

Food Organisms of Fingerlings of *Acentrogobius elongata* Inhabited at Intertidal Zone of the Western Coast of Korea

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ABSTRACT

To investigate the food organisms of the *Acentrogobius elongata* during the juveniles stage, the stomach contents of fish, captured in the intertidal zone of Chungchongnam-do Sochon-gun Su-myon Dodun-ri between on early in June from the end of May 2000, were observed. Total length of the fingerlings of *A. elongata* was 1.0~3.0cm size, and the participation rate of feeding was 68.6%. Main food organisms were such as copepods, shrimp larvae, polychaete larvae, and these occupied more than dry weight 4%. Copepods among them dominated the most quantities by average 64.6%, and food organisms appeared by order of polychaete larvae and shrimp larvae etc.. Therefore, most important food organisms of fingerlings stage of *A. elongata* were copepods, polychaete larvae, shrimp larvae etc.

INTRODUCTION

Gobiidae being calculated that about 2,000 species are ranging in all over the world (Hoese, 1985) is occupying very important location in nutrition rank of the ecosystem in coastal district and inside bay(. The *A. elongata* of them is the small fish that live in the bottom, distributed much between on the shore tide pool and sunken rock in our country. In this research, distribute widely to western sea district along the coast intertidal zone, the feeding participation rate in the fingerlings stage of *A. elongata* that is occupying ecologically important location was examined, and the kind and composition of food, the change of food according to the fish size, were examined from stomach contents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish fixed in neutral formalin solution 5% as soon as collect, and size of fish measured total length to 0.1cm by standard. In order to investigate the appearance

aspect of food organisms, the weight change of stomach contents was found going through fullness of stomach. Also, fish size groups particularly, the dry weight ratio of each food organisms for whole stomach content was measured. Participation rate of feeding calculated as the rate of fingerlings that feed food about numbers of total individuals. The appearance rate of food organisms was examined from the number of fingerlings that each food organisms appears. To recognize the importance degree of each food organisms, multiplying the number composition of individuals of food organisms and the appearance rate, calculated the index of relative importance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

If see the participation rate of feeding that ensue to total length, expressed the lowest participation rate from total length 1.0~1.2cm to 50.0%, and the highest participation rate from total length 2.8~3.0cm to 85.7%. If observe the participation rate of feeding by gathering time, showed level as much as average 71.6% in the morning, and while this decreased until noon time 52.1% becoming low gradually, after begin to increase again in the afternoon and show the maximum value by 82.7% on 3 o'clock P.M., showed low and by 52.6% on 6 o'clock P.M. the lowest value again gradually. Main food organisms observed in the stomach of *A. elongata* were such as copepods, shrimp larvae, polychaete larvae, and these occupied more than dry weight 4%. Copepods among them dominated the most quantities by average 64.6%, and food organisms appeared by order of polychaete larvae and shrimp larvae etc.. Because the composition rate of individual and the appearance rate of copepods was high, IRI of copepods represented the highest value by 5,174.7, polychaete larvae represented value by 648.2 and shrimp larvae represented value of 315.8.

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