

# THE EFFECTS OF LIGHT INTENSITY ON GROWTH AND SURVIVAL OF CUTTLEFISH (*Sepia officinalis*) HATCHLINGS AND JUVENILES

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## Research Question:

How does light intensity influences my growth and survival?

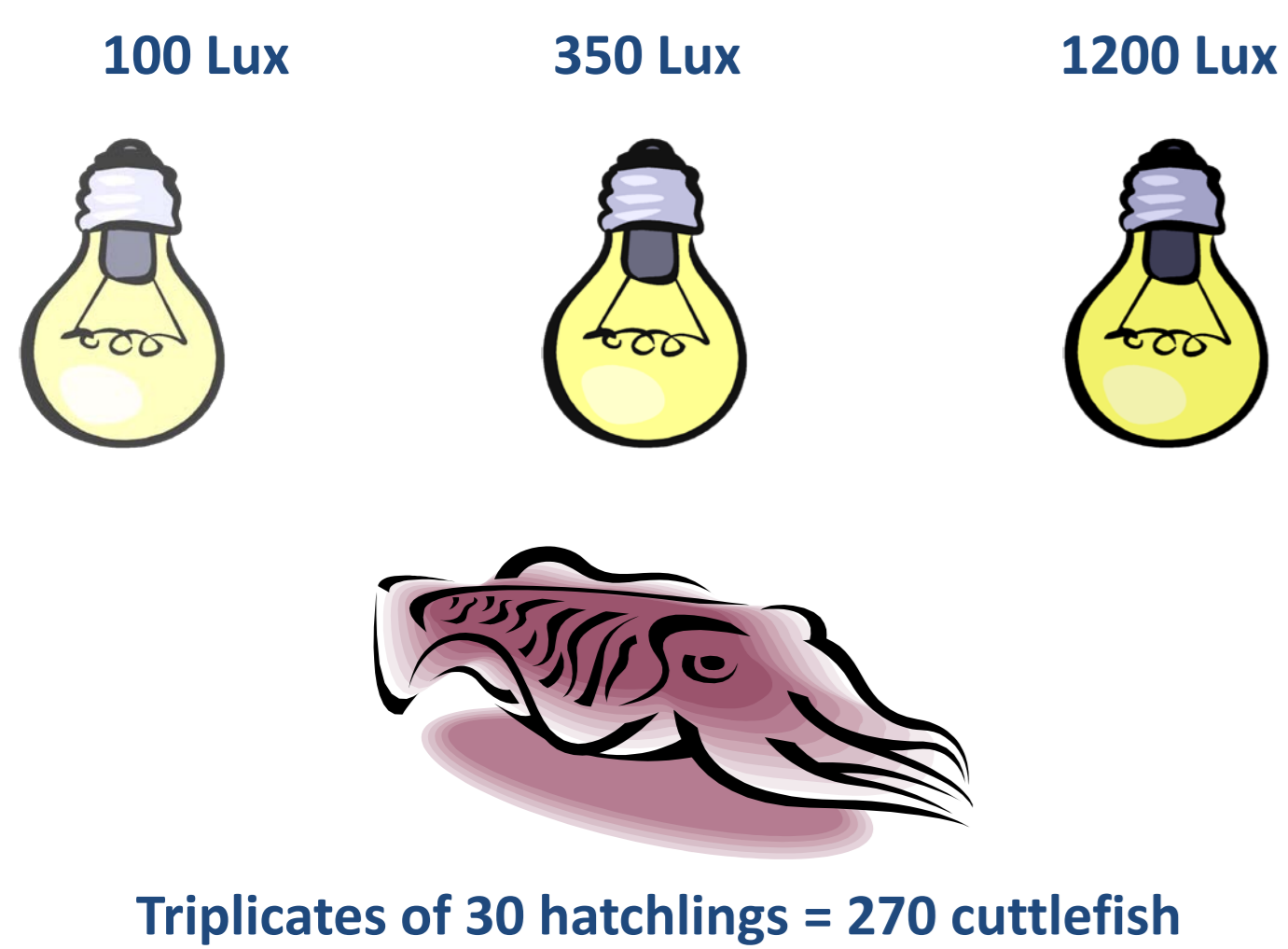


## Conclusions:

- a) Light intensity is not an important factor for growth stimulation but rather survival and
- b) We require an optimal incident light intensity of about 100 lux during the first 50 days after hatching. Otherwise, we need sunglasses to hunt...

## Material and Methods

2x 58W OSRAM DAYLIGHT COOL



Triplicates of 30 hatchlings = 270 cuttlefish



Flow-through system

Temperature – 23.8±1.1°C

Salinity – 37.0±0.9‰

Dissolved O<sub>2</sub> – 98.2±1.3%

14h Daylight cycle

Fed live grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes varians*) for the first 25 DAH and frozen afterwards

50 days

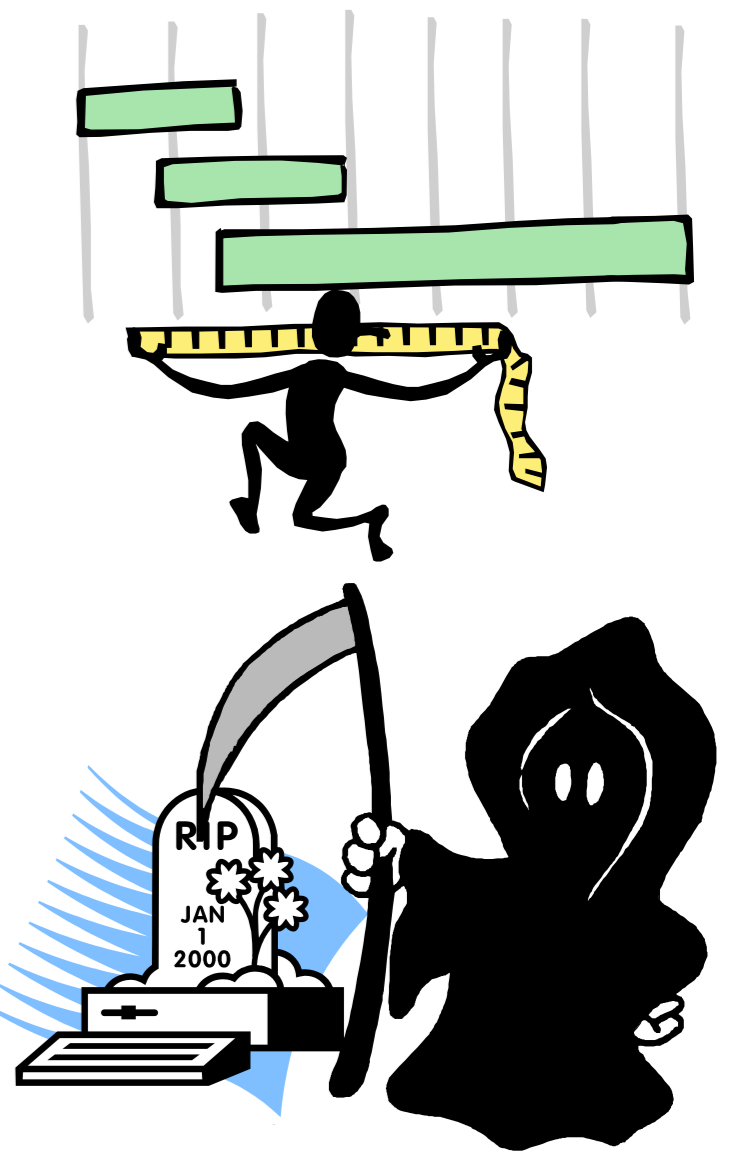
Sampling every 10 days:

**Growth:**

- Mean Wet Weight
- Instantaneous Growth Rate
- Biomass
- Mean Biomass Increase
- Feeding Rate
- Food Conversion

**Mortality:**

- Total Absolute
- Mean Cumulative

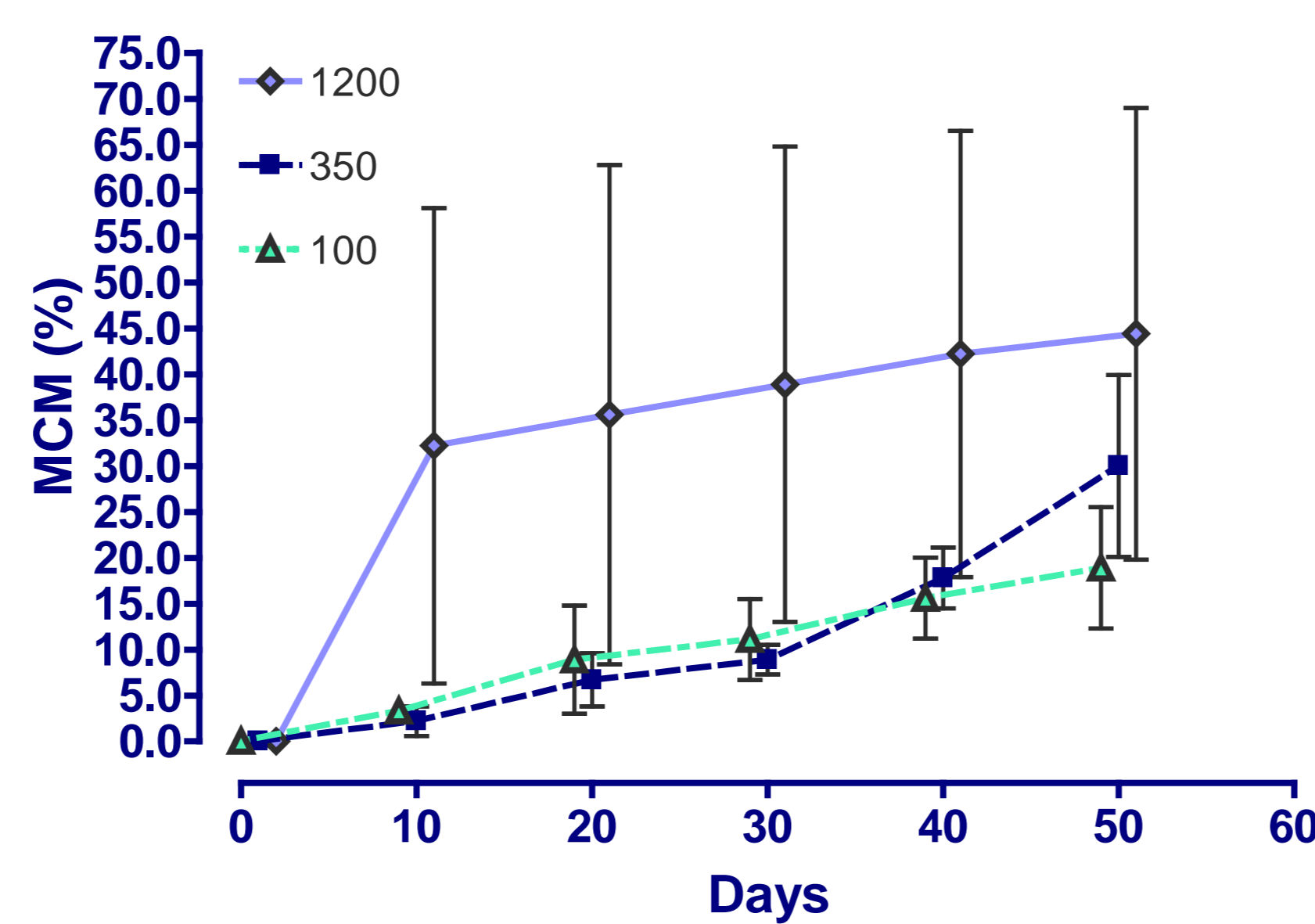


## Results

**Table 1** – Values calculated (at the end of the experiment) for Reflective Light Intensity, Mean wet weight (MWW), Mean Absolute IGR (MAIGR), Total Absolute Mortality (TAM), Biomass (B), Mean Biomass Increase (B%), Tank Feeding Rate (FR) and Tank Food Conversion (FC) for cuttlefish exposed to different light intensities.

Tank Light Intensity (lux)	100	350	1200
Reflective Light Intensity (lux)	2.9 ± 0.6 <sup>a</sup>	8.3 ± 2.1 <sup>b</sup>	19.9 ± 2.3 <sup>c</sup>
MWW (g)	3.175 ± 1.309	2.772 ± 1.246	3.380 ± 1.522
MAIGR (%BW/d)	7.07 ± 0.826	6.90 ± 0.558	7.30 ± 0.702
TAM (cuttlefish)	17	27	40
B (g)	235.23	175.25	168.84
B% (%BW/d)	9.68 ± 1.676	8.94 ± 1.183	8.60 ± 2.503
FR (%BW/d)	208.16 ± 22.392	211.65 ± 17.770	215.79 ± 24.476
FC	0.466 ± 0.06	0.453 ± 0.04	0.442 ± 0.06

Superscript letters represent differences within the same row for P<0.001.



**Fig. 1** – Variation of Mean Cumulative Mortality (MCM, %) for cuttlefish subjected to different incident light intensities (100, 300 and 1200 lx) for 50 days. Data is presented in offset. Vertical bars represent standard deviation.

**Table 2** - Statistical analyses of the effect of incident light intensity on different growth parameters of *Sepia officinalis* hatchlings.

VARIABLE	TEST	FACTOR	SS	df	Statistic	p	Post-Hoc	Homogeneous groups
WW <sub>day 50</sub>	Nested ANOVA	Light	10.282	2	0.726	0.191	-	-
		Tank(Light)	44.066	6	3.840	0.115	-	-
MWW <sub>1-50</sub>	2-Way ANOVA	Light	10.998	2	12.800	<0.0001	Scheffé	350<100, 1200
		Day	1387.445	5	645.919	<0.0001	Scheffé	D1, D10<D20<D30<D40<D50
		Interact.	10.210	10	2.377	0.009	-	-
MAIGR	2-Way ANOVA	Light	1.219	4	1.051	0.362	-	-
		Day	126.693	2	54.769	<0.001	Holm-Sidak	D1<D10<D20<D30<D40, D50
		Interact.	14.951	8	3.225	0.009	-	-
B <sub>day 50</sub>	Welch	Light	n.s. <sup>a</sup>	2	0.528	0.632	-	-
		Day	14.909	5	162.254	<0.001	Scheffé	D1<D10<D20<D30<D40, D50
B <sub>1-50</sub>	2-Way ANOVA	Light	0.119	2	3.230	0.051	-	-
		Day	14.909	5	162.254	<0.001	Scheffé	D1<D10<D20<D30<D40, D50
		Interact.	0.044	10	0.240	0.990	-	-
B%	One-way ANOVA	Light	9.192	2	0.298	0.744	-	-
FR	Kruskal-Wallis	Light	n.s. <sup>a</sup>	2	0.430	0.807	-	-
FC	One-way ANOVA	Light	0.0265	2	0.128	0.881	-	-
MCM	One-Way ANOVA	Light	0.192	2	0.988	0.426	-	-

D- Day.

<sup>a</sup>n.s.: not supplied by the SPSS software.

RM Anova denotes "Repeated Measures Anova"; Tank(Light) denotes the variable "Tank" nested into the variable "Light".

➢ ≠ Incident Light Intensities => ≠ Reflective Light Intensities

➢ Higher Light Intensities => Lower Biomass

➢ Higher Light Intensities => Higher Mortality, specially on the first 10 DAH

➢ Differences between light intensities were only found in MWW