ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION AND REVEAL REPRODUCTION FEATURES OF WEATHERFISH (*MISGURNUS FOSSILIS*)

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Twelve females and eight males of weatherfish were artificial propagated in the pre-spawning-season in our study. Fish introduced in Lab's tanks in early Spring and females were treated by 10 mg/body weight kg CP and males were injected 5 mg/BW kg CP to induce ovulation and spermiation. Females ovulated within 18-24 hours, after stripping, eggs were fertilised. PGSI value of four females showed big differences, it was 3.6-22.2 %, fertilisation rate was 30.34-93.81 % after 24 hours of fertilisation. Three days after fertilisation larvae were hatching (14.84-91.8 %) and they started to feed first on the sixth day. Weatherfish can be propagated with the same method as *Cyprinus*-like species in hatchery, the only difficulty is the small amount of gametes. Artificial propagation and larvae rearing may help in

strengthening population considerably, thus re-population of decreased stocks and creating new habitats – suitable for demand of species - shall be possible. From inter-specific hybridisation viable larvae hatched, according to their morphology the juveniles did not seem to be a hybrid, that may refer to its ability to propagate asexually. The genetic analysis did not show male genom in the juveniles. The results of chromosome preparation suggested F1R1 offspring were 50 % tetraploid (4n=100) and 50 % hexaploid (6n=150). This is the first result to creat hexaploid (150 chromosome number) *Misgurnus fossilis* under laboratory conditions.

Acknowledgement

Research was supported by TÁMOP 4.2.2/B-10/1-2010-011 „Development of a complex educational assistance system for talented students and prospective researchers at the Szent István University" project and Bolyai János research grant (BO 54/12/4).