## Barbus

# Cyprinus carpio

# sharpeyi

\*

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### Barbus sharpeyi Cyprinus carpio

B.sharpeyi

60

% 72

56

% 84

C.carpio

% 57

B. sharpeyi

65

% 81

C. carpio

62

% 90

300

.(1990 ) .(2000 ) .(1990 (Taylar and Freebery,1984) .(Liu et al., 2000) .(2002

389

Stripping / 120000 Zoug jars / 2-1 .(2000 ) .(Woynarovich and Horvath, 1980) .(2002 ) .(Rathbard and Hulata, 1980) Holland and Libey (1980) Blue gill Rothbard and Pruginin (1975)(2002)

390					
	(2006)				

-: 2005

B. sharpeyi

C. carpio 20000

6 – 4

391

100

.(2002) 100 × = %

Statistical

(SPSS) pakage for social science .0.05 L.S.D

: -:

C. carpio

B. sharpeyi

. ( ) (Ali *et al.*, 2005)

°25.0 ° 24.8 / 9.7 11.7

/ 0.3

1.4 1.2

U) E

B. sharpeyi

C. carpio

(1)

الملوحة (ملغم/ لتر)	الامونيا (ملغم/ لتر)	الأس الهيدروجيني	الأوكسجين المذاب (ملغم/ لتر)	درجة الحرارة م∘	نوع المعاملة
0.4 <u>+</u> 1.2	0.3 ± 0.3	0.2 <u>+</u> 7.5	1.6 <u>+</u> 11.7	0.5 <u>+</u> 24.8	تيار الهواء
0.2 <u>+</u> 1.4	اقل من 0.1	0.3 <u>+</u> 7.6	0.4 <u>+</u> 9.7	1 <u>+</u> 25.0	نظام الماء الدوار

% 72

B. sharpeyi

%84

60 56

65

% 57

% 81

.(4 3 2 1

62

(%)

( )

C. carpio

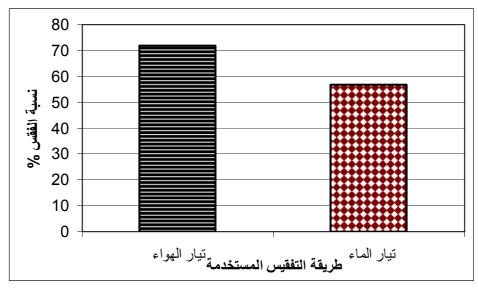
B.sharpeyi

(2)

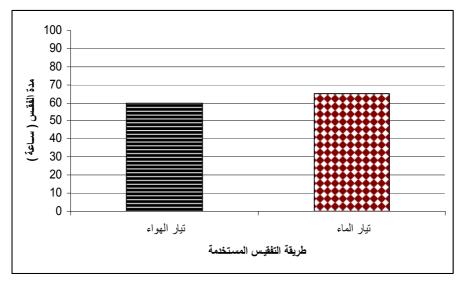
( )	%	( )	%	
$5 \pm 56$	5 ± 84	$4 \pm 60$	8 ± 72	
A	A	A	A	
$5 \pm 62$	6 ± 81	$5 \pm 65$	10 ± 57	
В	a	В	b	

)

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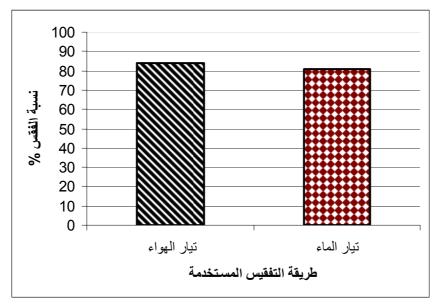


(%) Barbus sharpeyi (1)



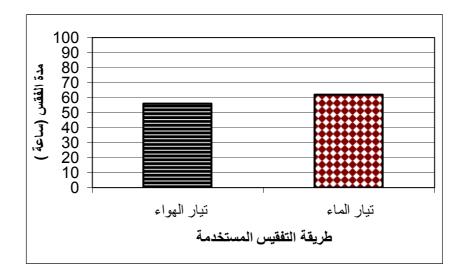
( ) Barbus sharpeyi (2)

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395
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B. sharpeyi

C. carpio

Ali et al., (2005)

. /

(P<0.05)

B. sharpeyi

C. carpio (P>0.05)

. ( P<0.05)

(Holland and Libey, 1980)

(1)

(FAO, 1985)

.(1990 )

(P>0.05)

(1998 )

.(Hussein et al., 2001)

\_\_\_\_\_\_

(2000 )

Ciliata

Copepods

Fungi

.(Woynarovich and Horvath, 1980)

\_\_\_\_\_

. 481

.1990

. 391

189

.2002

*Cyprinus carpio* .158 –155 :(1)7

.1998

*Cyprinus carpio* .388 – 377 :(2)25 .2006

. 88 .

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# THE USE OF AIR FLOW FOR HATCHINGS OF THE EGGS OF BUNNI (Barbus sharpeyi) AND COMMON CARP (Cyprinus carpio)

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#### **Abstract**

Air flow and circulating water system were used in hatching eggs of Bunni (*B. sharpeyi*) and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). The eggs were placed in a funnel with the air and water underneath. present study showed the efficiency of this method which is better than classic method (circulation water system). The hatching percentage and hatchingperiod of *B. sharpeyi* by using air flow were 72 % and 60 hr., respectively, while in *C. carpio* they were 84% and 56 hr. respectively. Whereas the hatchery percentage and hatching period with the use of circulating water system for *B. sharpeyi* were 57% and 65 hr., respectively, and 80 % and 62 hr. for *C. carpio*. The air flow method is characterized by reduced amount water used, lower of energy and better protection of eggs from disease, especially Fungi.