

FIGURE 1

Variation in the percentage of females undergoing vitellogenesis (Stage 3) and at end of vitellogenesis (Stage 4) belonging to *C. macracanthus* from Sumatra (A) and Kalimantan (B) as kept in captivity in a closed circuit

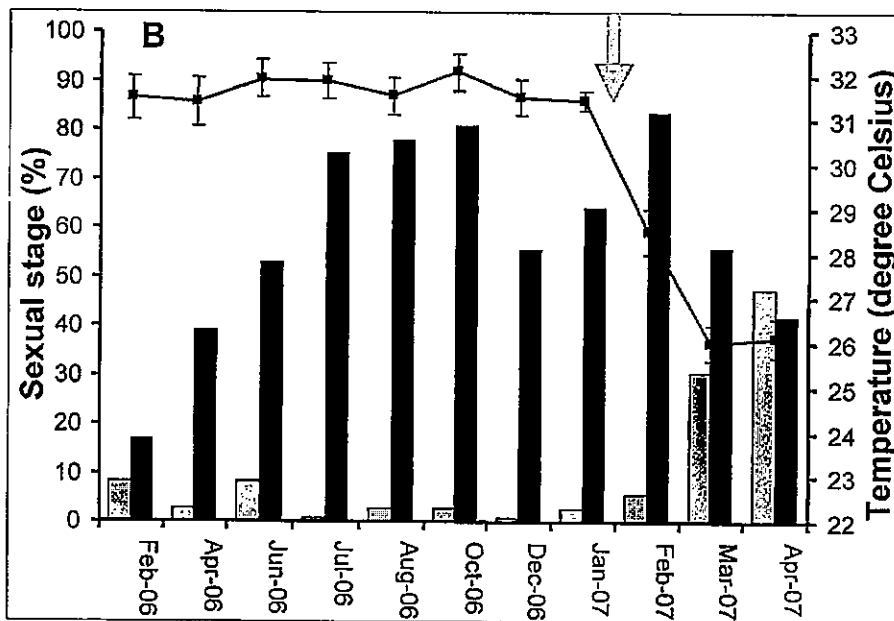
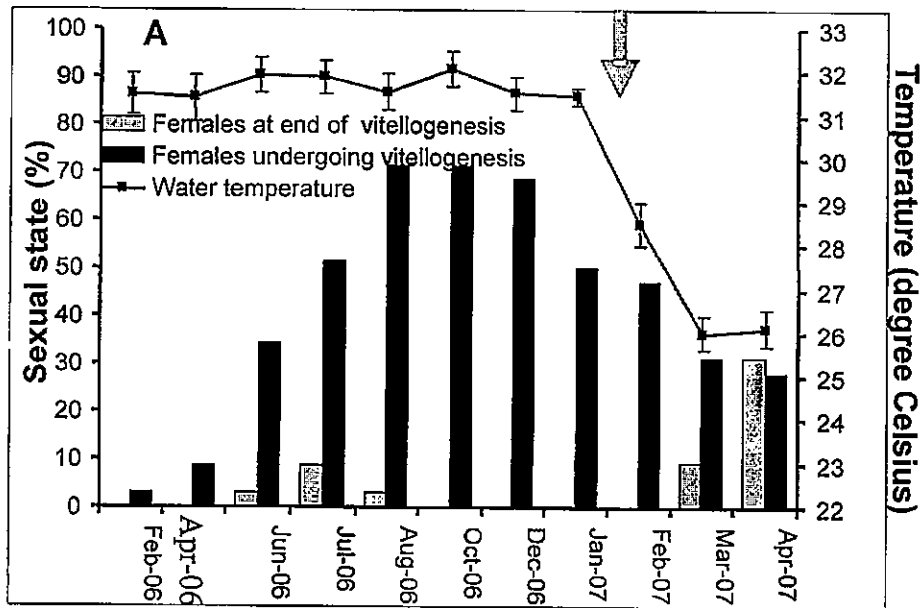


FIGURE 2

Variation in the percentage of males undergoing sexual maturation (Stage 1) and of males (Stages 2 and 3) belonging to *C. macracanthus* from Sumatra (A) and Kalimantan (B) as kept in captivity in a closed circuit

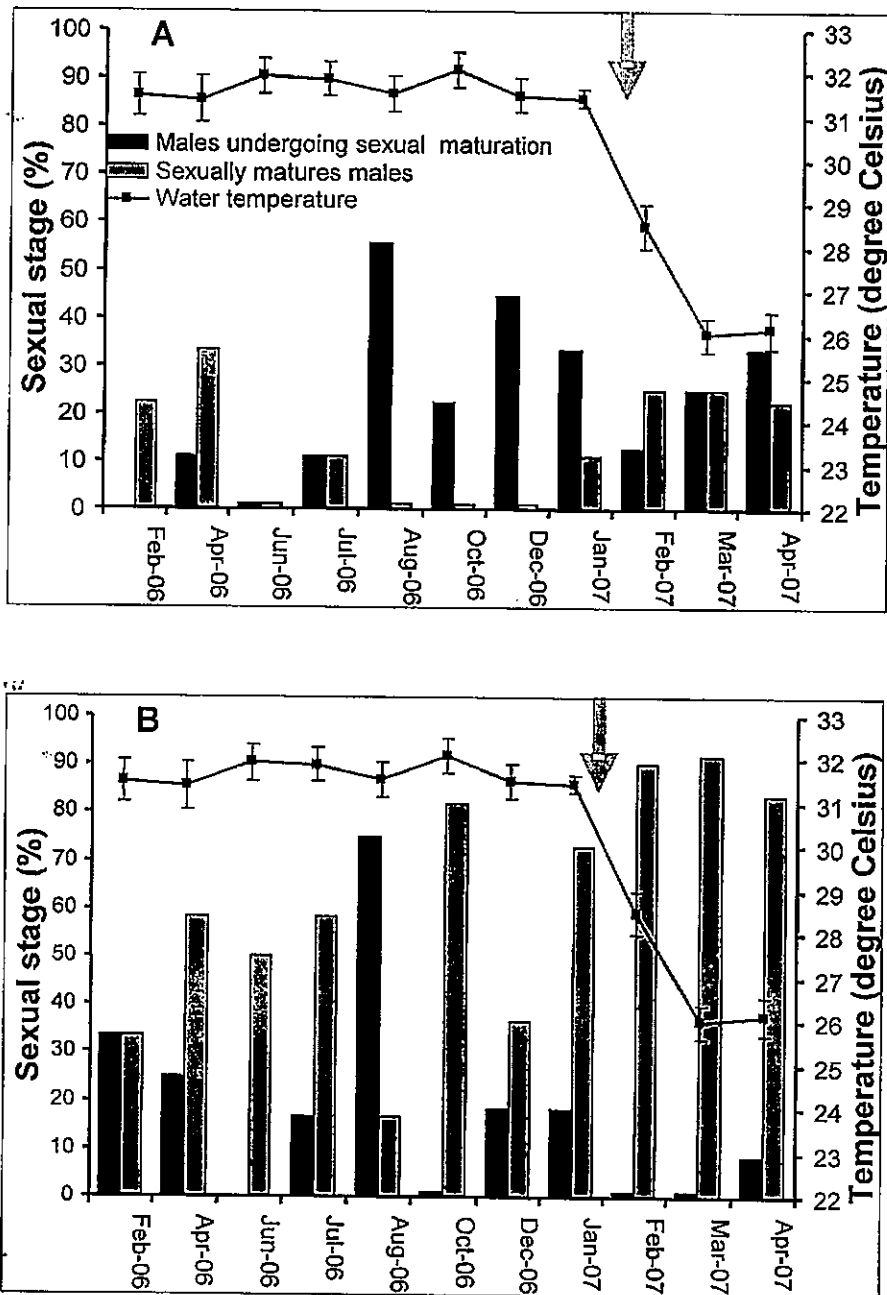


FIGURE 3

Average variation in the oocyte modal diameter of 2 *C. macracanthus* females as isolated at 25-26°C and of 2 others at 30-31°C.

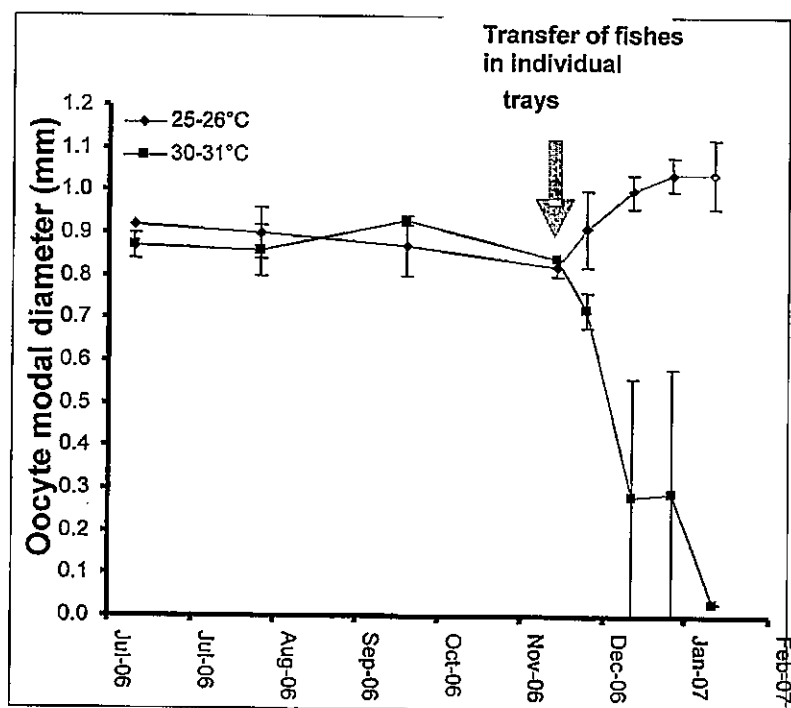


FIGURE 4

Percentage ovulation obtained after hormone treatment according to the initial modal diameter of oocytes.

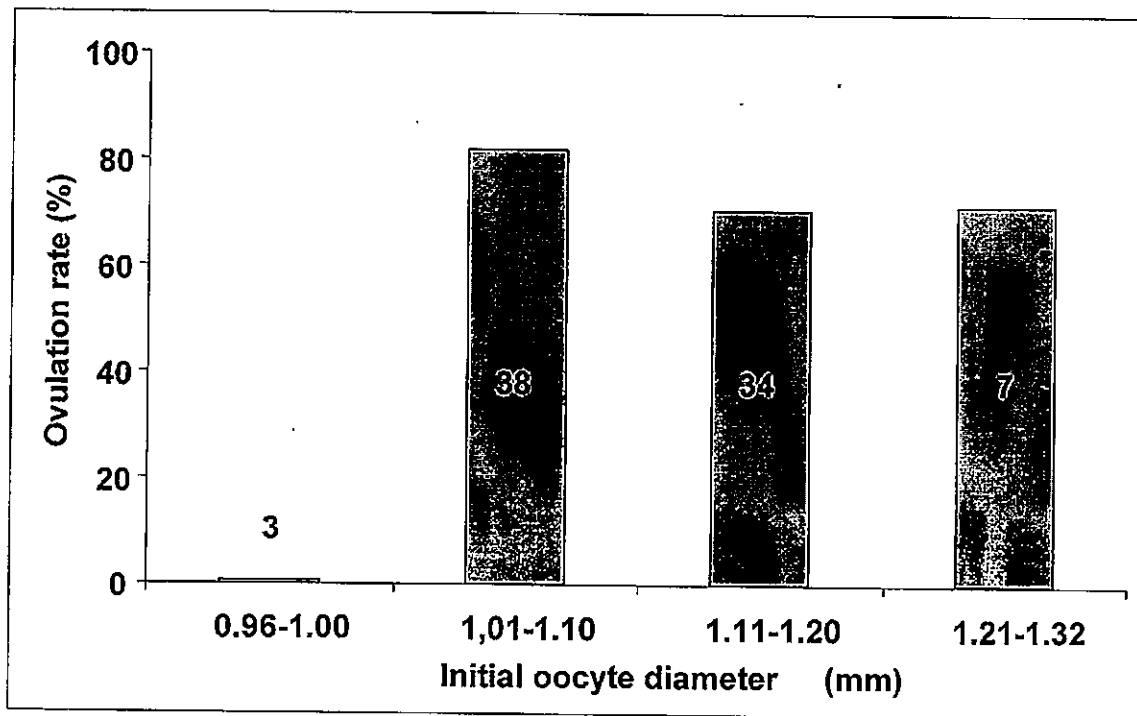


FIGURE 5

Relationship between lag time after hormone treatment and housing water temperature for *Chromobotia macracanthus* spawners

A : females treated with two successive injections of Ovaprim

B : females treated with one hCG injection followed by one injection of Ovaprim.

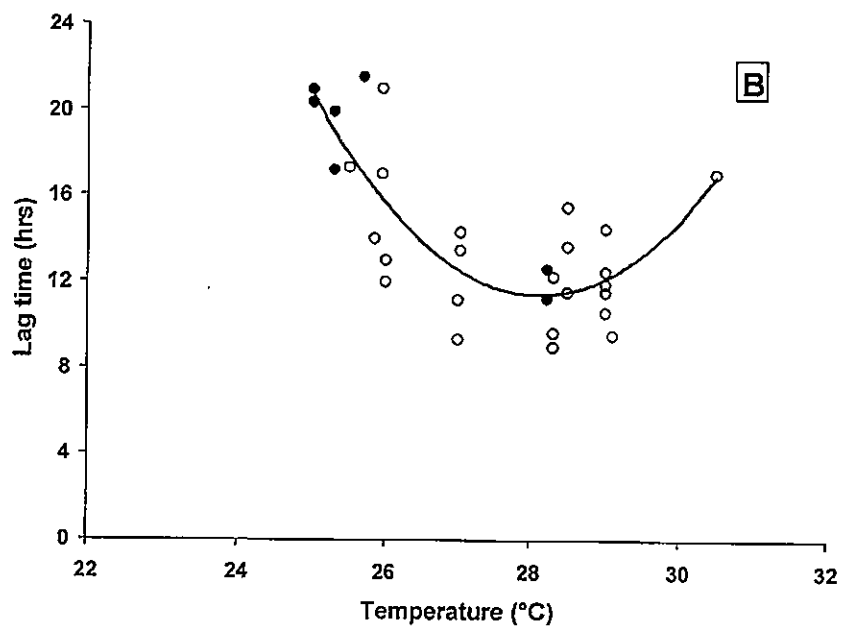
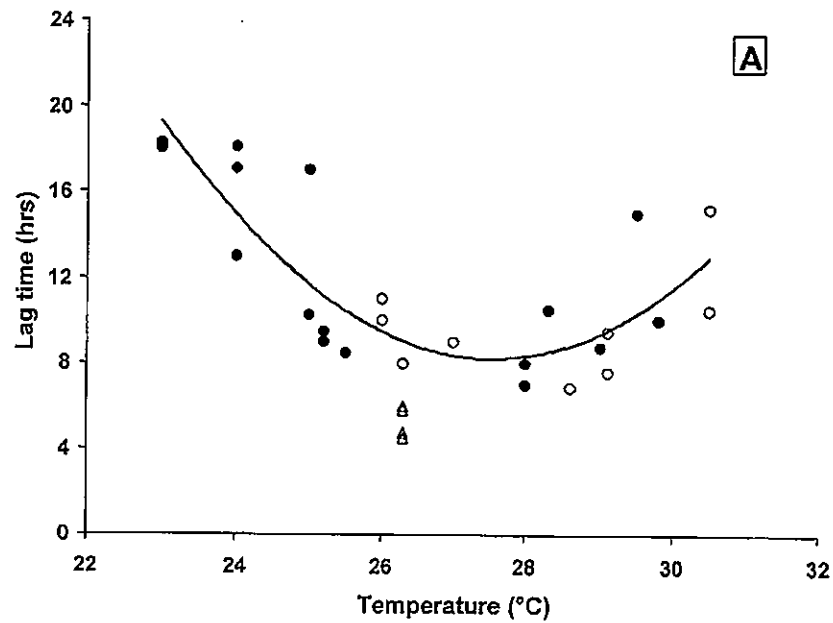


FIGURE 6

Influence of egg agitation on the quality of egg incubation with *C. macracanthus*

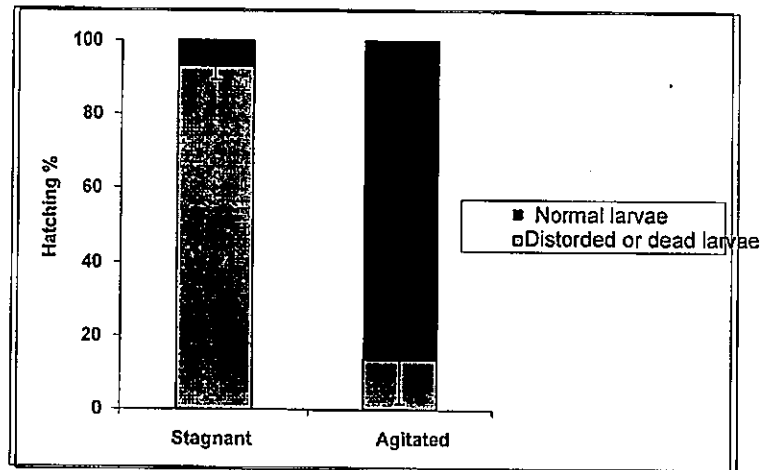


FIGURE 7

Model funnel-shaped fiberglass incubator

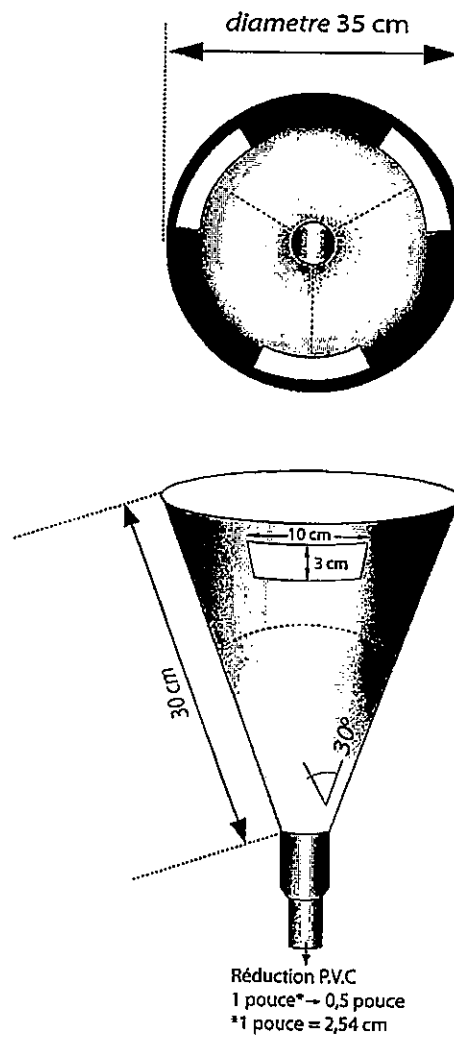


FIGURE 8

Influence of incubation temperature on the hatching percentage (A) and the proportion of viable larvae with *C. macracanthus* (B)

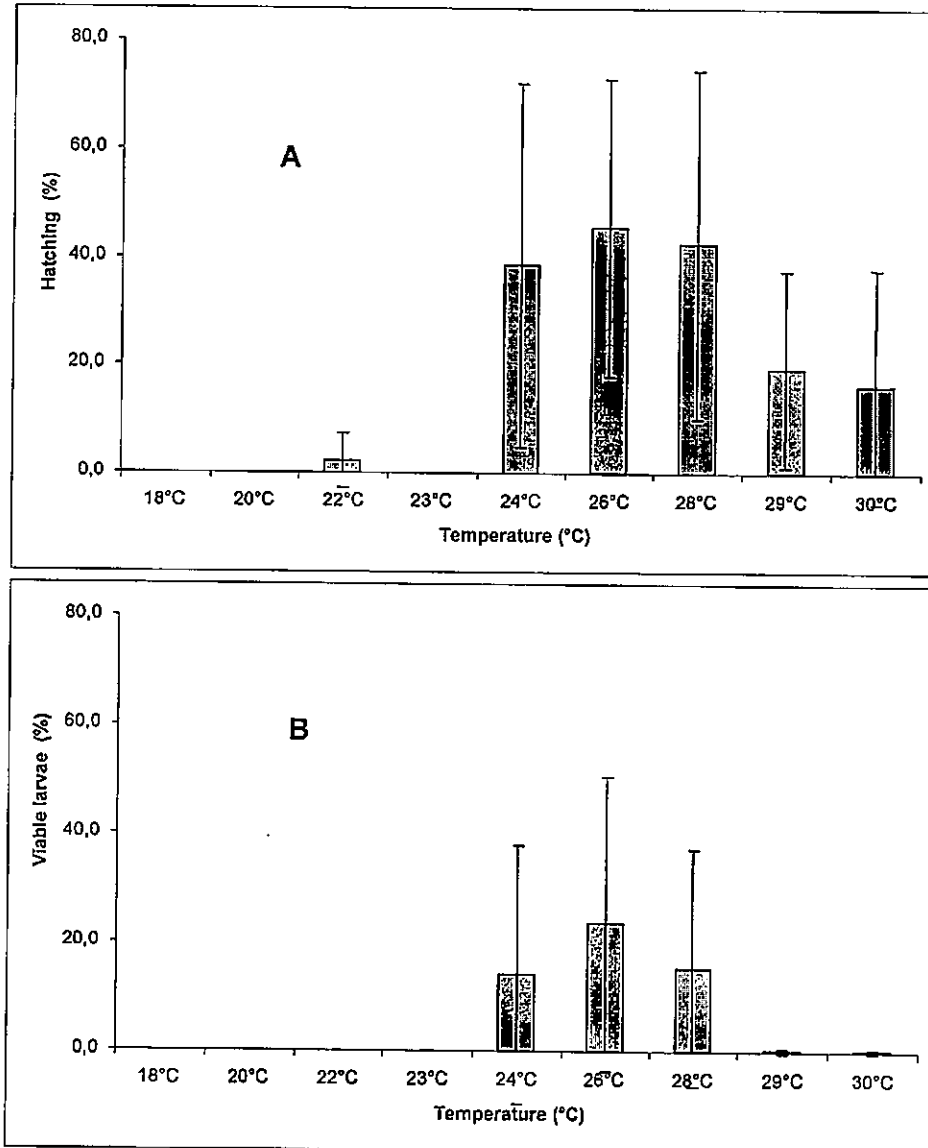


FIGURE 9

Development of *Chromobotia macracanthus* larvae from hatching to the age of 31 days.

