Rivers
- Sampling period: May to September frequency: four times per day at 06:00, 12:00, 18:00 and 24:00 hours, each sampling during 30 minutes


## Sup Sampling




## Species Identification



## Fish larvae identification

- Fish freshwater in Cambodia by Walter J.Rainboth
- Fish Freshwater in Lao by Maurice kottelat
- Other Document fish identification studies Research from

Internet, Fish base. and from Thai Land about fish larvae species.

## We Should be know or understand about adult of Fish Species



We Should be know or understand about adult of Fish Species


We Should know or understand adult of Fish Species


## We Should be know or understand about

 adult of Fish Species

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We Should know or understand adult of
Fish Species


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#  Anatomy of Fish 

 Internal Anatomy of Fish


#  

Anatomy of Fish

Skeleton of Fish



## fish larvae Identification



## fish larvae Identification



## fish larvae Identification




## Result of Fish Larvae Collection by Bongo Net

- Samples were collect every day but we selected date of fish Larvae peak on (12-19 July 2017) for Analysis and Identification Species has 24 sample bottles.
- mean 24 samples collected in the Mekong Rivers at (6:00, 12:00, 18:00, and 24:00 hours) every six hours during 30 minutes.
- Quantity of Fish larvae during 30 minute ( a Bottle) in date Peak has suppurates little (1404-3625 fish)For medium (5341-9880 fish) and High (10333-81283 fish).

A total of 113 fish species belonging to 25 families was identified in the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers y/fich Cyprinidae 50 species (44\%), Pangasiidae 10 species ( $9 \%$ ), Siluridae and Cobitidae each family has 6 s ( $5 \%$ ) and the rest 19 families ( $28 \%$ ) each family has 1-3 species.

- 3.1. Species composition in the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers


2. Species composition in the Mekong River In the Mekong River a total of 92 species belonging to 21 families was identified of which Cyprinichesty species ( $48 \%$ ), Pangasiidae 10 species ( $11 \%$ ), Siluridae and Cobitidae each family has 5 species $(5 \%)$ therest 17 families ( $30 \%$ ) each family has 1-3 species


### 3.3. Species composition in the Tonle Sap River

In the Tonle Sap River there are 97 species belonging to 22 families identified of which Cyprinidae 44 species ( $48 \%$ ), Pangasiidae 10 species (11\%) Cobitidae 6 species (7\%) the rest 18 families each family has $1-4$ species

3.12. Similarity indices in the Mekong

Henicorhynchus spp. was the most abundant species in the Mekong (31.74\%) and in the Tonle Sap (88.74)
Table 2)In the table 3 shown no differences in fish larva abundances and composition were found in the $M$
Tonle Sap rivers. Species diversity in Mekong Rivers (Shannon H'=2.10) was higher than in the Tonle Sap.

- Table 1 Percentage of quantities by species in the Mekong River

| Species name | Quantity | Percentage (\%) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Henicorhynchus spp., | 14,111 | 31.74 |
| Pangasius sp.1 | 10,257 | 23.07 |
| Pangasius bocourti | 7,990 | 17.97 |
| Yasuhikotakia modesta | 2,544 | 5.72 |
| Cirrhinus siamensis | 1,883 | 4.24 |
| Pangasius conchophilus | 1,637 | 3.68 |
| Pangasius | 1,463 | 3.29 |
| Pangasius pleurotaenia | 720 | 1.62 |
| Thryssocypris tonlesapensis | 623 | 1.40 |
| Clupeoides borneensis | 364 | 0.82 |
| Other | 2,868 | 6.45 |

Table 2 Percentage of quantities by species in the Tonle Sap River

| Species name | Quantity | Percentage (\%) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Henicorhynchus spp., | 376,987 | 88.54 |
| Pangasius sp.1 | 34,413 | 8.08 |
| Pangasius bocourti | 4,071 | 0.96 |
| Pangasius | 3,338 | 0.78 |
| Syncrossus helodes | 956 | 0.22 |
| Yasuhikotakia modesta | 944 | 0.22 |
| Cirrhinus siamensis | 839 | 0.20 |
| Thryssocypris tonlesapensis | 662 | 0.16 |
| Pangasius larnaudiei | 550 | 0.13 |
| Gyrinocheilus pennocki | 368 | 0.09 |
| Other | 2,654 | 0.62 |

Figure 16 Diversity indices in the Mekong River since 2004-2018


Figure 17 Diversity indices in theTonle Sap River since 2004-2018


## Result of Fish Larvae Collection by Bongo Net



## Result of Fish Larvae Collection by Bongo Net

- 24 sample bottles have quantity 46948 fish and 50 Species.
- 16 Diurnal species abundant is that 417052 Cyprinidae, 31790 Pangasiidae, 16492 Pangasius sp., 938 Pangasianodon hypophthalmus, 347 Pangasius macronema, 199 Barbonymus altus, 156 Pangasius larnaudii, 141 Cirrhinus microlepis, 107 Clupeoides borneensis, 67 Siluridae, 51 Barbonymus gonionotus, 33 Pangasius macronema, 31 Cyclocheilichthys enoplos, 25 Cosmochilus harmandi, 13 Sikukia stejnegeri and12 Puntioplites proctozysron.


## Result of Fish Larvae Collection by Bongo Net



Density of Fish Larvae in water Volume (Fish/m ${ }^{3}$ )

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



