

*Macrobrachium nipponense*

*Macrobrachium nipponense*

(‰ 25 20 15 10 5)

(‰ 15 10 5)

‰ 15

‰ 15

*Macrobrachium nipponense*

2003

.Salman *et al.*(2006)

.(Ge, 1980)

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*Macrobrachium*

(Agard, 1999;  
 Bas & Spivak, 2000; Chazaro- Olvera & Peterson, 2004; Tsoi *et al* 2005;  
 Moreira *et al.* (1986) Allan *et al.* 2006)

*Macrobrachium amazonicum*

– 0 ) Guest & Durocher (1979)  
 25 (%15)

*Macrobrachium nipponense*

( )

2006/ 10/1 9/1  
 ‰2 - 1 30-25

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20 - 10                      2/1                      (

(                      )

(%01)                      (%0 25 20 15 10 5)

(                      ) "

6

(<sup>3</sup> 1)

<sup>3</sup> 1

3                      %60-40

(<sup>3</sup> 1)

*M . nipponense*

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(1: )

*Macrobrachium nipponense*

‰ 15 10 5

% 50

8 - 6

‰ 25 20

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(%50)

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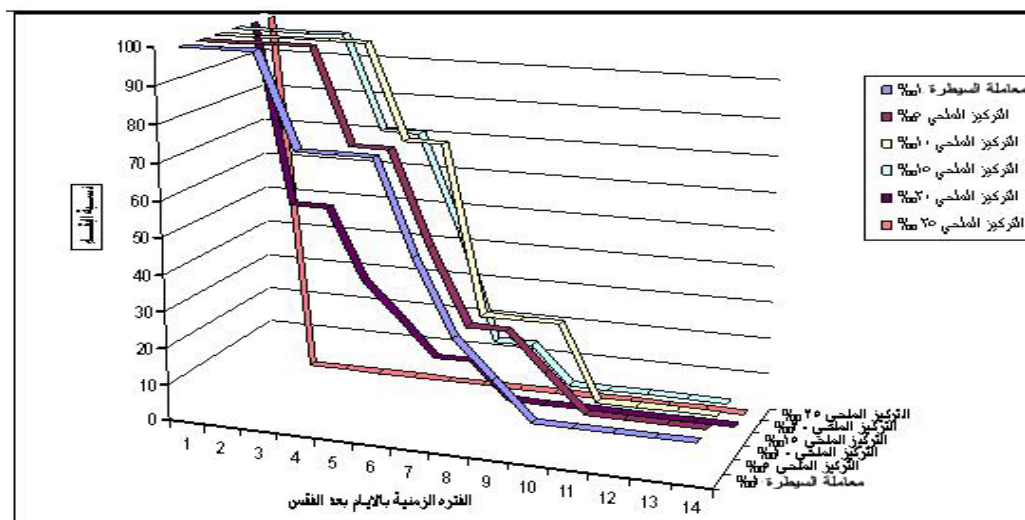
20- 10

(2 : ) .‰ 5

6

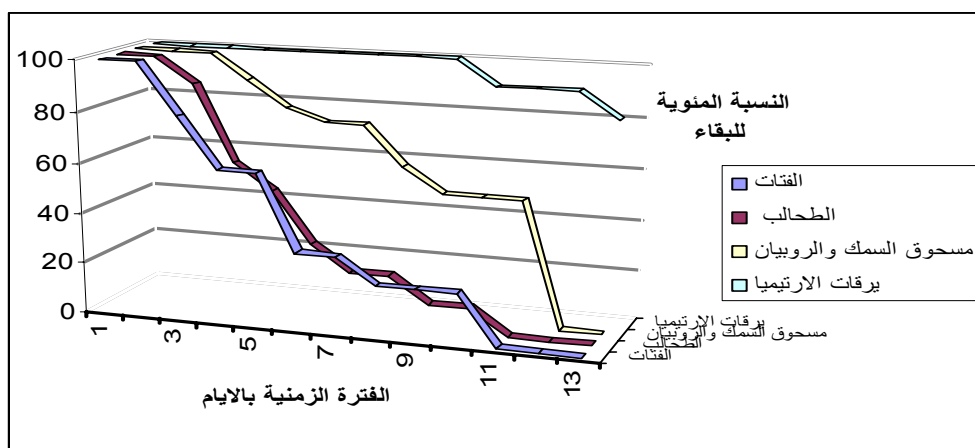
12

10 - 8



M. nipponense

:( 1 )



M. nipponense

:(2)



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*Macrobrachium nipponense*

(Wong & McAndrew, 1990)

‰ 15-1

*M.*

‰15 - 1

*M. amazonicum*

(Guest & Durocher, 1979)

(Choudhury, 1971) *M. carcinus* (L.) ‰17.5-14

15 (Lee & Fielder, 1981) *M. australiens* Holthuis, ‰15-0

*M. americanum* Bate, (Holtschimt & Pfeiller, 1984) ‰20 -

*Macrobrachium nipponense*

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**IMPACTS OF SALINITY AND FOOD ON SURVIVAL OF LARVAE OF THE SHRIMP *Macrobrachium nipponense***

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**ABSTRACT**

Impacts of salinity and food on survival of larvae of shrimps (*Macrobrachium nipponense*), were studied. Larvae were cultured under laboratory conditions since their release from their adults that were brought from the Shatt Al-Arab River at Garmat Ali region. Larvae at early development stages were subjected to ascending concentration of salinity (5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 ‰) to determine the differences in survival ratio. High survival rates were found in 5, 10, 15 ‰. No salinity influence occurred on development and feeding concentration higher than 15 ‰. The result showed that tolerance of larvae of species was greater in earlier stages. It was found that larvae preferred food on newly hatched *Artemia*, as a result of highest survival rates obtained at 15 ‰.