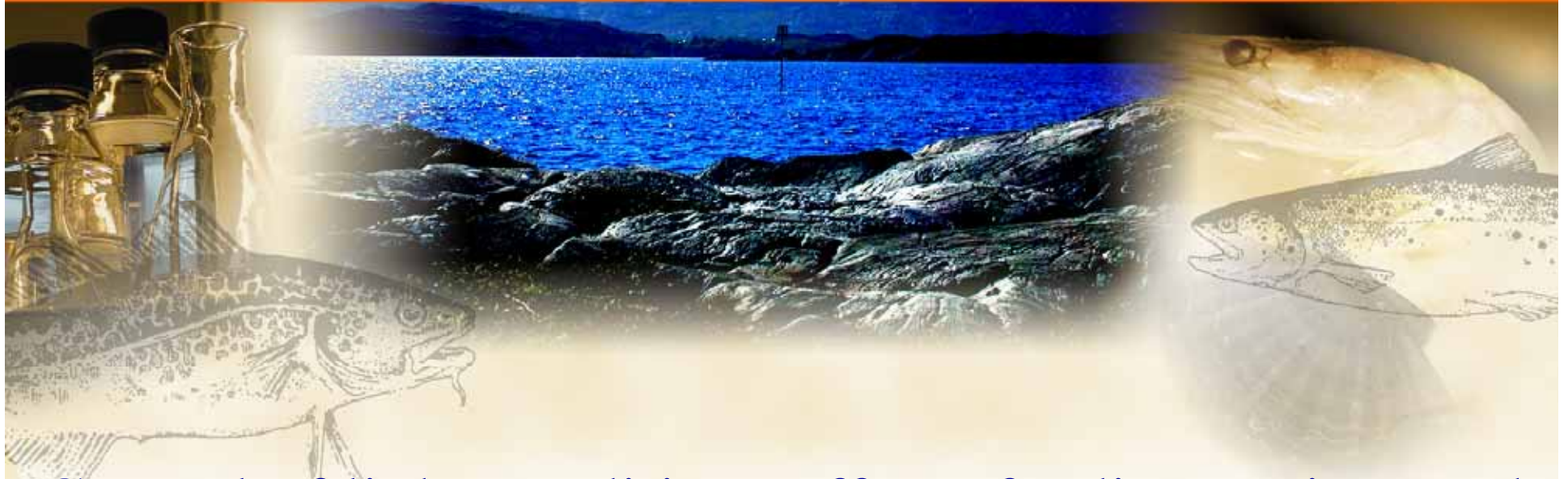




INSTITUTE OF MARINE RESEARCH



Control of light conditions affects feeding regime and enables successful eye migration in halibut

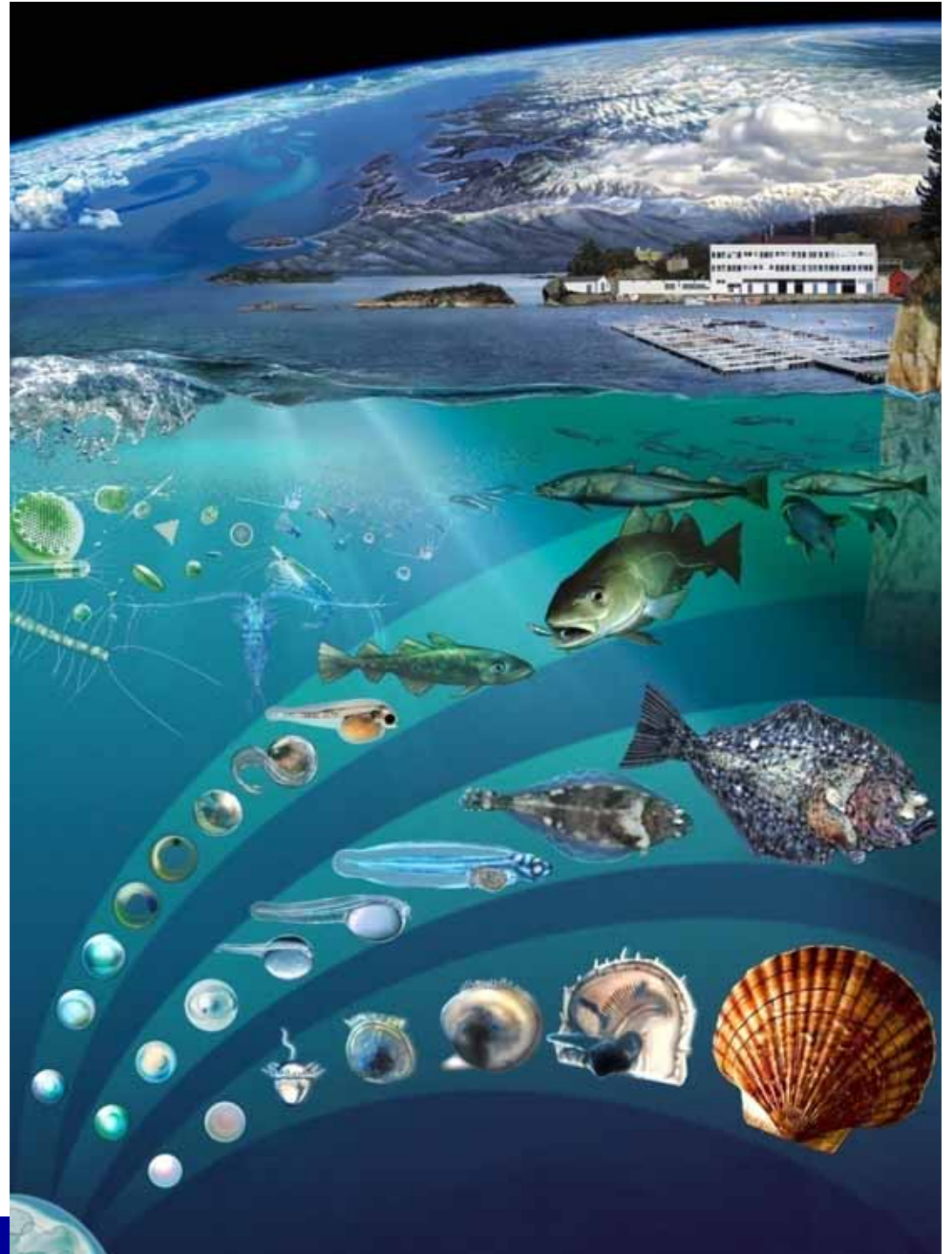
Torstein Harboe, Anders Mangor-Jensen, Mari Moren, Kristin Hamre og
Ivar Rønnestad

Larvi 2009

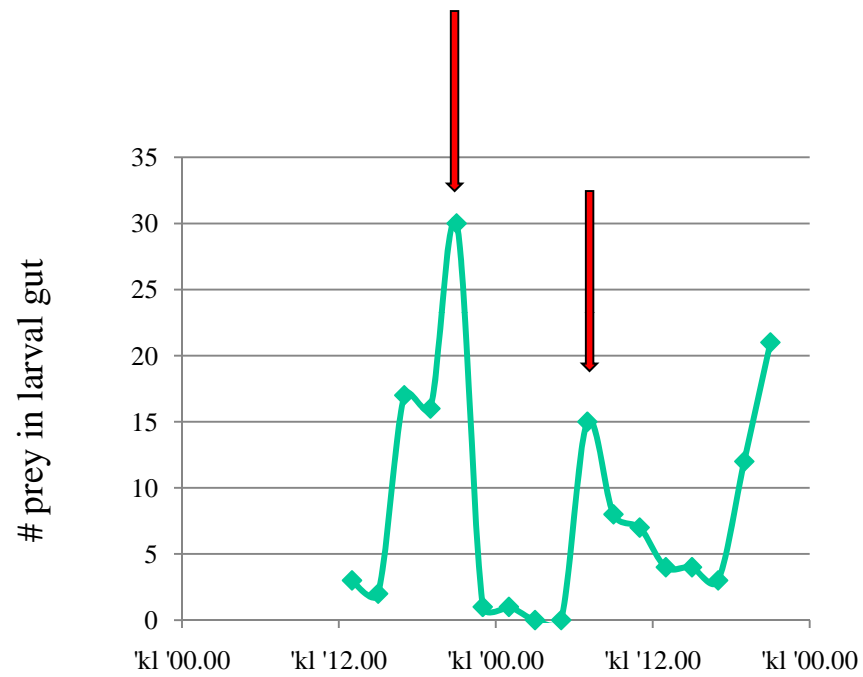
BERGEN, NORWAY

Larval feeding in nature

Larval feeding under
intensive rearing conditions



Dusk and dawn feeding



Harboe & Huse 1992



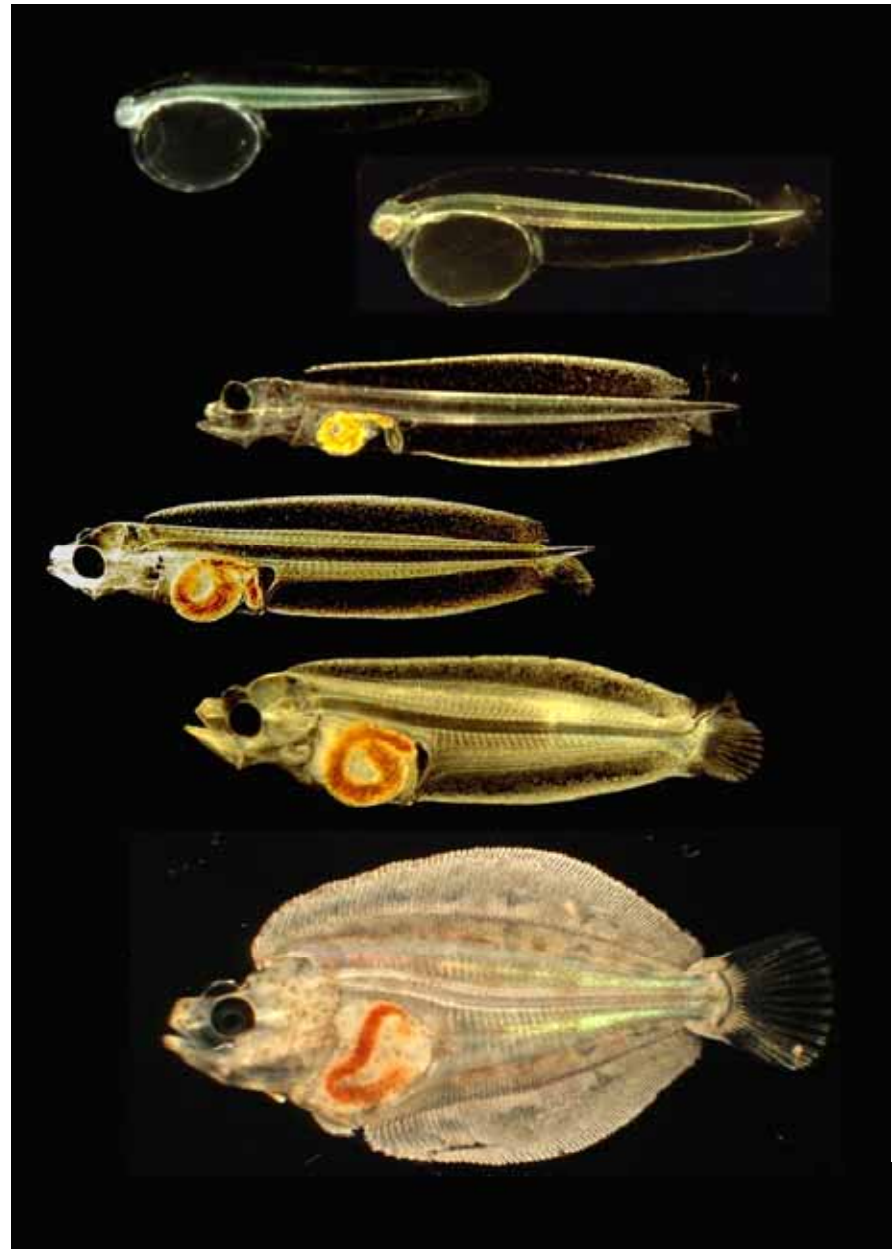
Improved rearing conditions



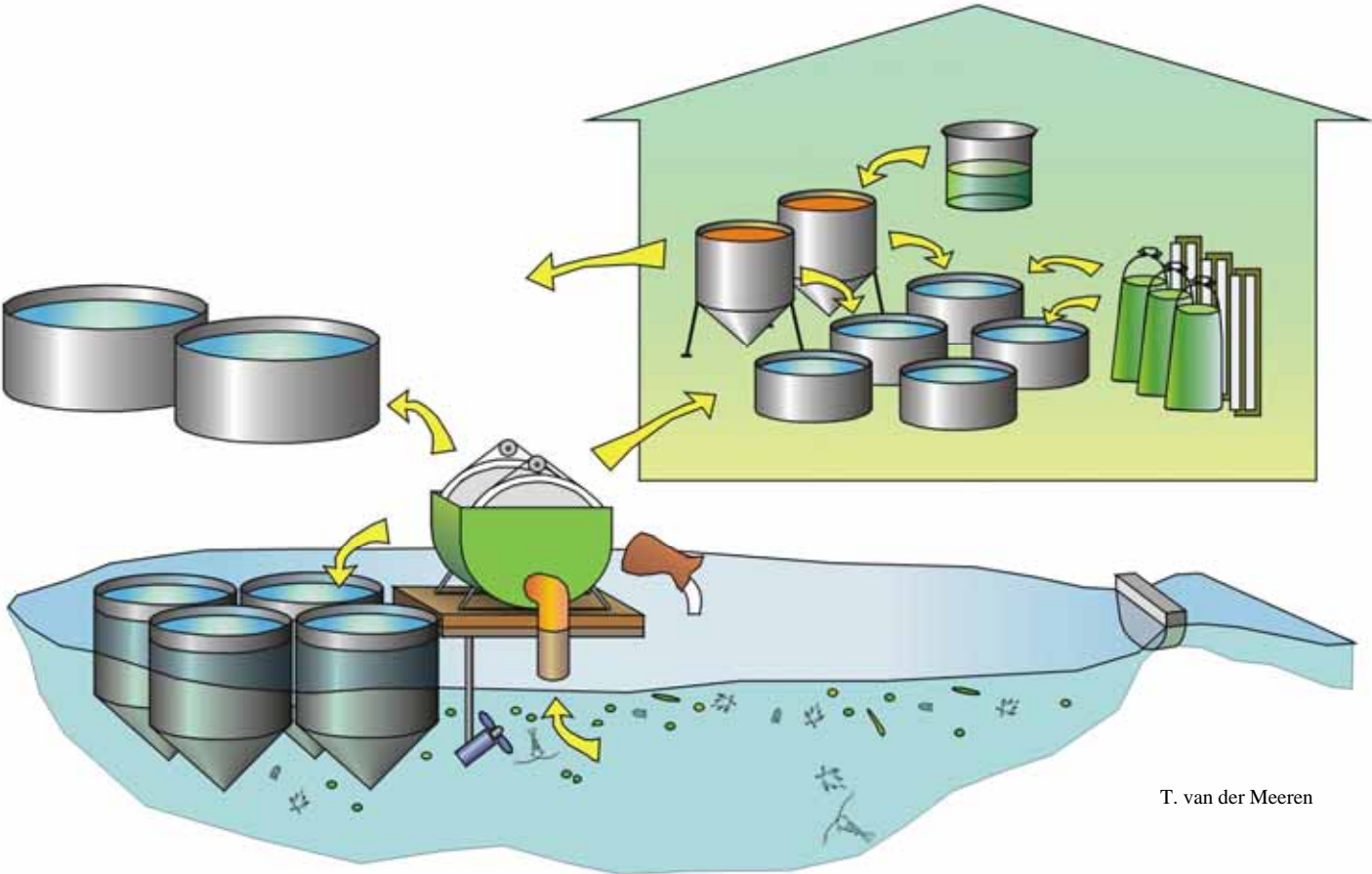
Improved prey capturing



Changes in gut transit time
(retention time of food particles)



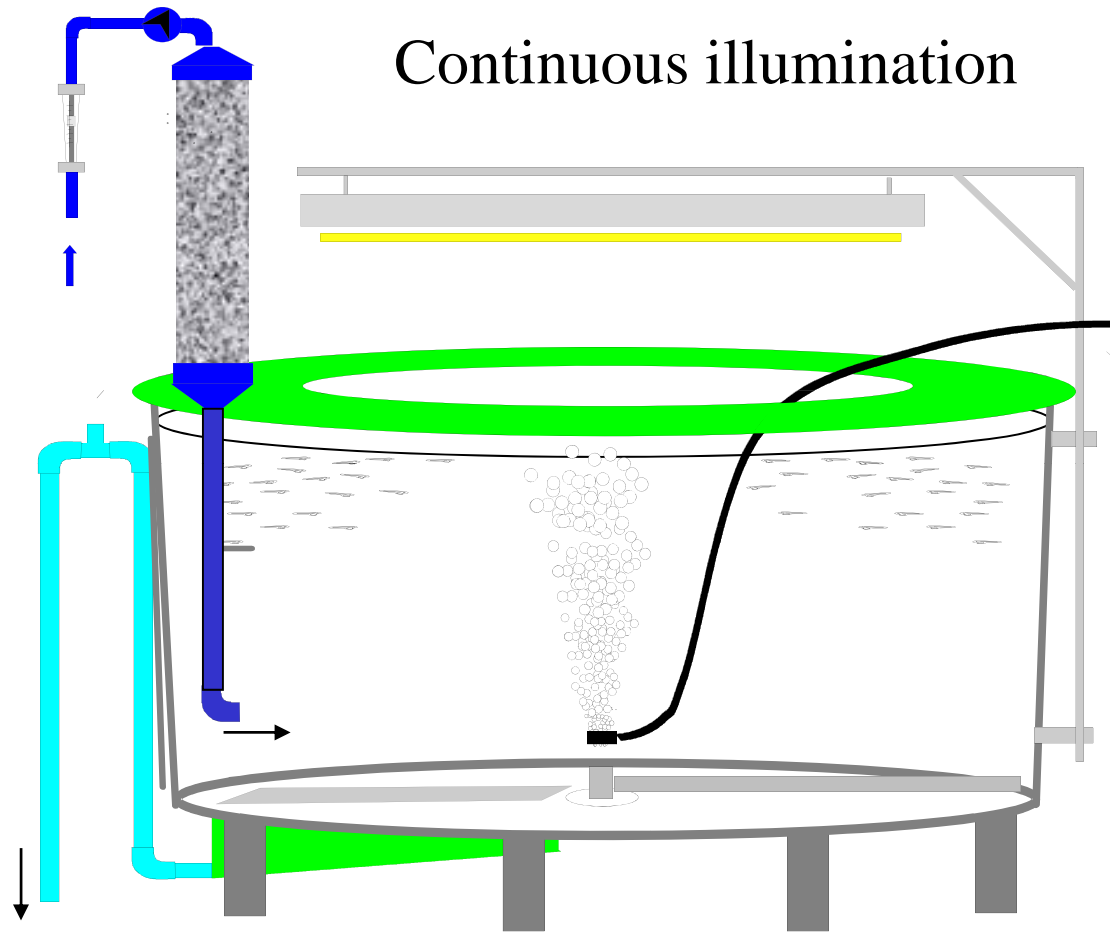
Method development



T. van der Meeren



Rearing conditions



Turbidity



Photo: IMR



Algae paste



Photo: IMR



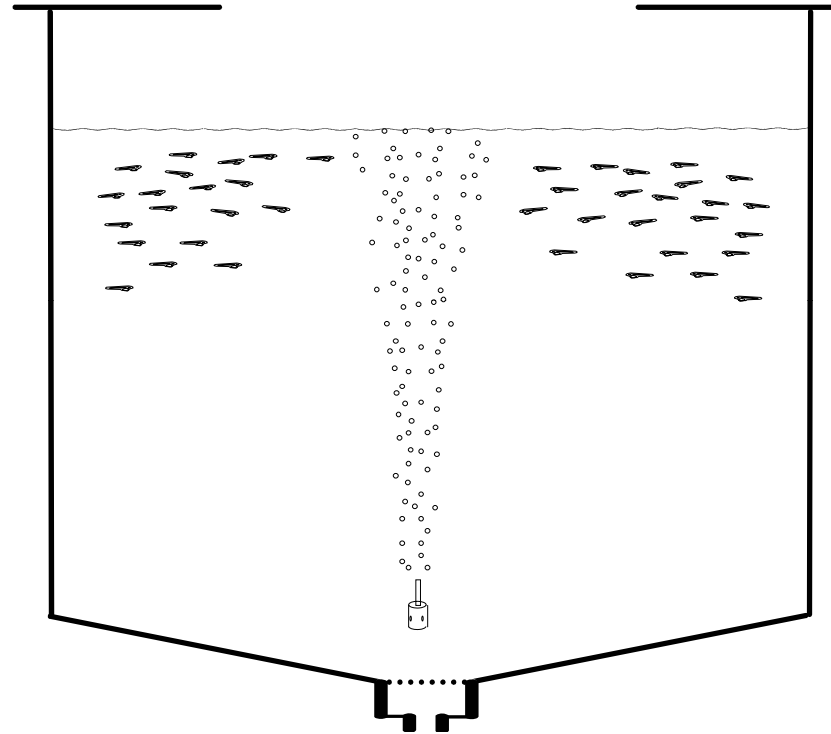
Clay



Photo: IMR



Turbulence



Harboe *et al.*, 1998.



Rheotactic behaviour



Transit time



Transit time

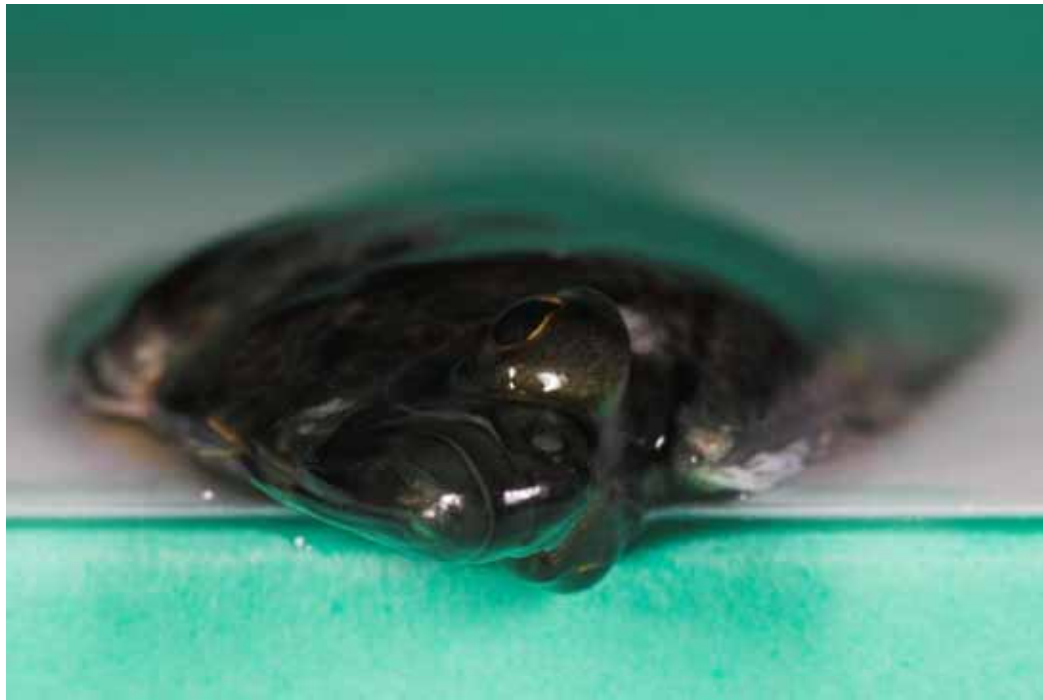


Atlantic halibut, success factors

Survival, pigmentation and eye migration



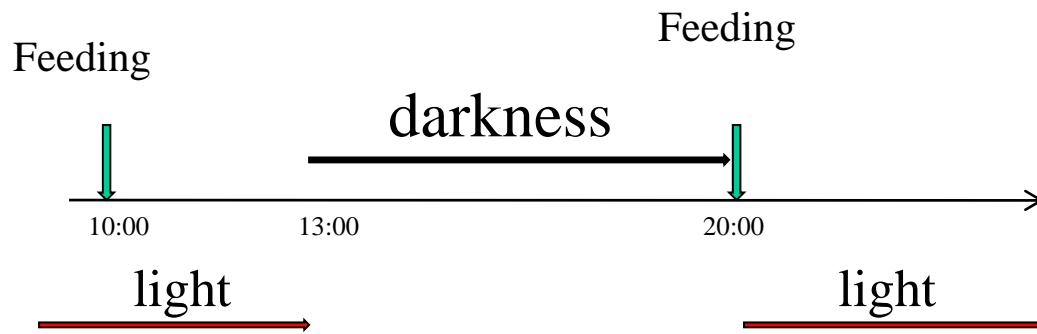
Eye migration



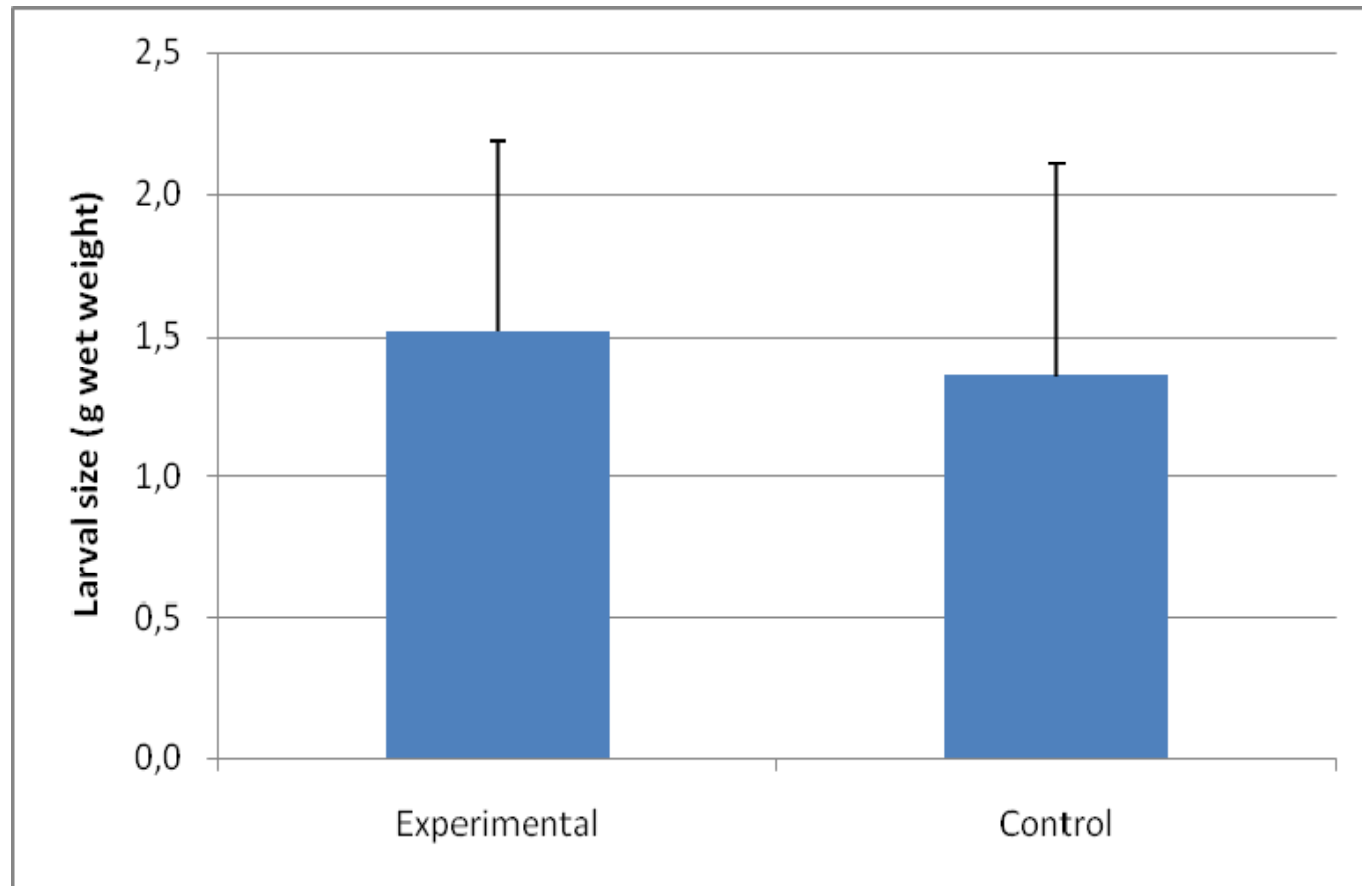
How to control feeding in larval tanks fed live prey

- Tank dynamics – larval density and flowrate.
- Removal of prey by filtration.
- Use of light and darkness.

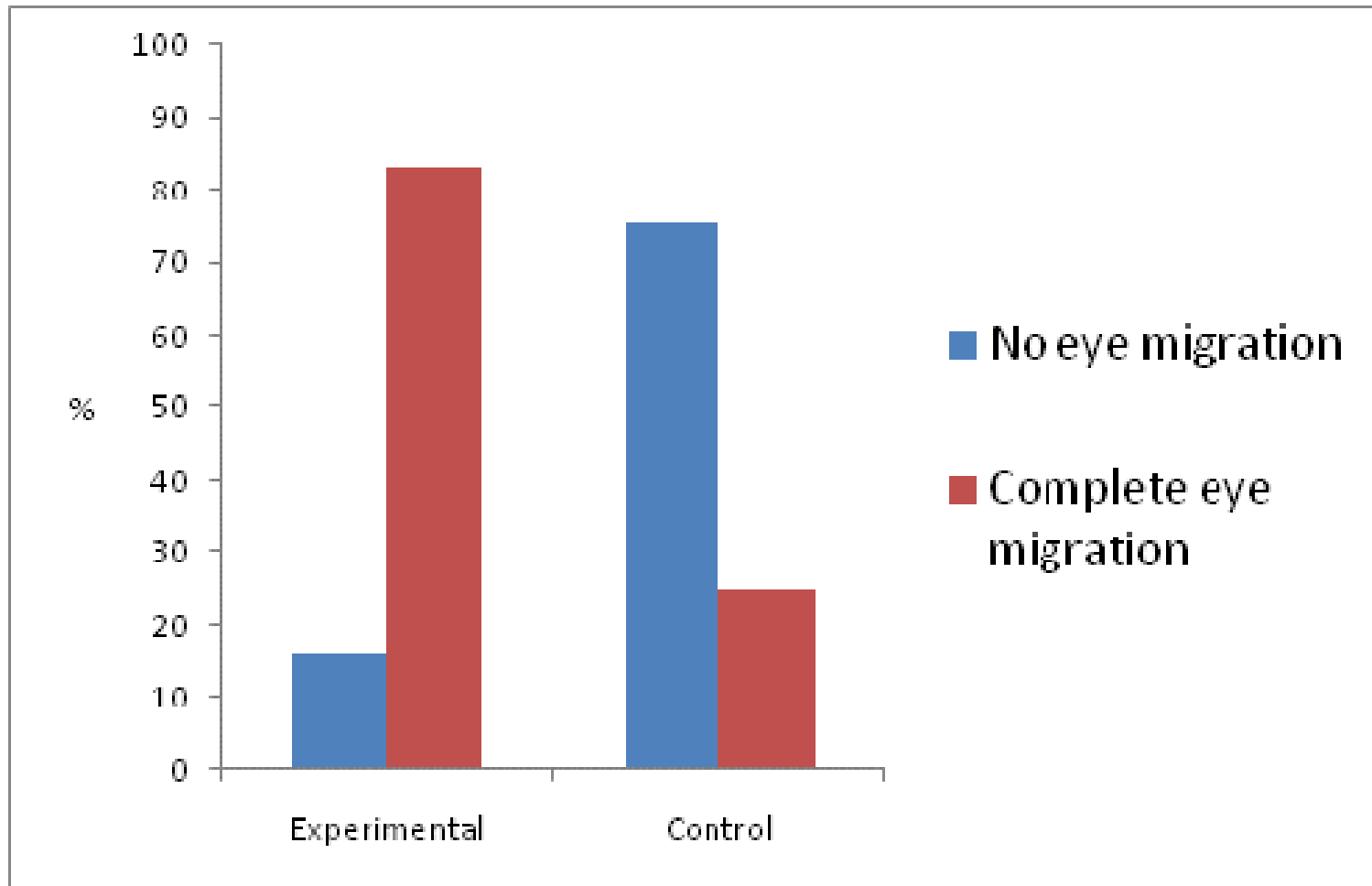




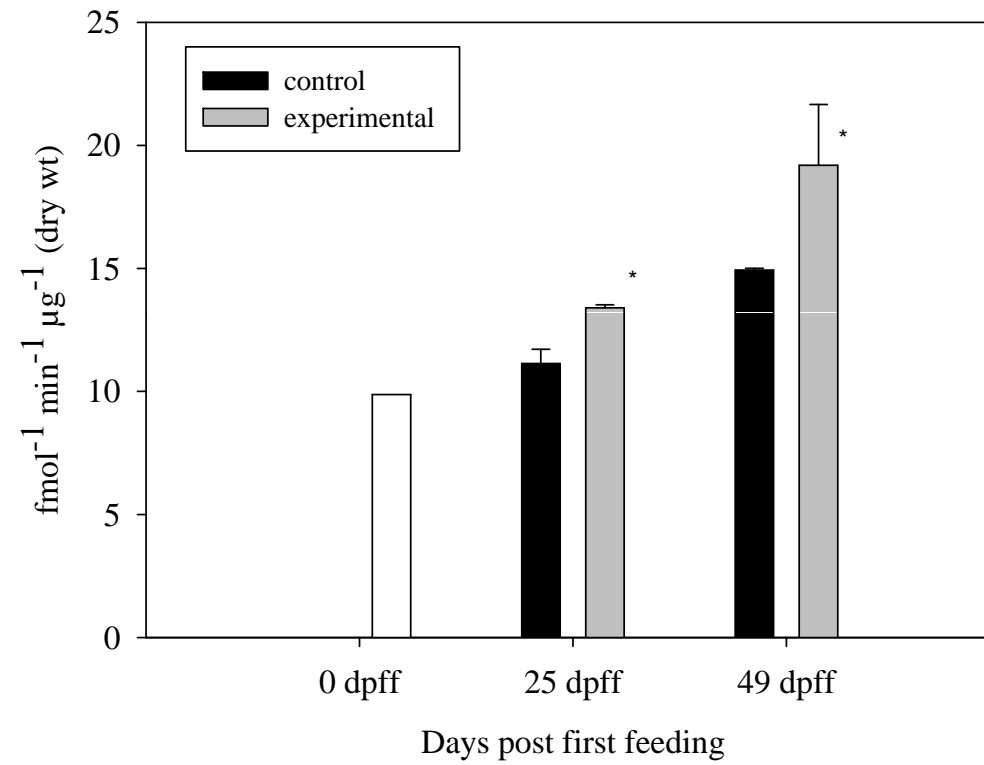
Growth



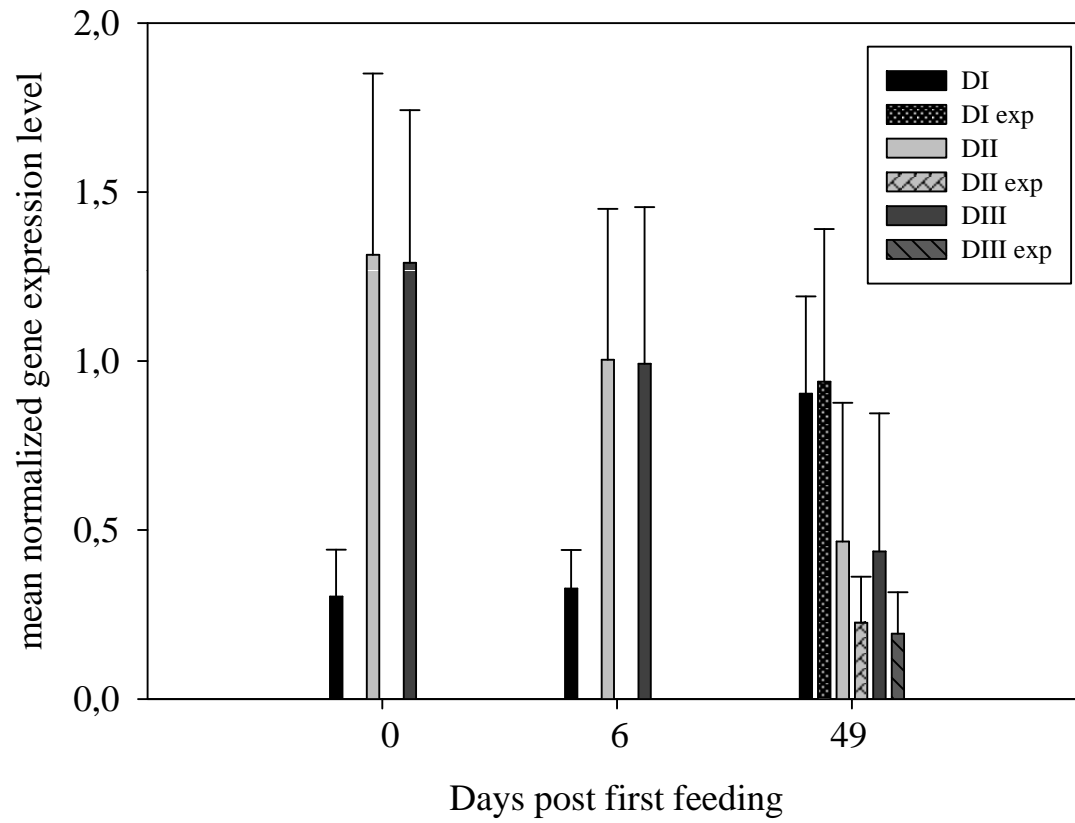
Eye migration



ORD activity



Deiodinase expression



Future work:

Tank dynamics

Model based on retention time of the prey in the tank

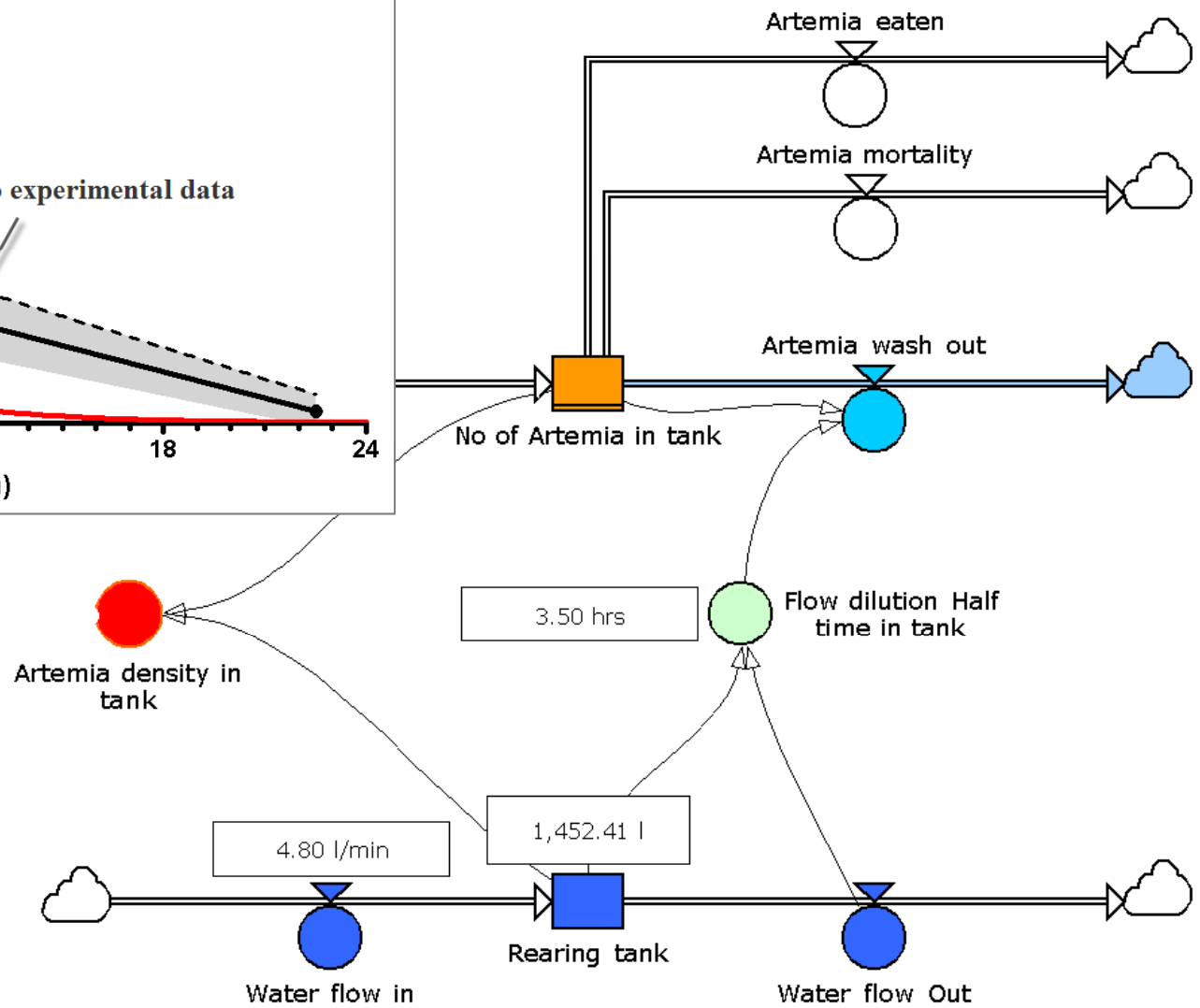
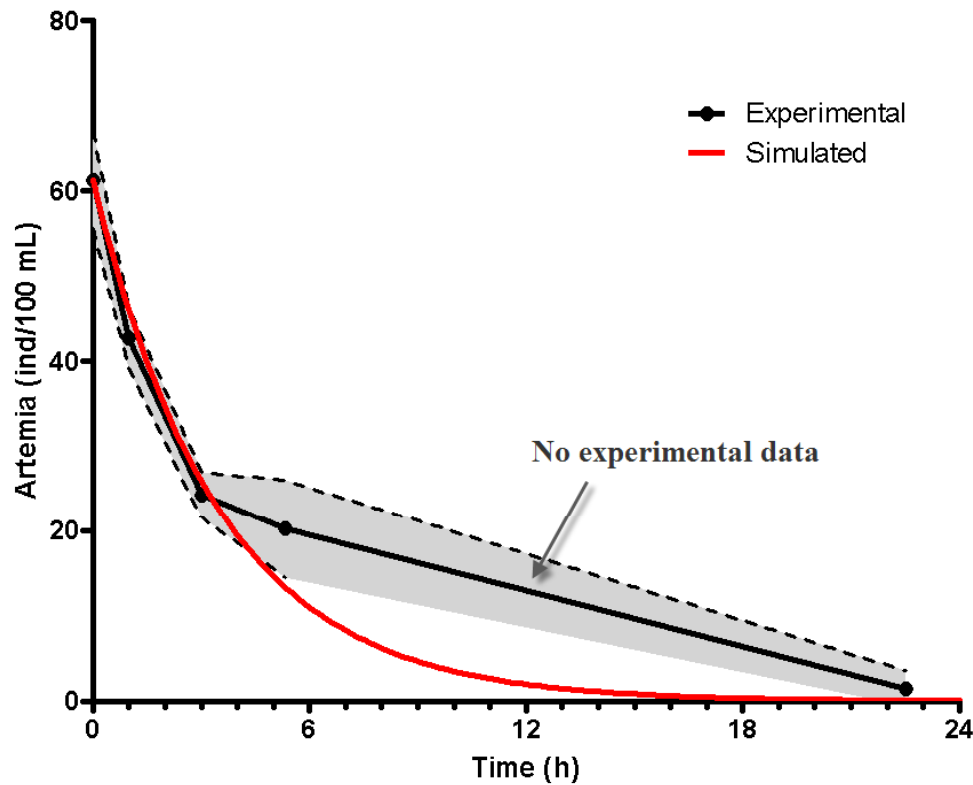
- Retention time:
 - 1 Water flow
 - 2 Feeding intake of the larvae and
 - 3 "Natural" death rate of the prey

- Gut filling and evacuation time

- Effect of light / darkness

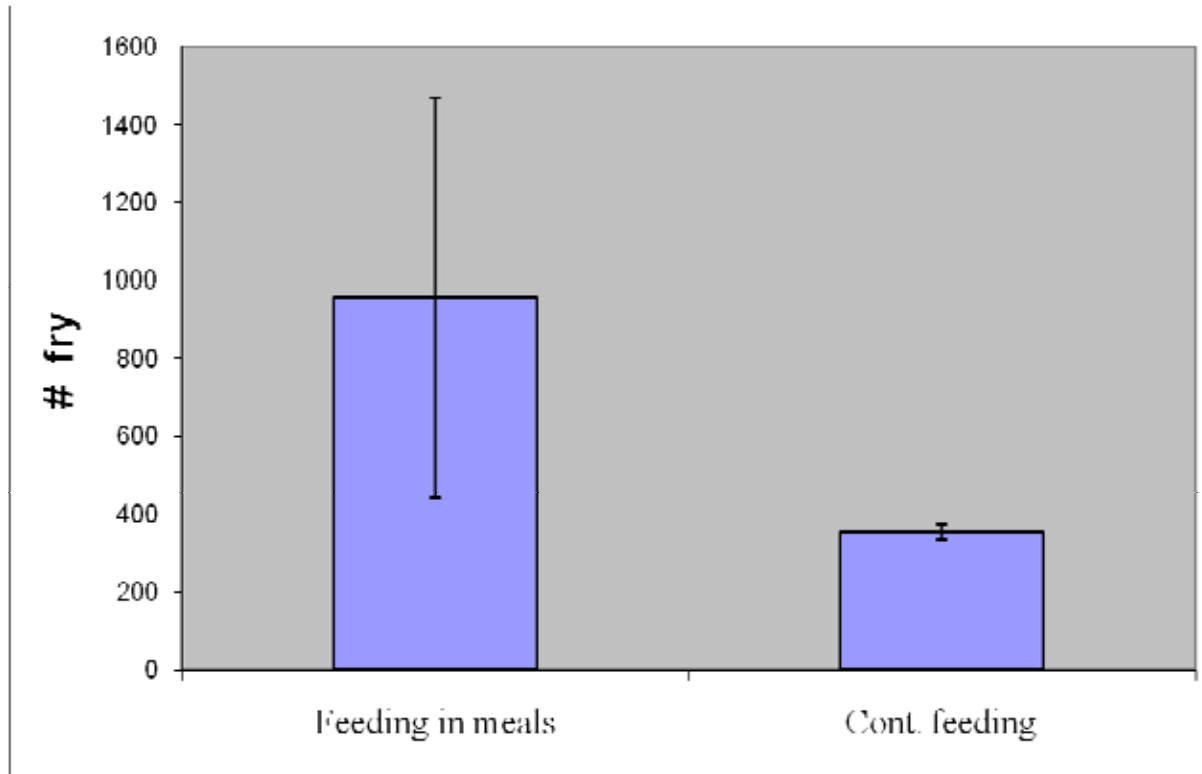


Preliminary data- Artemia wash-out



Survival:

Feeding regimes



Harboe *et al.*, in prep.

