Marine Biology

Aquaculture Assignment

Your mission:

To produce a <u>poster</u> on the biology of a species and how that species is farmed.

1. Decide who you will work with (2 to 3 in a group).
2. Choose one marine species which is farmed (see the list below).
3. Find out (research) about the following:
    a) What is the name of your species?
    b) *Describe* the biology of your species.
    c) Include a picture of your species.
    d) *Explain* how your species is farmed.

List of species that can be farmed in NZ:

(1.1) Abalone or **paua**, being:
(i) Ordinary paua (*Haliotis iris*);
(ii) Yellow-foot paua (*Haliotis australis*);
(iii) Virgin paua (*Haliotis virginea*);

(1.2) Bass (*Polyprion moeone*);

(1.3) Blue cod (*Parapercis colias*);

(1.4) Brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*);

(1.5) Butterfish (*Odax pullus*);

(1.6) Carp, being
(i) Silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*);
(ii) Grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*);

(1.7) Cat's eye (*Turbo smaragdus*)

(1.8) Crab, being:
(i) Paddle crab (*Ovalipes catharus*);
(ii) Cancer crab (*Cancer novaezelandiae*);

(1.10) Cockle (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*)

(1.11) Cooks turban (*Cookia sulcata*);

(1.28) Red gurnard (*Chelidonichthys kumu*);

(1.29) Salmon, being:
(i) Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*);
(ii) Quinnat or chinook or king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*);
(iii) Sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*);

(1.30) Scallops (*Pecten novaezelandiae*);

(1.31) Scampi (*Metanephrops challengeri*);

(1.32) Sea cucumber (*Stichopus mollis*);

(1.33) Seahorse, being:
(i) Seahorse (*Hippocampus abdominalis*);

(1.12) Eels, being:

(i) Shortfin eel (*Anguilla australis*);
(ii) Longfin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*);

(1.13) Flounder, being:

(i) Yellowbelly founder (*Rhombosolea leporina*);
(ii) Sand flounder (*Rhombosolea plebeia*);
(iii) Greenback flounder (*Rhombosolea tapirina*);
(iv) Black founder (*Rhombosolea retiaria*);

(1.15) Grey mullet (*Mugil cephalus*);

(1.16) Hapuku (*Polyprion oxygeneios*);

(1.17) John dory (*Zeus faber*);

(1.18) Kahawai (*Arripis trutta*);

(1.21) Leatherjacket (*Parika scaber*);

(1.22) Lobsters, being:

(i) Spiny or red rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*);
(ii) Packhorse or green lobster (*Jasus verreauxi*);

(1.23) Mussels, being:

(i) Green mussel or greenshell mussel or green-lipped mussel (*Perna canaliculus*);
(ii) Blue mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*);
(iv) Horse mussel (*Atrina zelandica*);

(1.24) Octopus, being:

(i) *Pinnoctopus cordiformis*
(ii) *Octopus huttoni*

(1.25) Oysters, being:

(i) Dredge oyster (*Tiostrea chilensis*);
(ii) Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*);

(1.26) Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*);

(1.27) Pipi (*Paphies australis*);

(1.34) Sea urchin

(*Evechinus chloroticus*);

(1.35) Seaweed, being:

(i) Agar weed (*Pterocladia lucida*);
(ii) Small agar weed (*Pterocladia capillacea*);
(iii) Gracilaria (*Gracilaria chilensis*);

(1.36) Snapper

(*Pagrus auratus*);

(1.37) Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*);

(1.38) Sponge, being:

(i) *Latrunculia sp.*;
(ii) *Raspailia agminata*;
(iii) *Mycale sp.*;
(iv) *Lissodendoryx sp.*;

(1.39) Striped trumpeter

(*Latris lineate*);

(1.40) Surf clams, being:

(i) Deep water tuatua (*Paphies donacina*);
(ii) Tuatua (*Paphies subtriangulata*);

(1.41) Tarakihi

(*Nemadactylus macropterus*);

(1.42) Toheroa

(*Paphies ventricosa*);

(1.43)Trevally

(*Pseudocaranx dentex*);

microphyllium;

(1.47) Yellowtail kingfish (*Seriola lalandi*).