

Table 2.2. Feeding of live feed for common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) at different stages of its life¹

| Live food type/Source | Feeding methods commonly used | Frequency (no./day) | Rate (% BW/day) | Comments |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| for Larvae | | | | |
| Small rotifers and larger infusorians ² | Organisms collected with 80 µm plankton net (1) and distributed in the rearing tanks. | Ad libitum | – | Plankton collected from natural waters and fish ponds. |
| Rotifers ² | Collected from specially prepared ponds and distributed in the rearing tank. | Ad libitum | – | Feasible if the produced just-feeding larvae cannot be stocked into the fish pond. |
| Rotifers ² | Produced in fish pond before stocking of fish larvae. | Ad libitum | – | Fish pond freshly inundated or prepared with selective insecticides. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) |
| <i>Artemia</i> | | | | |
| • Nauplii | Distributed in the rearing tanks. | Ad libitum | – | Because of poor profitability, it is not widely practiced. |
| • Dried decapsulated cysts | Distributed in the rearing tanks. | Ad libitum | – | Because of poor profitability it is not widely practiced. |
| for Fry | | | | |
| Larger rotifers, nauplius and copepodite stages of copepods | Organisms collected with 160 µm plankton net (1) and distributed in the rearing tanks. | Ad libitum | | Plankton collected from natural waters and fish ponds. |
| Small water fleas and smaller species of cyclopoid copepods | Organisms collected with 300–500 µm plankton net (1) and distributed in the rearing tanks. | Ad libitum | | Plankton collected from natural waters and fish ponds. |
| Adult water fleas (<i>Daphnia</i> spp.), large species of cyclopoid and calanoid copepods, larvae and pupae of <i>Corethra</i> sp. | Organisms collected with 700 µm plankton net (1) and distributed in the rearing tanks. | Ad libitum | | Plankton collected from natural waters and fish ponds. |
| Planktonic crustaceans (cladocerans, copepods, etc.) | Planktonic crustaceans produced in fish pond together with the growing fry. | Ad libitum | | Widely practiced technique for large-scale production of advanced fry of common carp. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) |

¹Source: (1) Lavens and Sorgeloos (1996); (2) Woynarovich and Horváth (1980); (3) Horváth, Tamás and Tölg (1984); (4) Horváth, Tamas, and Coche (1985a); (5) Woynarovich, Moth-Poulsen and Péteri (2010); (6) Woynarovich et al. (2011).

²These are an excellent starter feed, especially for the fry of some fishes that need small food in the early stages (e.g. tench, grass carp, silver carp, bighead carp).