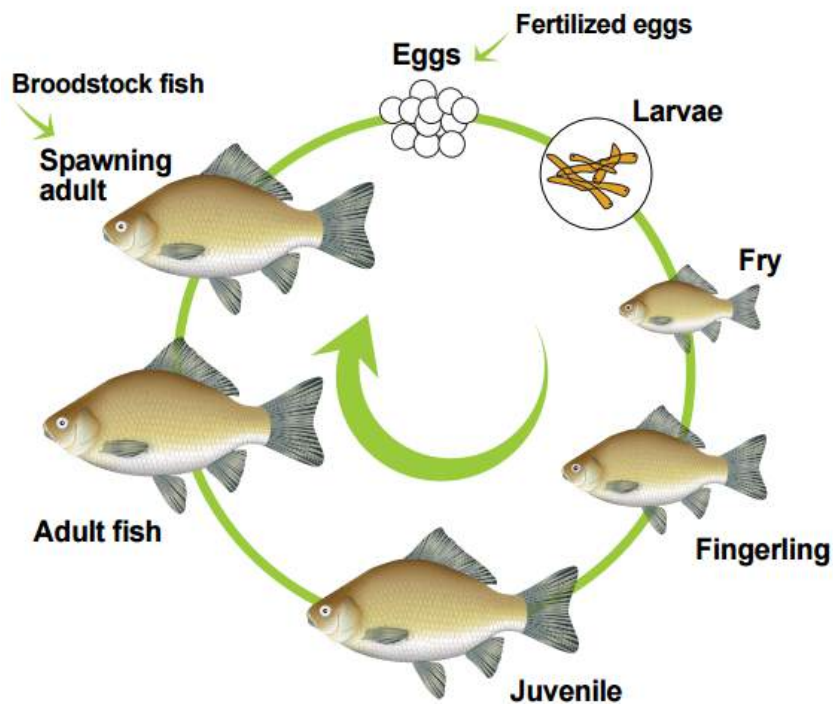


Fish life cycle

General life cycle of a fish

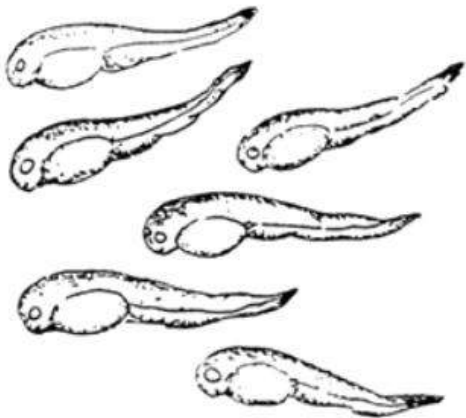


1. Eggs- Fertilized eggs develop in fish



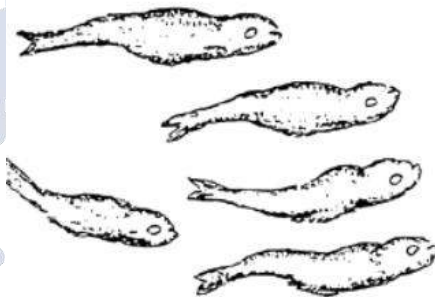
2. Hatchling (Larvae)-

The larvae emerging from the fertilized eggs after hatching are called hatchling. - It is characterized by the presence of yolk sac hanging below from where it draws its nutrition for 2-3 days. - At this stage the mouth is not formed and hence it does not take food from outside



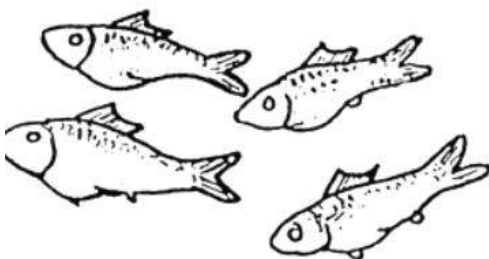
3. Spawn -

As soon as the yolk sac of the hatchling is absorbed it is known as spawn. - At this stage the mouth is formed and it starts taking a little food.



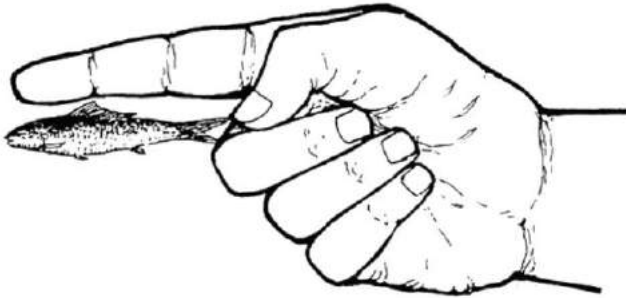
4. Fry -

As soon as the spawn assume the shape of the fish and grow to about 1-2 cm it is known as fry. - At this stage they are primarily smaller size zooplankton feeder. - It takes about 7 to 10 days for the spawn to grow up to fry stage.



5. Fingerling –

As soon as the fry grow up to 10–15 cm size or roughly equal the size of a finger it is known as fingerling. - Fingerling is the proper size for stocking in table fish production ponds. - It takes about 30–60 days for the fry to grow up to fingerling size



6. Juvenile -

The time fish spend developing from fry into reproductively mature adults varies among species.





7. Adult -

When fish are able to reproduce, they are considered adults. The time it takes to reach maturity varies among species and individual fish.



8. Spawning -

The process of releasing the eggs and sperm, and the act of both sexes is called spawning. Female fish release eggs into the water (either into the water column or into a nest) and male fish fertilize eggs by releasing milt

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